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THE MODERN FARMER

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TEN TONS OF PORK

AN ARTICLE BY. E. L. QUAIFE OF MUCH INTEREST

Who is the champion hog raiser and where does he live, are the questions the Iowa pork production contest attempts to answer each succeeding year. Decatur county of southern Iowa produced him this year in the person of C. Verwers, who turned in the exceptional record of 2,151 pounds of pork produced from each one of ten sows, in the 180-day period. His sows saved an average of 8.8 pigs each and these pigs averaged 244.4 pounds. The next high record was 2,105 pounds made by each sow in a herd of ten high-grade Duroc sows owned by George Bycroft and Son of Adams county, Iowa.

The amounts of pork produced per sow in 180 days by the various contestants who finished the project ranged from 2,151 down to 734. The highest number of sows kept by one individual was 31 and he reported 1,130 pounds at the 180-day mark.

Such a record as Verwers made is exceptional and its value lies in the demonstration of su ressful methods of swine production. First of all, these pigs were a cross-bred lot, resulting from mating purebred unregistered Chester sows to a purebred yearling Spotted Poland boar. There were three old sows in the group and seven gilts. Thirty-two pigs were saved by the three tried sows and 56 from the seven gilts, an average of 11 from the sows and 8 from the gilts. One of the old sows saved 12 pigs. This particular litter weighed 3,050 pounds at the weighing time.

The pigs in this lot were all white, and in type were rather rangy. On the market they were not considered lean enough to be put in the packers' bacon class, neither were they fat enough to

(Continued on Page 3.)

STRAWBERRY KING

Member of Race Leads the Nation In Production

Matt Gross of Castleburry, Alabama, box 84, is one of the largest producers of strawberries in the state, and the largest grower among the colored farmers in the United States. He is the owner of a hundred acre farm and has from 40 to 50 acres in strawberries each season. He produces both the Aroma and Klondyke varieties and at harvest time these berries are carefully gathered and graded them, packed in new crates and shipped to the large markets for special hotel trade.

Last season Mr. Gross was able to produce something over three hundred crates per acre.

Besides berries, he has large acreage in early vegetables, such as beans, tomatoes, peas and white potatoes.

He is a believer in rotation of crops.

VETERINARY SCIENCE COLUMN

Beginning with our March issue we will hove a Veterinary Science column, to be edited by Mrs. Katherine L. Gowdy, of Springfield, Ky. She is both able and her past experiences fit her for this work. Any farmer who has livestock problems of this nature please send in your questions, which will be answered through this column.

DR. MOTON TALKS

Dr. Moton in his address to the Farmers' Conference last month told of the unusual opportunities offered to Negroes to own farm lands in the South.

A wealthy New York business man who recently purchased some farm lands in the South has been so well satisfied with the returns from his investment that he tells the readers of Manufacturers' Record that "land buying in the South today is more attractive than it ever was in the West."

Today's invitation to the Negro to buy land may, if neglected, become tomorrow's "another wasted opportunity."

FLORIDA'S WOMAN SUPERVISOR

MISS JULIA A. MILLER OF ARKANSAS GETS APPOINTMENT

Miss Julia A. Miller of Arkansas has been recently appointed Local District Home Demonstration Agent among the Negro women of Florida, with headquarters at the Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee. Miss Miller is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and was for three years engaged as Local Agent in the State of Alabama and recommended by Mr. T. M. Campbell, Field Agent of Tuskegee to the position that she has been recently appointed. In the appointment of Miss Miller, the Negro Extension Work in Florida was made complete from an organization standpoint.

There are seven women agents employed in the Home Demonstration Division for Negroes in the State who make direct contact with rural women and girls, carrying to them, helpful suggestions and practical ideas on their work in the home. Signs of their work can be seen in the homes and about the premises throughout the territory worked by the women, as is seen about the farms where the men work.

Supplementary Work for Women

While the Extension Work among Negroes in Florida was started in 1915, there were no women agents appointed until 1918. A. A. Turner, Local District Agent, in charge of the Negro work in the State, with headquarters at the Florida A. and M. College, supervised the work of men until the demands for subject matter assistance and overhead supervision of the women agents required supplementary services for the women agents in 1925.

Mrs. S. L. Turner, wife of the Local District Agent, served the department advantageously during the supplementary period when funds were inadequate for a full time worker. Special arrangements to avoid conflict with the State's policy against employing members of the same family were made in this instance.

Mrs. Turner's contact and fundamental experience in the work since its beginning, has enabled her to lay a good foundation for the Home Demonstration Work among the Negroes in Florida and the club women and girls of the State will have her continued support in the Home Makers' Program to be carried out by Miss Miller. Miss Miller is now making her initial trip into the several counties worked by the women agents and will from time to time give subject matter assistance to volunteer club leaders in counties worked by men agents.

DESTINY OF FARMERS DEPENDS ON "CO-OPS", ENGLISH UNION HEARS

"The farmers must band together and form large cooperative syndicates as have the industries if they are to withstand the encroaching interests of the cities and control their own economic destinies," Prof. C. Ryle Fay of the University of Toronto old members of he English speaking union at a luncheon in the Palmer House today.

"Modern industrialization has destroyed the old balance between the farm and the city," Prof. Fay said. "The cities are devouring not only all of the farm's produce, but are absorbing its population, too. Now, although contemporary science makes possible a larger production in spite of population issues, the farm is falling in the social level.

"The farmers must centralize to maintain a balance between their lives and those of the city dwellers. The wheat farmers of the northwest and the fruit growers of the California are examples of the success of this centralization."

TENNESSEE LAD'S TWO BALES

COTTON ACREAGE INCREASED TWO TO ONE SAYS ARTICLE

Memphis, Tenn.,—To a Shelby county, Tenn., farm boy goes the honor of producing 1,003 pounds of lint cotton on one acre of land. Alvertis Malone, a student in the vocational agriculture department of the Collierville Industrial school, did this very thing. This young boy entered the Chilean Nitrate of Soda educational bureau's contest for colored folks and as a result of his efforts he has won $25 offered as first prize. His good yield makes him the colored junior cotton champion of the state.

This boy began his project on January 1, 1928, by selecting an acre of sandy loam land that had been in cultivation so long that no one could remember when it had not. This level acre had been in corn the year before.

Picking began October 5, and when it was over on November 27, this boy had to his credit one bale of line cotton that weighed 477 pounds and another that weighed 526 pounds. He sold the two bales for $130.79 and 2,000 pounds of seed for $40. His total income on the acre was $220.79. His expenses were: Rent of land $5; seed, $2; fertilizer $8.75; hired labor, $28; horse labor $5.90; a total cost of $49.65. His labor income was $171. 14. This is a good labor income for 181 hours.

INDIANA FARMER'S NOTES

Hoosier State Soil Tillers Information Bureau

The [illegible] Brothers are reputed to be the wealthiest colored family in Vigo County. Their farm of over 200 acres is located just twelve miles south of Terre Haute. They specialize in big type Poland China hogs, and a few years ago one of their annual sales netted them over $13,000.00. This farm has been in possession of the Underwood family for nearly one hundred years. It is called the "show farm" of southern Indiana.

* * *

Harry Cooksey is manager of a 400 acre farm near Terre Haute. This farm has been under his personal supervision and management for a number of years, and the owner has had several propositions from different prospective purchasers for his farm, but has refused to sell. Mr. Cooksey employs a large number of people and the farm is conducted on a business basis. Mr. Cooksey has had several flattering offers from other large land owners, but prefers to remain where he has made a success.

* * *

Joe Batton of Vigo County is one of farming and high grade live stock. He the oldest farmers in the state. Years ago he started in a very small way and through hard work and patience he has one of the most model farms in the state.

Mr. Batton believes in diversified employs a large number of people, and always a believer in the Golden Rule.

* * *

John Cottee of near Washington, Indiana, has one of the largest orchards in the southern part of the state. His apples and peaches always bring a premium on the market and long before time for harvest his crop is sold at fancy prices.

It would pay any farmer who specializes in the growing of fruit to visit this farm and talk with Mr. Cottee relative to his method of handling an orchard.

* * *

M. M. Curry of For Wayne, Indiana, is one of our wealthiest citizens. He has two large modern farms in Michigan produces some of the finest potatoes and fruit of any farms in that state. He has no trouble in finding buyers for his products, which always bring satisfactory prices. Mr. Curry believes in the grading of his fruit and vegetables before placing them for sale.

* * *

Mrs. Estelle M. Carter of Richmond, Indiana, is the owner of a very fine farm in southwestern Kansas. This farm has been in the possession of her family for over fifty years. Her father was one of the early settlers in Kansas.

Riley Rogers is one of the leading farmers in Kansas. His farm is located near Lawrence. He specializes in vegetables. A part of his farm is under irrigation. His net income is estimated to be over $6,000 per year.

MISSISSIPPIAN DIES WEALTHY

Farmer From Delta State Leaves A Fortune

Phil Price, 104 years old, died at his home in Coldwater Sunday. Born in Alabama in 1824, Price was 38 years old when freed from slavery.

He became one of the largest land owners in Tate County, at the time of his death, owning more than a thousand acres of fine farm lands. Price was here when the first railroad train ran, when the first steamboat plied the Mississippi river, and lived to see airships fly across his farms. He resided in Missisippi for more than ninety years.

Price was the largest holder of war savings stamps and liberty bonds in the county, and his entire cash savings for years was invested in bonds and stamps from a purely patriotic standpoint. He died in the housse in which he had lived for seventy-five years.

PROSPERS WITH TULIPS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Terra Cela, N. C.—A bit of tulip-growing Holland is seen in North Carolina as the result of the work of H. Van Dorp, a Dutch settler. Van Dorp has found the formation of the earth at this section similar to that of Holland both from a soil standpoint and because it is in many sections below sea level. In three years he has built up a prosperous tulip gardening business.

There are 80,966 colored farmers in the state of North Carolina, handling over three million acres. This should open a new avenue. The growing of tulip bulbs is very profitable.

PROMISED $3,000.00

Colored Boy Finds Fifty Thousand in Jewels

Fredericksburg, Va.—Clifton Tyler, eight year old farm boy of Spottsylvania County found a purse filled with valuable gems lost on the highway between Richmond and Fredericksburg by Mrs. J. M. Ansell of Bridgeport, Conn.

Tyler discovered the purse hanging from a bush beside the road about 15 miles from Fredericksburg while he was on his way to school. Not knowing the value of the jewelry, he made a division of the gems, Tyler keeping only a diamond ring and the purse. The other pieces of platinum jewelry, liberally set with diamonds and emeralds estimated to be worth more than fifty thousand dollars, were distributed among the neighbors. Police learned of the find and visited the boy's home. The neighbors surrendered the jewelry to the officers, and Mrs. Ansell instructed the officers to notify Tyler of his reward of $3,000 that was in store for him.

Thousands of persons had passed the spot where the purse had fallen from Mrs. Ansell's car.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF CENSUS MATTER

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census shows that in 1920 there were 218,612 colored farmers in the United States operating their own farms with a total value of $2,257,645,328.00, and there are 705,070 colored farmers as tenants and managers.

In St. Frances County, Arkansas, there are 1,313 white farmers and 4,009 colored farmers. This county had 3,965 acres in rice that produced 138,900 bushels. This same county also produced 38,820 bushels sweet potatoes and 26,423 bales cotton.

In Harris County, Georgia, there are 202 white farmers and 1,050 colored farmers. This county produced 55,332 bushels sweet potatoes, 46,000 watermelons and 6,885 bales of cotton. Total value of all crops with production reported in 1924 was $1,168,095.00.

Peach County, Georgia, has 300 white farmers and 325 colored farmers who produced 3,120 acres of watermelons and 1,549,898 bushels of peaches in 1924. The total value of all crops grown in the county in 1924 reached the sum of $2,467,268.00.

Still Another Illustration

Macon County, Ga.—729 white farmers and 1,114 colored farmers producing 25,436 bushels sweet potatoes, 14,535 bales cotton, 929,831 bushels peaches, and 1,500 carloads watermelons.

Bolivar County, Miss., has 1,559 white farmers and 4,140 colored farmer mers, producing 86,592 bales cotton and 776,952 gallons milk. This is also as of 1924.

Brunswick County, Virginia—1,337 white farmers and 1,570 colored farmers, who produced in 1924 four million three hundred forty-eight thousand and [illegible] hundred seventeen pounds tobacco, and 8,974 bushels white potatoes, and 11,946 bushels sweet potatoes. This county also produced 5,014 bales of cotton.

Harrison County, Texas, has 1,615 white farmers and 4,140 colored farmers. This county produced 17,185 bales cotton, 22,890 bushels sweet potatoes, and 24,710 bushels peaches. They also produced 1,634,290 gallons milk.

Other States

Louisiana, Caddo County—866 white farmers and 4,670 colored farmers, producing 133,176 bushels grain, 37,072 bales cotton, 9,995 bushels sweet potatoes. Value of crops in this county in 1924 amounted to $4,453,255.00.

Edgecomb County, North Carolina—1,514 white farmers and 2,439 colored farmers, who in 1924 produced 357,344 bushels peanuts, 7,037,860 pounds of tobacco, 32,496 bushels sweet potatoes, and 14,463 bushels apples. Value of all crops in this county, $6373,853.00.

Robeson County, North Carolina—2,946 white farmers and 4,102 colored farmers, producing 26,871 bales cotton, 5,662,474 pounds tobacco, 121,805 bushels sweet potatoes and 300 cars watermelons. Also 86,067 bushels peaches.

South Carolina:

Charleston County—612 white farmers and 3,002 colored farmers that produced in 1924 2,604 acres in cabbage, 501 acres watermelons, 104,666 bushels sweet potatoes, 1,093,798 bushels white potatoes. The total value of all crops in this county amounted to nearly three millions of dollars.

Orangeburg County—White farmers, 2,758, and colored farmers, 4,345. Total value of all crops in 1924, $6,207,354.00; producing 141,675 bushels sweet potatoes, 40,156 bales cotton, 35,729 bushels peanuts and 1,022,019 bushels grain.

Florida:

Gadsden County—White farmers, 785; colored farmers, 873. Tobacco, 2,970,915 pounds; sweet potatoes, 84,448 bushels.

Jefferson County—359 white farmers, and 1,249 colored farmers. 56,676 bushels sweet potatoes and 24,949 bushels white potatoes.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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A Message To a Million

By LEON R. HARRIS

Editor of the Modern Farmer

We are writing this foreword to the wo hundred and twenty thousand colored farmers of America who own their arms,—the total acreage of which is nore than forty-three millions,—and he value of which is not less than two nd one-half billion dollars. This oreword is also addressed to the more han seven hundred thousand colored armers of America who are tenants nd managers of farms. It is addressed hen, to more than one million men of ur racial group,—to more than one illion substantial, sensible, industri- us American citizens,—to you who are ngaged in the biggest business in merica carried on by Negroes.

But although it is the biggest business carried on by our racial group,—t is not an organized business. In act, probably seventy-five per cent of hose who farm have never looked on arming as being a business at all. To many it has simply meant a livelihood, —to many it has simply meant hard work,—even drudgery. Hard working colored farmers are plentiful,—happy colored farmers are few and far scattered.

You farmers are producers. As such, you are consantly adding to the wealth of the Nation. You are making America a better country,—a richer country, —a happier country. You are giving much,—nearly your all, to America. What are you getting?

As a body of useful, producing American citizens you are getting from your living and from your labor very little. In plain words, —you are getting nowhere. There is a reason.

You are good producers but you are individual producers. You are individual producers living in an age of organization and co-operation. You are producers who are out of step with the times. You are out of step with life all about you,—out of harmony,—and therefore, out of luck. An individual producer is all right if he is able to do big business in a big way like Henry Ford. But who ever heard of a "Henry Ford" colored farmer?

Most of the big business in America and all over the world is carried on by organizations of business men and women. These organizations are called "corporations" or "companies." What are they? Simply a number of producers banded together in an effort to produce a certain thing. It may be a kind of automobile. It may be a baby's rattle. But whatever it is, many minds are thinking about it,—many hands are making it, and many pocketbooks are receiving the profit from it. As a general rule, the individual producer works hard and earns little. Organized producers work hard and earn much.

So this foreword is addressed to you, —more than a million colored farmers of America,—because we want you to become an organized body of producers. You are more than a million in number, but you are without influence. You have an invested capital of more than two and one-half billion dollars, but you are unable to protect your investment. You market millions of dollars worth of products every year but you are absolutely unable to control the marketing of your products. You are unorganized and, unless you do organize, you will continue to receive the crumbs from the table. You will continue to be the Lazarus of American farmers.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers

Allow me to introduce to you a pioneer organization of colored farmers and producers which offers you the biggest opportunity that has ever come your way. The National Federation of Colored Farmers has been organized by those who believe that the time has arrived when the colored farmers of the United States should form a national organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products, and to the purchasing of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

As we have stated before, you farmers are the only men of our racial group who are doing business on invested capital exceeding two and one-half billion dollars. This is real capital,—every dollar is a "sure enough dollar," and every colored farmer has a share in the business. But you are not a partner in the business. The business is not organized. No two, or three, or three hundred of us are able to work together in a way that will result in our receiving a joint profit from the business. The National Federation of Colored Farmers will bring us together and in a union of this kind there will be strength and also profit.

Aims of the Federation

One of the aims of the National Federation of Colored Farmers is to establish branches in conveniently located cities where shipment of farm produce can be received and marketed at the highest prices for the members of the Federation.

Another Aim is to purchase supplies needed by our farmers in quantities that will effect a considerable saving in cost prices to the members of the Federation.

It is our plan to have the members of the Federation meet each year in NATIONAL CONVENTION for the purpose of discussing the problems that are peculiar to our colored farmers, particularly such subjects as financial credits, grading, and marketing farm products, and the purchasing of farm supplies.

An effort will be made at our headquarters to keep in touch with all matters of National legislation affecting Agricultural interests and to keep the members of the FEDERATION informed.

When a member of the Federation desires to purchase a farm in another state he will be given, upon request, such information as is available at headquarters, concerning the locality and the land in question.

It will be one of the main purposes of the FEDERATION to see that better cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are raised by the members of the FEDERATION, because the best grades bring the best prices. Money will be advanced to the members for the purchase of improved breeds of live stock, and to secure for them thoroughbred breeding stock.

The use of improved machinery will be encouraged among the members of the FEDERATION, because machinery SAVES MAN LABOR and increases production, and the amount of a farmer's income, in normal times, depends upon the quantity production.

The problems of the farmer's wife will not be overlooked. Her time and strength may be saved by making use of labor saving household equipment. This may easily make the difference between a tired, overworked wife, mother and housekeeper, and one who has some time and energy left for reading and recreation after the day's work is done. The FEDERATION will encourage household conveniences.

A good water supply, a complete sewage disposal plant, and effective heating and lighting systems constitute the four prime utilities of the farm home, the foundations of safe, comfortable living. The NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS will emphasize comfortable living because it believes that this is one of the reasons why the sons and daughters of farmers leave home in such large numbers.

It is an absolute necessity that Colored Farmers should have the benefit of the financial assistance afforded to all other farmers of the country and which is in a large part now denied them. The FEDERATION will endeavor to secure this aid to the Colored Farmers.

The individual producer is unable to undertake many of the endeavors which are of vital importance to better and more economical marketing. He does not have an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the demands of the trade, and his production is too limited to attract much attention. Intelligent marketing is impossible without information concerning crop and market conditions. The average producer, however, lacks both the facilities and the time needed to obtain the most complete and reliable information of this nature. On that account he is placed at a disadvantage in marketing his products individually because the persons with whom he deals usually have more complete information than he has.

On the FEDERATION'S staff are experts who keep posted on all the prices of farm products handled by the produce markets of America. This information will be at the disposal of all members.

In other words it is the hope of the founders of the NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS to make life on the farm more attractive and more profitable, and to build up in this Nation a colored group of ORGANIZED, INFLUENTIAL AND SATISFIED PRODUCERS

These are the primary aims of the Federation.

The Federation and You

You are a colored farmer and one of the million who can make the Federation prosper. You are one of the million whom the Federation will aid. You are one of the million whom the Federation will protect. No American farmers have been so sadly neglected or more exploited than have the American colored farmers. No group of American farmers would be more benefited if organized. Let us mention some more advantages of organization and co-operative marketing.

You are a cotton producer. You know that when the average colored farmer takes a sample of his cotton to the home buyers they grade it as they please,—often grading the good middling as "low." Should you market your cotton through your own co-operative organization you would get correct grading and full value.

You produce cowpeas. Hundreds of cars are shipped out of the South every year. They are usually shipped out in used sacks,—they are not properly cleaned or graded. You would get a premium of from five to ten cents per bushel on all varieties if they were cleaned, graded, and packed in clean, white, new cotton bags.

You produce sweet potatoes. The colored farmer cannot be excelled in raising this crop and no varieties on earth equal the southern kinds. The southern sweet potato is coming into favor in all the larger markets and thousands of cars could be sold if they were properly selected and packed in even weight, bushel hampers or crates.

You produce peaches or melons. Where any group of farmers in a community would make up pooled cars they would get the benefits of larger profits.

You purchase fertilizer, fencing, paints, oils, seeds, bagging, machinery and implements. Purchases could be pooled and bought at much lower prices than those prevailing in your local community.

To gain these advantages organization is essential. Also our own organization is essential. No matter in which state of the union you reside, you should join and support the National Federation of Colored Farmers. It is your organization.

We are big enough and numerous enough to support an organization of this character. Fifteen per cent of America's farmers are men of our racial group. Fifteen per cent! But we are not represented on any agricultural committee, board, or in any department of the government. Not one public servant, from President to postmaster, has ever suggested, advocated, or sponsored a single movement or activity for the benefit of the colored farmers of America. We have never been felt in the life of the Nation because we have never been together. We have never figured in anything because we have never been a figure. We have simply been separate units, like cornstalks scattered about over a field. We have never been shocked.

Let us get together. Let us mass our strength. Let us pool our resources. Let us show each other and our fellow citizens that we can get together. Let us advertise ourselves and be proud of the fact that we are able to advertise ourselves.

If we, the colored citizens of America, ever get anywhere, we must organize on an economic basis. We have tried all others,—and we have found them wanting. It is high time we should be establishing a few "get" organizations. We need them. Our posterity will need them. The economic foundation,— the "dollar and cents" foundation must be laid. That is your job, you colored farmers of America.

Farming is scientific work,—it is common sense work,—it is a character builder. Farm life is not artificial. The farmer really lives. Farming must be developed so it will attract and hold our young people as a calling. The future leaders of our racial group in America will be the sons and daughters of farmers. The "work" of farming is not very encouraging but the "business" of farming will strengthen family ties, will bring us the money to support better churches, better schools and better homes, and will produce leaders who will not be ashamed to look into the faces of any group of men.

To you, the million, and to you, one of the million, we preach organization. The National Federation of Colored Farmers is your organization. Here it is. It is your big opportunity. Grab it.

A Farm Editorial

Management Is a Key To Successful Farmer

Although 1928 was another year when farm incomes as a whole were low some farmers made good profits and good management was largely the determining factor in making profits, according to E. C Young, of the Purdue University Farm Management department. Farm account records summarized recently in Northern Indiana showed a labor income of approximately $1300 on one farm and the second minus $300. In other words the first man had $1,300 to pay him for his year's labor after allowing for all operating expenses and 5 per cent interest on his capital, while the second farmer lacked $300 of making 5 per cent interest and got no pay for his work during the year.

This difference in income between the two farms in the same community, operated under similar conditions, is rather typical. Records of a large number of farms in Indiana show that during recent years the variations in incomes in any community is approximately twice as great as it was before the war. What this means is that good management now brings a greater premium than it formerly did, and that poor management suffers a greater penalty. Never before has exceptional ability in farming been rewarded as much as it is now. In most localities can be found some men who have successfully met the challenge of the changed economic situation that 1928 and the years immediately preceding it were among the most profitable in their farming experience, in spite of the fact that agriculture as a whole has been in a state of depression during that time.

What have these farmers done to secure their good incomes? Proper interpretation of price variations is one reason for the comparatively high incomes made by some farmers. It is true that no prophet has arisen or will likely arise who can foretell price changes accurately, yet these changes are due in large part to recognized laws of supply and demand, and farmers who take the trouble to secure the best information available on the probable supply and the probable demand for different products are most likely to produce an abundance of products that sell at high prices.

This does not tell the whole story, however. There is a wide difference in the incomes of different farmers who follow the same general type of farming. Over an eight year period one farmer in central Indiana who might be called a corn, hog and beef cattle farmer made an average labor income of $2356, while near him another corn, hog and beef cattle farmer failed to make 5 per cent on his capital by average of $802 a year. The difference in incomes between those men with the same general type of farming is due to a difference in the organization of the farms and in the methods used. Farmers who get 35 bushels of corn to the acre cannot compete successfully with farmers who get 50 to 60 bushels on the same quality of land. It makes a difference in the year's profits whether each brood sow raises 5 pigs during the year or 9; whether the dairy cows produce 200 pounds of butterfat or 300; whether the hens lay 80 eggs apiece or 125; whether the lamb crop is 90 per cent or 125 per cent of the number of ewes; whether 100 pounds of pork takes 6 bushels of corn or 12 busels of corn; whether each horse takes care of 15 acres or 30 acres of crops; whether man labor and equipment are used efficiently, whether roughages and by-products such as corn stalks, straw and hay are utilized to advantage, and whether the volume of business is large enough. There is a great difference between farms in respect to those and other factors that effect profits.

SPRAYING RING REDUCES COST OF EQUIPMENT FOR SMALL GROWERS

Where a number of men in a community have small groves or a few acres of truck crops or are growing any other crop on a limited scale and need to spray but do not feel justified in investing in spraying machines individually, the spray ring will be a help. A spray ring is simply a group of neighbors who have banded together and bought a spraying outfit, dividing the expenses, and made arrangements to have the spraying done for all members with the same outfit.

In this way each member gets the benefit of expensive spraying machinery without going to the full expense of buying a machine. He pays only part of the cost of the machine.

It is probably best to have a constitution and by-laws drawn up to avoid confusion, but verbal agreements by responsible people will do. However, written agreements will obviate any future misunderstanding.

The spraying outfit should be in charge of some particular person, who is paid for the work done for each member. Each member generally furnishes the materials to be used on his place also. The spray ring does not reduce the cost of materials or labor, but simply reduces the cost on the original investment in equipment.

One great advantage of a spray ring is that through it a grower will often spray who would not do so if he had to stand the total expense of purchasing equipment. This tends to prevent small groves or acreage of crops left unsprayed and acting as infection centers for the community.

We have had a spray ring in our community for two years, and are certainly well pleased with its workings.

GROWING COTTON IN ILLINOIS

A yield of 1,260 bales of cotton, valued at $113,400, was obtained from 3,000 acres of Illinois land that were planted with this crop in 1928.

TEN TONS OF PORK

(Continued from Page 1).

be classed as fat hogs. In fact, they could have carried considerable more weight before they might have been classed as fat hogs. When the hogs reached the Chicago market they were such an attractive lot that Swift & Company paid 10 cents above the top, or $12.85 in order to get the pigs for a killing test. In regard to belly, ham, and loin cuts the pigs yielded approximately 1 per cent above the average and the carcasses were considered very good from the packers' point of view.

Verwers lives on an 80-acre farm. He has this divided into small fields and small pasture lots. He buys considerable feed, as he turns off about two carloads of hogs every year. He raises both spring and fall litters. His practice is to have his spring pigs on the early fall market, and his fall pigs on the April and May market.

While the Verwers farm is well drained, he practices the sanitation plan of raising pigs. He scrubbed his movable houses with hot water and lye, he washed the sows' udders, and had the pigs farrowed out on reasonably clean ground. The sows during the pregnancy period were fed corn, oats, tankage and linseed oilmeal.

The pigs were allowed to remain with the sows for 84 days, and on weaning at this time weighed 79½ pounds each. He rebred the sows when the pigs were about 5 weeks of age. To get the sows in heat, he kept the pigs away a few nights in succession.

After weaning, the pigs had access to only two acres of alfalfa pasture. They were self-fed, the ration consisting of corn, tankage, "Big Ten" mixture, some powdered buttermilk, and some mixed feed. On the basis of prices paid for his feeds, and figuring, in the pasture at $25 per acre, the cost per pound of pork for feed alone was slightly above 9 cents.

Another exceptional record was made by George Bycroft and Son of Adams county. Their ten sows averaged 9.1 pigs marketed per sow, the pigs averaged 231 and one-third at 6 months, so that each sow had to her credit 2,105 pounds of pork.

These pigs were farrowed the last of February and first week of March. They were raised on clean ground and never set foot in the old lots. They had access to a 20-acre red clover field and were fed corn, tankage, linseed and skimmilk.

This contest has for its object the location of the outstanding market hog. They were raised on clean ground, and producers of the state. For the individual farmer it gives him information upon which to go ahead and make wise selections as far as breeding stock is concerned. It gives him the data on individual sows in his herd so that he were raised on clean ground and ran select gilts from the sows that have done the best job from a producing standpoint.

These records kept by the hog producer are comparable to the records kept by dairymen and should be of as much value to the hogman in increasing the efficiency of the brood sow, as the dairy records have helped increase the production of dairy herds.

Ewe Flock Pays

Giving proper attention to his flock of sheep is proving to be a profitable way for F. M. Quisenberry of Boone county, Missouri, to put in part of his time. From 20 ewes he raised 27 lambs last spring and sold 9 of them on June 12 weighing 76 pounds for $16.50 a hundred or $12.54 a head. One other lamb on the same day brought $15.50 a hundred. The 9 lambs sold with a cooperative shipment of show lambs at $1.25 a hundred higher than any other lambs on the St. Louis market that day. In addition to the lambs Quisenberry sold 160 pounds of wool at 48 1-2 cents a pound.

Thruout the winter the ewe flock runs in blue grass pasture in good weather but is kept in the barn during stormy weather. The sheep are fed clover hay and just before lambing time Quisenberry gives them a small amount of corn and bran. The lamb crop last spring came from February 15 to March 16. It is important, Quisenberry finds to watch ewes and lambs carefully at this time. He milks the udders out when the lambs are unable to take care of them.

As soon as the lambs would eat they were started on alfalfa and corn in a creep. The last two months of the feeding period they were fed straight corn chop on pasture.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

(Continued from Page 1).

Leon County—White farmers, 351. Colored farmers, 1,363. Sweet potatoes, 78,252 bushels, and 196 carloads watermelons.

Conecuh County, Alabama, has 1,335 colored farmers which is almost half the farm population.

In 1924 this county produced 532,851 bushels grain, 43,184 bushels peanuts, 11,262 bales cotton, 38,482 bushels white potatoes, 83, 877 bushels sweet potatoes and 1,037 acres in strawberries. This is about the largest strawberry county in the state.

This county also produced 790,704 gallons milk during that year. The farmers in Conecuh county own 3,444 mules and 644 horses, and 3,630 sows. The total value of all farm property in this county as per statistics of 1925, amounted to $6,564,859.00, and the total value of all machinery and implements amounted to $280,549.00. They paid out for fertilizer (including lime) $184,700.

A very small percentage of the products grown in this county were sold through co-operative organizations.

Copiah County, Miss., has the largest acreage in tomatoes. There are 1,949 colored farmers and 2,037 white farmers. 9,291 acres in tomatoes, 7,188 acres in cotton. The farmers in this county also had 2,637 acres in cabbage and their vegetables are shipped to all of the larger terminal markets, and yet they have no co-operative marketing system, which would enable them to get better prices and quicker returns.

The farmers purchased $63,567 worth of fertilizer and lime. The farm population being about one-half colored, figures over thirty thousand dollars spent by our group. If this amount of fertilizer had been purchased on the co-operative plan direct from first hands, they would have saved quite a neat sum. Total value of all land and buildings, $5,731,055.00, with $430,390.00 invested in implements.

Shelby County, Tennessee:

Number white farmers, 2,523; colored farmers, 4,608.

Bushels grain, 606,081; bales cotton, 19,753, white potatoes, 23,263 bushels, sweet potatoes, 168,769 bushels, watermelons, 500 carloads, peaches 18,227 bushels.

$53,731.00 was spent by the farmers for fertilizer and lime in one season, and the colored farmers outnumber the whites by almost two to one. Based on average prices for the past five years the prices quoted for a car of good 28 to 30 pound melons—counting about 8 to 9 hundred per car, will bring the farmer $150 to $200 when marketed through a co-operative marketing association.

Chicago is one of the largest consumers of sweet potatoes and the market is rarely glutted. If properly graded and packed according to he rules of the Department of Agriculture there is one buyer who would gladly take the entire output of the farmers of Shelby County.

Let the farmers of Shelby try the co-operative marketing plan for one season and compare with their present method of disposing of their crops.

What Georgia Did in 1925

Harvested 39,776,457 bushels grain.

Harvested 25,694 bushels rice.

Harvested 8,545,695 bushels peanuts.

Harvested 1,036,741 bales cotton.

Harvested 27,807,967 pounds tobacco.

Harvested 741,793 bushels white potatoes.

Harvested 6,016,916 bushels sweet potatoes.

Harvested 88,511 acres in watermelons

Harvested 6,638 acres in tomatoes.

Harvested 7,852,520 bushels peaches.

Total number farmers in the state, 249,085. White farmers, 165,018; and 84,077 colored farmers. Forty-five counties in the state having larger population of colored farmers than white farmers. The white farmers have co-operative method of selling their fruits and vegetables.

RECOLLECTIONS OF FLORIDA

By M. M. Lewey, Founder
The Florida Sentinel

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AMONG NEGROES IN FLORIDA

From Its Beginning to Date

The National Congress in March, 1913, passed the Smith-Lover Act providing for the appropriation of Federal funds to be matched with State Funds for the purpose of carrying-out a program of systematic teaching of the Farm Youth, as well as adults, known as Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics under direct supervision of the State Land Grant Colleges.

Florida Started 1915

After the State Legislature of the various Southern States acclaimed their amount of the Federal Funds due them, in proportion to their percentage of rural inhabitants, the next question was of what proportion of the total funds to be spent by each State would be allotted to the Extension Service among its Negro Inhabitants.

Thru the efforts of Dr. N. B. Young, former President of the Fla. A. & M. College at Tallahassee, the Fla. State Legislature appropriated $1,500.00 at its 1915 session for the initial beginning of the Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics among Negroes in Florida, and upon the recommendation of Dr. Young, the State Board of Control appointed Mr. A. A. Turner of Wilberforce, Ohio, to head the Negro Division of the Extension Work in Florida, who started the work at zero on October 1st, 1915.

First Negro Farm Demonstrator

The States relation Service being already in existence in several States, prior to the advent of the Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, offered systematic training to the adults only throngh the various Farm Demonstartion Agents sent out from the Land Grant Colleges. Mr. F. C. Robinson, a graduate of Fla. A. & M. College at Tallahassee, was appointed in 1912 in Leon County in cooperation with the College, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The passing of the States Relation Service at the close of the war left the Extension Field entirely open to the Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics.

Expansion of Work in Florida

From the $1500.00 appropriated for the Florida work in 1915, covering Leon, Jackson, Gadsden and Jefferson Counties, the funds have increased to approximately $20,000.00. Annually covering the following counties: Leon, Duval, St. Johns, Columbia, Suwannee, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, Alachua, Marion, Bradford, Orange, Sumter, with local agents in charge and Volusia Hillsboro, Gadsden, Washington, and Palm Beach Counties with Volunteer Local Leadership cooperating.

A. A. Turner, State Supervisor of the work and who pioneered it had previously been engaged in Dairy and Live Stock Farming on a large scale in Ohio and was employed for five years at the Tuskegee Institute Dairy Division, which enabled him to expand the work under his supervision in proportions that Florida enjoy a comfortable position in the front ranks among the rest of the Southern States as to its general development.

The residence headquarters are at Fla. A. & M. College for Negroes at Tallahasse, while the subject matter and supervision is under authority of the State Agricultural College at Gainesville.

An office space is supplied by the Fla. A. & M. College whicr has been equipped with the necessary conveniences for carrying on the work by the Department.

An Extension Secretary is furnished by the Department and this year, funds became available for a full time Home Demonstration Agent, who will give subject matter assistance to the Local Home Demonstration Agents and make contact with them and the local District Agent and the State Home Demonstration Agent. This act on the part of the State to provide the state with a supervisor for women completed the organization for Negro work in Florida.

The period of service of Local Workers has been increased from four months in the year to ten months and the average salary paid is more than double the salary during the existence of the work in its early stages.

Outstanding Achievements

Aside from the official program arranged each year, enabling the Agents to attack the deal with vital Farm and Home problems affecting Rural Inhabitants, as will be given more in detail when our weekly series are completed for compilation subject. The Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics in Florida (Officially known as Farm And Home Makers' Clubs) is responsible for the organization and development of eight Cooperative Marketing Association chartered under the laws of the State of Florida, and most of which have functioned for the benefit of growers by buying their supplies or selling products cooperatively.

The County and State Fair Associations in several instances have put very creditable exhibits on, under the direct supervision of race members adequately housed and otherwise managed under favorable circumstances, to show the progress of the race each year and this is shown very largely in most instances by the samples of articles made and products of the Club Members and Patrons, in the various lines of pursuits attempted throughout the State.

Federal, State and County officials and the public as well, get a bird's-eye view of the kind and character of work done under supervision of the Agents by tre exhibits displayed. The Negro Departments of the various fairs throughout the state have proven a great aid in contributing its bit toward "Better Race Relations," for the community in which this work is carried on and where these fairs are held, as the occasions offer equal competition between Negro and white citizens alike in their own Exhiibt Halls which are inspected by the entire public, therefore a closer observation and a better understanding of the races results through this medium and each year better circumstances for all exist.

RECIPES

DATE COOKIES

1 Cupful of shortening
1½ cupfuls of sugar
½ cupful of sour milk
1 teaspoonful of soda
2 cupfuls of flour
½ teaspoonful of salt
1 teaspoonful of vanilla
3 cups of oatmeal

Cream the sugar and shortening together. Add the sour milk into which the soda has been dissolved. Stir in the sifted flour, salt and vanilla. Gradually add the oatmeal until all of it is used. Divide the dough and roll half of it at one time on a well-floured board. Roll very thin and bake in a hot oven. When the cookies are cool put together with the following filling:

Filling

1 pound of dates seeded
½ cupful of water
¾ cupful of sugar

Combine the ingredients and cook until thick and smooth, stirring occasionally. Cool and spread between two of the cookies, sandwich fashion.—Mrs. B. R. V., Iowa.

FRUIT MUFFINS

1 cupful of shortening
2 cupfuls of sugar
2 eggs
1 cupful of strong coffee
½ cupful of molasses
½ teaspoonful of soda
1 tablespoonful of grated lemon rind
1 tablespoonful of grated orange rind
4 cupfuls of flour
1 teaspoonful of baking powder
1 teaspoonful of cinnomon
1 teaspoonful of allspice
1 teaspoonful of cloves
½ teaspoonful of salt
1 cupful of broken nutmeats
1 cupful of seeded raisins

Cream the shortening and sugar together. Add the eggs and beat well. Stir in the lemon and orange rind, the molasses, and the soda dissolved in the coffee. Sift together the flour, baking powder, spices, and salt, and add to the mixture. Lastly add the raisins and nuts lightly floured. Fill well-greased and floured muffin pans three-fourths full and bake in a slow oven for 40 minutts.—Mrs. E. S., Texas.

SPANISH MEAT RING

1 pound of ground beef
1 pound of ground pork
2 cupfuls of unsweetened applesauce
2 beaten eggs
2 teaspoonfuls of salt
3 cupfuls of cracker crumbs
One-third cupful of chopped pimento
Pepper

Combine the ingredients in the order named, adding milk or water if more moisture is needed. Pack into a greased ring mold and bake in a moderate oven for 50 minutes.—Mrs. G. W. B., Ill.

FILLED BREAKFAST ROLLS

Try this delicacy the next time you bake light rolls. Use your own favorite recipe and when the dough is ready to be made into rolls, take a portion of it and roll it to one-half an inch thickness. With a cooky or biscuit cutter cut 2 rounds of different sizes. On the small one place a lump of conserve, jelly, raisins and nuts mixed together, or pieces of stewed fruit.

Lay the larger round over the mixture and work under as you would a biscuit. Place in a greased pan allowing plenty of room, brush with thick sour cream and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Let rise until light in a warm place and bake in a moderately hot oven for 20 minutes.—Mrs. G. M., Wis.

ESCALLOPED CABBAGE

3 tablespoonfuls of butter
2 tablespoonfuls of flour
2 cupfuls of milk
1 teaspoonful of salt
Pepper
1 small head of cabbage
1 cupful of buttered crumbs
4 slices of bacon fried and minced
¼ cupful of diced cooked ham
½ cupful of diced cheese
One-third cupful of diced green pepper

Melt the butter in a double boiler, add the flour and smooth to a paste. Stir in the milk and cook until thickened and creamy. Season with salt and pepper and remove from the fire. Cut the cabbage into quarters or finer if desired and cook in salted boiling water for 8 minutes. Drain and place alternate layers of the cabbage, ham, minced bacon, green pepper, cheese, and white sauce, in a greased baking dish. Cover with the buttered crumbs and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. The crumbs are buttered by placing crumbs and butter in a frying pan and as the butter melts it is blended into the crumbs by stirring.—J. B., Ore.

HAM AND EGG SCALLOP

3 tablespoonfuls of butter
1½ tablespoonfuls of flour
1 cupful of milk
¼ teaspoonful of salt
Pepper
1½ cupfuls of diced cooked ham
3 hard boiled eggs
2-3 cupfuls of bread crumbs
Butter and paprika

Melt the butter in the upper part of a double boiler or in a saucepan over a low fire. Add the flour and smooth to a paste. Stir in the milk and cook until smooth and creamy. Season with salt and pepper. In a greased baking dish place alternate layers of crumbs, ham, chopped boiled eggs and white sauce until all ingredients are used. Cover with crumbs, bits of butter, and dashes of paprika. Bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes.—Mrs. H. R., Wash.

HAM ROLLS WITH BEANS

Spread medium thick slices of cold boiled or baked ham with a thin coating of prepared mustard, then cover with a layer of cooked navy beans (canned beans may be used). Roll the meat in jelly-roll fashion and fasten with a tooth pick. Place the rolls in a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for 15 or 20 minutes.—Mrs. G. W. B., Ill.

QUICK COFFEE CAKE

1½ cupfuls of sifted flour
2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder
½ teaspoonful of salt
¼ teaspoonful of nutmeg
6 tablespoonfuls of sugar
2 tablespoonfuls of shortening
1 egg
½ cupful of milk

Siit the dry ingredients together, work in the shortening and add the beaten egg with the milk. Pour into a greased and floured layer cake pan and cover with the following:

¼ cupful of sugar
½ teaspoonful of cinnamon
2 tablespoonfuls of flour
1 teaspoonful of butter

Mix the dry ingredients and with the finger tips work in the butter. Spread over the cake batter and bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve warm. —Mrs. E. V. S. M., Ill.

SPINACH SALAD

2 cupfuls of cooked or canned spinach
1 teaspoonful of salt
¼ teaspoonful of paprika
2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice
3 tablespoonfuls of French Dressing
3 hard boiled eggs
2 tablespoonfuls of chopped pimento
Lettuee

Drain hte juice from the spinach. Add the salt, paprika, lemon juice, and French dressing and toss lightly together. Arrange portions of the mixture on lettuce leaves and top with the grated egg yolk, rings of egg white, and chopped pimento.—Mrs. G. W. B., Ill.

WAFFLE STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

¼ cupful of shortening
2 tablespoonfuls of sugar
1 egg
½ teaspoonful of salt
1 cupful of milk (more may be added)
2 cupfuls of flour
4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder

Cream the shortening and sugar together, add the egg and beat well. Add the salt and milk, then the flour sifted with the baking powder. If the mixture seems too thick, add a small amount of milk. Pour onto a hot waffle iron and bake a golden brown. To serve, spread with butter and break half in two. Put together with sweetened crushed strawberries, pile berries over the top, and serve with whipped cream. Canned fruit with the juice thickened slightly is appetizing when strawberries are out of season.—R. B., Wis.

DELICIOUS WHOLEWHEAT FLOUR PANCAKE

2 well-beaten eggs
2 cupfuls of sour or butter milk
1 teaspoonful of soda
1 teaspoonful of salt
1 teaspoonful of sugar
1 to 1½ cupfuls of wholewheat or graham flour

Beat the eggs in a mixing bowl. Add the sour milk into which the soda has been dissolved. Beat in the flour, sugar, and salt until a thin, smooth batter is obtained. Pour on a hot greased pancake griddle and brown on each side. Serve hot.—Mrs. M. M., Wis.

CARROT-POTATO DISH

6 medium sized potatoes
4 medium sized carrots
¾ cupful of hot thin cream
3 tablespoonfuls of butter
½ teaspoonful of salt
Pepper

Pare the potatoes and leave whole. Scrape the earrots and slice. Cover with boiling salted water and cook until very tender. Drain and mash well. Add the eream and butter and beat vigorously until fluffy and light. Season with salt and pepper.

Send your favorite recipe which has not been published. One dollar will be paid for those which are printed.

BAKED POTATOES

The baked potato is fine food. It is high in food value and rich in mineral. It forms an alkaline ash which makes it suitable for use with meats. It is not so rich in some vitamines, but it is commonly eaten with foods which make up any defieiency that might exist in that direetion. Containing more moisture than flour or bread, potato is more suitable than the latter for those who tend to fatten and diabetics have a little more liberty with it.

And baking is the best way to cook a potato. In baking none of the minerals are leached out and the peeling is made tasty and edible. Let us interject a word in favor of eating some, if not all, of the potato peel.

Another advantage in baked potatoes is that there is a greater chance to escape grease and condiments. The best way to eat a baked potato is without salt, pepper; or even butter. Most people can be persuaded not to use pepper. Potato contains enough mineral to make the use of salt unnecessary. It will be digested more easily if it is free from fat.

HERE'S THE WAY TO COOK ONIONS

If you boil onions, start in bubbling hot water and cook rapidly with the cover off. They will be much less fragrant if cooked in that way.

Boil Brussel sprouts until tender, drain, then dip in egg, roll in fine dry crumbs and fry in deep fat.

"My favorite kitchen convenience is a fireless cooker. Mine has two compartments, gray steel body with heavy one-piece aluminum lining. All vessels —a set of triple cookers, a four and a six quart kettle—are aluminum. Other equipment consists of four soapstone radiators, four racks, tongs and thermometer.

"My cooker is a fuel saver. Foods requiring long cooking have only to be placed on the stove a few minutes and finished in the fireless; or the food placed in raw, with two heated radiators. It is always tender, warm, and never burned, even tho the meal is delayed.

"I never worry over the toughness of meat knowing it will be juicy and tender. It bakes delicious fruit cakes and cooks perfect soup by the slow heat.

"In canning I cold pack fruit or vegetables, boil 15 minutes on the stove, and place in the fireless for three hours. Result, perfect canned goods.

"I can also make frozen deserts in it without the usual cranking. It keeps bread and cake more perfectly than any cake box. On cold nights I store perishable goods in its compartments and its perfect insulation keeps them from freezing.

"The most valuable thing in its favor is its power to run without attention. After my food is placed in the cooker, I have hours of spare time for duty or pleasure. No other eooker operates automatically. I shouldn't keep house without a fireless."

The space available does not permit the use of more letters but they all stress the eonvenienee of various types of cookers. Thus, women are constantly finding easier and better ways to do their daily tasks.

SIDE STREETS

Eating is still one of Chicago's main oecupations. The big town's food bill is $564,000,000 every year. Fueling the human engine is usually enjoyable. The process has been ritualized and made happy, but, unlike other engines, it often fuels too mueh. If locomotives could enjoy being stoked with coal, they would become bulgy no doubt and too heavy in the boilers. They would puff slowly down the track, or have heart trouble. Beef, 133,000,000 pounds; Irish potatoes, 539,000,000 pounds; tomatoes, 77,000,000 pounds; lettuce, 22,000,000 pounds; Chicago eats them all and likes the process. That, and other things, is what living is.

Golf for profit is developing rapidly in Chicago. The board of education has leased 127 acres of its land for a fee golf course on the south side. A la earte golf courses of this kind have become common with the democratization of the game. Golf courses and small parks scattered through the eity supply Chicago's greatest present need for recreation. The great park systems and the forest preserves would be the pride of any city in the world. A corresponding development of small parks is now needed. A west side dump on Grand Avenue will be converted into greenery and playgrounds. A green Chicago will be a clean and safe Chicago.

The bridges were raised more than 100,000 times in Chicago last year. Millions of hours were lost by citizens and several million tempers. The bridges were opened 100,000 times for three sand scows in great part, though other vessels ask an opening now and then. The three sand scows that have made our bridges famous deserve a medal. The time, temper, and money wasted on their account would pay interest on all the sand banks of Lake Michigan.

Thirty new air lines will sail out of Chicago when spring comes. They will be colored planes with a hue for every mood, and the passengers, each with 25 pounds of baggage, will soar like pigeons for ports in all directions. Slowly the town turns skyward, but there is still much room above. When the small boys of the nation, now playing with their gliders, come to their own, Chicago will leap upward. The small boy's hobby is tomorrow's big business.

The above was taken from a recent edition of the Chicago Daily Tribune.

The colored farmers supply a great amount of this volume, and if they were only organized whereby they could market their products cooperatively, their pockets would bulge.

BROOD THEM CAREFULLY

Brooding baby chicks we find to be quite as important as feeding. Personally we prefer coal brooders, and we find coke more satisfactory than coal for fuel. It makes a dependable heat and saves lots of stovepipe and ash-pan cleaning. We use movable brooder houses. Ours are 12X14 feet. To save steps, we keep them near the house until the chicks are several weeks old.

Last year we kept our chicks in these houses until they were two months old, with good results. Our brooder hovers are 1,000-chick capacity. We put only 300 to 400 chicks under them, as we like to give them plenty of room. We have the house prepared for use and have a fire in the stove a day or so before the chicks are ready for it.

Chieks need lots of fresh air. If your house does not have a good ventilating system, muslin covered openings on the south are good. Also some of the openings should be covered with glass cloth to let in sunshine. Don't keep the chicks too warm; if they crowd around the stove they are not warm enough, but if they are content to stay around the edge of hover and sleep there at night they are.

On the floor under and around the hover for a couple of feet we place heavy corrugated pasteboard for extra warmth. Over this, to keep the chicks from slipping, also for ease in cleaning, we spread gunny sacks. Of course under and near the stove itself we place tin on the floor, for protection from fire.

Around the hover we use an adjustable movable fence, made of pasteboard, or better still, two-foot chicken wire covered with sacks. This fence is to keep the chieks near the heat until they learn its source, also to protect them from any drafts on the floor. We make it long enough to reaeh all the way around, three feet or more from the hover, but draw it up closer at first. Do not have it too close if chieks crowd out to the fence they are too warm.

Gradually widen the circle as the chicks learn where the heat is, and in a few days open it and give them the run of the house. We keep this fence handy for a few weeks and on cold or windy nights stretch it around at a safe distance for protection from drafts.

Dip each ehick's bill in warm sour milk as we put it under the brooder. We like to introduee the chicks to their new home in the evening giving full feed if they are 72 hours old. If not, a little sand and milk or water is all, until morning. Do not give the chicks access to a lot of sand at first.

Our first feeds are fine scratch grain mixed with a little sand. We feed little and often, on paper, at first. We prefer to sprinkle a little mash along with their grain; it keeps them contented longer. Mash in hoppers is not kept before them until they are a few days old, but we have milk or water before them all the time, and grit and green stuff after the first few days. For a niee, evenly developed bunch of chicks plenty of fountain and hopper room is essential.

If the brooder house is large enough to keep them confined for six or eight weeks, it pays, but to do their best they must have plenty of room and grit and green stuff. Then if all openings are screened to keep out flies, and the house is kept reasonably clean, they will have missed getting a lot of worms and germs. But do not keep them up and make the mistake of carrying them a lot of dirt filled with germs in which to scratch and wallow. They don't need it.

Clean straw or alfalfa hay is good, and they do enjoy a pan of ashes! When we are ready to turn out the ehicks we haul the houses to new ground where eld birds do not run, preferably ground that has been plowed and seeded to some green stuff. It is best to make a temporary pen around the house for a few days or so, or there will be trouble getting the chicks in at night. Chickens have to be accustomed to all changes gradually.

If low roosts are provided and the chicks taught to roost before the heat is taken away, it will save losses from crowding afterwards. After we have discontinued keeping fire for them, we leave the stove up a while and start it again if there should be a sudden decided change to cooler weather. "Better be safe than sorry," is a good motto in raising baby chicks. Just a few hours' neglect, the fire goes out, and they crowd or chill, and you might as well tell them good-bye. If they are worth hatching or buying, they are worth brooding well.—Mrs. R. F., Kans.

Guinea Hens and Hawks

It is authoritatively stated that at least some varieties of hawks are frightened away by guinea hens. However, there are many varieties of hawks so there may be an exception to this. It is stated that chickens are relatively safe when king-birds or purple martins breed about the farmyard, since these birds drive the hawks away. I have often seen martins in considerable numbers attacking hawks and driving them hither and thither. This is one of the best arguments that can be presented for a good martin house with an abundance of room for a large colony in the yard. The martins also will be most enjoyable company in addition to their value in protecting poultry from the hawk.

Long Distance Laying

Which is the most valuable, the hen that wears herself out with a big record the first year or the one that continues with a reasonably good production over a long period of years, is the question raised by the performance of six White Leghorn hens at the Missouri College of Agriculture. All six have laid more than 1,000 eggs. The average first year production has been 206 eggs, which is not a bad reeord, while the average of the six hens for the fifth year is 132 eggs. The fifth year record is equal to the first year production in some real good flocks. There are probably more hens in Missouri that lay less than 100 eggs the first year than there are that lay more than 100.

Four of the six hens have laid over 1,100 eggs. The sixth hen to pass the thousand-egg mark is known as No. 9. Hatched in 1922, she laid her 1,100th egg at the age of 6 years 109 days. Two other hens promise to lay 800 eggs in four years. They have records of 742 and 760 eggs respectively.

Reduces Chick Loss

Clean ground reduces chick losses more than any other thing that ean be done. This conclusion is drawn from a study of 188 farms in Illinois. The investigation was made by poultrymen at the University of Illinois. Twice as many chicks were lost on those farms where young birds were kept on old ground as when they were kept on clean ground.

A total of 88,820 ehicks was raised on clean ground with a mortality of 21.4 per cent. In eontrast there was a mortality of 42.4 per cent among the 16,387 chicks on old ground.

A loss of 466.8 per cent was suffered even among chicks. from hens blood-tested for bacillary white diarrhea when the chicks ran on old ground. Clean ground has not had chickens on it for at least a year and in the meantime has been cultivated.

Farmers Can Bank By Mail

Tennessee Institution Offers Splendid Chance

Banking by mail was instituted by tre president of the Citizen's Savings Bank and Trust Company of Nashville, Tennessee. He has sent the following letter for publication in the Modern Farmer, calling upon the farmer to save his money and to deposit regularly in this bank by mail. In the letter he said:

"Dear Christian Friend:

We are admonished in Holy Writ that we should teach by precept and example, etc. This letter is merely to ask that you aceept an invitation from the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company to use its service. As President of the bank, I am renewing the invitation, as it is the oldest institution of its kind in the United States, and as a leader, you, like the rest of them who are forced in the lead, know that it is our duty to lead out and the others will follow. I have always felt that the ministers of the gospel, teachers and ehurch folks with fraternal workers and the farmer should show the people the way to go, how to act, how to live, how to save. The Citizens Savings. The bank also has the regu-features not enjoyed by any other bank in our group. For instance, it has a Banking By Mail Department. Anyone in the United States can open an account with the bank by mail; you can do the same. You can write a letter to me, inclosing a check, and I will open your account, mailing your check book back to you; I mean, if you want to transfer money from some other bank to the Citizens. Then we pay 4 per cent on savings accounts, and credit the interest semi-annually. In addition, there is a Women's Department, combined with the Christmas Savings. The bank also ras the regular savings accounts, commercial and cheeking aecounts, a Safe Deposit and Vault Department and a Personal Service Department, where we give information on stocks, bonds and seeurities, if any of our patrons need it. The last feature is the One Thousand Dollar Membership Savings Club, whieh provides that if you will deposit $3.50 per week or an average of $3.50 per week every month for five years, we will add enough to this, interest and compound interest, to place to your credit $1000.00 in the five years. You can figure it out for yourself. We are inclosing a copy of our statement of November, 1928. Would you favor me with a letter saying whether you would like to accept the bank's service? Is there anything we can assist you in doing? We can protect your papers, your Insurance policies, your wills from fire and theft, giving you a safe deposit box, with a private key, for less than one cent a day for the year. May I have the courtesy of a prompt reply also a money order or a check from you to open an account by mail?

Yours truly,
HENRY A. BOYD,
President Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company, 4th Avenue, North and Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mr. A. M. Patterson, of Como, Miss., one of the largest land owners in the south, has openings for five or six good reliable families to come and locate on his farms. He has families that have been tenants for the past 25 years—residing on the same farms at present.

Mr. Patterson has a fair proposition seven large tracts of land adjoining his present holdings, and is now needing this additional help. Some of his land is eapable of producing a bale to the aere, as it is located in the rich Delta section of Mississippi.

Mr. Patterson has a fair propsition for any one that desires to help themselves, and will settle promptly and fairly with tenants.

Any farmers who have not succeeded in the past year or two and wishes to get a good opportunity to get on top, write Mr. Patterson at once for his liberal proposition.

THE MODERN FARMER

NO. 1. Chicago, Ill., and Nashville, Tenn., Monday, April 1, 1929 NO. 2.

COLORED FARMER AND THE SOUTH

J. W. Nelson of Keeling, Tennessee Contributes

Keeling, Tenn. (Special to Modern Farmer)—So much has been said by the press, both for and against the colored farmer, and so many gross exaggerations have been made by the people of both races who are in no position to know the true condition of the colored farmer, that I am taking this means of informing all concerned of our true condition. Some would have you believe that for the most part we are simply working under a peonage system. Others claim that we are greatly persecuted. Still others say that we are not given a chance to accumulate property. To all of such belief, allow me to say that as far as I have been able to ascertain personally, as for peonage, all of us are slaves to our obligations,—whether on the farm or elsewhere. We cannot make promises,—or use either a white or a colored man's money, and then not be obligated to that party.

We have some thriftless people who want to enjoy the luxuries of life at the expense of their white friends. Then when the time comes to settle, they often say that they have been mistreated. Such people are putting themselves in the way of our advancement.

I defy any other class of colored people to show the advancement we colored farmers can show, financially or educationally. Take a census of the colored men in America who are really worthwhile and they will tell you that they are products of the farms.

We often criticise the white people of the south for the part they play in our little drama but when we look back on the stage as it was set before the Civil War, we cannot help but admire the leaders among the southern white people for the help they have been to us,—in helping us to shape our destinies as citizens. They were not compelled to sell us land on easy terms. They were not forced to finance the building of our many palatial residences. But, whenever one of us showed himself to be a real man they showed their willingness to help him in every way to be better condition. The result is,—we have delivered the goods. I remember reading a poem a short time ago entitled, "This Beautiful Southland of Ours,' and I could not help but ask myself did it ever occur to the writer of that poem who is was who made the south so beautiful. It was really the Negro farmer. It was he who walked out into the dense forest with a song on his lips and waved his ax as though it was a wand in the hand of a fairy, and cause the forest to disappear. It was he who yoked the oxen and carted the huge logs to the mills to be made into lumber. It was he who built the fine old colonial residences. It was he who planted flower gardens and tended the flowers. It was he who built the [illegible] highways.

And it is yet the colored farmer who is contributing steadily to the growth and expansion of the New South. And why? This is our home If the press does not give us credit for what we do and are doing, we have sense enough to know without any telling. As to our educational facilities, and likewise our social conditions, much could be said, which I hope to say at some future time. But I must reiterate this statement,—The Colored Farmer is making good.

There are colored farmers owning their farms located in every state in the union.

In 45 counties in Georgia the colored farmers outnumber the white farmers.

Buxton, Iowa, a little village of 5,000 has 4,000 colored.

RACE INCREASING HOLDINGS

Journal and Guide Shows The Negro Purchasing Farms

When President Binford of the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, N. C., in setting forth the claims of his institution before the appropriations committee of the North Carolina Legislature, remarked: "More and more the farming in the State is being done by Negroes," and cited the fact that in the ten years between 1910 and 1920 census figures show Negro farm ownership increasing by 16.2 per cent in comparison with a white ownership increase of 2.8 per cent, he gave a bit of information that is neither generally known or appreciated. As a further revelation, he pointed out that in Wilson county, North Carolina, Negro farm land holdings had increased 59.7 per cent. while in numerous other counties the increase was almost equally as large.

While President Binford's remarks come as really worthwhile information, it is as an inspiration they strike us best. The Journal and Guide will not be moved from its rural interests, sympathies and hopes. While we have no reason whatever to subscribe to any such notion that all Negroes would be best off farming any more than all white people would be, we insist that modern agriculture offers splendid and practically virgin opportunities for thrifty and industrious colored youth the same as it offers to white youth. But we even go a step further, for we believe that opportunities for the trained Negro youth in the field of agriculture are more inviting, assured and less subject to the accommodation of race prejudice which retard his progress in more competitive industry. Neither is this saying that our youth need to recoil from the competition of industry; rather, they should contend for openings wherever they can possibly do so, but future years will see the soil, coaxed by trained hands and minds, yielding independence and wealth in proportions double and treble what they were in the days passed.

We believe that it would be to the great economic advantage of our race to take a stand upon the soil now, while agriculture is reshaping itself for the prosperity that is bound to come as sure as the people are bound to eat and wear clothes.

North Carolina is a state whose people are predominately rural. In spite of the northward migration its colored population is rapidly increasing its farm holdings. Whatever influence that is operating there to encourage the Negroes to develop their rural heritage and adaptation, it is something reassuring for the future prosperity and happiness of the State.

—Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

HENS WILL YIELD A BIG PROFIT

Clarksdale, Miss.,—The White Leghorn poultry flock owned by Dr. and Mrs. O. A. Davis of near Clarksdale, increased the income of the farm with a profit of $24,491.93 without any reduction in the farm acreage.

The record kept by this couple covers a 12-month period and was kept by the state extension department. It includes all activities in the business, covering sales of hatching eggs, broilers and culls. A gross income of $4,124.23 was received from the flock. The chickens were made to feed themselves, build $553 worth of equipment and house this year and after deducting these expenses netted over $2,000.

This farm took third place in the Mississippi state demonstration on profit per hen, netting $4.55 each, with an average production of 165 eggs. Records show that 90,338 eggs were produced during the year from the flock which at the present time, numbers 547 hens.

Their poultry plant covers about five acres and consists of two big laying houses, yards for green feed, 13 breeding pens, where trap nesting was started last year. A well arranged outlay has been added as the business increased.

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-SIX BU.

Ira Marshall of Dola, Ohio Sets New Record In Corn

Ira Marshall, of Dola, Ohio, produced 176.2 bushels shelled corn per acre on ten acres of his land last year.

The fertilizer treatment was as follows:

Four hundred pounds of 0;14;4 plus fifty pounds of nitrate of soda (mixed together) dropped near the hill at planting time; 150 pounds of nitrate of soda used as a side dressing when the corn was about a foot high.

This same treatment was given to ten acres which produced something over 164 bushels for a relative of Mr. Marshall, and also ten acres, which produced 151.5 bushels per acre for a daughter.

EATING MORE GREENS IN CHICAGO

A representative of the Modern Farmer has been watching the stocks of greens in the many stores on the south side section of Chicago.

Early mustard greens, shippped in from southern states, is a good seller at ten cents per pound or 30 cents per peck. Dandelion greens is another favorite. These, we understand, are being improved and the earliest arrivals are from cold frames.

Another big seller in the southern collard, which is a very heavy seller at ten cents per small bunch.

A variety of turnip which grows almost entirely to tops and does not form the usual root is meeting favor with consumers and producers. Top prices are received for this green when it is young and tender. It is packed in bushel hampers.

A visit to the South Water Market revealed the fact that an average of 10 cars of greens are shipped into Chicago from the southern states every week during the early spring months.

(Continued on Page 3)

A HINT FOR MORTGAGES

Federal Land Bank was Established To Help Farmers

The Federal Land Banks, as nearly everybody knows, were established for just one purpose—to reduce rapacious interest rate and unfair terms on farm mortgages.

They aim to give the farm borrower a loan at a rate which is the irreducible minimum—the lowest rate for which money can be borrowed from anybody, anywhere. They do it, too.

But what we started to say is this: interest rates are up, and are likely to stay there. Yet the Land Banks still have some money to lend at 5 per cent—an extraordinary rate for these days.

Therefore, if you are paying a higher rate on a mortgage, or are thinking of borrowing for needed farm improvement, **now is the time.** Make up your mind quickly, for it will almost certainly cost you more later.

The Modern Farmer will gladly give any information relative to Federal Land Bank loans.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Department of Commerce Bureau of Census Matter

IOWA

Total farm population 10 years of age and over (colored) 476.

Total land owners 74, with a valuation of 1,330,600.00.

Total acreage owned by colored 8,847 acres.

E. J. Baldwin of Creston, Iowa, owns and operates a farm of 746 acres acres.

Joe Wilson of Osceola, Rural route 4, owns and operates 240 acres.

MISSISSIPPI

Total number of farms in state 1925, 257,228.

(Continued on Page 3)

SPRING LAMB MARKET OUTLOOK

Shipping Season Likely To Begin Earlier This Year

The Tennessee Division of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture in a recent news release states that present conditions indicate a good market for the 1929 crop of Tennessee spring lambs provided the movement to market is properly regulated.

During the past few years there has been a rather heavy upward trend in the demand for lamb with a fairly steady upward trend in prices.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture the demand has been very good so far this season, partially due to the fact that last year a campaign was conducted to educate retailers to best ways to cut and trim various portions of lamb carcasses in order to make them attractive to consumers. Housewives were also taught the best ways of preparing lamb for the table. Demand has been further strengthened this season because lambs are averaging about two pounds lighter than last year and consumers prefer the medium finished lambs to those that are too large or too fat.

During January about 10 per cent more lambs were sold at public stockyards than during the same period last year and 15 per cent more than the 5-year average. Chicago prices have ranged from $1.12 to $1.25 per 100 pounds above the same period last year, and prices on dressed lamb at New York have been about $3.00 higher this season.

Although the demand is expected to be strong this spring it is possible that shipments from California, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee may come nearer together than usual, since the season is reported late in California and early in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. Increases in numbers over last year are reported to be 6 to 7 per cent, in Kentucky, 5 to 10 per cent in California, 12 per cent in Virginia and about 5 per cent in Tennessee .

Shippers should keep in close touch with conditions in these sections and try to spread shipments to secure a steady movement to market if they wish to avoid fluctuations in prices.

Homer Handcock, State Commissioner of Agriculture, who is also a successful sheep breeder, suggests that Tennessee producers would profit by continuing to feed some grain in order to produce highest quality lambs.

MONEY-MAKING MENU

The wife of a Missouri famer says, "Most winters I'd been making around 20.00 per week profit off 250 hens, then low prices, working hard, breaking even. My partner and I put our heads together and devised this feeding ration:

30 pounds ground oats.
30 pounds ground corn.
30 pounds bran.
9 1-2 pounds tankage
1-2 pound salt.

We fed a gallon of clabber milk per hundred hens and scattered plenty of osyter shell about.

We increased our egg production from 25 per cent to a steady 45 per cent and cut our expenses in half. We made a profit of 8.00 per week and better at time when most folks were not paying.

The annual crop of rice in Arkansas is over 7,000 bushels, and there are 63,283 colored farmers in the state.

SIX MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE SOUTH

State's Woodland Farms Cover Much Land

Farmers in South Carolina own as much forest land as all the lumbermen and other private owners put together. Unfortunately, few farmers realize the possibilities of their wood lands or give them sufficient care. Haphazard cutting without plan or thought for the future, letting the woods burn or intentionally burning it over and too much grazing in the woods result in deterioration in the quantity and valne of the timber. To grow any crop weeds must be kept out, and to grow a paying crop of trees requires the removal of the dead, dying and scrubby trees which are the "weeds" of the forest. Unfortunately, most South Carolina farmers pay no attention to what kind of trees they are taking out and usually leave a lot of good material in extremely high stumps. When cutting fuel wood, and farm timber do not use the best trees when poorer ones will do. Well managed, the wood land increases the farm income. Farm forestry or proper management of the woods looks to growing more and better timber, and keeping the land constantly at work doing it.

Lewis E. Statley, State Forester—Exchange.

The colored farmers in Georgia harvest over two million bushels sweet potatoes every year.

JOINT RESOLUTION BEFORE THE PRESENT CONGRESS

To Provide Funds For Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Washington Tribune, Feb. 15, 1929. —A joint resolution before the present Congress for a fund of $6,000,000 to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture, to loan to the farmers of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, who suffered from floods in those states last fall. It provides $8 per acre to the cotton farmer, and $3 per acre to others, with $2,000 as the maxium amount to be loaned to any one farmer.

The loan will be made for the purpose of seed of cotton, corn, legumes, nursery stock and vegetables, feed for stock and fertilizer.

This is a very fine proposition for the southern farmers. But, will the Negro who suffered along with his white neighbor across the road, share in this new loan in proportion to his losses with the white farmer?

We know that the millions already lent to farmers through the Farm Loan Banks have failed to reach the Negro farmer. Yet we are told that southern farming is based on the Negro. And the farm census reports give the Negro more than a million farms. Such being the case, why has the Republican adminlstrations left the Negro out of this farm relief which he really needed more than his white neighbor? And will this new sum of $6,000,000 go the way of all the rest?

There are really more Negroes in South Carolina than white people and will they get anything like a just proportion? Or will they even hear of this fund of relief for their crop this spring?

The above editorial is taken from the Washington (D. C.) Tribune. It is timely.

There is but one solution and that is, in organization. You can do your bit by becoming a member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Have you applied for membership?

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

James P. Davis - - President
Cornelius R. Richardson - Secretary
Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Devoted to the interests of the farmer, truck Gardner, live sock and poultry breeder, the Home and the People.

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All contributions for publication in the Modern Farmer should be addressed to The Modern Farmer, 447 4th Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

Some of Many Letters Being Received

Wm. Farman of Renfroe, Ala.,

I have read your paper the Modern Farmer and like it fine. We farmers in Talladega county are cotton raisers. Some renters and some owning their farms, but 90 per cent of them under mortgage. We can raise anything here, but have no market but cotton, and then we are forced to sell that for what we can get.

From Arthur Bradshaw, Elsberry, Mo., R. F. D. 3:—

We are very much in deed of some aid and enlightenment ,for most all the farms are being given up and we have almost lost hope. The white farmers are organized and the colored farmer and laborer have nothing. to do, for they are alone, unorganized and unable to get financial aid.

Jno. J. Jenkins, Elkmont, Ala.:—

We think your plans are fruitful of permanent good.

From Prof. C. H. S. Lyons, Principal Union Baptist Institute, Athens, Ga.:—

We had our Farmers' Conference and Meat show. It was a success. We beg to send you names and addresses of the farmers in our section who we believe will be interested in the National Federation Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer.

Every farmer of our group in the United States should at once become members of this organization, and we wish you much success.

The Modern Farmer will fill a long felt want .

From J. W. Nelson, Keeling, Tenn.:—

I must express my surprise that we the colored farmers have such an organization as the National Federation of Colored Farmers. I find in your brief outline so many things that I have been fighting for in our community. We have an organization known as the "Better Farming Club of which I am the President, and I am putting forth my best efforts to educate our people to the advantage of cooperative buying and selling.

I must also acknowledge receipt of the latest issue of the Modern Farmer. I found it very interesting indeed.

Please allow me to tell you something about this community.

One half of the farmers own their land and homes and about 7-8ths of the rest are tenants owning their livestock, implements and etc. The only merchant in this town is a colored woman. No white man has been able to run any business here because he cannot get any business. This community is dominated by our group.

We have two schools a grammar and high, that are well patronized. We need your co-operation in serving these people.

I am now attempting to arrange with the truckers to take advantage of your plans in shipping truck and am sending you the names of all the farmers in this section.

I hope you will help me put this program over.

From N. C. Perlote, Merchant, 1041 West 14th Street, Chicago:—

I was born and reared on a farm in Georgia. I own two farms in Oglethorpe county, and heartily endorse your movement.

I wish to subscribe for membership in the organization and also to the Modern Farmer, the only periodical that we have that is devoted to the interests of the farmers of our group.

I have insructed the manager of my farms to plant sweet potatoes this year, and when ready for the market will have your Federation secure buyers for same.

Please send blank for application.

From Dr. William Henry Huff, Prop. Pythian Temple Pharmacy 37th and State Streets, Chicago.

Congratulations to the National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer. You fill a great need.

The magazine is wonderful.

The colored pharmacists made no headway until they organized and I now predict for the farmers of our group financial success if they will back up your Federation by becoming members.

I am today writing my relatives in the south who are farmers and urging them to send in their application for membership at once.

I am also subscribing for the Modern Farmer.

THE ORGANIZATION FOR A MILLION

An Editorial By Leon R. Harris, Editor of The Modern Farmer

The National Federation of Colored Farmers agrees in principle, with all other major American farm organizations, to three remedies which must be applied to American agriculture before there can be any hope that it will recover from the many ills that now afflict it, and arise to the truly recognized as the prime industry of life Nation. The three remedies are these:

First, Farmers must ORGANIZE to market their products.

Second, Farm surpluses must be handled by a STRONG ORGANIZATION in the interest of farmers.

Third, ORGANIZATION must be on an ECONOMIC rather than on a political basis.

To these three remedies, and for the particular benefit of colored farmers, a fourth must be added. The fourth remedy is:

COLORED FARMERS MUST FORM A STRONG GROUP ORGANIZATION FOR THEIR OWN PROTECTION.

We are glad that we can say that the interest and enthusiasm shown by colored farmers in the organization and aims of the National Federation of Colored Farmers,— which is the organization for a million of us, proves without a doubt that most of us know that a strong group organization is essential. It is so necessary to our success and welfare that the time has come when we cannot possibly do without it. It MUST EXIST and it MUST FUNCTION. Every American colored farmer must join it and support it, and it, in turn, will give to every American colored farmer the very advice,—the very assistance,—and the very protection he needs and must have.

There are in America more than one million colored farmers and approximately twenty-five per cent of them own their own farms. The National Federation of Colored Farmers is the organization for these farmers. It provides the medium for them, through which the first remedy mentioned in this article for the benefit of sick agriculture may be applied. It is here to market their products. YOUR ORGANIZATION then, colored farmers, is in existence now. You should join it, and join it NOW.

Your membership and your support of it is bound to make it a STRONG ORGANIZATION. We said that the second remedy for sick agriculture is "that farm surpluses must be handled by a STRONG ORGANIZATION in YOUR interests."

We are not one bit egotistical or big-headed when we proclaim, honestly and proudly, that you have right now, a STRONG ORGANIZATION. Its only weakness is its small membership. You farmers who have not as yet joined and paid your annual dues are responsible for this. But, in every other way, we proclaim that it is strong. Its leaders are men of experience,—men of faith,—men of vision. Its leaders are men who will not recognize the existence of such a bugbear as "failure.' Recently, a prominent Negro educator remarked to the president of YOUR ORGANIZATION, "Brother, you have tackled a mighty hard job." The president replied ,—"I am used to hard jobs. The harder my job the better I have learned to love it." Such men have founded YOUR ORGANIZATION. Plain, strong men.

No colored farmer who is acquainted with the aims of his organization can accuse its organization and leaders of a lack of the knowledge necessary to establish it upon an unshakable foundation. The stated purpose and reasons for the establishment of YOUR ORGNIZATION read like a Negro Farmer' Magna Charta, —like a Negro Farmers' Decaration of Independence. We say that "the time" for such an organization "has arrived." It has. Who doubts it? Certainly not the poor colored farmer who has been toiling and struggling for a mere existence for himself and family all of his life. Certainly not the colored farmer who has never known a day when he was out of debt. Certainly not the colored farmer who has never known what it was to receive fair price for his products. This farmer SURELY KNOWS that the time is ripe and rotten-ripe for some kind of a change. and we believe he will receive, with open arms, an organization that promises relief and assistance.

So we say that the time has come when colored farmers should form a National Organization devoted to scientific farming (which is only sensible, successful farming),—to the right way to prepare farm products for marketing,—devoted to the purchasing of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods and to the co-operative marketing of farm products. When we say this, we say in substance that the time has come for us to wake up—for us to consider our vocation as being a business, not simply work-for-a-aliving. We say that the time has come for us to have some faith and confidence in our fellow-men. We say that we believe there is strength in unity and that two heads are better than one. We say that we want more money for our crops—for our labor more comfortable homes—better education for our children— better churches—happier neighborhoods— a chance to live like all honest, intelligent American citizens want to live. And then, when we JOIN the Federation, we are doing our part and making a big effort to satisfy these wants. Can any of the million American colored farmers neglect to join the National Federation of Colored Farmers—the organization for the million?

We say too, that it is the purpose of OUR ORGANIZATION to work "to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from our efforts as producers." White farmers of America have organized—are organizing, and eventually they are going to be financially independent. Colored Farmers, do you want to continue to be the beggar—the Lazarus of American farmers? Do you want the assertion, "As poor as a Negro Farmer." to succeed the expression, "As poor as a church mouse?" If you don't come on in with us now.

We also say that it is one of our aims to establish branches in conveniently located marketing centers to which members can ship their produce. This will help you. It will put you, the producer close to your friend, the consumer. It will decrease the cost of marketing your products. Some of the money you are now paying for freight and storage (for YOU PAY IT,—don't forget that) will fall back into your own money-sack. It will minimize decay and waste and the consumer will get your products fresher and in better condition. This will make him love you all he more.

We also say that it is the aim of OUR ORGANIZATION to keep in touch with all matters of National Legislation affecting agriculture and to keep you, the members, informed. Ignorance is not bliss here in America. It is not bliss either. Legislation already enacted by Congress and by various state legislatures for the benefit of farmers has done colored farmers little good, simply because they knew nothing about it, or because they did not know the right way to take advantage of it. It may have been that the enactors of it were sharp enough and shrewd enough to so word the bill or resolution that the colored brother was excluded from its proposed benefits. White farmers all over the country have borrowed millions of dollars from the government, at low interest, through farm loan banks. Colored farmehs have needed loans just as badly but they could not get them. A way could always be found to turn down the colored applicant. YOUR ORGANIZATION aims to help you get help from legislation enacted as much for your benefit as the benefit of any other American farmers.

We also say that the "problems of the farmer's wife will not be overlooked." Were it not for her religion, for her supreme faith in Almighty God, and for her unselfish love for her husband and children, the wife of the average colored farmer would be the most miserable feminine creature on the face of the earth. She is hogtied to an existence that promises little indeed and no woman on earth is more deserving of all the happiness life can afford. YOUR ORGANIZATION promises much for her and certainly you will want YOUR ORGANIZATION to make good this promise.

We also say that "on the Federation's staff are marketing experts." These experienced men will be able to tell you how you can get the most money for what you have labored to produce. You will soon discover that this advice alone will be worth many times over the small membership dues.

Briefly, we have told you some of the purposes and aims of the founders of the Federation and now ,we tell you again:—"It is the HOPE of the founders of the National Federation of Colored Farmers to make life on the farm more attractive and profitable, and to build up in this Nation a colored group of organized, influential and satisfied producers." It takes faith and courage for men to hold within their breasts such a HOPE as that. With prophetic eyes they gaze into the future and they see this great Race of ours liberated from economic slavery—taking its rightful place in the sun—standing on a level wih all the races and nations of the earth. An organization, founded by such men as these, is bound to grow and prosper. So again we say, YOU HAVE A STRONG ORGANIZATION RIGHT NOW.

We have said that the third remedy for sick America agriculture is that "organization of farmers must be on an ECONOMIC rather than on a political basis." This does not mean that YOUR ORGANIZATION is going to stay out of politics. We couldn't do it. It does not mean that we are afraid of politics. We are not. But it does mean that we are not going to depend on politiics,—on political parties—nor on the government for our success. Such dependance has caused the downfall of more than one farm organization in this country already. YOUR ORGANIZATION will ask for a fair chance and a square deal from all political parties and from the government, but it will never expect to get that fair chance and square deal by handling over the votes of its members to some shrewd and scheming promiser. The founders of YOUR ORGANIZATION know that something cannot be gotten for nothing. YOUR ORGANIZATION will succeed because YOU will put yourself and your money into it. You will market your products and purchase your supplies co-operatively. You will think and plan and work together for the benefit of all, like men who are running an organized business should do. Then, your buying power will increase—your wealth will increase, and no politician nor political party will dare withhold from you the recognition you deserve You will have influence—you will be felt—because you will have the brains, the organization and the money to back you.

For our own protection and for our own welfare, this strong GROUP ORGANIZATION of ours must function. This is he remedy for the ills of American agriculture which we Negro farmers must apply. We must get out of the bushes. We must hold up our heads and keep our chins up. We must stop being mealy-mouthed. We have brains enough to talk sense and business so lets talk it. Farming is a business, and there is something wrong somewhere when our business shows a loss. Lets discover the trouble. YOUR ORGANIZATION will discover it. YOUR ORGANIZATION will correct it. Get into YOUR ORGANIZATION and stay there. Talk for it. Work for it. Pray for it. And, if you don't join it, and join it, now, then sing for it the old song, "The Fault's In Me, My Lord." That will be the most mournful, the most melancholy, the most miserable song a colored farmer can sing. Let it be your dismal dirge, for economically and progressively, you will indeed be a dead one.

But live, man live! Here is YOUR ORGANIZATION shining as brightly as the noon-day sun. Get in the sunlight. Start with it and grow with it. JOIN THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FRAMERS AND JOIN TODAY!

Plow, Plant and Prosper

We all read about the much talked of Farm Bill that was passed by U. S. Senate in Washington for an appropriation of about 2 millions of dollars for the agricultural development and relief of the farmers.

If the colored farmer and land owner, as well as the toiler and tenauts will grasp the enthusiasm of the situation and will plow, plant prosper, happiness, success and contentment is just around the corner.

With practically every member of the U. S. Senate, and every Congressman ready and willing to vote for the complete passage of this bill —backed by the first colored Congressman we have had in 25 years, to see that we get recognition, there is no doubt but that the colored farmers can win with a smile.

Congress is also ready to act on the Navy Bill of three hundred and forty seven millions of dollars and the great Mississippi levee appropriation bill is going through. The working man and common laborer will find employment.

Federal Funds for Negro Education

The percentage of Federal funds expended in vocational agricultural schools for Negroes in 1927 ranged from seven-tenths per cent in Missouri to 26 per cent in Louisiana, while the percentage of Negro rural population, according to the last census ran from 2.4 per cent in Missouri to 54 per cent in Mississippi, according to a table showing percentage of Federal money expended for salaries of teachers of vocational agricultural in colored schools.

Under the new appropriation for Vocational Education available July 1st of this year it is proposed to appoint four new supervisors . Although one will in all probability be assigned to the supervision of work

in Colored schools, it is predicted that the entire four supervisors are scheduled to be white.

Let every reader of this article write a letter to Congressman Oscar DePriest, our only colored member, urging that he use his influence to have at least one colored supervisor appointed.

WHEN TO MARKET DUCKS

Time To Make More Money Ably Stated

Green ducks at eight weeks of age should weigh 9 pounds to the pair, and at ten weeks ought to reach 10 to 11 pounds. They command best prices about the first of May, and from then on until July the price gradually drops. From July 1 to September prices remain unchanged, but by September to November they are up again.

The general laying season starts about February and continues until the last of August. The first eggs of the season are rarely fertile. Fertility and vitality are the keynotes of success to duck culture.

One way to make money out of ducks is to be ready with a good supply at the opening of the season, writes Michael K. Boyer in the Farm and Ranch. Another important item is the value of the manure, that of duck ranking second to hog for growing vegetables.

The trade for ducks is largely found in the restaurants and mountain and shore resorts, where they are served in quarters—the carcass being cut into four pieces. Consequently, a duck weighing 4 or 5 pounds, served in that way, will command just as much money as one weighing 2 pounds more.

In all large cities, where there is a large Jewish population, live ducks are in demand. In Chinese sections there is also a heavy call for this favorite fowl.

—Exchange

TO THE PUBLIC

Yielding to the necessity and demand for a constructive magazine devoted to the interests of the Colored farmers of the United States, the Modern Farmer makes its bow to the public. It will be a monthly publication and non-political. Due to the fact that statistic show that there are 218,000 Colored farmers and 727,000 managers tenants and croppers, there is every reason to believe that such an organ should be a valuable mouthpiece to the farmers of our Race.

The aim of the Modern Farmer is to stimulate, to versificate, standardize in the co-operating of farm products and also to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operation methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

How to increase the farmers' production and to give the prevailing prices for farm products at the consuming terminal markets, will be the object of its policy and further to give encouragement and advice to the readers of the magazine. There are over 700 white farmer magazines and these never, except on a rare occasion, find one of our farmers who are making success and whose work and deeds published would be an inspiration to other farmers.

Meager information is known about the buying, selling and leasing of farmers among us. This magazine will give publicity to all matters pertaining to the farmer and especially that which will benefit him financially.

Farmers of our group are missing too much by not being familiar with the things that are going on in his state or at Washington, D. C., that should interest him but lacks the medium through which he should be informed. This magazine will advocate such national legislation as will make it possible to give our group an opportunity to secure loans through the Federal Land Banks on a 30 year lease.

The Modern Farmer asks the support of every farmer in the United States and the co-operation of good will of the public. It hopes to be a mighty lever to the "man with the hoe." Its desire is to bring sunshine and happiness to the fireside of the farmer by its interesting and instructive articles.

The price is $1.00 per year in advance.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

1. CO-OPERATION. This movement has for its main objective the bringing about of a more co-operative effort on the part of Negro Farmers.

2. SIGNS OF THE TIMES. The signs of the times point to co-operative effort in all directions, whether in production or distribution. The springing up of numerous chain stores is a splendid example of co-operative buying and selling exemplified in every community.

3. AMERICAN FARM FEDERATION. A splendid example of this is the magnificent piece of co-operative work being demonstrated by the American Farm Bureau Federation (white) This organization is ten years old with a membership of 303,000 in forty-five states They have led the way.

4. URGENT NECESSITY. The colored farmers position, with the vast majority living in southern states make the necessity for co-operative organization all the more urgent in order that economic life might be protected, and that the Negro Farmers might build for themselves a fuller and more satisfying social life.

5. SELF HELP. Not for charity, but the desire of helping himself, the Negro Farmer must take his place beside his white brother in the present economic struggle, and thereby reap the magnificent harvest that comes from a united co-operative effort.

6. THE MODERN FARMER. Our periodical the Modern Farmer will from time to time not only serve to promote the best interest of its thousands of readers, but will fill in a bigger way, a long felt need for further advancing the great horde of colored citizens, who are justly extracting from the farm much of her bounteous riches.

7. BETTER TIMES. A new day of hope looms brightly before the Negro Race with splendid organization and the necessary co-operation, which can come only from the intelligent activities, as will be demonstrated through the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

8. FUTURE OUTLOOK. The future outlook for the Negro, not only on the farm, but in every walk of life, will grow brighter and better. In union there is strength. Modern methods of production and distribution as exemplified by this organization, will do much to bring about the desired conditions for thousands.

9. CONTINUAL GROWTH. The National Federation of Colored Farmers has not come about spontaneously, but with the great mass of her people still on the farm, either as land owners or tenants, produces a splendid opportunity for continual growth as espoused by our organization.

10. ULTIMATE GOAL. With the Negro Farmers fully organized, they will be in position to bargain collectively. Not only in buying supplies and marketing their purchases, but this organization will be a great source of strength to our Race in many other movements that might be begun for the improvement of conditions among Negro Farmers everywhere.

WHY NOT BECOME A MEMBER? DUES $2.50 EVERY SIX MONTHS OR $5.00 PER ANNUM. JOHN NOW

For further information write National Federation of Colored Farmers, Vincennes Hotel, 36th and Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Commission is Named by Governor to Help Pull Farms out of the Mud

Trenton,—How to pull more than one-third of New Jersey's farms out of the mud is the problem to be solved by a commission proposed by Governor Morgan F. Larson.

To carry out a pledge made in the Governor's inaugural address to aid the farmer in all ways possible, Assemblyman William B. Knight, of Camden, majority leader, introduced a joint resolution creating a commission to study the question of rural roads. The development of a program of secondary road improvement and methods of financing such improvements are among the leading subjects which would be considered.

A study of the rural road problem by the State Department of Agriculture disclosed that of the 11,853 miles of unimproved highways, 8,576 miles were township roads. Many of these were impassible for motor vehicles during certain seasons of the year.

"In a large majority of townships the roads under the supervision of the local committee are being given the same treatment that they received when horses comprised the motive power for both passengers and farm products," William B. D. Duryee, State Secretary of Agriculture, said in his annual report.

"It is now recognized that these methods are antiquated and that there is an insistent demand for some better method of township road maintenance so that these may serve as feeders to the main highway system."

The Secretary said that the department's survey showed about $4,000,000 in twonship funds was spent annually, adding "that with this heavy expenditure and the general dissatisfaction existing in regard to their condition, it is evident that present methods of maintenance are inadequate."

The total improved mileage of township roads was placed at 3,021 by the department, of which 2,022 miles were gravel. On January 1, 1927, there were 143 miles of concrete township roads, fifteen of stone block, forty-eight of sheet asphalt or macadam on a concrete base, twenty-eight of bituminus concrete, 152 of bituminus penetration, 270 of surface treated macadam, 191 of water bound macadam, 150 of cinders and twelve of miscellaneous surface.

Hunterdon County had the greatest number of farms on unimproved highways. Of the country's 2,605 farms, 1,720 were on dirt roads. Union County had three of its 525 farms on unimproved highways. Cumberland, with 3,340 farms, the largest number of any county, had 756 on dirt roads. Monmouth county has 2,672 farms, 528 being on the poor roads.

Atlantic had 268 of its 1,674 farms on unimproved roads; Bergen, 225 of 1,190; Burlington, 700 of 2,132; Camden, 215 of 758; Cape May, 125 of 682; Essex, 27 of 686; Gloucester, 798 of 2,324; Hudson, six of forty-eight; Mercer, Morris, 319 of 944; Ocean, 101 of 665; Passaic, eighty-seven of 505; Salem, 302 of 1,909; Somerset, 592 of 1,246; Sussex, 910 of 1,397; and Warren, 958 of 1,573.

FARMING TIME

The farmers are busily engaged in their work which is indeed the back bone of the nation. When the farmers fail prosperity diminishes. It is human nature to feel that the other man has the better job and that his sailing is one of ease and comfort, but we must bear in mind that every job has connected with it some little things that may or may not tickle our fancy, and it takes the intrepid and tenacious man to overcome them.

The farmer who plays with Mother Earth has the great vocation and the most interesting study of all positions. Out in the open air and fresh aroma of the blossoms and the tempting honey suckle, he works unaware of the responsibility and honor bestowed upon him. The doctor, the lawyer and the teacher depend entirely upon him for food. If he fails on his farm the doctor and lawyer must stay up later at nights, must seek new clients in order to pay the fabulous price for the flour and meal of which he must have for sustenance.

As the farmer sharpens the point of his plow, so the busy world must sharpen its point of intellect to appreciate the needs and the great part the conscientious farmer is playing in helping to push forward better health and greater prosperity for all.

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-SIX BUSHELS

(Continued from Page 1)

Our members could get together and pool their products and the Federation could easily find buyers.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS PER ACRE

Last year C. H. McCaslin, of McDuffie county Georgia, grew 404 dollars worth of vegetables on one acre of his land.

He first planted cucumbers, which were followed by a late crop of corn and cowpeas. The land was rich, sandy soil. Before plowing he broadcasted about 200 pounds of lime. After plowing, he gave it a good harrowing. This was three weeks before planting. The cucumbers were planted the last of March. The fertilizer consisted of a small application of cow manure at planting time.

Just as the vines began to run, a side dressing of 75 pounds of 10;4;4 and 25 pounds nitrate of soda was applied with the hands. The cucumber crop netted him 362 dollars. By the last of June this crop was cleared off and the land planted in corn, using a hundred pounds of 12;4;4. Between rows of corn, cowpeas were planted in rows. These crops weer cultivated only onec. The yield was 30 bushels corn estimated at 1 dollar per bushel 300 bundles fodder at $1.50 per hundred and five bushels cowpeas at $1.50 per bushel.

Our members might try this out on one acre.

EARLY SWEET POTATOES

The Southern sweet potato is a moist flesh type, commonly called a yam, and has not been appreciated in the North and East. Usually the crop is harvested just prior to frost, and by that season the dry sweets from Jersey and other such sections are on the market. Within the past few years, however, a number of growers have come into he production of early sweet potatoes for this Eastern trade. Some of them have planted the Porto Rico, a yam type, harvested it during July or August and shipped it profitably to the large centers of population.

Others in favored localities have turned to the Big Stem Jersey, a dry variety adapted to boiling, and quite popular. As this variety comes to maturity in the South well ahead of other sections, it has found a ready sale. Two counties of Georgia during August, 1928, moved thirty-nine cars of the Jerseys at $27,320, or an average of $700 an acre. The harvest was a little late or the prices would have been better.

For the early crop the slips should be in the field as soon as frost danger is past, not later than the middle of April. To obtain plants, bedding should be done in February.

Use a light, mellow soil, with sufficient fertility to give a good growth. From three to five hundred pounds of a fertilizer not too high in nitrogen should be applied just before planting. Push the crop to maturity for July or early August.

—T. H. McHatton

(Mr. McHatton is head of the horticultural department, Georgia State College of Agriculture.)

There are 13 colored farmers in the state of Maine owning their farms, valued ot $54,400.

There are 19 colored farmers in Utah owning their farms valued at $651,045.00.

A HINT FOR MORTGAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

Total number white farmers 107,086.

Total number colored farmers 150,142.

Total white farm population including all ages, 479,281.

Total colored farm population including all ages, 649,826.

Total valuation of all crops with production reported as of 1924 amounted to 177,006,377 dollars.

Total value of farm products sold through co-operative marketing amounted to eight million one hundred one thousand dollars. The farmers of Bolivar county which is practically all colored, purchased fertilizer and lime in 1924 to the extent of 173,047 dollars. Suppose this amount had been purchased co-operatively, how much would be saved each farmer. This county produced over eighty-six thousand bales of cotton in 1924.

Some of the large land owning farmers in Mississippi are:

J. H. Teers, Rural route 4 Holly Springs, 3,000 acres.

A. D. Sims, Rural route 6, Holly Springs 1,200 acres.

E. P. Booze, Mound Bayou.

Allen Bros. Magnolia.

Jno. D. Taylor, R. F. D. 3, Como.

Kelly Bros., Marks.

MARYLAND

Total colored farmers, 6,721.

Total colored farmers owning their farms 3,548 with an average of 217,651 acres valued at 21,651,121.00.

In 1924 Calvert county produced and sold 3,846,150 pounds of tobacco. In this county there are 690 white farmers and 566 colored farmers.

In Dorchester county there are 1483 white farmers and 471 colored farmers. This county produced the largest tonage in tomatoes of any country in the state.

The acerage in 1924 was over eight thousand acres. Somerset county has 1491 white farmers and 685 colored farmers. This county had 4,145 acres in strawberries in 1924. The agerage yield is from 250 to 300 crates per acre.

Mr. James E. Herndon of 2527 Madison Ave., has one of the largest produce stands in the city market of Baltimore.

He handles almost the entire production of several of the large colored farmers in that state.

Mr. Herndon has been in the produce business for over 20 years.

OHIO

Total number of colored farmers 1,616.

Total owning their farms 1,053 with an average of 100,412 acres valued at $9,126,482.00.

Longtown, Xenia and Yellow Springs are farming towns heavily populated with colored.

Some of the larger land owning farmers:

Bishop J. H. Jones, Wilberforce.
Mrs. J. M. D. Russell,
Will Ecton, Harvesburg.
Mose Dawson, New Burlington.
Jackson Bros. Xenia.
C. P. Ellis, Waynesville.
Jno Epps, Longtown.
Ed. Young, Clarksville.

TO SPEED FRUITS NORTHWARD

Washington, D. C.—Express refrigeration service for the transportation of perishable fruits was ordered today by the interstate commerce commission. The move is designed to expedite the movement of products from Florida, North and South Carolina and Alabama to points in the north, the present freight service being held inadequate for this purpose.

The colored farmers of the south, according to statistics from the Department of Commerce at Washington, produce 40 per cent of the early vegetables, and with this improved freight service will mean better prices and larger profits.

There are over fifty thousand colored farmers in the state of Virginia, which is over one-fourth of the total farm population.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

J. P. DAVIS,
President.

C. R. RICHARDSON,
Chm. Board of Directors

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BECOME A MEMBER

1. CO-OPERATION. This movement has for its main objective the bringing about of a more co-operative effort on the part of Negro farmers.

2. SIGNS OF THE TIMES. The signs of the times point co-operative efforts in all directions, whether in production or distribution. The springing up of numerous chain stores is a splendid example of co-operative buying and selling exemplified in every community.

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WHY NOT BECOME A MEMBER?

Dues $2.50 Every Six Months Or $5.00 Per Annum.

JOIN NOW.

For further information write National Federation of Negro Farmers, Vincennes Hotel, 36th and Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. 1. Chicago, Ill., and Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, May 15, 1929. No. 3.

"RACE FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE TO ENJOY FARM RELIEF LEGISLATION"

FIFTY-TWO PRODUCTS FROM CORN COB

Many Factors Combine However In Curtailment

Washington, D. C., No fewer than fifty-two products which can be made from corncobs are listed in a preliminary report on the utilization of certain agricultural wastes and by products, issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Some of the fifty-two are acetic acid, acetone, alcohol anaesthetics and antiseptics, buttons, cellulose, cellulith, gunpowder, charcoal, pipes, wallboard, curing for concrete floors diabetic food, dyes, face powder, glue, hard rubber substitute, incense, linoleum, methanol, maple flavor, motor fuel, oxalic acid, paper, pitch, plastics proxyln rayon, resin, tar, vicos and xylose.

Limitations of Marketing.

Extensive use ofcorncobs for many of these purposes still is far from commercial practicability.

"It is apparent," the report continues, "that while practically all of the products that can be made from corncobbs are being obtained from sources less plentiful in some cases, less suitable, yet there are other factors which make their use more economical under existing conditions.

Other Products Are Competitors

"The availability of these other products in large quanities, thus eliminating the factor of assembling costs, which in the case of corncobs is a large one, is the principal reason why cobs are not first choice, and therefore serve their best purpose as fuel on the farm. The fuel value of corncobs per ton is more than half that of coal."

Dr. W. W. Skinner of the federal bureau of chemistry is a soils expert who has done much work toward the development of by-products from the corncob.

225 PIGS FROM 34 SOWS

A HOG-LOT VISIT WITH JNO. B. RICE FROM THE FARM AND FIRESIDE

Things I learned during the eight years I spent as research man at the University of Illinois helped me in a recent year to raise for market 225 spring pigs from 34 sows.

The year I came to this 600-acre farm the owner had selected 90 sows and gilts for breeding. I culled out all but fourteen of them in two years, going chiefly on type. I picked the most type, stretchy animals with good bone and fairly well off the ground, my final selection, however, resting on production records.

Any sow that didn't raise seven pigs to weaning age in the previous farrow was discarded and a gilt out of a sow that had made the grade was put in the herd. Sows that were three years old I fattened for market unless they were unusually good mothers.

That is a big factor—the kind of a mother a sow make. I would just as soon have a dam farrow a fair-sized litter and raise it than I would one that dropped 15 to 16 pigs, only to lose around half of them. Our college records showed fully one-third of the litter crushed by the sows.

Feeding the pregnant gilt is most important to healty, strong litters. I self-feed whole oats, with three to, four ears of corn and about one-quarter pound of tankage per day. I also force a little alfalfa into them, mixing the leaves with the meat meal. The alfalfa supplies additional lime for bone-making and does much to prevent rickets and othe pig ailments. A mineral mixture comprised of two parts limestone, two parts bone meal

(Continued on page 2.)

FARMER MILKS COW TO FREE SELF

Red River, Tex.—A "cow and cotton combination" of farming established last spring has given H. L. Pender, of Red River County, Tex. a "feeling of prosperity never enjoyed in years of straight cotton farming on his 75-acre farm."

The cattle-fever tick was the "bug aboo" that kept Mr. Pender from success with cows for so many years. Early attempts to supplement his cotton farming by raising a few cows were unsuccessful and with no cattle he was forced to borrow money each fall to pay his debts and to make his cotton crop. Then he made his pasture tick free and tried again, but a stray tick-infested animal got into his pasture and in a short time his herd died. He quit raising cattle.

When tick-eradication work started in Red River County last spring under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture a banker offered to loan him money to buy four milk cows and a cream separator. He arranged to sell the cream at a community store, and soon had enough cash to buy some pigs and chickens to consume the skim milk. All through the year the cream brought him $5.50 to 7.50 cash each week enough to enable him to make his crop this year without borrowing money.

Mr. Pender, according to a report received by the Department of Agriculturt states that with the aid of income returned directly and indirectly by his four cows he has paid all his debts, has sufficient cash left to join a purebred bull association, and can make his crops next year without borrowing any money for that purpose.

SPECIAL STAFF TO VISIT, STUDY LAND GRANT SCHOOLS

Washington, D. C.—A special field staff has been organized by the Department of the Interior to visit and study the 17 Negro Land Grant College of the United States, this being a part of a large program or survey which is now being conducted by the Bureau of Education.

Dr. John M. Gandy, of the Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., who has recently been selected as one of the receivers of the Harmon Awards, was appointed as one of the members of the field staff. There are five other members of this committee who will be associated with Dr. Gandy

During the month of December these leading educators who composed the field staff visited Washington, to inquire into the specific functions, services, and organizations of the Negro Land Grant Colleges. Each of these leaders have been assigned one or two institutions to investigate. This indeed is a timely step on the part of our national government There is no question that practical results will be derived from the investigation.

Tubby.

CRIPPLED MAINE MAN OPERATES BIG FARM

East Livermore, Me.,—Although an accident in the woods eight years ago cost Stanley H. Morison one leg and rendered the other useless, he stills runs a 180-acre farm and has devised enterprising methods of merchandising.

Mr. Morison uses a wheel chair which carries him about the house and on which he can descend to his piazza on the ground.

The coming of his disaster was at first a severe setback to this active men who had already transformed the farm, his family homestead, into a vastly improved place.

He cast about for new ideas. The canning business appeared to be an opening. He installed equipment which he has expanded. Last year his jelly amounted to eighteen tons. In addition, he puts up mince meat from his own recipe, apples for apple pies, tomatoes, mustard pickles, sweet and sour pickles and other farm products.

PITTSBURGH COURIER ON BIG LOAN FUND

Publication Says "Not For Them" Unless Properly Organized

Washington, D. C., April 18.—Negro farmers will have to organize co-operative farm associations if they wish to obtain the direct benefits of new farm relief legislation which will be enacted during the extra session of Congress which began Monday.

According to the 1920 census, there are in the United States 949, 889 colored farmers including 16,680 Indians, 6,892 Japanese and 603 Chinese. Their failure to organize farm loan associations, it is pointed out, is the cause of their not reaping the benefits of the Federal farm loan act.

The new farm relief bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry, provides for the establishment of a Federal farm board and the creation of a revolving fund of at least $3,000,000,000.

In order to prevent undue fluctuations in price and to bring abuot an orderly movement of farm products to markets, stabilization corporations will be created to which the board will be authorized to make loans out of the revolving fund, at 4 per cent, up to 85 per cent of the value of the crops to be purchased by the stabilization corporation.

The stabilization corporations are to be controlled by the agricultural co-operatives, subject to conditions to be prescribed by the Federal farm board, but losses or gains from from the operations of the corporations are to be charged or credited to the revolving fund. There is some discussion of the possibility of allowing the co-operative to share to some extent in the possible profits from such operations.

On the question as to what inducements would exist to persuade up to 85 per cent, he says, while at present it is necessary to pay 8 per cent and even at that rate loans cannot be negotiated for more than 60 per cent of the crop.

President Hoover's message to farmers to join the agricultural co operatives, Senator McNary points out, that such co-operatives would enjoy advantageous credit facilities as compared with non-members. The co-operatives, like the stabilization corporations, will be able to borrow Congress covering generally his views on a farm relief program was sent to the House and Senate Tuesday.

Upon his return to Washington, Wednesday of last week, Representative John Q. Tilson, Republican of Connecticut, majority leader in the the House, stated there would be no change in the program of the House, which is to confine the extra session to farm relief, tariff, revision and possibly census and reappointment legislation. He predicted adjournment, by July, 1—Pittsburgh Courier.

CROSS-BRED PIGS GAIN FASTER

Surpass Purebreds, Says Fred E. Ferguson

From Farm Journal

When you take a bunch of purebred sows of one breed and cross them with a purebred boar of another breed, you are likely to get pigs which will gain faster and require less feed per unit of gain than will purebred pigs of either parent breed.

This is the conclusion one must draw from three years of experiments carried on at the Iowa Station by John M. Evvard and his co-workers.

In these crossing experiments at Ames, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey have been used. In the three years, the cross-bred pigs have gained an average of 1.41 lbs. per pig daily, as compared with 1.32 for their purebred half-brothers and sisters, both groups being fed side by side on the same ration and handled in exactly the same manner.

In other words the cross-breds have gained about a tenth faster than the purebred. In going from an average weaning weight of 75 pounds to a good marketable weight of 225 pounds the cross-breds would get to market from ten days to two weeks sooner than the purebreds. This is important in the fall, when hog prices normally take a rapid downward trend.

Better Use of Feed

In addition to the more rapid gains, the cross-breds use their feed to better advantage. In the Iowa tests, the cross-breds have required an average of only 349 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain, while the purebreds have taken 365. This means that for every 100 pounds of gain made, the cross-breds would require about 16 pounds less feed.

Still other advantages have been noted for the cross-breds. They have developed more uniformly, have shown greater vigor and more healthy appearance. This may juustify the claims made by some farmers, that cross-breds are more disease-resistant than purebreds, though Evvard is not yet prepared to say to just what extent this is true or how important this difference may be.

The cross-bred pigs in the three experiments have averaged nearly five pounds each heavier at weaning time than the purebreds, even though both had the same mothers. That is, in the Iowa tests the sows each year have been boudle-mated, or bred to two boars—to one of their own breed and to a boar of the second breed used in the crossing work. By this system, both purebred and cross-bred pigs have been obtained in the same litter.

The plan has been to breed the sow to one boar and then to other within a few minutes. With two breeds of distinctly different color—red and black in this instance—the cross-bred pigs have been readily distinguishable from the purebreds. This system of breeding to two boars eliminated the differences in the gaining ability of the pigs due to breeding, as far as possible. It makes more certain that the difference in gains and economy of gains are due to crossing.

The ration used in all three years

(Continued on page 2.)

FAT MEAT AND HOE CAKE

Graphic pictures of miserable rural life of the race in the South where families with seven and eight children live in one-room cabins under a deplorable moral condition were given by Dr. W. A. C. Hughes, speaking at the Women's Missionary Society at the conference, Thursday afternoon.

The revelations, Dr. Hughes said, were the discoveries of an extensive tour of his through the South.

Eight in One Room

"I came upon homes where mother father and seven and eight children eat, sleep and are brought into the world in the one room without any partition to separate them or to give them any privacy.

"What will be the social cultural and moral ideals of children reared in such an environment?

"There are 7,000,000 of the race in the South a larger percentage of which is living in this condition. Do you wonder at the laxity of their morals?

Molasses and Hoe-Cake

"I visited homes on the cotton farms, where the cotton grows up to the door, leaving no yard or space around the house. The mother works in the field until about fifteen minutes before the father and children stop, rushes to the cabin and prepares a little fat meat, molasses and hoe-cake.

"This is the field of the Women's Missionary Society in the South to teach and train the girls of these homes, to give them some conception of decency and refinement, and to enable them to live above such a sordid level.

"The society is making some progress in this direction but they need your help."

Dr. Hughes reviewed the work of a similar character that the Women's Missionary Society is doing in the North for the migrants from the South who find themselves unfitted for the new environment.

He urged the conference to contribute more to the society so that the work might be furthered.

—Afro American.

94 COUNTIES, 7 STATES ENTER LAMB CONTEST

Farmers to Make Juicy Chops

Juicier and more palatable lamb chops is the goal of the national lamb improvement contest for 1929. Ninety four counties and seven states are listed among the entrants, according to the National Live Stock Producers' Association.

The national committee says that this project includes the sheep extension force of the various state agricultural colleges, the county agents working with the department of agriculture, the packers, the railroads and the sheep growers in the native lamb states.

Lamb producers hope to make their product so good that instead of a per capita consumption of 5.6 pounds per year there will soon be consumed 8 or 10 pounds, which would still be less than half what some old world people consume. By joining in a concerted drive to send only wether lambs and docked lambs to market the sheep men believe that better lamb means more lamb on the consumer's table, according to J. D. Harper of the national association.

The contest will be judged this fall ing tests is as follows: Shelled corn, from weaning to market in the crosswhen the lamb crop is marketed.

The contest is bing sponsored by the United Statos department of agriculture, railroads, agricultural departments of different states, state agricultural colleges, the national live stock and meat board, the institute of American meat packers and the National Live Stock Producers' Association.

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

James P. Davis - - President
Cornelius R. Richardson - Secretary
Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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EDITORIALS

Some of these days the National Federation of Colored Farmers will have more than one million members. This is not a pipe dream. It is not an unreasonahle assertion. From the very beginning it has been the purpose of the founders and organizers of the Federation to build up an ORGANIZATION FOR A MILLION. The main question has not been, "Can we get a million members" but, "How soon can we get a million members?" The National Federation of Colored Farmers is destined to become the biggest economic organization of Negroes in the world.

Solomon tells us that "where there is no vision the people perish." It is as much a duty for progressive people to have visions as it is for them to have ideas,—or to have faith,—or hope,—or love. A vision,—a sight of what should be, and therefore, of what CAN be, is the beginning of progress in any line of work. We can never tell just how to do the work perfectly until we begin working.

We see today in our homeland,—in the United States of America,—more than one million colored men,—most of them heads of families,—who are extracting their living from America's soil. Some of these men may be illiterate but very few of them are ignorant. More than a quarter of a million of them own the soil they cultivate.

The Condition of the Million

The seven hundred andd fifty thousand tenant farmers of our race produce most of the cotton grown in America. They eat simple fare,—they work long hours,—they have little time for recreation and social enjoyment. Thousands of them live in the middle of their cotton patches, in vermin an insect infested hovels. They never read a book or newspaper—never see a movie—and have never known what it was to posses a dollar that was not owed to somebody else They are poor, they are discouraged, and immigration figures tell us that they are restless. The latter is a good sign. They are not responsible for their conditon and those who are responsible are unable, and often, unwilling, to aid them in any way. They are American citizens and alas, their condition is the most pitable of any American citizens.

The condition of the two hundred and fifty thousand farmers of our race who own their farms is much better. Some of them are wealthy and prosperous. Many of them live in favored sections of our Nation and enjoy all the rights and privileges of American citizens. Their indepen dence has made them thoughtful, progressive and useful. These landowning, home—loving American Negro farmers are the very cream of our race. We would sooner take off our hats to them than to any other class in America. They deserve recognition and honor and it is largely their own fault if they fail to get it.

The Organization is For You

We have analyzed, briefly, the condition of the million who should become members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. There are two big reasons why everyone of you should become members of this organization

First,—You should join it to improve your condition.

Second, You should join it that you might be better able to help your brethren.

We have received some remarkable letters during the past few weeks. Some of them have made us want to weep. Some of them have made us want to fight. All of them have made us want to work for the National Federation of Colored Farmers until Gabriel blows his trumpet. We have before us as we write the following letter. We thank the writer for it. It is plain and honest and sensible. Here it is:

Dear Sirs:

I have just read with interest your April MODERN FARMER. I am heartily in accord with your movement and please enter me for membership. I will send you five dollars on or about the second day of May. Times are tight in this section.

The white farm agent had a meeting of the white farmers at the Court House here this week, and told them to organize at once. Not one colored farmer was invited to the meeting nor were there any present.

Last year I had a carload of very fine Dixie Belle melons and the white merchant here told me that forty dollars was all they were worth. The weather was hot and I had no way to sell them. He gave me forty dollars and shipped the car to Cincinnati, Ohio, and got one hundred and ninty dollars for my melons.

Our salvation is in organizing.

Please do not use this letter in any way that will cause us trouble in this section. The white merchant here does everything he can to keep us down.".....

That letter speaks volumes, doesn't it.

"OUR SALVATION IS IN ORGANIZING"

The National Federation of Colored Farmers appeals to you for support because we want to change the conditions that make such letters as this one possible. Why should any citizens of the United States labor for nothing? Why should they work and work and work and hardly be able to get enough to eat? This may sound unreasonable, but another letter that lies here on our desk, from a farmer who resides near Paducah, Ky., informs us that the farmers of his community are boarding up the windows and doors of their homes and are moving to the cities. Why? Because they cannot get a living from their farms. They cannot get enough from what they produce to pay for the cost of production.

We want you to join this organization,—your organization. We want you to get together in your respective neighhorhoods,—pool your products,—grade or pack them according to our instructions,—and sell them through your own organization. The officers of your organization will not beat you out of $150 on a car of watermelons. You will get the market price, probably a little better than the market price,—if you follow instructions as to grading and packing. We want you to use all the facilities of your organization that you may get more, save more, and be more. It's up to you "OUR SALVATION IS IN ORGANIZING!"

THE VISION

We want to see the colored farmers of America prosperous, contented and happy. We want them to remain on their farms. A real farmer is never satisfied off a farm. We want more tenant farmers to become landowners. Possession makes a farmer feel like a man indeed. Possession makes the children of the farmer love the old home place and there , a majority of them will remain.

You will be a proud and happy man when the membership of your organization reaches the one hundred thousand mark. That will certainly mean power and influence and recognition. Most of the watermelons and sweet potatoes grown in America are produced by colored farmers and we expect to control these markets within the next three years. Within the next ten years at least seventy-five thousand colored tenants should purchase farms. Your organization will do everything it can do to help decrease Negro tenancy an increase Negro land ownership. We will be able to do much.

TO YOU WHO CAN HELP

If you are a tenant farmer you can make no better investment than in a membership in this organization. No other organization is going to work so hard or so diligently for your welfare. You will be associated with those more fortunate and the inspiration you will receive will be a great source of help to you. You will be where you can receive nformation that will benefit you and you will be able to take immediate advantage of many opportunities that will come only to our members. The cost of member ship is very reasonable—eighty per cent less than then the cost of membership in the American Farm Bureau Federation,—a white organization. This is your opportunity and we appeal to you to accept it now.

If you are one who owns a farm you can readily see just what the organization will mean to you. It will bring you more money for your products,—it will bring you the recognition you deserve,—and will teach you the benefits of co-operation. Certainly the organization deserves your support. There are a thousand reasons why you should join it and not one logical reason why you should not.

To you who are recognized as the leaders of our racial group in this country, our teachers and preachers, business and professional men,—lodge men and club women,—farm demonstration agents and to all others of influence,—we appeal to you for your support and co-operaton. We need your help now. Eventually you will need our help. We are working for the good of the race. Let us work together. Selfishness, suspicion and skepticism will get us nothing and nowhere. Our farmers are the "backbone of the race" and in America they will ever he. They shall not be neglected and persecuted and vilified any longer. They shall not continue to be the victims of rapacious sharks and scoundrels who are ever ready to destroy them, body and soul. As sure as God reigns in heaven, their day has come. Let us not temoprize with evil any longer, just for a little personal gain. Preach and teach organization and co-operation. That is what the others are doing. If it is a good thing for them it is a good thing for us. The organizers of the National Federation of Coored Farmers have aid the foundation. Help us build. Don't try to hinder us for you cannot. We are going through. A MILLION FOR THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS!

CROSS BRED PIGS

(Continued from Page 1)

self-fed; supplemental protein mixture (50) parts by weight of tankage, 25 of corn-cake oilmeal, 25 of alfalfa meal). self-fed; plus mineral mixture self-fed. The mineral mixture contains 19.9 pounds of flake salt, 39.9 pounds of wood ashes, 39.9 pounds of ground bone-black and .05 pounds of potassium iodid. This mineral mixture was self-fed. The pigs have had the run of a blue-grass pasture.

In this cross-breeding work, those in charge emphasized from the first that if the cross-breds were used for breeding purposes, their pigs probably would not be so good as either the cross-breds or purebreds. In order to test this out, last year a few of the cross-bred gilts were kept and bred to purebred boars of the parent breeds.

The pigs from these cross-bred sows bore out what Evvard and his co-workers had contended—they did not gain so fast nor so economically as either the cross-breds or purebreds

To test this breeding back toward purebreds still further, a few of the pigs from the cross-bred sows (these were either three-fourths Duroc and one-fourth Poland or three-fourths Poland an done-fourth Duroc were kept and bred to the boars of the breeds from which they derived most of their blood. This cross resulted in seven-eighths Durocs or seven-eighths Polanas. These seven-eighths pigs looked much like purebreds and could hardly be distinguished from them. Also, they were about the equal of the purebreds in ability to gain rapidly and economically.

225 PIGS FROM 84 SOWS

(Continued on page 2.)

and one part salt is available at all times.

As the period advanees I increase the corn an ear or two and give a little more tankage. Oats of course are in the feeder I can't say too much for them for keeping the sows in condition and helping to make big healthy pigs.

At college I found oats as valuahle as middlings but seldom costing more than two-thirds as much. It woud be foolish to sell oats at a cent a pound and buy middlings at two cents. The same is true of our mineral mixture. I make it for a cent a pound and it is as serviceable as the commercial product costing five to six cents.

For the first ten days or so after the pigs are born the sow is given very little tankage, corn and oats, so as to hold down the flow of mlik. It is my experience that pigs are more often hurt by too much rather than too little nurse. Usually the pigs that are a bit underfed for the first few days come out rugged and strong

In two to three weeks, depending upon the condition of the sow and litter, they are moved to a clean individual house on blue-grass pasture. We rotate from year to year, aiming to keep away from each field for about three years. We are pretty sure to avoid worms and germs in this time. On pasture the sows get oats, corn and tankage; corn is gradually increased.

As soon as the pigs begin to nibble we fix a a creep shelled corn and let them have all they want. They get oats and tankage from the sows' allowance. When they are three months old, corn is cut to about two pounds per head per day and hand-fed. Oats are put in a feeder and tankage is fed daily. A little supplementary protein feed, even though they could get along nicely without it on pasture, develops them that faster. We pasture one year on alfalfa and the next two on blue grass. Our acreage of the legumes is not large enough.

The alfalfa pasture for the pigs also yields hay, about half a crop being made from two cuttings. Trimming back the field twice during the season keeps the stalks short, green and tender, and they are eaten more readily than if allowed to grow tall and rank. Pigs don't pasture a field so that it is even, and cutting is almost necessary.

The hay made from the pasture is used for cattle and horses and the leaves which shatter and drop into the botton of the racks are swept up and saved for the sows.

The shotes are carried along on a little grain on pasture until late September, when they are made for the cornfields in which I plant soy beans. As a starter I feed them a few green ears, gradually increasing the number until they are getting the equivalent of a full feed. This takes about two weeks. Then the pigs are turned into the field. In a month to forty-five days they will be ready for market, averaging from 230 to 240 pounds. Pretty good weight for pigs eight months old, considering no attempt at fattening is made until they are turned into the corn and soy beans.

TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, ONE PER CENT PER MONTH AND HIS MULE.

During the World's War, cotton reached pretty high levels. One of our farmers in South Carolina had been "trading" with a white supply merchant in his community for over 20 years on a "time" basis, that is to say, the merchant had been selling him his groceries and supplies and permitted him to pay in the fall; after he had been able to gather and sell his crop.

The terms were one per cent per month and then at "settling time" the merchant added an extra ten per-cent. At the end of each year for 16 years he found himself still in debt to the merchant after settling up.

Cotton brought top prices that year, and he felt sure that he could more than pay out, and have his chattle mortgages cancelled besides.

After turning in five bales of cotton to the merchant as the last payment on the aceount, he inquired as to "how he stood." The old merchant got out his book, put on his glasses, slowly sharpened his pencil and began adding—

"Naught's a naught, and nine is nine, your are forty dollars behind and your mule is still mine."

GENERAL MARKET CONDITIONS FRUITS AND EARLY VEGETABLES .

Advice from the leading terminal markets show that there is a steady demand for early vegetables, at good prices Green vegetables such as mustard, turnip greens and kale leading as sellers, with green cabbage and spinach running second in demand.

There is also a most excellent demand for young beans but with the arrivals of the Texas crop of the wax variety, the market is somewhat easier as to prices and, receipts heavier.

One of the largest receivers in the South Water market Chicago, told our representative that there was a steady increasing demand for all southern vegetables. He further stated that a few years ago there was very little demand for such vegetables as okra, squash, yellow yam sweets and etc. These varieties that were formerly shipped from the south by express—a few crates at a time, now come in solid car lots and find ready sale .

Turnip greens continue to retail at around 25 and 30 cents per three pound peck. Yellow yam sweets remain firm in price at 3 and 4 pounds for a quarter or about three dollars per bushel.

Early squash is bringing 10 to 15 cents per pound and okra 18 to 20 cents per quart. Green beans 12 to 15 per quart. Old white or better known as Irish potatoes are a drag on the market with very little demand.

New potatoes of the red variety are selling well but prices are low.

We look for an improvement in the potato market as soon as the old stock is out of the way.

Green cabbage is a good seller at 3 to 5 cents per pound.

The strawberry market has been playing all sorts of pranks within the last two weeks. Heavy arrivals of immature fruit caused a break in the market, and prices in some instanees lowered to 20 and 25 cents per quart, but the berries of superior quality and packed continue to bring good prices around 30 and 35 cents per quart to the consumer.

In the eastern markets, and especially around Baltimore and Washington, berries are bringing fancy prices.

We find that unbolted or flat ground corn meal is increasing in demand, and corn bread is being served with vegetables in the finest hotels and the most humble restaurents, but the price is somewhat out of proportion in comparsion with the corn market.

Corn meal packed in pound cartons retails for 10c per carton, while the bulk corn meal is bringing 3 and 4 cents per pound, or about $1.75 to $2.50 per bushel.

The owner of any grist mill buying corn at present prices and turning it into corn meal will find quite a nice profit in the transaction.

NEW STANDARD FOR HAMPERS AND BASKETS

The standard hampers and round stave baskets for fruits and vegetables shall be of the following capacities:

One eighth bushel, one fourth bushel, one half bushel, five-eights bushel, three-fourth bushel, one bushel one and one-fourth bushel, one and one-half bushel and two bushels, which respectively shall be of the cubiccontent set forth in this section. For the purpose of this act, a bushel standard dry measure has a capacity of 2,150.42 cubic inches.

(a) The standard one-eighth bushel hamper or round stave shall contain 268.8 cubic inches.

(b) The standard one-fourth bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain 1,075.71 cubic inches.

(c) The standard one-half bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain 1,075.71 cubit inches.

(cc) The standard five-eights bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain 1,344 cubic inches.

(d) The standard three-fourths bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain 1,612.8 cubic inches.

(e) The standard one bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain 2,150.42 cubic inches.

(f) The standard one and one-fourth bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain 2,688 cubic inches.

(g) The standard one and one-half bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain 3,225.63 cubic inches.

(h) The standard two bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain 4,300.84 cubic inches.

Section 2

That the standard splint baskets for fruits and vegetables shall be the four-quart basket; eight quart basket; twelve quart basket, sixteen quart basket, twenty-four quart basket and thirty-two quart basket, standard dry measure. For the purpose of this act a quart standard dry measure has a capacity of 67.2 cubic inches.

(a) The four quart splint basket shall contain 268.8 cubic inches.

(b) The eight quart splint basket shall contain 537.6 cubic inches.

New Standards No. 2

(c) The twelve quart splint basket shall contain 806.4 cubic inches.

(d) The sixteen quart splint basket shall contain 1,075.21 cubit inches.

(e) The twenty-four quart splint basket shall contain 1,612.8 cubic inches.

(f) The thirty-two quart splint basket shall contain 2,150.42 cubic inches.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall in his regulations under this act prescribe such tolerances as he may find necessary to allow in his capacities for hampers, round stave baskets and splint baskets set forth in sections 1 and 2 of this act in order to provide for reasonable variations occuring in the course of manufacturing and handling.

This act does not apply to Climax baskets, berry boxes and till baskets which comply with the provisions of the act of August 31, 1916. Sections 5 and 6 of the Act make it unlawful to manufacture hampers and baskets in violation of the act and any hamper or basket not complying with the terms of the act are subject to seizure and confiscation. These sections become effective one year from November 1, 1928.

The above is a copy of an Act passed by the Seventieth Congress Our members should read the act carefully, and file this issue for future guidance.

MAPLE SUGAR PRODUCTION GOOD IN NORTH WISCONSIN

Rinelander, Wis. April—The Maple sugar season is drawing to a close in northern Wisconsin. The flow sap this spring was heavy and there was a good production of syrup and sugar. There are several sugar camps in this part of the state; the the largest is located near Phelps and is owned by C. E. Hazen. Over five thousand trees are tapped each season at the Hazen camp.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Michigan

Wheat	19,270,000 bu.
Corn	38,995,000 bu.
Barley	5,301,000 bu.
Rye	2,167,000 bu.
Potatoes	23,120,000 bu.
Hay	4,748,000 tons
Beans (dried)	5,004,000 bu.
Apples	4,288,000 bu.
Grapes	51,700 tons
Celery	846,000 crates

A few of the leading farmers of our group in the state are:

Prof. Moses Davis, Mears.
Otis E. Newsome, Cassopolis.
H. Clyde Wade, Cassopolis.
Mrs. Lucy Hazley, Peacock.
Geo. Bryant, Ypsilanti.
Mrs. Geo. Richardson, Whittaker.
Guy Smith, Milan.
Attorney Edward H. Morris, Chicago.
M. M. Curry, Fort Wayne, Ind.
A. T. Parker, Chicago.
Mr. Sewell, Chicago, City.
Col. Samuel H. Brown, near Michigan City.

LARGEST AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE 1927

Corn, Maryland	44 bushels
Wheat, Idaho	27 bushels
Oats, Washington	50 bushels
Barley, Utah	47 bushels
Rye, New Jersey	20 bushels
Buckwheat, Vermont	23 bushels

Massachusetts produced 370,000 barrels cranberries, which was an average yield of 26 barrels per acre, but Oregon's yield per acre was 40 barrels. The total value of the 1927 crop was 6,077,000 dollars from 5 states.

North Carolina

23,000 colored farm owners, owning in round numbers 650,000 acres valued at 58 million dollars. There are 42 counties in the state in each of which Negroes own 200 more farms.

A few of the outstanding farmers of our group are Bishop L. W. Kyle. Winston-Salem, who has been interested in farming for over 30 years, and is the owner of several farms.

R. J. Beverly of Wadesboro owns 1200 acres for which it is said he paid $75,000 cash.

J. F. Lytle, Huntersville, owns between 7 and 8 hundred acres in Mecklenberg county.

J. E. Hall of Ashokie is owner of several farms in Herford county and one of the leading farmers in the state.

Willie Wood of Windsor is considered one of the best farmers in Bertie county

States having largest acreage commercial truck crops of 1927.

	Acres
Asparagus, New Jersey	10,500
Beans (snap) Florida	19,490
Cabbage, New York	32,800
Carrots, Louisiana	11,600
Cauliflower, California	8,950
Celery, California	8,850
Eggplant, New Jersey	1,100
Cucumbers (table) Florida	7,440
Lettuce, California	42,010
Green Peas, California	21,110
Peppers, New Jersey	7,000
Onions, Texas	11,220
Spinach, Texas	19,450
Strawberries, Missouri	72,340
Early I. Potatoes, Virginia	78,700
Tomatoes (table) Florida	29,800
Watermelons, Georgia	54,060
Potatoes (late) Minnesota	328,000

The 1927 crop of white potatoes amounted to 402,149,000 bushels—from 3,505,000 acres, valued at 387,870,000 dollars.

The average farm value per bushel was 96 cents.

Minnesota led all of the states in production.

Sweet potatoes, 93,928,000 bushels that sold for $77,520,000 dollars. Texas led all of the states in production with 11,970,000 bushels, an average yield of 90 bushels per acre. Maryland led in the largest yield, 144 bushel per acre.

The yellow yam variety is the leading seller in the west and the jerseys in the east.

The farmers of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas produce more sweet potatoes than the rest of the United States combined.

Total yield of peanuts 866,822,000 pounds valued at 35,193,000 dollars.

Georgia led in production, 220,400,000 pounds, with an average yield of 725 pounds per acre, but North Carolina had the largest yield per acre, 997 pounds.

There were 18,765,000 bushels cowpeas harvested that sold for 10,007,000 dollars. North Carolina led all states in production of over three million bushels.

Louisiana produced 77,840 tons sugar which is an average of 139 pounds per acre . Louisiana also made 5,478,000 gallons syrup, leading all states, with Georgia a close second.

Georgia led all states in the production of watermelons producing 17,570 carloads, and the average yield was 325 melons per acre.

The value of the crop for the entire United States was 10,661,000 dollars.

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Texas produced over two-thirds of the entire crop.

Colored farmers could easily control he melon market if organized into marketing associations.

On Janury 1st, 1928 Missouri had on her farms 604,000 horses, 340,000 mules, 2,109,000 heads of cattle, 827,000 cows, 4,270,000 hogs and 986,000 sheep. Iowa led all states in number of swine, having 10,650,000.

Illinois led all states in the production of soy beans in 1927, producing 394,000 acres that yielded 5,122,000 bushels.

POWER AND FARM PROFITS

A recently issued Department of Agriculture bulletin on the farm power situation shows that more power means more profitable and comfortable agriculture, and that the most economical power is from the large Interconnected electrical systems.

"Power and labor together represent on the average about 60 per cent of the total cost of carrying on farm business," says the report, "and since these are two items directly subject to the control of the farm operator, great opportunities exist for cutting down production costs through a better understanding of the power rquirements of farm operation, through the adoption of more efficient and less expensive types of power units, and by a more extenive use of power to replace human labor."

This decisive statement is then proven by a question-and-answer arrangement whereby the costs of different kinds of power are compared. By this is shown that the use of one horsepower for one hour costs the farmer 25 cents if obtained from a horse or mule or a private farm electric plant, and 15 cents if it comes from a small central station, but only five cents when supplied by a large central station.

It is stated further that a large percentage of farms are using expensive power, and that 30 per cent of the present 16 billion horsepower hours now used yearly on farms could be efficienty electrified.

The value of farm electrification is no longer problematical; it is an established fact. It can be safely said that before many years the farm without power service will be as outmoded as a present day farmer using tools of a past century.

CITIES CONSUME MORE FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

By Associated Press Leased Wire.

Philadelphia, April 26.—Fresh fruit and vegetable consumption at the three leading eastern markets, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, broke all records during the first quarter of the current year, based on the number of cars unloaded at these terminals.

The total reached 61,595 cars, an increase of 11 per cent over the corresponding period of 1928, the previous high year. Compared with 1926 the volume was 40 per cent higher.

New York received almost 40,000 carloads, Philadelphia, 10,157 and Boston, 11,501. Produce dealers say, the increased consumption arises chiefly from the heavy crops of citrus fruits and the increasing acreage devoted to winter vegetables in the south.

FARM MANAGER WANTED

Major R. A. Byrd, 400 Williams St., Springfield, Ill., is in need of a manager for one of his farms.

Major Byrd is well known throughout the middlewest for his fair dealing and is a man of means.

Any one looking for a good location as manager of a farm, will do well to write him at once.

PHILADELPHIAN OWN CHAIN OF THREE STORES

Philadelphia, To Negroes throughout the United States and particularly those directly interested in the advancement of the economic status of the Negro, it is gratifying to know that there is a chain of three grocery stores owned and operated by a colored man in this city.

The man is C. O. Gibson, a native of Rusk, Texas. Mr. Gibson's three stores are located at 1723 Lombard street, 1632 Bainbridge street and 1824 Federal street. He also has a hardware store at 1713 Lombard street. Such a success in these days of corporations and mergers is a little short of marvelous.

The general econmic status of the Negro has the key to the situation of health and lonevity. Other agencies are doing their part, but if the Negro wishes to grow in health and long life he must grow in wealth.

FROST TAKES NIP AT EARLY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Early fruit, vegetables, and flowers growing in exposed places were nipped by a frost that hit the orchards and gardens around the southern end of Lake Michigan early yesterday morning, according to reports.

C. A. Donnell, official weather forecaster, said that heavy frost in this region was confined to the north part of Illinois, northern Ohio, Indiana, and southern Michigan. A light frost hit the southern part of Iowa. Illinois' big fruit belt where trees are colored with blossoms escaped damage.

Dr. E. W. D. Laufer, an expert crop observer at Arlington Heights said that the frost caught plants and trees opening their buds at least thirty days in advance of the normal schedule.

CLOVER, ONCE JUST A WEED, BECOMES FARMER'S FRIEND

Crop Fertilizes Fields for Pasture and Hay—Nebraska Plants 100 Carloads.

Omaha, Neb.—Sweet clover seed, approximately 100 carloads valued at around $250,000, has been distributed from this agricultural metropolis in a single year. Behind those colorless statistics there lies a story of a once humble and greatly misprized roadside weed pulled out of the rut by gentle hands and, within a decade or so, advanced in rank to one of the important western farm crops.

Farmers once looked askance at the weed because they thought it would overrun their fields. But along came those "book farmers," the agricultural extension men from the state colleges, to prove sweet clover was a vertiable pearl cast beneath their feet. Now it is generally admitted that this crop is indispensable as a fertilizer and producer of both pasture and hay.

Few are the farmers in Nebraska and western Iowa, say the seedsmen, who do not sow it with their oats, wheat and barley. For after the grain harvest in midsummer they find the sweet clover remaining to give forth an abundance of forage or hay, whereas stubble fields used to lie idle before the value of the sweet clover was known

"Here is a crop that makes Muscle Shoal look insignificant," declared one of the dealers here recently, for it gives the farmer, free, all of the nitrogen his soil needs, while at the same time it feeds the live stock.

SOME LETTERS—ENCOURAGEMENT! THANK YOU

From F. G. Manly, County Demonstration Agent, Eclectic. Ala:—I have just received a copy of your paper, The Modern Farmer, and am very much interested in the matter of the organization of the Negro farmer which it is advocating. Employed as I am in the U. S. Exttension Service, working among Negro farmers in this State naturally adds to this interest.

From Arkansas. Letter on file. Gentlemen:

Production is only half tthe battle in the fight for the farmer's success. Marketing is just as important and neccessary. If the Federation is capable of finding buyers for my rice then I am sold on membership and subscription to the Modern Farmer, and am perfectly willing to go from farm to farm in this county and sing your praises.

Never before in the history of my career as a farmer have I heard of any association or individual making any efforts to help us get a decent price for what we produce. Lots of them come and tell us what to plant and diversify.

Last year I was forced to sell my crop of rice at a great loss, and the white merchant sold it for nearly 250 per cent profit. I am in possession of informantion to warrant my assertion. The white farmers in this county are already organized.

From Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Sec Treas., Howard University, Washington, D. C.:—

I thank you for your kindness in sending me copy of the Modern Farmer. It is a promising fledgeling. I wish you all the success in the promotion of your idea. There is need for such a publication among thousands of colored farmers throughout our country.

The thing that pleases me most, however, about the Modern Farmer is that it will be found equally helpful to, not only colored farmers, but white farmers as well, and to all others likely to be interested in such subject matter..

From Rt. Rev. L. W. Kyles, Bishop A. M. E. Z. Church, Winston-Salem, N. C.:—The work in which you are engaged is as necessary a service as any of the lines of activity engaged in by the constructive workers of our race. In recent years I have been giving considerable attention to the interests of colored farmers. Here in the south, which constitutes their stage of action, they are excluded from tthe white farmer's associations and as a rule, they are discouraged in their offorts to organize. A National Organization in which they could be guaranteed the combined intelligence and wisdom of farmers of more liberal sections of the country, is bound to result in great good for our farmers here in the south.

I wish to assure you that you shall have my hearty co-operation in this undertaking.

From Benj. F. Hubert, Pres. Ga., State Industrial College:—I see every reason why Negro farmers should be organized to protect their economic rights and to build for themselves a larger, fuller and more satisfying social life. Any movement that has for its main objective the bringing about of more co-operative effort on the part of Negro farmers should meet with very hearty support.

Negro farmers, fully organized, would be in position to bargain collectively, not only in buying supplies and marketing their purchases, but would be a great source of strength to our race in any other movements that might be started for the improvement of conditions among Negro farmers.

(Editor's Note) —We have many others and we wish to thank all who have written. We appreciate all of them. Some are optimistic. The writers of these are those who will not give up,—who know that better days are coming and are determined to stay on the farm and be ready to enjoy them. We sympathize with those who are discouraged. We want to help them. If they will stay with us they will find no better friend than tthe National Federation of Colored Farmers.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

J. P. DAVIS,
President.

C. R. RICHARDSON,
Chm. Board of Directors

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BECOME A MEMBER

1. CO-OPERATION. This movement has for its main objective the bringing about of a more co-operative effort on the part of Negro farmers.

2. SIGNS OF THE TIMES. The signs of the times point to co-operative efforts in all directions, whether in production or distribution. The springing up of numerous chain stores is a splendid example of co-operative buying and selling exemplified in every community.

3. AMERICAN FARM FEDERATION. A splendid example of co-operation is the great work being accomplished by the American Farm Bureau Federation. (White). This organization is ten years old and has a membership of 303,000 in forty-five states. They have led the way.

4. URGENT NECESSITY. The colored farmer's position, with the vast majority living in southern states, makes the necessity for co-operative organization all the more urgent in order that economic life may be protected, and that Negro Farmers may build for themselves a fuller and more satisfying social life.

5. SELF HELP. Not for charity, but because he desires to help himself, is the reason why the Negro farmer must take his place beside his white brother in the present economic struggle. and thereby reap the bountiful harvest that will come from a united co-operative effort.

6. THE MODERN FARMER. Our periodical, The Modern Farmer, will from time to time not only serve to promote the best interests of its thousands of readers, but will also, in a bigger way, supply a long felt need for further advancing the great host of colored citizens who are industriously extracting from America's soil much of her bountiful riches.

7. BETTER TIMES. A new day of hope looms brightly before the Negro Race, with splendid organization and the necessary co-operation. This will come from the origination and performance of intelligent activities, as will be demonstrated through the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

8. FUTURE OUTLOOK. The future outlook for the Negro, not only on the farm, but in every walk of life, will grow brighter and better. In union there is strength. Modern methods of production and distribution as exemplified by this organization, will do much to bring about the desired conditions for thousands.

9. CONTINUAL GROWTH. The National Federation of Colored Farmers has not come about spontaneously, but with the great mass of her people still on the farm, either as land owners or as tenants, produces a splendid opportunity for continual growth as espoused by this organization.

10. ULTIMATE GOAL. With the Negro Farmers fully organized, they will be in a position to bargain collectively. Not only in buying supplies and in marketing products will this organization be a great source of strength to our Race, but it will also provide encouragement and support for many other movements that might be initiated for the improvement of conditions among Negro Farmers everywhere.

WHY NOT BECOME A MEMBER?

Dues $2.50 Every Six Months Or $5.00 Per Annum.

JOIN NOW.

For further information write National Federation of Negro Farmers, Vincennes Hotel, 36th and Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

THE MODERN FARMER

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STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY JUN 26 1929

"CHAIN STORE FARM" POINTS TO NEW ERA

JOSEPH J. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR OF FARM MANAGEMENT

Reaches Conclusion After Four Years on Thirty-two Farms In Illinois

Chain store farming may be the destiny of agriculture, with the modern grain grower and stock raiser operating as a unit of a big corporation.

After four years of managing 32 farms in central Illinois under a practical business system, Joseph J. Johnson director of the farm management department of a Champaign bank, expressed such a view toward modern agriculture.

This outlook is similar to the new idea expounded at the Convention of the American Farm Bureau federation this week, where cooperative production played a prominent part in discussions of farm relief.

Johnson, as farm manager of the Champaign bank, controls the operations of 7,500 acres on the 32 farms which pay $1 per acre annually to the bank for its services. The farms of this model "corporation" are all operater by tenants of the land owners in cooperation with Johnson.

Work on 5 Year Program

When a farm takes over the Johnson system a map of the property is made, soil tests conducted and a building and equipment survey taken. Then a five year program of crop rotation is laid out, built chiefly around a big profit crop, which in this region is corn, and including complete refertilization of the soil during the five year period.

Under the system the tenant-operator receives one-half of all crops produced, the remainder going to the owner.

As an example of how the Johnson system functions, the 320 acre farm owned by W. R. Chambers in Champaign county was cited. This farm during the last five years showed a net return of $19,620, amounting to 6.13 per cent on the investment.

Johnson said it costs on the average farm $26 to produce 40 bushels of corn per acre, which sold for $28, while the Chambers farm spent $29 per acre to produce 70 bushels, which sold for $49.

Tenants Big Problem

The big problem, Johnson said, was to procure tenants who were open minded, industrious, and thrifty. The owner-operated farm is in an even better position to make his farm yield a good income under the business management system.

Many of the farms now using the Johnson plan were losing money until they went to the bank and placed the lands under the business system.

GARDENERS "AUTO" LIKE IT.

City vegetable gardens are fast disappearing, due to automobiles, says a New Jersey professor. Figures collected by the National Garden Bureau, he tells us, show a decrease of 13 per cent in city vegetable seeds, during the last three years, but a gain of 11% in sales of flower seeds.

City folks used to grow vegetable gardens for recreation, this man thinks, but now autos provide them with pleasure more to their taste. They can spin out into the country and buy vegetables fresh, or get them almost as good right in city markets, for gardeners are bringing in their stuff faster now, with improved roads and trucks. The urbanites who still like to grow things have turned to flowers, and thus truck growers have the auto to thank for more customers.

FROM 21 SOWS 191 PIGS

STATISTICS PRODUCED FROM ACTUAL FARM LIFE

By saving 191 pigs from 21 sows and making them weigh 182.15 pounds in 180 days with a feed cost of 5.52 bushels of corn and 17.5 pounds of protein supplement for each 100 pounds of pork George Tatman of Harrisonville, Missouri, has won a second gold medal in the last two years, completed a second year of profitable pork production and shown conclusively that it is a good management and not luck that brings success to his efforts as a hog raiser.

Spring before last (1927) these same 21 sows saved 197 pigs that were marketed at an average weight of 178.6 pounds, or a litter weight of 1,675.6 pounds at 180 days. They consumed 5.5 bushels of corn and 16.5 pounds of protein supplement per 100 pounds of gain. The 21 sows saved 188 pigs in the fall of 1927 and made an average last fall of nine pigs to the litter for 17 sows that pigged.

The 1928 spring pig crop weighed 34,785 at 180 days of age with a total feed cost of $2,196.21. She feed required for each hundred pounds of gain was equivalent to 5.57 bushels of corn, 17 1-2 pounds of tankage and oil meal, and pasture estimated at 40 cents.

These pigs were farrowed in clean pens and kept practically free of worms. Lye water was used in the farrowing pens, and the pens were cleaned out and new dirt put in on the floor. The sows were washed before farrowing.

Duroc Jersey sows were bred to a Poland China boar.

Mr. Tateman feeds corn shorts and bran until the pigs average 80 pounds, when he switches to corn and tankage.

—R. R. Thomasson.

FEEDS FOR BIG PROFITS

DALLAS WINGATE OF MONROE COUNTY SUCCESSFUL

Three calves fed and cared for according to instructions received from the Missouri College of Agriculture through 4-H club work netted Dallas Wingate of Monroe county $82.27 in 198 days. The satisfaction that came with the money in having done a good job was just as great as in the case of a feeder who finishes several carloads.

The three calves, two Shorthorns and a Hereford, sold on the St. Louis market for $16.25, $16.50 and $16.75 per hundred, bringing a net return of $427.50 after paying marketing costs. They had been purchased at a weight of 500 each on the Shorthorns and 390 on the Hereford, costing $135 for the lot. gained almost 2 1-2 pounds a day or a total of 493 pounds each. The feed

During the 198-day feed period they cost, for 158 bushels of corn, 17 1-2 bushels of oats, 550 pounds of bran, 630 pounds of linseed oilmeal, 812 pounds of beans, and 500 pounds of hay, was $229.63. Adding the original cost of $135 to this plus $5.80 for interest and $5.50 for hauling. Dallas had $373.93 charged against the calves when they were sold for $427.50. This gave him a net profit of $51.57 without any credit for pork.

Three pigs purchased for $14 followed the calves until May 8, when they were sold for $30.15. The feed cost had amounted to $315, leaving a profit of $13. The next day three more pigs weighing 233 pounds were purchased at a cost of $22.91. On August 7 they weighed 620 pounds and sold for 11 cents a pound or $68.20. After deducting the feed bill there was left $17.70 to be credited to the calves. This brought the total profit on the calves, including the $51.57, the $14, and the $17.70, to $82.27.

Dallas started his calves on a light feed of corn, oats, bran, and linseed oilmeal with soybean hay for roughage. The grain was gradualy increased until the calves were on full feed.

THE CANE GROWING PROVES BIG SUCCESS

INTELLIGENTLY DISCUSSING PORK

MR. WM. BAKER OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, MISSOURI

"Can you afford to push your pigs with feed so high?" was the question neighbors put to Will Baker of Randolph county, Missouri, last spring. He thought he could. Now he knows he was right. On August 31, when they were only 5 months 8 days old the litter of eight weighed 1,748 pounds or an average of 218.5. They were ready to go on a $13 market and had consumed just $7.12 worth of feed per 100 pounds of pork.

It required 5.14 bushels of corn, 444 pounds of skimmilk, and 3.6 pounds of tankage for each 100 pounds of gain. "The cost of the feed is 85 per cent of the total cost of producing pork," County Agent Frank Stonner, who cooperated with Baker in making this demonstration record, says, "Such rapid and economical gains," he continues, "are possible only when healthy pigs are raised under sanitary conditions and fed a balanced ration"

Claude Shores of the same county conducted a feeding demonstration with Stonner earlier in the season using stock hogs. He produced pork at a feed cost of $7.64 a hundred. He used 6.04 bushels of corn and 23.4 pounds of tankage in getting 100 pounds of gain. Going on feed at a weight of 101.6 pounds they gained slightly over two pounds a day during the 48-day period.

Commenting on his results, Shores said, "I have been feeding hogs for some time but I never before got such rapid and economical gains, price of feed considered, as I got from the corn and tankage on pasture this year. I fed the tankage at the rate of one-half gallon, or 3 pounds, to the bushel of corn."

THIRTY THOUSAND GALLONS OF CANE SYRUP PRODUCED

Allen Brothers of Magnolia, Mississippi Operate Successful Plant

Thirty thousand gallons of cane syrup every season is the output of the syrup plant of Allen Brothers of Magnolia, Miss.

Quality and quantity are both there and always where the product manufactured is of superior quality there is no trouble in disposing of the output.

In fact the syrup is sold before it is made. A wholesale dealer in Memphis, Tennessee, takes the entire output of this cane farm. For the past two seasons this has amounted to around six carloads.

The firm of Allen Brothers consists of three brothers, I. P. Allen, J. B. Allen and R. M. Allen. They were born and reared on the farm where they now live and until the year 1900 they farmed the land to general crops growing cotton, corn and cane for family use.

The syrup made by the Allens was always a little better than that of their neighbors and any surplus was readily sold in local markets.

A family conference decided the matter. After six years of general farming they say they had progressed little, and so they decided to specialize on syrup.

The first year's experience brought out interesting facts. An acre of cane will produce around 18 tons and a ton of cane will yield about 20 gallons of syrup under conditions of farm manufacture.

It costs the Allens $15 per acre to fertilize the cane. Work and fertilization is about the same as for cotton. Cane is planted in February and March and harvested as late as December.

The demand for the Allen syrup grew until they could not supply it, so the next step in the successful venture was contracting with tenants to grow the cane under the direction of R. M. and J. B. Allen. A great deal of their syrup is made cane grown by others who receive an average of 40 cents per gallon without having to make the syrup.

The Allens buy no syrup nor do they blend any syrups made away from their plant.

I. P., who is the syrup maker of the firm, likes to examine the cane before it is ground and stays right with the syrup making from first to last all the time the mill is in operation.

He has made a study of syrup making, has received all the data the government has to offer and has profited by the experience others had to give.

He has found that complete control of the heat is a big factor in making uniform syrup, and at the Allen plant particular attention is paid to heat control and ample arrangements are made with that end in view.

After much experimenting a fine system of clarification was established

(Continue on Page 4)

Congressman DePriest Says Negro Farmers Should Organize

SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BENEFITS OF REVOLVING FUND IF NO ORGANIZATION, THEN NO RELIEF

(Special To Modern Farmer)

In a statement for publication to the Modern Farmer, Congressman Oscar Depriest of the First Illinois District, emphasizes the necessary of Negro farmers of America organizing if they expect to reap any benefit from the new farm legistation which will soon be passed by Congress. Congressmen DePriest, is the only member of our racial group serving in Congress. His statement, which follows, is of supreme interest to every Negro farmers of America organiz-

"That part of the President's message dealing with the subject of farm Relief Legislation, meets my full approval. Proposed legislation on the subject is recognized as experimental. An ample Board is provided and with the provision for full cooperation on the part of Farmer organizations, something definitely to the advantage of the farmer should be worked out.

I feel that the matter of diversification of crops would tend to largely limit the danger of surplusage of crops in wrong products and meet the necessity of a "Debenture" or other subsidizing expedients.

In event of the successful passage of the Bill without serious amendments, Negro Farmers should take advantage of benefits of the five hundred million revolving fund. IF COMPETENT ORGANIZATIONS DO NOT NOW EXIST, THEN THEY SHOULD BE FORMED IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW."

CAREFUL CAKE MAKING.

By Barbara B. Brooks,

Home Economics Department, Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Fortunate is the woman who can "mix up" a batter which will be transformed in the oven to a golden brown cake minus disfiguring cracks, bumps and scorched edges. Good cake makers are scarce—as any baked goods sale will prove. Yet there are women in every community with a reputation for skill in this phase of the art of cookery.

Cake making is dependent upon three things—ingredients, measurements and baking. Since flour is the basis for cake, select a pastry flour or if only bread flour is available, substitute two tablespoons of cornstarch for two of flour in each cup of flour measured. Many people think that a solid shortening will yield a finer grained cake than a liquid fat. If a tasteless shortening is employed, add salt in the proportion of one teaspoon to each cup.

Sift the flour and measure it by filling the cup with a spoon, being careful not to pack the flour into the cup. Add the salt and baking powder and sift to mix.

The conventional method of mixing a cake is by creaming the shortening and sugar together, adding beaten egg yolks, dry ingredients and milk, and folding in the beaten egg whites. Beat the shortening and sugar all you want to, but stir the flour in quickly and fold in the whites of the eggs.

(First Choice)

PROFIT ON BEEF CATTLE.

Feeding corn, linseed oilmeal and clover hay to 13 head of Angus calves over a period of January 5 to May 1, and keeping records of results in cooperation with T. A. Ewing, the county agent, a Boone county, Missouri, farmer, Orin Young secured an average daily gain of 2.36 pounds and a return above the cost of feed of $25.50 per calf. This includes a credit of $6.13 per calf for the gains made by the hogs following them.

At the beginning of the feeding period the calves averaged 615 pounds. At the end of the 117-day period they averaged 891 pounds. For each 100 pounds of gain, the cattle ate 9.72 bushels of corn, 42.12 pounds of linseed oilmeal, and 230 pounds of clover hay, costing $12.50.

The cost of the cattle on January 5 was $61.50 per head. On May 1 they were worth $13 a hundred or $115.83 per head at home.

The hogs following the cattle were fed 53 bushels of corn and gained 1,418 pounds, of which 885 pounds were credited to the cattle. The gain on the hogs for each bushel of corn fed to the cattle was 2.55 pounds. In addition to the value of the cattle and hogs Young had 32 tons of manure worth $72.—R. R. T., Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

If you have early watermelons and cantelopes to market, write or telegraph to our head office in Chicago for correct market prices and full information. Don't give your crops away. Don't be misinformed and fooled. We will give you correct information gratis.

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

James P. Davis - - President
Cornelius R. Richardson - Secretary
Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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EDITORIALS

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

"BY THEIR FRUITS"

We do not expect everyone to believe that the National Federation of Colored Farmers is an organization that is essential to the welfare of all the Negro farmers in America. Some folks don't know what is good for them. Some don't want to help themselves nor be helped by others. Some colored folks are suspicious of any organization controlled by colored people. So many will have no faith in the organization nor in its founders.

This paper, however, will continue to talk organization until a majority of the colored farmers of America are organized. But you will not be satisfied and we will not be satisfied until we see some of the fruits of the organization. Here is some of the progress to date. You can call "fruit" if you so desire.

A certain per cent of all membership dues received is being set aside as a relief fund and will be used for the relief of distressed farmers. How? The organization will decide.

Our marketing bureau has answered all inquiries addressed to us relative to the marketing of products some farmers had on hand. Complete information was given and we know that we have helped some farmers get much better prices for what they had to sell than they would have gotten had they not consulted us. Practically all who have requested marketing information were not members of the organization, but we served them without charge. We are also announcing in this issue that we shall continue to give this service.

At the present time we are endeavoring to negotiate loans for several farmers whose properties are being eaten up by high rates of interest they are compelled to pay.

We have collected and have on file statistics of such value that we are able to give at any time correct and detailed information relative to colored farmers residing anywhere in America. No other organization knows as much about Negro farmers as we know. These statistics have cost much but we were determined to have them and we got them.

We have received letters endorsing and commending our efforts from a majority of the progressive leader of our racial group in America and from many others. The thinking people are for us and for the organization. Your organization belongs to you and you will manage it. It is not a scheme to afford an income to a few individuals. It is an organization for a million. It is not a secret organization Our office door is open. Come on in.

Our work will not be finished until the Negro farmer is recognized as a factor in American agriculture and as an asset to American agriculture. This organization will put the colored farmer on his feet. He is lying down, now,—prone,—flat,—grovelling. Who is recognizing him? Who is interested in him except to get what can be gotten out of him?

The American Farm Federation is meeting in Chicago, this week to further enhance the chances of its members securing aid from the new farm relief legislation. Not one Negro farmer was a delegate. You are un-

Last fall, delegates from thirty-one states attended the annual meeting of this organization. Not one Negro farmer was a delegate. You are unknown.

There will be no relief for you unless you organize. Wake up! Think! Act! "Do instantly!"

THOSE WHO TURN BACK

The first Sunday in June, known to all members of the Eastern Star as "Esther Day." We love to read about the great women characters of the Bible. We read of their work,—of their mission,—how they conquered difficulties and succeeded. Few of them failed. We love to read about the great women characters of the Bible. We read of their work,—of their mission,—how they conquered difficulties and succeeded. Few of them failed. We love courageous Esther and faithful Ruth.

Ruth, the dark skinned Moabitess, followed her mother-in-law to Judea, married a rich and prosperous farmer, and became a direct ancestress of David and Jesus Christ. Ruth had a sister, Orpah. "Orpah kissed her mother-in-law and departed," the good Book tells us, and so we read no more about Orpah. Orpah turned back.

You modern dark-skinned Ruths,—wives of colored farmers—don't let your husbands turn back. We are attempting to build up in this country a national organization of colored farmers. Many of your husbands,—like Boaz of Bethlehem,—are in prosperous circumstances. They can help. They should help. Talk to them about their organization. Don t let them rest,—content with a little. A modern, progressive farmer should want much,—at least all that is due him. Is your husband getting this? Is he getting a fair price for his products? Has he modern convenience on his farm, in his home? Has he money in the bank? Has he time for recreation and social enjoyment?

If he has not these he is turning back. Start him forward, toward his promised land. The first step is his membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

YOU AND A STAMP

We are anxious to know the name and address of every colored farmer in America. Won't you please write down the names and addresses of those you know,—your neighbors and relatives,—and send them to our national office. It will only cost you a stamp and will help us greatly. Address National Federation of Colored Farmers, Vincennes Hotel, Chicago Ill.

YOU AND YOUR BUSINESS

Our personal business becomes everybody's business when everybody knows about it. As a race, we should learn how to keep our own business to ourselves. One way in which we can do this is by depositing our savings with a banking institution that will not yell out from the housetops how much money a certain colored farmer has on deposit. Some banks have a way of letting such information "leak out,"—specially where a colored farmer is concerned. The farmer then becomes the prospect of every agent in his country and his time is consumed by the dozens who are trying to sell everything from a grindstone to a Michigan sand-let.

Banking by mail is a good policy to pursue when one wants to keep his financial affairs out of the neighborhood gossip. To those who wish to bank away from home, we highly recommend the facilities of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Nashville, Tenn. They have a special "Banking By Mail Department." They are trustworthy, pay good interest on savings' accounts, and will appreciate your business. They are located in the central south,—convenient to most of our farmers. When you don't want your financial affairs to "leak out" deposit your money with the Citizens Savings Banks and Trust Company, Fourth Ave., North, and Cedar St., Nashville, Tenn.

YOU AND YOUR FARM PAPER

We know that the Modern Farmer is not a first class farm magazine. It is an infant in swaddling clothes. But it is yours. Be thankful for that. You can help it grow by subscribing for it.

If you have read it from the beginning you must admit that you have gotten some information from its pages that you could not have gotten from any other farm paper. This information was about you and your brother farmers of our racial group. Then, it has been of some service to you. It pays to "Know Thyself."

We appreciate your interest in us,—your kind advice,—your subscriptions. We will also appreciate and thank you for more.

Cooperation simply means doing things together. "All for each and each for all."

You cannot get unless you give.

The natives of Africa are fast organizing protective and cooperative unions. And yet some of us think they are heathens.

A group of white farmers in an Iowa neighborhood raised and shipped one hundred car loads of cabbage. This cabbage was raised on two hundred acres of land.

Are you a member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers?

MORE LETTERS—ENCOURAGEMENT! THANK YOU

From W. T. Reid, Grand Chancellor Knights of Pythias, Jurisdiction of Georgia, Macon, Ga.:—

I am thoroughly interested in any movement for the uplift of my people and I am sure that the organization of the Colored Farmers over the states will be a blessing to our race and to coming generations.

From Capt. Horace W. Bivins, O. R. C. Proprietor Majestic Plant Gardens, Billings, Mont.:—

I am glad to know of your organization. I have been trying to get in touch with some society East or, South, that would induce some of our colored farmers to come West. I have written during the past three years fifty-five letters to schools and persons East and South trying to induce some of our group to come West. I could say many things on this subject.

From Mississippi. Letter on File.

I shall mail application as soon as possible. It is the organization we have been needing, lo these many years. I truly hope that the colored farmers everywhere will grasp this opportunity to help ourselves out of this awful condition. Its equal is found only in slavery.

I received the Modern Farmer and read practically every word of it. The letters in the paper were most interesting. They simply stated the conditions of the millions of colored farmers who have been the shade trees for the other fellows.

MODERN FARMER READERS COMMENT ON PUBLICATION

EXCERPTS FROM SOME OF THE LETTERS FROM FARMERS WITH DISCRIMINATING TASTE WHO APPRECIATE GOOD NEWSPAPERS

"Terre Haute, Ind., Sir:—I received your paper, The Modern Farmer, a few weeks ago and was much interested in it. We colored people should have more papers and books on our shelves, published and printed by our own race. I am very much interested in this paper because of its farm news. I have a small farm myself, of 120 acres and several good milk cows, therefore, I think farming is very interesting.

I am inclosing a post office money order for $1.00, for which I wish to become a reader and subscriber of your Modern Farmer Paper.

Respectfully yours,
MR. JOE BATTON."

"Cutter, Ill., Modern Farmer, Kind Sir:—Yours of recent date received, and I will be glad to receive a copy of the Modern Farmer. I am very much interested in this pioneer move you have made in the publication of this paper. A farm paper of our race is what we have been wanting. Agriculture is the world's most basic industry.

I am a farmer and am anxious to see a sample copy of the paper. You can count me as a subscriber in the very near future, and I will gladly cooperate with you in any way I am able.

Respectfully yours,
ELMER RHINEY."

"Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Gentlemen:—Enclosed find check for $1.00 for one year's subscription to your paper. I trust that it will reach all of the farmers of our group in this country, as they are very much in need of such a paper. I am sure that you will have success in your undertaking. May your efforts increase one hundred fold. With best wishes to you, I am

Yours with great respect,
C. H. CALLOWAY.
Kansas City, Mo"

"Modern Farmer, Dear Sirs:—I have your letter of April 5th and am pleased to learn of the founding of a farm publication devoted to the interests of Negro farmers. I enclose one dollar herewith, for a year's subscription, and I include with it my best wishes for the success of the Modern Farmer.

Cordially yours,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Washington, D. C."

"To The Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.:—I received your paper and I truly do like it. Please give me all the information you can about farming, and please send me your paper promptly every month. You will find enclosed $1.00 for the same. I hope you can get more readers in Lee County, Arkansas.

Yours truly, JOE CANNON.

"Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Dear Sirs:—I received a copy of your paper and think it is a right step in the right direction. I am sorry I cannot enclose amount for a subscription at present, but you have my best wishes for great success in your enterprise.

Yours truly, M. A. DAVIS,
Mears, Michigan."

"The Modern Farmer, Gentlemen:—I am inclosing $1.00 for my subscription to your paper. I received a copy and like it very much.

Yours truly,
ELLIS GRIFFIN,
Wetmore, Texas"

"The Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Gentlemen:—Your letter of the fifteenth came, and your invitation to become a subscriber is accepted. I am going to send my subscription at the earliest opportunity. You may rely on that, because I have certainly appreciated the paper, and my family too, helps in making it a welcome guest in our home. The news that the Modern Farmer brings is invaluable, such as we need to know, and should know, especially about our group. There is too much information that we need and cannot get first-hand, but The Modern Farmer brings it right to our door and places it at our disposal. I hope the opportunity will be given at some time to contribute to The Modern Farmer. Thanking you very sincerely, I am

Yours truly, DAVID A. JACKSON,
Sandersville, Ga."

"The Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Gentlemen,—I am in receipt of your letter announcing the publication of a newspaper in the interest of the farmer. Your paper will fill a great need if famers are shown the benefits to be derived from diversified crops and close application to the cultivation of their crops. To my mind the automobile fever is causing too many farmers to neglect their farms, when the automobile should enable them to spend more time on the farm. Farms should be made more attractive and more productive.

Yours very truly,
C. C. SPAULING,
Durham, N. C."

"Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Gentlemen:—I received a copy of your paper, The Modern Farmer, and I like it very much. I am inclosing one dollar for my subscription to the paper for one year. I think this paper should have the support of all farmers, because it contains so many wonderful things about our group.

Wishing you much success, I am
Very truly yours,
GEO. W. SILLIVAN,
Sweet Home, Ark.

"Editor, Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Dear Sir:—Yours of the 15th instant came duly to hand and contents perused. I also received a sample copy of the Modern Farmer a few days prior to receiving your letter, and I certainly think it is a great undertaking and very much needed among our group of people in America.

"I welcome your monthly journal and wish for it long life and great success. I shall, in the near future, remit to you my year's subscription, for I know what it meas to encourage worthy beginners, having had twenty-five years experience as Editor of The Bystander, I am in sympathy with your struggles at the beginning.

Very truly yours,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Des Moines, Iowa."

A LITTLE ABOUT GEESE

Geese do best when the gander has only one wife, but more often he is given two or three, sometimes four.

Sometimes it's hard to tell the gander from his mate. Usually he is larger and coarser, and has a shrill high voice, while she has a hard coarse cry. The gander also has a longer neck and larger head.

Toulouse and Embden geese will lay some eggs for hatching in their second year, and sometimes in their first healthy stock. Often the first eggs their third year and should not be depended on before then to raise good healtry stock. Often the first eggs lain will not hatch, and should be used for cooking.

Both ganders and geese are best for breeding stock when from 3 to 5 years old. Yearling ganders will breed however, and the geese often lay well up to 10 years old, and even older.

Eggs should be taken from the goose as they are laid, and she will lay more than if they are left with her. The first ones can be hatched under a hen. When the goose is ready to set, give her the nest she has been laying in—she doesn't take at all kindly to a new one.

Breeding geese should be fed plenty of roughage—clover or alfalfa hay, vegetables, and the like—with some grain. Silage is a good roughage if it doesn't contain too much corn. Breeding geese shouldn't be allowed to get too fat, or the hatch will be poor. They need grit and oyster shell or ground limestone all the time—and plenty of drinking water, in dishes deep enough so they can wet their heads all over.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

J. P. DAVIS,
President.

C. R. RICHARDSON,
Chm. Board of Directors

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BECOME A MEMBER

1. CO-OPERATION. This movement has for its main objective the bringing about of a more co-operative effort on the part of Negro farmers.

2. SIGNS OF THE TIMES. The signs of the times point to co-operative efforts in all directions, whether in production or distribution. The springing up of numerous chain stores is a splendid example of co-operative buying and selling exemplified in every community.

3. AMERICAN FARM FEDERATION. A splendid example of co-operation is the great work being accomplished by the American Farm Bureau Federation. (White). This organization is ten years old and has a membership of 303,000 in forty-five states. They have led the way.

4. URGENT NECESSITY. The colored farmer's position, with the vast majority living in southern states, makes the necessity for co-operative organization all the more urgent in order that economic life may be protected, and that Negro Farmers may build for themselves a fuller and more satisfying social life.

5. SELF HELP. Not for charity, but because he desires to help himself, is the reason why the Negro farmer must take his place beside his white brother in the present economic struggle, and thereby reap the bountiful harvest that will come from a united co-operative effort.

6. THE MODERN FARMER. Our periodical, The Modern Farmer, will from time to time not only serve to promote the best interests of its thousands of readers, but will also, in a bigger way, supply a long felt need for further advancing the great host of colored citizens who are industriously extracting from America's soil much of her bountiful riches.

7. BETTER TIMES. A new day of hope looms brightly before the Negro Race, with splendid organization and the necessary co-operation. This will come from the origination and performance of intelligent activities, as will be demonstrated through the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

8. FUTURE OUTLOOK. The future outlook for the Negro, not only on the farm, but in every walk of life, will grow brighter and better. In union there is strength. Modern methods of production and distribution as exemplified by this organization, will do much to bring about the desired conditions for thousands.

9. CONTINUAL GROWTH. The National Federation of Colored Farmers has not come about spontaneously, but with the great mass of her people still on the farm, either as land owners or as tenants, produces a splendid opportunity for continual growth as espoused by this organization.

10. ULTIMATE GOAL. With the Negro Farmers fully organized, they will be in a position to bargain collectively. Not only in buying supplies and in marketing products will this organization be a great source of strength to our Race, but it will also provide encouragement and support for many other movements that might be initiated for the improvement of conditions among Negro Farmers everywhere.

WHY NOT BECOME A MEMBER?

Dues $2.50 Every Six Months Or $5.00 Per Annum.

JOIN NOW.

For further information write National Federation of Negro Farmers, Vincennes Hotel, 36th and Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

CANE GROWING IS A BIG SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1)

and all the syrup the Allens turn out is of uniform clarity and density. Those who purchase the Allen product find that it is all syrup and that half of the bucket's contents has not sugared as is often the case.

The government cooking test is used in the making. Allen Brothers have found this cooking test to be the best. It produces a clear, uniform, grade that does not lose its flavor or ferment. But while the government test for syrup is 33. I. P gives the syrup he produces another and makes it 34. He cooks to this extra density to be sure the syrup is done.

The Allens have found that the demand for good cane syrup is growing but that a great deal of the syrup turned out by the small plants is scorched, or is of improper density. There is no doubt but that good cane syrup, put up in small containers will push maple syrup for the place on the market.

The cash and carry system of stores and limited storage facilities in modern kitchens have made small containers more in demand.

The Allen plant has an output of 1,000 gallons each day and this is sold by the wholesale grocery firm of Memphis in gallon, half gallon, quart and pint containers.

The secret of the success of Allen Brothers is the superiority of their product. They say they could cash out for $50,000 but they do not want to. They have found a work which pleases them and they turn out a product which satisfies the public and they want to continue to grow in prosperity and efficiency.

The Allens contract with growers and give them $8 per ton for cane. Some of the growers receive more than $150 per acre gross for their cane crop.

In addition to operating the syrup plant the Allen cultivate 840 acres of land. The sugar cane mosiac gave them a big scare and for a time it looked as if the disease would spread. But the new P. O. J. cane seems mosaic desisting, and solved the problem.

ORPHAN CHILDREN SEEK RELATIVES IN GEORGIA

The three orphan children of Mr. and Mrs. Charley White are living in the daily fear that they will be turned over to the city and separated before relatives claim them.

Mrs. Rosa White, the mother, died a year ago, and her brother, Peter Jacobs, came from Ogeeche, Ga. and took the body home. He wanted to take the children with him at the time, but the father wanted to keep them.

Last week, the father, Charley died, without saying where relatives of the children could be found.

Little Charley (girl), aged 9, says that her father had no relatives, and remembers only her Uncle Peter Jacob of Ogeeche on her mother's side.

The other two children are Peter James, aged 5 and Henry, aged 18 months.

The children are in a destitute condition, and are now being taken care of by a woman who was rooming at the house when the father was taken to the hospital.

The Detroit Independent has been asked to help locate these relatives. Any one knowing the whereabouts of any of the relatives of Charley White and Rosa Jacobs White, is urged to get in touch with us at once.

NEGRO GIRL IS SLAVE

New York.—The New York World, through the aid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, investigated and published the story of a young Colored girl held as a slave by a southern white family from South Carolina, now living near Little Falls, New Jersey.

Alsie Martin, the Colored girl, was "given" into the care of the white family named Allen when she was two years old. She is now sixteen, does the family cooking, cleaning, and washing without pay. She does not know how to read and write, and has always worn second hand clothing, and has been prevented from associating with any children.

No formal adoption was made, because the child was a Negro, but papers of indenture "binding out" Alsie until she was eighteen were signed by Mrs. Winnie Martin, Alsie's grandmother. This was because the mother, at that time, was not twenty-one.

These papers were reported to have been lost.

NEGRO COMPANY WILL INCORPORATE STORE

Pulaski, Tenn.—Application for a charter has been made by the Giles Mercantile Co., Inc., capitalized at $5,000, and composed of a number of leading Negro citizens of Pulaski, who propose to construct a general merchandise cash store in the Pythian building on North First street, opening this week.

The incorporators are: Nelson N. Reynolds, president; Dr. W. A. Lewis, secretary-manager; T. P. Turner, J. T Bridgeport, Andrew Givens, Ben B Jones and William Burch, Jr.

MISSOURI MEERSCHAUMS

One distinctively American contribution to the comfort of the world is the corncob pipe. It is regarded as the farmer's favorite method of enjoying his tobacco smoke but many a city dweller with a big collection of pipes turns now and then to a blackened corncob.

The secret of the corncob pipe came to light recently when the son of the founder of the industry died. A Missouri woodworker made the first corncob pipes on a commercial basis. They were good, but they burned out. They afforded satisfying smokes but they didn't last long. His son found a way to plaster them with a fire-resistant filler. Today 20,000 acres of good Missouri farm land is devoted to growing the fat cobs favored by the industry.

In a recent year nearly 2,000,000 corncob pipes were shipped from this country to foreign parts.

It is hardly probable that wandering American farm boys account for all of them.

It may be that plain smokers in other lands have yielded to the challenge of the untamed corncob pipe. Strong indeed is the man who can get through the initiatory smoke without reflecting that the next one will be sweeter. And it is. But always it is a good, tough, masculine smoke.

—Collier's Weekly.

THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE

The composition of soils is learned by analysis made in the laboratories and fields of agricultural colleges, and of the United States Department of Agriculture. By analysis it is possible to determine also what compounds are needed in the soil for certain crops, grass, corn, and potatoes. Each has its own needs and the same fertilizer will not prepare the soil equally well for all of them. The preparation of artificial fertilizer is a great industry.

The study of the needs of the soil and crops has been of great benefit to mankind. It is not farmers alone who are benefited, for the whole world depends on the success of crops for its daily food.

By T. R. White, Department of Agriculture, Barnwell County Training School, Blackville, S. C.

NEW THINGS IN COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

The testing of soils or plants for fertilizer requirements is a new development that is worth watching by the farmer. The Ohio Extension Service is now using a chemical test to determine the relative amounts of available phosphorous in the soil, as an aid to making more-intelligent fertilizer recommendations.

In Indiana, Dr. G. N. Hoffer, who, with his associates, is working for the Indiana Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is using the "corn-stalk" test to determine the nitrogen and potash deficiencies of the soil. This lack is reflected by the content of those elements in the corn-stalk grown from that soil.

Professor C. H. Spurway, of Michigan State College, has proposed a simple field test as a guide to knowing the phosphorous requirement of the soil. The test for acidity is often considered practically as a test for phosphorous need, since practically all lime-deficient soils are also lacking in available phosphorous.

Testing for plant-food requirement has come a long way in the past five years. It is worth a guess that, within the next five years, the fertilizer needs of a soil can, within reasonable limits, be told by a field test. When and if this is an accomplished fact, it will prove a valuable supplement to the field experiment plots which, for obvious reasons, can not cover fully the hundred or more soil types of a state and the wide variations in farms on the same soil types.

IT MAKES MANURE BETTER

The best fertilizer for gardens or truck patches is manure. It not only contains plant food all ready for hungry little roots, but by its decay, manure breaks down raw elements of the earth into a form plants can use. Any vegetable matter decaying in the soil will do this, but no other does it quite so well as manure.

Manure alone however, is an unbalanced plant ration. It doesn't contain enough phosphorus (an element necessary to forming fruits, seeds, and roots of crops like carrots) to balance its nitrogen (an element used chiefly in leaves.) So on well manured gardens, crops like lettuce and cabbage may do well, while carrots, potatoes and the like "go all to tops."

This trouble is easily fixed by applying 40 to 50 pounds of acid phosphate with each ton of manure. That balances it up. By thus reinforcing manure, 10 to 20 tons of it to the acre will make your garden something to crow about.

COFFEE FARMS

By Charles S. Smith

(Chief A. P. Foreign Service)

Campinas, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.—Brazil's countless millions of coffee trees are now bright with the little green berries which will be picked next July, dried, shelled, and converted into the coffee bean of commerce.

Coffee plantations in the state of Sao Paulo, which produces more thon half of the Brazilian coffee crop, have something of the appearance of Iowa and Illinois cornfields. The trees, four in a group, are planted in rows at intervals of about twelve feet. These rows run on endlessly over gently rolling hills of soil that is redder than the red hills of Georgia.

Most of the coffee fazendas have an immense acreage. Individual owners have as many as 4,000,000 trees. Where the railways run through a rolling prairie country it is not unusual for trains to pass for hours through coffee fields. Many of these estates have their own small railways to handle their crop.

Strangely enough to North American eyes, Indian corn is often planted between the rows of coffee trees. It affords shade which prevents grass from growing among the rows and provides feed for the small sleek mules that constitute motive power for the fazendas.

Most of the large coffee plantations keep their trees cut to a height of about 12 feet, and the four trunks standing together, provide a compact mass of dark green leaves which give a heavy shade to the berries growing along their branches. At this season it is impossible to see the little green berries at any distance.

Like apple trees in the United States, coffee trees seem to do best on gently rolling land which drains well, and on hillsides which are capable of cultivation. Coffee trees seldom appear in bottomlands that are not high above water courses. While coffee is grown near sea level in Brazil, the great estates are practically all on plateaus at least 2,000 feet high, where the cooler climate is more favorable to development of the crop.

Santos, the chief port of the state of Sao Paulo, handles 60 per cent of Brazil's coffee crop. The coffee goes first to Sao Paulo, the state's capital and railway center, and then is shipped down to sea level at Santos over a cable railway which drops 2,700 feet within a distance of seven miles.

HOUSEHOLD COLUMN

Hoover's Favorite Breakfast Omelet

2 cups minced ham, heat slowly in a buttered pan. Beat six eggs all together, have a buttered pan hot and put in the eggs. Cook slowly and set in a hot over for about 3 minutes. Take out and fold in 1-2 of the ham in the center of the omelet. Roll over very carefully until it is the size of a large bottle. Garnish with the remainder of the ham around it. Pour a little melted butter over the top and serve.

Asparagus Patties

Fill pastrypatty shells with creamed boiled asparagus tips to which you have added chopped fried bacon in the proportion of one tablespoon of the bacon bits to each patty.

Gingerbread Shortcake

1-4 Cupful of Shortening
1-4 Cupful of Brown Sugar
1 1-4 Cupfuls of Pastry Flour
1 Teaspoonful of Ginger
1-4 Teaspoonful of Cinnamon
1-4 Teaspoonful of Mace
1-4 Teaspoonful of Salt
1-2 Cupful of Molasses
1 Egg
1-2 Teaspoonful of Soda
1-4 Cupful of Milk

Banana shortcake is not unusual, but banana ginger bread short cake is. This recipe makes enough to have some left-over gingerbread. Cream the fat, sift in the sugar gradually, then part of the mixed and sifted dry ingredients. Then beat in the molasses, blended with the well-beaten egg and with the milk in which the soda has been dissolved. The rest of the dry ingredients may then be added and the mixture poured into a well-oiled layer-cake pan and baked in a moderate oven—375 degrees F.—for about twenty-five minutes. When done and cool, cut a square for each individual. Split them and on the under half place sliced bananas and pieces of marshmallow, cover and garnish with whipped cream. This gingerbread keeps well.

—Mrs. R. B. J.

Smothered Pork

One cup rice.
One pint tomatoes.
Five onions, cut fine.
Pork chops.
Salt and pepper.

Stir first three ingredients together and place in a small roaster. Add seasoning, then pork chops. Cover with water and cook for two and one-half hours in a moderate 350 degrees oven, stirring occasionally so that rice does not settle in the bottom of the pan. One-half hour before serving remove top of roaster to allow meat to brown.

Liver With Vegetables

Two pounds sliced beef liver.
Two tablespoons fat.
One cup small onions.
Two cups cut carrot or turnip.
One quart small potatoes.
One tablespoon celery top or parsley.
Two tablespoons flour.
Two teaspoons salt.
One-eighth teaspoon pepper.

Prepare vegetables, put into a baking dish, cover with boiling water, bake for twenty minutes; add one tablespoon flour mixed with cold water. Cover with liver from which skin and veins have been removed, and which has been seared in hot fat. Cover dish and bake in slow oven for one hour. Cut this recipe in half if you are cooking for two.

Barbecued Spareribs

3 Pounds of Pork Spareribs
2 Onions
1-2 Cupful of Catchup
1 1-2 Teaspoonfuls of Smoked Salt
1-4 Teaspoonful of Tabasco Sauce
1-8 Teaspoonful of Chili Powder
1 Cupful of Water

For preparing this dish, you will need a heavy pot to which there is a well-fitting heavy lid. Put half of the ribs in the bottom of the pot and cover with a layer of thinly sliced onion and half of the sauce made from the catchup, smoked salt, tabasco sauce, chili powder and water, all thoroughly mixed. Add the rest of the ribs, the onions and sauce in the same way. Cover and bake in a moderate oven—375 degrees F.—for about two hours. When done the meat will be tender and brown, with a rich well-blended and individual flavor that has no outstanding trace of the great variety of spices and seasonings added. With plan boiled hominy this makes a hearty dinner main course.

—Mrs. N. M.

Cornmeal Crisps

1 Cupful of Cornmeal
1 Cupful of Flour
2 Tablespoonfuls of Shortening
1-2 Cupful of Milk

These are dainty, round cornmeal wafers that offer a new accompaniment for the family vegetable soup or any fruit or vegetable salad. Mix and sift the cornmeal and pastry flour together into a bowl and cut in the shortening until it seems to be a part of the meal. Make a hole in the center, pour in the milk, then lightly toss the ingredients together with a spatula. When formed into a ball, roll out as thin as possible on a board, lightly sprinkled with flour. Cut into rounds about an inch and a half in diameter and bake in a moderate oven—375 degrees F.—about ten minutes. When left over, these crips may be reheated with a sprinkling of grated parmesan cheese on top.

—B. M.

ELECTRIC HEATING SYSTEM IN HOMES FOUND PRACTICAL

New Method Is Successful in Eight-Room House at Cost of $350 for Winter

Philadelphia, Pa.—The electrically heated home, without chimney or coal bin, predicted years ago by Dr. Steinmetz, is a reality. Homes and buildings in a half dozen different cities are being successfully heated by this means this winter.

This fact was made known by Chester I. Hall, president of the Hall Electric Heating Company of this city, who as research engineer of the General Electric Company, in charge of its experimental laboratory at Fort Wayne, Ind., developed this new method of electrical heating.

The method consists of heating large thermal storage tanks of water, using electric current only at night, when it can be obtained at the lowest cost, and releasing this stored heat to the home as required. The same plan, either in conjunction with the home heating system or independently, can be used to supply the domestic hot water needs. The Hall heating system can be installed as a hot air, hot water, vapor or double-pipe steam system. The charging or storage of heat is substantially the same in all, and the only difference is the matter of discharging the heat.

"Electric heating is no longer experimental, the cost reasonable," according to Mr. Hall. "It is the second winter for its use in Fort Wayne and from data received from that city, as well as other restricted territories in which the company is operating, I feel sure that it is firmly established. I believe that the average eight-room home in the central belt of states, comprising Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can be heated electrically for approximately $350 per winter, providing of course that the building is well insulated. Otherwise, the cost will be greater.

"There is neither flame nor combustion of any sort in the house," Mr. Hall explained. "Heat by electricity is not the product of combustion and does not consume oxygen. The total oxygen in the house, ordinarily used to a great extent by coal, oil, gas or wood fires, is therefore left intact. The further products of combustion, such as smoke, gases, soot or ashes, etc., do not exist."

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OPENS CHAIN OF STORES

Los Angeles, Cal.—Along plans such as those suggested in recent A. N. P. Industry and Business Surveys, the Pyramdi Co-operative Association has opened its first store, on Central Avenue. There is a meat market, fruit and vegetable department and candy nook.

Some of the leading business men of the city are members of this new organization which plans within a year to have several like stores in operation.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. I. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, July 15, 1929. No. 5.

Five Hundred Million Dollars For Farm Relief

U. S. HOUSE AND SENATE PASS BILL

President Hoover Affixes Signature to Aid the Farmers

Five Hundred Million Dollars were provided for farm relief in a Bill which passed the United States Congress, and which already has the signature of the President upon it, making it a law. From this vast and stupendons amount that will stretch over a period of years, and that will be used as a revolving fund, there will be one hundred and fifty millions immediately available. This last Act was a special request of President Herbert Hoover, and the first Bill itself is supposed to have embodied the idea of the new Republican Chief Executive, who called an extra session of Congress with the primary object of giving to the tillers of the soil, the live stock and poultry raiser, in fact, those who make rural life their chief occupation, some immediate relief.

There were those in the nation's capital who injected their personal idea into the Bill, and at first it was thought that the obstruction would be so great that Congress would be all the summer passing it.

The President is to name a board to handle this fund, but it will be available for the relief of all farmers. No particular lines will be recognized; no race, color or creed will enter into it; no section will be considered, but sectional lines will be entirely obliterated: There will be no North, no South, no East, no West,—It is merely a Farm Relief Bill. There will be no rich farmer and poor farmer; they will come in share and share alike in the benefits to be derived therefrom.

In the naming of the Board, it is expected that President Hoover, who already has the matter under his personal advisement, will name men broad in their views, well experienced in the handling of such weighty matters and such matters of import. It is understood too, that most of those states are urging their favorite sons, and that the President is considering well all of the advantages and disadvantages offered in the selection of his Farm Relief Board.

SPRING PIG CROP SMALLEST SINCE 1925

The spring pig crop is smallest since 1925. The Department of Agriculture disclosed that the crop of 1929 was eight per cent less than 1928.

A decrease of eight per cent, the report said would be equivalent to 4,300,000 pigs. The decrease shown in 11 corn belt states was about 6 per cent, which would be about 2,500,000 pigs.

The number of sows farrowed for the United States was ten per cent smaller and for the corn belt eight per cent smaller than last spring. There is an increase of seventeen per cent in sows bred or to be bred for fall farrowing this year, compared to sows farrowed last year for the United States and also for the corn belt.

The June supply has fallen short of all expectations, and the total for the month at 11 leading receiving terminal markets is the smallest since June 1917.

Cattle receipts at Chicago, ran smaller during June since 1912 and there has been only two smaller June totals since 1886. With these facts before our readers, we suggest that you go long on hogs and also save your calves. Prices are bound to be higher.

Rutherford County Tennessee Will Organize

JUL 17 1929
AGRICULTURE

Man With Hoe Must Hurry to Meet Demands

IS SATISFIED ON FARM

MISS OLIVER OF BLESSING, TEXAS, EXPLAINS THE WHY

For many years we have looked upon the farm with dread and owing to the way it has been carried on, many of our youths have left the farm and drifted to the city.

But the modern methods of farming are so charming and thrilling that I have become satisfied on the farm.

What is more essential to a strong and healthy mind than a strong and healthy body? In order to have a body like this it must have pure wholesome food.

When we consider the many high ways constructed by the state and the net work of telephones through the country, we can easily see that we are not drifting but it is being brought to us.

Have you thought of the real pleasure and enjoyment that comes from living in the country? Out free from all allurements of town life out where you can hear neighing of horses, the braying of mules, the squeeling of hogs, the bleating of calves, crowing of cocks, the cackling of hens and noise made by the geese and ducks out where you can enhale the pleasant odor that comes from frying ham and making coffee early in the morning.

Out where there are plenty of milk cows. The cow is the most wonderful labratory; she takes the grass of the pastures and the rough hedge of the fields and converts them into the most perfect food for man. In that food there is a mysterious something which scientist have found essential

(Continued on Page 4.)

CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S ARTICLE ON FARMER

Mr. Frank Ridgway Shows What The Soil Tiller Must Do

This nation's children are growing up on a diet of "biled greens and pot likker"—turnip tops and ham bones or pig jowls. They are making truck gardeners double their pace with the hoe. Appetites of both children and grownups for vegetables are increasing by leaps and bounds.

Twice as many fresh and canned vegetables are being eaten in the United States today as there were ten years ago. All of this cannot be credited to the increase in the size of Uncle Sam's family.

Federal marketing specialists' figures show that the consumption of canned vegetables doubled between 1914 and 1925. The consumption also was doubled between 1919 and 1927. Official reports show that there were more than fifty-seven million cases or 2,736,000 cans of vegetables turned out by manufacturers in 1919 compared with one hundred and fifteen million cases or 5,520,000 cans in 1927.

These vegetables in cans were valued at $164,000,000 in 1919 and $282,000,0000 in 1927.

Shipments Doubled in Ten Years

The figures do not include the enormous volume of green vegetables that are hauled into big consuming centers from trucking areas nearby or the fresh vegetables that are shipped by the carloads from gardening areas in other sections.

Reports collected by the government in 1918 show that there were 145,000 carloads of seventeen different kinds of truck crops shipped in the

(Continued on Page 4)

7 BALES OF COTTON

FIVE ACRES NETS JOHN B. LAY SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

Jefferson, Ga.,—To the Editor of The Modern Farmer. Gentlemen:—Just this bit of information for the benefit of the farmers throughout the nation, especially to the colored farmers. Permit us to state that one of the farmers of this section, in the person of John B. Lay, who lives at Route Four, Box Seventy-eight, Jefferson, Ga., entered the Five Acre Cotton Contest here last year, the results of which have just become definitely known. Mr. Lay produced seven bales of cotton, each bale weighing five hundred and over on five acres of land. While he did not secure the first prize, he received prominent mention. These seven bales of cotton after they were sold and all expenses paid for raising, harvesting, hauling etc., netted him in clear profit $771.84.

Mr. Lay says that he is going to do his best to make his entire crop this year a better one, and that he is devoting his time not only to cotton, but to corn and to other staples on the farm.

There happens to be a large group of farmers in this section, most of whom own their own land. They are industrious and now that they know about the National Federation of Colored Farmers and have heard mention about The Modern Farmer, they plan cooperation. It is their desire to participate in the five hundred million dollar farm Relief Loan, which bill has recently passed Congress and become a law.

PLAN TO TAKE THE ADVANTAGE GAINED

Murfreesboro, Former Capital of Volunteer State, Place of Meeting

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—(Special):—Interest is being created in Rutherford County, Tennessee, for the organization of a Rutherford County Farmer's Association that will work in conjunction with the National Federation of Colored Farmers. While no exact date has been set to perfect this organization, a general call is expected to be issued within the next fortnight for the coming-together of those who not only own soil, but those who till it, who raise live stock, poultry and are engaged in farm industry.

It is estimated that there are more than one hundred farmers in this section of Tennessee, and the movement on foot is said to bid fair to bring them together and to take steps to assist the individual farmer to receive the benefits that are to be derived from the recent Farm Relief Legislation that was passed sometime ago in the nation's capitol and which has already been signed by the President and has become a law, and at the same time to enable the farmers to get in touch with and to be assisted by the Farm Loan Banks, scattered throughout the various states in the southland. These Banks have an unlimited amount of funds made available by previous legislation in Congress for farm loans.

Many well-known farmers in this section are in hearty sympathy with the movement. A notice will be sent out to the following individuals to meet at some convenient place to perfect this organization: Mr. Joe Carruthers, Mr. Jessie Miller, Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. Harry Ward, Mr. Felix Haynes, Mr. Will King, Mr. Chas. Orr,

(Continued on Page 4.)

WILL THE NEGRO FARMER RECEIVE BENEFITS FROM THE NEW FARM BILL?

KANSAS CITY CALL DOUBTS THAT THE COLORED FARMER WILL BE HELPED UNLESS HE RESORTS IMMEDIATELY TO ORGANIZATION BY COUNTIES AND STATES

Will the Negro farmer be benefited by the recent Five Hundred Million Dollar Farm Relief Bill which is now a law? Will he be subjected to and kept out of farm relief in this instance by his own inactivity as he has been kept out before denied the advantages offered by the Farm Loan Banks, by his failure to organize? These are just two big pertinent questions that have been asked from time to time since "Farm Relief" has been under discussion.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Will New Farm Relief Legislation Aid Negro Farmers?

GREAT ORGANIZATION DRIVE

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION TO ORGANIZE EVERY COUNTY IN AMERICA

$100,000 TO BE SPENT

A great membership drive, to cover every state and county in America, will be put on by the American Farm Bureau Federation (white) early in September. Plans are now being made to organize this movement and farm schools,—one in each of the northern, eastern western and southern regional districts of the country,—will be opened immediately. These schools will train organizers and workers for the drive. The school in the southern regional district will be held in Biloxi, Miss.

The Modern Farmer is in sympathy with this movement and we wish it

(Continued on Page 4.)

Some Facts, Theories And Predictions

By Leon R. Harris

My friend, Charlie Hostins, a sensible Negro, a white neighbor farmer, and myself, were discussing this much talked about new farm relief legislation the other day.

"Well," said our neighbor, "that law might do us some good in the long run."

Charlie wiped the perspiration from his honest face.

"I dunno," said he. "I dunno. I farms by workin, not by law. That sholy does me SOME good in the short run, anyhow."

After I got home that evening I followed a shower to my corn patch and while I was pulling out the grass and weeds I began to think.

"Yes, Charlie hit the nail on the head. The law may help in the "long run" but we know that work will help in the "short run."

Despite the much talked about government farm relief, the successful farmer is the one who is going to continue working. Working and thinking. The law may help the

(Continued on Page 4.)

MR. ECTOR DISCUSSES COOPERATION

(Special to Modern Farmer)

The contribntor of this interesting article is an experienced farmer and truck gardener. He is a sincere friend of our Federation and we expect in the near future to give him a larger opportunity to engage in some missionary work for us. The article follows:—

"It is interesting to note that according to the Bible cooperation had its beginning in the the creation, Gen. 1st chapter and the 26th verse. 'And God said let us make man in our image after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth and over creeping things that creepeth upon the earth.'

"If God in all his wisdom and divine power, saw that it was good to cooperate, then why shouldn't we who and over creeping things that creep are such inferior creatures.

(Continued on Page 4.)

ATTENTION FARMERS!

If you have early watermelons and cantelopes to market, write or telegraph to our head office in Chicago for correct market prices and full information. Don't give your crops away. Don't be misinformed and fooled. We will give you correct information gratis.

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

James P. Davis - - President
Cornelius R. Richardson - Secretary
Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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EDITORIALS

"OUR SLOGAN"

VIRGINIA,—AND HER APPLES

The following little news item appeared in the Chicago Hearld-Examiner the other day.

$1,000,000 Fund t Advertise Apples

A million-dollar-a-year advertising campaign, in the interest of apple-eating, was planned yesterday at a meeting at the Hotel Sherman of directors of the Apples for Health Association.

The association voted to finance the advertising cost by assessing 1 cent on every bushel sold by a producer. Governor Harry Byrd of Virginia was elected vice president.

Colored farmers of Virginia, especially you who live in the apple belt,—as many of you do,—and you who produce and market apples, no matter where you live, listen and take notice.

Not one Negro farmer attended this meeting. We have been informed that not one Negro farmer belongs to the "Apples For Health Association." You do not belong to any of the apple growing associations. You produce your apples and hand them over to these organizations to market them for you and you take what they give you for them. And from now on you are going to be taxed one cent per bushel to help pay this Association's lvertising expenses.

An organization in which you ave no voice nor vote is going to ke some of your meagre profit for its own benefit. This is simply "taxation without representation." You are helping the white man help himself. You have no voice, yet you are made to pay. You are told that you haven't brains enough to stand on your own feet,—you haven't brains enough to handle your own business. — You must be led around by the nose and be made to produce for the benefit of somebody else.

Few Negro apple growers have joined the National Federation of Colored Farmers, an organization in which you have a voice and vote. Why? We can market your apples and get for you as good a price as you can get from any of the others. Why don't you stand up and be independent? That one cent per bushel will soon amount to much more than your membership dues in the National Federation of Colored Farmers. We shall expect at least two hundred and fifty Negro apple growers to join our Federation this month. After what you know now we don't see how you can stay out.

GEORGIA,—AND HER COTTON

There is a cotton crisis in Georgia and in the other cotton growing states. Negro farmers are feeling the effects of it now and they are going to feel it worse by Christmas.

Mr. Martin Amrous, a prominent white Georgian, in a letter to the Atlanta Constitution, says that the present method of grading and classifing cotton is the sole cause of this crisis. We heartily agree with Mr. Amrous. Read his letter, which follows, and you will get some intelligent information that will start you thinking.

"Editor Constitution: Planting "half and half variety seed, "typed" by the established universal grades fixed by United States law, I will produce more high-grade cotton than the man that plants college No. 1 or the majority of other varieties.

Another fact: I will produce more lint cotton to the acre with "half and half" seed than any other man that uses any other seed.

Another fact: the street buyer will pay me as much for "half and half" cotton as he pays for any other variety of seed cotton.

The state is suffering from the government methods of marketing cotton.

I deny that it is due to the neglect or need of better methods by the farmer.

"Half and half" matures quicker and beats the boll weevil.

Classification is the first step in valuing cotton.

Under the United States law the buyer is the sole judge of the grade or class of cotton he is buying, and he can cut the market price of the farmer's cotton from 3 to 16 cents per pound by his idea and conception of grade.

Farmers are ignorant of grade of their cotton. It is a rotten system and the whole cause of the Georgia cotton crisis. I challenge dispute of these facts."

Mr. Amrous says that classification is the first step in valueing cotton" and that the present method is "a rotten system." It is. Yet it is the government method.

This method keeps thousand of Negro cotton growers poverty stricken. The "grade-buyer" shows the Negro no mercy,--especially the Negro tenant farmer. The National Federation of Colored Farmers is opposed to this system and intends to fight it tooth and toe-nail. The "buyer" has no business being the "grader." We favor the appointment of government graders." We shall insist that the new Farm Board so recommend. You Negro cotton growers can assist us if you will join and work with us. We want you to speak with a big voice. You will be heard. Remember that when the National Federation of Colored Farmers speaks it is YOU speaking. We will have more to say on this subject in the near future.

MISSISSIPPI,— AND ORGANIZATION

We take off our hat to the Negro farmers of Mississippi. They are waking up. The Modern Farmer and our Federation are receiving more encouragement from Mississippi than from any other state in the Union.

Not long ago we received a letter from Marshall County, Miss. The writer asked two very pertinent questions. One was: "What do YOU know about the colored farmers of Marshall County?"

In reply to this question we told the writer that his County had a colored farm population of 15,113 and a white farm population of 4,176, nearly four times as many Negroes as whites. We told him that there were 3,143 colored farmers in his county and 1,020 white farmers. We told him that 415 colored farmers owned their farms and 414 white farmers owned theirs. We told him that the value of the principal farm crops produced in his county in one year was $2,325,560, and that four-fifths of this was produced by Negroes. We told him that of this amount only $53,427 worth was sold through cooperative methods and that the colored farmers sold nothing co-operatively because they had no co-operatives. We told him all this and more and he discovered that we knew more about the colored farmers of Marshall County, Miss., than he knew himself.

What of it? "Knowledge is power!" "We know it. Its our business to know about the colored farmers of Marshall County, Miss., and about the colored farmers everywhere else in America.

His second question was, "What can YOU do for the colored farmers of Marshall County, Miss.?

We told him plainly that we could help them help themselves. We told him that through the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Negro farmers could buy and sell co-operatively and would get more money. We told him that we could help them get loans. We told him that we could keep them informed on all matter of state and National legislation affecting agricultural interests. We told more, and in the end that it was the aim of the founders of the Federation" to build up in this Nation a colored group of organized, influenctial and satisfied producers."

The Negro Farmers of Marshall County, Miss., are joining the the National Federation of Colored Farmers. We are glad to have them. They are the thinking kind.

TENNESSEE,—AND SOME

A colored farmer of Dayton, Tenn., writes to the Chicago Defender and ambasts the "middlemen."

"Those awful middlemen," he says. "They are the cause of all the farmers' woes."

We will admit that some of the so-called "middlemen" are a "pain in the neck,"—but some colored farmers of Dayton, Rhea County, Tenn., give US a pain in the neck. We will tell you why.

The white farmers of Rhea County, Tenn., are organized. They market their strawberries and other farm products co-operatively. They are not squabbling about the middlemen for they get fair prices for their products and are succeeding. We know it. Here is the proof.

The ratio of debt to value of land in Rhea County is only 36.3 per cent. In most of the other counties of Tenn., it is much higher.

If the forty odd Negro farmers of this county would organize and affiliate with the National Federation of Colored Farmers they would see an immediate improvement in their financial condition. If it is essential that the white farmers organize it is absolutely necessary that the colored farmers get together. Why don't they?

THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The Federal Farm Board will be appointed before you receive this paper. At this time it is evident that no one of our racial group will be a member of it. There are more than one million Negro farmers in America and Negroes compose sixteen per cent of America's total farm population, but still we are unknown. We will remain unknown until we are organized and are able to do more than merely suggest and request.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers will insist however, that the promotion work carried on by the Farm Board among farmers of our group be placed in the hands of members of our group. No one understands the Negro as he understands himself. Some sort of recognition is due the Negro farmer and he must get it.

BLACKBERRY JAM

Blackberry flavor seems to be best retained in the jam when the berries are well heated first so that some of the water cooks out of them before the sugar is added. For a superior jam the heated berries are sieved and measured and then cooked with an equal measure of sugar.

A way to hasten the starting of the water is to mash the berries before they are heated. There is a good deal of water in a blackberry, much more than people generally realize. By mashing the berries, heating them to the boiling point, straining out the seeds and adding the sugar measure for measure gradually, one can cook a jam of blackberries or raspberries in ten minutes of one that will jelly.

7,000,000 EGGS A DAY EATEN IN NEW YORK

City's Residents Also Consume 2,650,632 Quarts of Milk.

(Special From Monitor Bureau)

NEW YORK—Residents of New York City eat 7,000,000 eggs a day, pick up telephone receivers 190 times each second, drink 2,659,632 quarts of milk every 24 hours and get married at the rate of 14 couples an hour during the daytime.

These statistics are contained in "The Story of New York Today," just completed by the Merchants' Association. The object of the booklet is to let the rest of the Nation know the extent of the activities ergaged in by New York's 6,056.000 population.

40 ACREE GIVEN FARM BUYER AS 'GOOD MEASURE'

Wautoma, Wis., May 4.—(Special-Lewis Chaimson, Wautomia, who sold eighty acres of land and then "threw in" an additional forty acres for good measure, believe he isn't as generous as he is described.

Lewis' 120 acre farm near Neillsville has been unproductive and a financial burden to him for many years. So when he found a purchaser for 80 acres, he had the title for the entire tract includes in the deed.

Chaimson said if the new owner discovers he has more than be paid for and refuses to take the extra forty acres he will let the country have it for taxes.

HOME MADE FERTILIZER

Home made fertilizer may be cheaply concocted by commercial trucker, growers, farmers, and city gardeners through a process of hastening the decay of vegetable waste. Flower and vegetable gardens may be greatly improved and yields increased through the use of chemical fertilizers and material that comes from compost heaps rotted down in a short time through the use of a preparation recommended by soil experts.

An excellent substitute for well rotted manure can be made by this process. Home gardeners in the city can build one of these inexpensive fertilizer factories in an obscure corner. Build a pen by setting up boards about twelve inches high and then throw in lawn clippings, weeds, vegetable leaves from the kitchen, straw, and similar material.

As the pen is being filled sprinkle on the following chemical mixture at the rate of about 20 pounds to every 250 pounds of material in the heap. The proportion of chemicals given here are recommended by the Iowa station for making artificial manure out of straw, cornstalks, and other vegetables waste,) Limestone, 40 pounds; sulphate of ammonia, 15 pounds, and superphosphate, 15 pounds.

After waste material has packed down, soak it thoroughly and scatter the chemical mixture evenly over the surface, which should be lift level or slightly concaved to hold water. Apply the chemical on each twelve inch layer of the material and repeat until there are about six layers. Keep the top level so that it will not shed water and dry out. It must be kept soaked for about three weeks. The heap will rot rapidly. When well rotted it may then be used as is old manure that has thoroughly decayed.

HOW TO TRIM SHRUBBERY

When J. P. Porter goes out to trim the shrubs on the grounds around the state agricultural college in New York he divides the bushes into two classes. Some are pruned immediately after blooming, while others are left to be pruned in the fall, winter and spring. out of straw, cornstalks, and other vegetables waste,) Limestone, 40

There are practical reasons back of Mr. Porter's pruning methods which differ from those followed in trimming fruit trees. In explaining his reasons for classifying shrubs for pruning, he says those which blossom early set their flower buds during the preceding year. If they are pruned during the following winter or early spring all blossom is destroyed. They should be pruned immediately after they blossom. In this group he puts spirea Japanese quince, and Japanese snowball. If these are not pruned until late summer young growth will develop before winter and much tender stems are frequently winter killed, he says.

In the second group Mr. Porter puts all shrubs which blossom from the middle of the summer on, and these he prunes either in the fall, winter or early spring. This second group includes such bushes as roses, hydrangea, and rose of Sharon.

For the most part this pruning expert limits his work to the removal of injured, dead, or ungainly branches.

"Never give them a typical "barber's haircut," says Mr. Porter "for this destroys their natural symmetry and grace. Clipped hedges should be pruned twice during the year, once during June and again during winter or early spring. All plants profit from an occasional and intelligents, pruning."

HAS PATENT ON COTTON CHOPPER

Mr. James E. King of 4320 State St., Chicago holds a patent on a cotton chopper and thinner. The implement is rather small and is run by gasolene or Kerosene. The moter is about the size of the motorcycle motor.

The mechanism is rather interesting. There are two small plows in front which disturbs the soil, then two hoes operated on a revolving shaft that chops and thins the cotton, destroying the weeds. This is followed by two large plows that throw the dirt back to the plant.

It is so constructed that the plows and hoes can be folded back, and the machine used as an autombile.

It can be operated either behind the handles as a plow, or you can ride—the same as a tractor.

Mr. King has had several flattering propositions from large concerns for this patent, but says he is seriously considering the idea of forming a company and manufacturing it himself. Mr. King is a native of Texas.

RECORD BREAKING MELON SEASON

George Winningham of 37th and Giles Ave., is one of the largest dealers of watermelons in Chicago.

He purchased the first car of the season in May and they retailed at from $2.00 to $2.50 per melon. He has several large trucks and last year handled over 175 carloads.

Mr. Winningham is very interesting and has a profitable business. He is originally a southerner, having been born in South Carolina where he spent his early days.

Mr. Winningham says he begins the season with Florida melons and winds up with two varieties.

REV. P. W. ROGERS VISITS NASHVILLE

Among the visitors who spent a day in this city this week was the Rev. P. W. Rogers, D. S., D. D., Presiding Elder of the New Orleans District Louisiana Conference. The Rev. Dr Rogers was being shown around the city by Mr. Ira T. Bryant of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union. It is understood here that Rev. Rogers was a candidate for the management of the A. M. E. Book Concern at the last General Conference and that he had the support and indorsement of the State of Louisiana. He was on his way back home from the Bishop's Council that met recently in Denver and was a visitor to the National Baptist Publishing Board Plant and had a talk with the President of the Nashville Globe Publishing Company.

THE CAROLNA TIMES announces the organization of the Mortgage Company of Durham, a $250,000 corporation, with Pearson, Spaulding, McDougald, O'Kelly and other North Carolina business leaders at the helm. The company will sell stocks and bonds and make long term loans on Negro property.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

J. P. DAVIS,
President.

C. R. RICHARDSON,
Chm. Board of Directors

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BECOME A MEMBER

1. CO-OPERATION. This movement has for its main objective the bringing about of a more co-operative effort on the part of Negro farmers.

2. SIGNS OF THE TIMES. The signs of the times point to co-operative efforts in all directions, whether in production or distribution. The springing up of numerous chain stores is a splendid example of co-operative buying and selling exemplified in every community.

3. AMERICAN FARM FEDERATION. A splendid example of co-operation is the great work being accomplished by the American Farm Bureau Federation. (White). This organization is ten years old and has a membership of 303,000 in forty-five states. They have led the way.

4. URGENT NECESSITY. The colored farmer's position, with the vast majority living in southern states, makes the necessity for co-operative organization all the more urgent in order that economic life may be protected, and that Negro Farmers may build for themselves a fuller and more satisfying social life.

5. SELF HELP. Not for charity, but because he desires to help himself, is the reason why the Negro farmer must take his place beside his white brother in the present economic struggle, and thereby reap the bountiful harvest that will come from a united co-operative effort.

6. THE MODERN FARMER. Our periodical, The Modern Farmer, will from time to time not only serve to promote the best interests of its thousands of readers, but will also, in a bigger way, supply a long felt need for further advancing the great host of colored citizens who are industriously extracting from America's soil much of her bountiful riches.

7. BETTER TIMES. A new day of hope looms brightly before the Negro Race, with splendid organization and the necessary co-operation. This will come from the origination and performance of intelligent activities, as will be demonstrated through the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

8. FUTURE OUTLOOK. The future outlook for the Negro, not only on the farm, but in every walk of life, will grow brighter and better. In union there is strength. Modern methods of production and distribution as exemplified by this organization, will do much to bring about the desired conditions for thousands.

9. CONTINUAL GROWTH. The National Federation of Colored Farmers has not come about spontaneously, but with the great mass of her people still on the farm, either as land owners or as tenants, produces a splendid opportunity for continual growth as espoused by this organization.

10. ULTIMATE GOAL. With the Negro Farmers fully organized, they will be in a position to bargain collectively. Not only in buying supplies and in marketing products will this organization be a great source of strength to our Race, but it will also provide encouragement and support for many other movements that might be initiated for the improvement of conditions among Negro Farmers everywhere.

WHY NOT BECOME A MEMBER?

Dues $2.50 Every Six Months Or $5.00 Per Annum.

JOIN NOW.

For further information write National Federation of Negro Farmers, Vincennes Hotel, 36th and Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

GREAT ORGANIZATION DRIVE

(Continued from page 1.)

all success. What helps the white farmers of America is bound to benefit colored farmers. To a large extent our interests are mntual and we will rise or fall together.

The sum of $100,000 will be spent by the A. F. B. F. to finance this drive. We only wish that the National Federation of Colored Farmers was able to spend 10 per cent of this amount of money to finance a similiar drive. Some day we will be able to do so.

Right now however, it is the dnty of Negro farmers, whether members or not, to send in to us the name and address of every Negro farmer in their communities. We want to acquaint our farmers with laws governing farm relief and send them other helpful literature. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated. Address National Federation Colored Farmers, Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

MR. ECTOR DISCUSSES COOPERATION

(Special to "Modern Farmer)

(Continued from page 1.)

The outstanding feature of the National Federation of Colored Farmers is co-operation.

"Let me speak a few words about farming. Fifteen years of my life I spent as truck farmer. I will say that farming is a fine vocation. Its origin is almost as old as creation. I don't know whether Adam was a truck farmer or not but in the 2nd chapter of Gen. we find that God planted a garden in Eden and Adam was put in there to dress it and keep it but I think his real experience began after he broke the law for we find in the 3rd chapter of the same book 'Therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken.'

"I will not attempt to discuss this subject at length. You remember according to Bible history the plow had only one handle and it was mnch harder to hold it steady than onr modern plow. So we have this beautiful lesson from the Scriptures. 'He that putteth his and to the gospel plow and looks back is not worthy of the Kingdom.' So if we as farmers mean to succeed, we mnst not look back at past failures or mishaps, we must be constructive and not destructive."

WILL NEW FARM RELIEF LEGISLATION AID NEGRO FARMERS?

(Continued from page 1.)

farmers collectively. A trained hand and a clear head will help you individually. No law can take the place of honest, intelligent effort.

The Law That Is

Every Negro farmer should get a copy of the new farm relief bill and read it twice. Yon will discover that it is a remarkable piece of experimental legislation. It is entitled, "A bill to establish a Federal Farm Board to promote the effective mercandising of agricultural commodities. To place agriculture on a basis of ecnomic equality with other industries."

The biggest thing that the law will do will be to establish the Federal Farm Board. This Board will consist of seven members including the Secretary of Agricnlture. The business of this Board will be to attempt to bring more wealth and more happiness to the farmer. In order to do this it will attempt to give these organizations intelligent advised on production, diversification, and especially marketing.

The question of the distribution of farm crop surpluses is the main question of the day and will be the hardest to solve.

A revolving fund of five hundred million dollars has been appropriated. This fund will be loaned to farm cooperatives for the purpose of securing adequate storage facilities, extending the membership of cooperative associations, and educating producers in the advantages of cooperative marketing. It is distinctly stated that no part of this loan will be available to individual farmers.

What Law May Accomplish

This law will benefit no farmers who are not members of farm organizations. Organizations only are recognized. As these organizations are aided they, in turn, will be able to serve members profitably. They will become stronger and more influential in time.

It is expected that the proper distribution of farm crop surpluses will enable farmers to receive better prices for what they produce. Improper distribution creates untold abuses. The farmer will probably not be advised to produce less, on the other hand it will be gnaranteed that what he does produce can be sold at a profit.

You And The Law

If you are a cotton raiser, for you to be benefited you must be in a cooperative association of cotton raisers. Your association, probably aided by the revolving fund, will be able to sell your product at a fair advantage to you. If the market is glutted it will be able to store your cotton and hold it for better prices. You will be able to borrow money on your stored crop. The same will apply to producers of tobacco or of any other stable crops.

If you are a producer of perishable crops you must belong to an organization that handles and markets perishable products. The profitable marketing of perishables will have to be worked out. It is a fact that the present method is absolutely wrong in both theory and practice.

In the last analysis it all comes down to one main requirement on your part. You must belong to a farm organization to get farm relief of any kind. Our own organization. "The National Federation of Colored Farmers" offers yon an opportunity to get in line. It is essential that you accept this opportunity.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY TENNESSEE WILL ORGANIZE

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Robert Rucker, Mr. John Hngle, Mr. Nathan Mason, Mrs. Henry Minter, Mrs. Golina Anderson, Mr. Matt Manson, Mr. Joe Harlan, Mr. Burton Anderson, Mr. Jerry Wade, Mr. John Avent, Mr. Mose Jackson, Mr. John Henry, Mr. Isam Henry, Mr. Alex Watkins, Mr. Oscar Butler, Mr. John Maney, Rev. Joseph Sanders, Mr. Ance Jones, Mr. Leonard Webb, Mr. Jim Sneed, Mr. Jim Richardson, Mr Brad Buckannan, Mr. James Darden, Prof. Henry Bright, Mr. Jim Morten, Mr. Chas. Townsend, Mr. Anderson King, Mr. Elijah King, Mr. Bennie Tucker, Mrs. Homer Strickland, Mr. Wilson Howland, Mr. Watt King, Mr. Joe Clark, Mr. Will White, Rev. Wm. Henderson, Mr. Farmer Rucker, Mrs Mollie Jones, William C. Cheers, Mr. Bud Gordon, Mr. Hilery Elder.

MAN WITH HOE MUST HURRY TO MEET DEMANDS

(Continued from page 1.)

United States. Last year shipments of the same products filled 550,000 cars or more than double the movement ten years ago. This does not include such field crops as white potatoes and sweet potatoes or much of the green products used by canning factories, according to a recent federal report

Chicago is eating its share of the nation's vegetable crop, in addition to consuming tons of vegetables harvested from the trucking area that covers thonsands of acres in northern Illinois, northern Indiana, and southern Wisconsin, Chicago, received nearly 40,000 carloads of fresh vegetables last year. That's more than 5,000 carloads above the receipts of vegetables in Chicago three years ago. These shipments include cabbage, cantalonpe, celery, lettuce, onions, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, strawberries, tomatoes, and watermelons.

B. C. Boree of the federal government's marketing staff says that the annual gain of at least 1,500,000 in population, does not explain all the increase in acreage and production of truck crops. "Our appetite for vegetables seems to be growing, both because of encouragement from health authorities and because it is now possible to have a wide variety of fresh vegetables in Chicago three years ago.

Chicago Does Her Share

"While the population increased about 15 per cent, car lots shipments of vegetables increased 140 per cent." Mr. Boree points out. Lettuce, green peas, spinach, string beans, celery, and cucumbers have made especially noticeable gains. Shipments of lettuce are now seven times as great as they were ten years ago, and range from 40,000 to 50,000 cars annually. Most of the lettuce originates in the far southwest and ends its journey in the markets of northeastern coast cities after about as long a jonrney as is possible within our continental borders."

—Chicago Tribune

WILL THE NEGRO FARMER RECEIVE BENEFITS

(Continued from Page 1)

There are those who feel that the Negro farmer will receive little relief from the new Bill, but the concensus of opinion seems to be that he will get all that is coming to him if he takes time by the forelock, if he will organize in counties and states, and then back up this with a national organization so that he becomes a potent factor.

The Kansas City Call, edited by Mr. C. A. Franklin, published a special dispatch from Washington, D. C., in a recent issue, in which this correspondent of The Call takes the optimistic view. The Call article says:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Lack of agricultural co-operative organizations will shut out Negro farmers from the farm relief legislation of this congress.

The farm relief bill was signed by President Hoover last Saturday. At the same time the president announced that he was asking congress for an initial appropriation of $150,000,000 of the $500,000,000 revolving fund authorized by the measure.

While there was some agitation for the appointment of a colored man to a vacancy on the Federal Farm Loan Board, no cognizance was taken of it by the president. It is expected that the appointment of a colored man to membership on the newly created Federal Farm Board will be proposed but with no degree of sincerity.

The bill as signed by the president provides for the creation of a Federal Farm Board of nine members including the secretary of agriculture as a member ex-officio, with one of the members to be designated as chairman by the president. The eight appointed members of the board will serve for six years at salaries of $12,000 a year. The board is authorized to make loans for agricultural co-operative organizations and commodity stabilization corporations out of a revolving fund of $500,000,000.

As far as could be ascertained there are no Negro agricultural co-operative organizations or commodity stabilization corporations.

The censns of 1920 showed 925,708 Negro farmers operating 41,432,182 acres of land. There were among them 218,612 owners whose farm property was valued at $554,158,002. Among the white farmers 24 per cent were owners.

Because of the lack of federal farm loan associations, Negro farmers were not able to get the benefits of the Federal Farm loan act of 1916. They have become discouraged, according to reports reaching government departments here.

Kansas City Call.

IS SATISFIED ON FARM

(Continued from page 1)

to the highest health of human race which can be found anywhere else.

Men have searched for centuries for the fable fountain of yonth and the nearest approach to that fountain which is yet to be discovered is the butter of the cow.

Without milk children languish the vigor of the adult declines and the vitality of the human race runs low

Patrich Henry, said upon one occasion, "I know not the course that others may take bnt as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

But I say unto yon ladies and gentlemen, I know not the course other girls and boys may take but as for me give an ideal country home.

Miss Grace Oliver,
At Blessing Texas.

THE COTTON CROP AND SITUATION

The first bale of cotton from the 1929 crop was sent to New York by aeroplane from the Rio Grande Valley in Texas last week. The cotton produced in this section is planted as early as February. The movement is fairly under way and July shipment will average about 75,000 bales.

The old cotton crop year ends in July. For awhile there has been a bearish feeling in several sections, caused by the belief that the planters increased their acreage. This belief however is not now so strong.

The Oklahoma and Texas crops received a set-back in the season caused by torrential rains. The Mississippi Valley District lost many acres from backwater and seepage. There has also been a wet season in Georgia, Alabama, and other southern states, and this has been highly favorable to weevil propagation. The Government Bureau of Entomology indicates that 10 of the 14 experiment stations weevil was heavier than last year, and at eight of the stations it was the heaviest ever known.

Investigations in the field in states of (northern) Louisiana, Miss, Ala., and S. C., show weevil infestation was very heavy.

The weevil pest destroyed 14 per cent of the 1928 crop.

Cotton consumption for the month of May was 36,000 bales larger than for April and 91,000 larger than for April and 91,000 larger than May 1928. Consumption of lint cotton for the crop year so far, is over 100,000 bales heavier than a year ago

All of these facts mean a big crop is needed this year. It is estimated that spinners of the world will need 2 million bales out of the present stocks before new cotton is available, and the present visible supply is only 2,727,000 bales.

Consumption of lint cotton is running around 15 million bales per year. The average carry-over every year is around 5 million bales.

A very large per cent of the carry over of lint cotton this year is low grade, and this is not suitable for spinners use. Some of the experts place the amount of low grade in the carry-over to total a million bales.

Weather conditions play a very important part in the final analysis, and it is too early to determine the crop's estimate, but everything indicates that the cotton farmers will get a most excellent price for their crop this year.

Along about the middle of August speculators will be making their rounds getting a survey of the crops and general conditions. They will be making all sorts of propositions to the growers for their crop.

We warn our members to hold to their cotton nntil it is ready for harvest, and we make the prediction now that cotton will bring better prices this fall than for the past several years. We all easily remember about 8 years ago how prosperity spurred us on to expand and then how prices cracked and business had a stroke of paralysis.

We urge caution in buying from every agent that comes along and especially those that have something to sell on the budget or installment plan. Watch cotton.

BIG PRICES FOR WOOL

During the week of June 24th, to 30th the demand in Boston for high grade wool was very good, and indications point to still higher prices. Texas 12 month and 8 month wools were selling at 90 to 95 cents per pound when cleaned and combed.

The new rate on wool inported into this country under the tariff schedule, if adopted will make prices still higher. The present tariff is 34c per pound and the new rate will be 36.

FARM BOYS AS FARM RELIEVERS

"Dads Should Take Lessons At Home," Says Illinois Farmer

In a letter to the Chicago Daily News, John T. Bramhall, Illinois farmer, advises relief-seeking farmers to look abont them and imbibe the lessons constantly being tanght by their progressive sons and daughters. Negro farmers should encnrage their children to experiment. An acre of land is the most valuable laboratory in the world and in it something new may be discovered every day in the year.

Mr. Bramhall's letter follows:

Have the farmers overlooked the fact that the great dynamic force for farm aid lies in their boys? In every state where agriculture is a leading industry special schools of agriculture of secondary grade are maintained. Every state also has its agricnltnral college and some have several. Practically all maintain extension departments with correspondence courses, farmers' institutes, movable schools and experimental farms. Fifty or more provide opportunity for stndents to prepare for teaching and summer schools are provided by many more. The importance of agricultural education is no longer questioned even in the most backward districts. The one-horse farmer will admit that if he cannot run a tractor or an anto he may learn how. And if he cannot produce a hundred bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat or a bale of cotton to the acre or blne-ribbon stock from his feed lot there are thousands of boys today who are showing him how it can be done.

Despite all the wailings of the fathers, the boys of the 4-H clnbs are showing their dads how to raise bigger crops on fewer acres, and despite the obstacles of Hessian fly, corn borer, boll weevil and a thousand other pests, they are demonstrating by daybook and ledger how the job can be done at a profit.

At the international live-stock show in Chicago last December the grand champion fat-steer prize went to Clarence Goecke af State Center, Iowa, a boy 12 years old, member of an Iowa calf club, Clarence gave the job of showing the steer to his sister Emma, 18, who did as well, the jndge said, as any experienced show-man. At $7 a pound the animal brought Clarence $8,039.10, besides the blue ribbon. In Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and other states in the corn belt boys of the 4-H clubs are taking prizes for superlative corn and wheat, and in the cotton belt, where a third of a bale or less of cotton is the rule, the boys are showing hundreds of examples of bale-to-the-acre cotton and sometimes making two bales.

Instead of going to Washington, and clamoring for "some form of relief" the farmers who have not mastered their trade would do better to sit at the feet of their children.

NASHVILLE MINISTERS RETURN FROM DENVER

After spending about a week from this city, quite a number of ministers of the A. M. E. Church are back from the Bishop's Council at Denver. Notable among those who attended this meeting are Revs. Anderson, Gray, Brown, Lewis, Pinkston and others. They reported a very successful stay in the Rocky Mt. City but declared the weather was almost as hot in Denver as it is in Nashville. Not any of them, however, had any particular statement to give out for publication but it is understood that they put some important matter before the Council, asking their support and endorsement.

Dr. Darby Class '29 Meharry Medical College left the city last Thursday in company with several others for St. Lonis, Mo. Dr.Darby will entern in General Hospital No. two.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. I. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, August 15, 1929. No. 6.

THE NEW FARM BOARD

CONGRESSIONAL ACT CONSIDERED MOST IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

Personnel of Membership Represents Some of America's Leading Men

The Farm Board is considered the most important and responsible ever created by Congress. After mature deliberation the President has made the following selection:

Honorable Alexander Legge, Chairman. Mr. Legge was born on a farm in Wisconsin in 1866 and entered the employ of the International Harvester Company in 1891 and advanced by promotion until 1922 when he became President of the Company.

Honorable James C. Stone, Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Stone is originally a Kentuckian, having been born in Richmond, Kentucky in 1878. He founded the Burley Tobacco Growers Association and was its President.

Honorable Carl Williams, Oklahoma City. Mr. Williams was born in Indiana. He organized the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association and for a number of years was President of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange.

Hon. C. B. Denman, Farmington, Mo. Mr. Denman was President of the National Livestock Producers Association with head offices in Chicago.

This association operates in 12 states and has an annual gross business of over $150,000,000 dollars yearly.

Hon. Chas. C. Teague, Santa Paula, California. Mr. Teague was born on a farm in Maine in 1873, was founder and President of the California Fruit Growers' Association.

Hon. William Frank Shilling, Northfield, Minn. Mr. Shilling was born in Hitchinson, Minn. in 1872. Was President of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association.

Honorable Charles S. Wilson, Hall, New York. Mr. Hall was born in New York in 1879 and was Secretary of N. Y. Fruit Growers Co-op Packing Association, Inc.

After a few brief sessions in Washington the Board members journeyed to Chicago and held important conferences and as a result of which several small co-operatives were advised to merge into a national organization in order to get relief.

GEORGIA TOBACCO CROP

Atlanta, Ga. (Special to the Modern Farmer)—First offering of the Georgia brightleaf tobacco crop totaled something over 16 million pounds, which is an increase of over five and one-half million pounds and brought growers an increase of almost two millions of dollars.

The average price of this grade of tobacco here is about nineteen to twenty cents per pound. The 1928 crop price average was something over twelve cents per pound. The average of tobacco yield (all varieties) for the state is almost twenty-eight million pounds.

The following are the principal tobacco counties: Appling, Berrien, Brantley, Coffee, Cook, Jefferson Davis, Lowndes, Mitchell, Pierce and Tatnall. In these ten counties there are over three thousand colored farmers.

HEN PECKS SNAKE TO DEATH

On the large poultry farm of Mr. Liege Rivers near Griffin, Georgia, a hen was found in the coil of a large rattlesnake—both dead. The rattler had done his work, but was pecked to death by the hen, in fighting to protect her brood of chicks.

CALF HAS HEART IN THROAT

Clarence, Ia., July 13.—Veteranarians are fighting to save the life of a calf owned by W. D. Rix. The animal was born with its heart in its throat, and it is feared it will choke.

TOBACCO GRADING REPORTED

GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO SEE STANDARD MAINTAINED

After a long and hard fight final preparations for the inauguration of the government tobacco grading service will begin about the middle of August. The establishment of this service will begin in the principal tobacco growing states and gradually spread into the others. One branch of the grading has been opened at Lake City, South Carolina and this is to be followed by other branches in the state as well as in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

This tobacco grading service will be under the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Frank B. Wilkerson, staff member of the bureau's tobacco section and Mr. William R. Wilson, expert tobacco grader opened up the first branch at Lake City.

Tentative standard grades and a reduction in the number of grades will be the principal feature under the change, and a corps of government graders are now being coached in the application of the standards

Mr. Wilkinson developed the classification of American grown tobacco now used by the department of agriculture and also the system of grades now in use. He is considered the highest authority in this line of work.

It is predicted that within another year this grading service will be extended to all of the tobacco growing states.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers have been fighting for government graders of tobacco for the past two years—even before farm relief was being considered.

Under the old rule and custom tobacco was graded by the buyer who was invariably in the employ of the large tobacco interests in the east, and the farmer was at his mercy by being forced to accept his bid based on his conception of the grade.

The Colored farmers of this country produce over ninety million pounds of tobacco every season, and this change in the system will mean at least one-half million dollars more in their pockets every year, if they are organized.

CONGRESSMAN OSCAR DE PRIEST SAYS NEGRO FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE

Take Advantage of Revolving Fund. If organizations meeting the requirements of the Federal Farm Board do not now exist, they should be formed.

In a release at the office of Congressman De Priest, the Illinois Member, emphasizes the great necessity of the Negro farmers of the country to organize if they hope to obtain the benefits of the new farm legislation now enacted into law. His statement is of paramount importance to every Negro farmer—those who are members of co-operative organizations and those who are not and who should form such co-operative bodies.

The once proposed measure, said he, is now a law and provides, among other things, "The board shall invite the cooperative associations handling any agricultural commodity to establish an advisory committee to consist of seven members, of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, to represent such commodity before the board in matters relating to the commodity. Mem-

(Continued from Page 5)

TWO MILLION IN TOMATOES

GIBSON COUNTY FARMERS SET ENVIABLE RECORD

Milan, Tenn., July 29.—With the close of the tomato season in Gibson county last week, the farmers are more than $2,000,000 better off than they were at the beginning of the season. In an area of about twenty miles square about $2,500,000 have been distributed to growers and packers.

About 1,800 carlots have gone from Gibson county in the past three weeks to northern and eastern markets. This is not a big crop but the fair prices received made up for the shortage of a few hundred cars.

The shipping reports from the individual shipping points of the county are: Medina, 163; Milan, 576; Gibson, 225; Humboldt, 311; Trenton, 172; Fruitland, 170; Bradford, 60; Dyer and Rutherford (estimated), 30; a few cars have been shipped out since this report was tabulated and the final total will probably reach 1,800 cars. The price has not been so good the past few days, but has held up much better than was expected.

The season opened with the price at $2.25 per bushel and the price gradually ranged upward as high as $4 per bushel, which is about the best price ever paid for green wrapped tomatoes in this section. This high scale of prices lasted while the crop was at its best.

Gibson county has 5,954 white farmers and 1,216 Colored farmers. The principal farm product is cotton, there being an average of over thirty thousand bales harvested each year. Gibson County also produces over one hundred thousand bushels sweet potatoes each season. The Colored farmers by all means should have an organization in Gibson County.

GENERAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Wheat had had a sensational advance, and at a time when the farmers are in a position to sell. This means a cash profit in the pockets of the wheat growers, when it is badly needed. Generally when wheat advances it is too late to benefit the growers. Corn is also following wheat in the advance, and livestock has been advancing for several months, with the end not in sight.

This means that the farmer who markets his corn in the form of meat cannot go wrong.

Wheat is now between 50 and 60 cents per bucabove the low price of the crop season, and this is not bad for the wheat farmer.

Top cattle is selling at $12.60 per hundred pounds, and predictions are that prices will be much higher as the fall and winter seasons approach.

The price of corn has slowly crept above the dollar mark, and oats selling for about half the price of corn.

If the grains are sold direct they will return a nice profit to the farmers, and if they are sold as meat there will be still larger profits.

Reports as a result of operation of Indiana farms show that for every dollar's worth of grain fed to livestock the farmer made 32 cents. This means that the farmer made a third more profit from selling his grain as meat instead of as grain.

Put your spare dollars in calves and pigs.

The tobacco crop is fine and indications point to a very fine quality and yield. Prices are good, and with the installation of government graders, the growers will in all probability get more satisfactory prices.

Reports from the cotton belt vary. In some sections the weevil is very prevalent. He is there in a large majority.

(Continued on page 8)

WHEN SWEET POTATO MEETS YAM

PROF. CARVER'S EXPERIMENT BRINGS OUT MUCH INFORMATION

(New York Herald-Tribune)

Those sweet potatoes which informally and without urging reached a weight of twenty pounds apiece in a private garden at Miami are easy to believe in when one considers how astonishingly the different varieties of tubers wax in size, from Idaho to the equator. An Idaho baked potato seems to fill a dining car until it is placed beside the buried gold of our south—those giant sweet potatoes which go with barbecues and make credible the most extravagant estimates of southern hospitality. Yet both are mere dainty morsels when confronted by the hugest of the tropical yams—stupendous vegetables which are dug one at a time.

If you buy a seal-top yam in St. Croix, of our Virgin Islands, you must provide for its transportation, since it may quite possibly weigh 150 pounds. These massive prodigies are posed in solitary state on good sized tables when they are to be photographed as evidence of the land's fertility. Yams differ among themselves almost as much as they differ from sweet potatoes, with which they should not be confused, although the name yam was long ago transferred by African slaves from the vegetable they knew so well at home to our big yellow potato. Some species are native to the American tropics; some still grow wild there, and many have been brought from Africa and have thrived under cultivation here. Porto Rico alone is now growing eleven species of yams, some of them displaying thirty or more varieties Wonderful things take place underground in the West Indies, and yams will be yams.

Some of the experts claim there is more energy in the sweet potato than any other vegetable. For the past 25 years Dr. Carver has featured the sweet potato. He has made some startling discoveries thru experiments in his laboratories at Tuskegee.

In the larger terminal markets throughout the west there is always a demand for sweet potatoes, and if the Colored farmers who grow fully 25 per cent of the crop in this country, will properly grade and pack their potatoes, the Federation will be of considerable aid to them in finding real good buyers.

AID TO FARMERS SEEN IN MUSCLE SHOALS OPERATION

Hon. Edward Berton Almon, Congressman from Alabama in a recent statement issued to the public says "One of the chief causes of the bad condition in which farmers are, is due to the fact that lands are growing less fertile each year and as a result large quantities of commercial fertilizer are needed to replenish the soil.

The farmer is not making enough on each acre. Congress realized this in 1916 and authorized the development at Muscle Shoals for two fundamental purposes; to make explosives in time of war and fertilizer for the American agriculture in peace times.

About $140,000,000 was expended by the government at Muscle Shoals. We have one of the largest and best air nitrogen plants in the world, with an abundance of hydro-electric power with which to operate it, and fertilizer can be produced there at from one-third to one-half the current price. This has been shown by evidence of experts before the congressional committees.

We have failed after ten years of effort in congress to enact legislation providing for its operation. Both houses of congress have never agreed on a bill but one time, and that bill was not approved by President Coolidge.

(Continued on page 8.)

A HUGE CHEESE MANUFACTURED

TWELVE THOUSAND POUNDS IS THE WEIGHT REPORTED

New York State Fair at Martinsburg, was the Place of Exhibition

A cheese weighing 12,000 pounds made at West Martinsburg, N. Y. will be shown at the New York State Fair.

The cheese required 130,000 pounds of milk, equivalent of one day's yield from 6,000 cows. Nine jack screws were required for pressing it. The binding required 249 feet of cheese cloth.

DAIRY FARMING BRINGS WEALTH TO 'NEW SOUTH'

Value of Cattle in Dixieland Has Increased $16,568,000 Since 1925.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

Louisville, Ky.—Dairying, according to bankers who ought to know, is a formidable, but friendly, rival of industry in promoting the prosperity of the "New South." Here in the state which numbers more dairy cows than any other in the South, among them the champion 3-year-old butter-fat producer of the world and the champion county group of heifers, the extraordinary strides which dairying has taken in the territory below the Ohio and Potomac Rivers are markedly noticeable.

Dairying, in its way, is a hand-maiden of industry since it is directly responsible for the establishment—all within a comparatively few years—of 381 dairy product plants, turning out butter, cheese and condensed and powdered milk.

Ten states south of the Ohio and Potomac, plus Arkansas and Louisiana, had on their farms 3,721,000 dairy cattle on Jan. 1, 1929. This was but a 1 per cent numerical increase over Jan. 1, 1928, but the value of these cattle grew 16 per cent—from $181,981,000 to $211,394,000. Obviously, the type of dairy cow is improving in Dixie, and the movement against the "scrub sire" is credited by colleges of agriculture with being responsible in great measure for this. Better cows mean not only more milk but more butter fat.

"Worthy of comment," says James Speed, Kentucky editor of the Southern Agriculturist, "is the fact that the value of the South's dairy cattle exceeds by $16,568,000 the value of all cattle in the southern states as shown by the census of 1925."

Specific instances of how the dairy industry has improved the situation of the cotton-growing farmer might be cited on every hand. Dairying has liberated many southerners from "one-crop slavery," and has given them the new freedom that comes with increased prosperity.

Kentucky leads the South in the number of cattle with 493,000, Tennessee is second with 437,000 and Mississippi third with 390,000, but Miss. is sixth on the list in the matter of cattle value. Virginia and Arkansas each have 382,000 dairy cows, but Virginia is third in the value list and North Carolina, with 294,000 cattle, ranks fourth.

FARMERS' SUPPLY BUYERS TO MEET HERE TOMORROW

(Chicago Tribune, Sunday, July 14)

The American Farm Bureau federation has called a meeting of state farm bureaus to coordinate the activities of organizations that buy supplies for farmers. The meeting will be held at the Chicago federation's headquarters tomorrow. Managers of the various state farm bureau purchasing departments will attend the meeting.

No colored farmers present.

Suffered a Long Time

MRS. ALTHEA BURRIS, 802 E. Vine Ave., Knoxville, Tenn., of whom a picture is printed above, writes:

"I suffered a great deal and a long time with a pain in my side and extreme weakness in my back. It hurt me to straighten, and I had quite a bit of pain when I stood on my feet.

"I was looking around for something to help me. I read in the newspaper about Cardui, and decided to try it. After my first bottle, I felt better. I continued taking Cardui until I had finished six bottles. By that time, I was stronger and better than I had been in a long time."

Cardui has been in use by women for over 50 years. Try it for your troubles.

For sale by all druggists.

CARDUI

Helps Women to Health

EC-18

YOU MEN PAST 40 TRY THIS

777 FORMULA

All in? Weak? Lack Vigor? If you have lost your Courage and Grow Tired too soon: then send at once for 777 (Formula), the amazing new tonic discovery, pep and energy back quick. Feel like a new man, full of red-blooded vim and vigor. Nothing like 777 (Formula). That's why so many are finding this tonic so wonderful. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send $2.00 for double strength package. *Special 2 package offer, $3.00.* Also C.O.D.

NEW WONDER TABLET

Ceres Co. Dept. 551 830 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

NOTHING FOR INDIVIDUALS

(Pittsburgh Courier)

At its fourth session the newly-created Federal Farm Board decided that loans under the act were authorized only to regularly organized co-operative associations and not to individuals. Mr. Alexander Legge, president of the board, stated that thousands of applications for loans had been received from individual farmers whom he wished informed that they could as individuals expect nothing.

As the Pittsburgh Courier has said time after time, we are living in an organized world in which the individual counts for little. In order to get anywhere nowadays it is absolutely necessary to be organized, and militantly organized at that. Negro farmers like Negro laborers have been content to remain individuals on the economic field and they will, of course, have to suffer the consequences. Because he has remained ignorant or indifferent to the necessity for joining farm cooperatives, the Negro farmer, who needs far more relief than the white farmer will get nothing.

Of course, the Negro is organized but the sort of organization in which he is largely engaged has little or no economic value. He has church and fraternal organizations in great number, greater, perhaps, than is necessary, but he has no economic organizations created for the purpose of protecting his agricultural interests. Even where white economic organizations are available and would welcome his membership, he has hesitated to join them.

We would like to see Negro farmers get some of the money that is going to be dispensed for the relief of those engaged in agriculture. We can, however, see no way for the Negro farmer to get any of it so long as he persists in functioning as an individual. Nor do we believe the Negro farmers entirely to blame. They have received little or no instruction and advice from the numerous Negro farm agents and officials of Negro agricultural institutes that dot the South.

There is still, time, however, for something to be done. The Negro farmers if they are shown the way, will take as willingly to economic co-operation as the white farmers. They only need to be shown. We hope those Negroes who are supposed to be familiar with such matters will jump in and do a little agitational and organizational work before all of the farm relief money is appropriated.

The above editorial was from a recent edition of the Pittsburgh Courier. It is more than timely. It sounds a note of warning to the Colored farmers. Since our last issue of the Modern Farmer different groups of white farm organizations have held meetings principally in the middle western states and increased their activity in getting together. In Chicago to our knowledge there has been six large gatherings, and not one Colored farmer was in evidence.

The white farmers are qualifying and will be eligible for all the relief to be given and offered by the new farm board.

For the benefit of our readers, we are giving the amount of principal crops raised by Colored farmers:

Cotton, four million bales or 37 per cent of average crop.

Corn one hundred million bushels or 3.5 per cent of average crop.

Oats, four and one-half million bushels, or .4 per cent of average crop.

Wheat, four million bushels or .5 per cent of average crop.

Rice, twenty million pounds or 9 per cent of average crop.

White potatoes, four million bushels or 1 per cent of average crop.

Sweet potatoes, twelve million bushels or 21 per cent of average crop.

Tobacco, ninety million pounds or 10 per cent of average crop.

Watermelons, thirty-two per cent of average crop.

With these facts before you, there is no reason why you should not organize and protect your interests before it is too late.

SMALL FARM CO-OPERATIVES MUST MERGE TO GAIN HELP

(From the Chicago Tribune Press Service.)

Washington, D. C., July 22.—(Special).—Combinations of small farmers' cooperative organizations to eliminate duplication of terminal and warehousing facilities must be effected before financial assistance will be extended by the federal farm board under a policy announced today. The announcement was made in response to an appeal from Florida citrus fruit growers for help to market their fall crops and stem the ravages of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

During today's hearing of the petitions of the Florida citrus exchange and the Florida United Growers for loans to finance the installation of equipment to kill the larvae of the fruit fly it was disclosed that both organizations have terminals and warehouses scattered through the same section.

Representatives of the citrus farmers were advised that no loans would be made until they merged and thereby reduced expenses by eliminating duplicated facilities.

Legge Evolves Policy

Commenting on the decision, Alexander Legge, chairman of the farm board, declared the new policy would be followed in future dealings with other cooperatives as a means of placing marketing systems on a sound financial basis. Out of the nearly 12,000 co-operative groups in the country, only 500 are comprehensive organizations, and it has been estimated that if the indicated mergers are accomplished not more than 1,000 co-operative organizations will exist.

The board's announcement of the new policy was contained in a review of the hearing granted the Florida citrus growers, which concluded:

"The board was most sympathetically inclined. It pointed out to this committee that the evident intention of the agricultural marketing act was to encourage group action to a point so that intelligent direction and control could be had of the movement of crops so as to avoid surpluses and to avoid gluts and famines and unnecessary and expensive duplication of facilities.

Told to Consolidate

"The board therefore suggested to these two co-operative groups that they should first get together in a consolidation of this co-operative movement and come to the board with a unified program looking forward to a more orderly distribution of the citrus crops of Florida. They were assured that if they could do this the board would go just as far as it possibly could in helping to finance them in their most difficult situation."

CO-OPS TO FORM FARM CHAMBER TO DIRECT WORK

Leaders from All Sections of U. S. Teaming Up.

Baton Rouge, La., July 31.—(Special)—The cooperative farm leaders now in session here are ready to approve the proposal to create a national chamber of agricultural co-operatives, which its sponsors declare will be to agriculture what the chamber of commerce of the United States is to business men, and the American Federation of Labor is to the organized workers of the nation.

The chamber will be ready to function almost immediately. The headquarters will be in Washington and from its offices there the officers of the chamber will champion the cause of the farmers before the committees of congress and for the benefit of the public generally.

Farmers Get Together.

In the three days the American institute of co-operatives has been in session, it has become more and more evident that for the first time in history the farmers of all sections of the country are getting together. Cotton, wheat and corn growers apparently are ready to team up.

If the farmers of the west and of the south begin to think alike, will they also vote alike? The farm leaders from 31 states who are now in Baton Rouge prefer not to answer the question. Just now they want to look on the farm problem as a great nonpartisan economic issue in no wise concerned with partisan politics. They hope to keep it out of politics.

Conferences Continue

Formal approval of the plan for a farm chamber will be voted Friday.

Today was spent largely in conferences of Chairman Legge, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, and other members of the farm board, with the representatives of the various co-operative groups. These conferences were executive and the discussions general in nature.

DEVELOP POULTRY RAISING IN ALASKA

Anchorage, Alaska—(A. P.)—Poultry raising is being developed in Alaska with the discovery by Prof. Gasser of the Fairbanks agricultural college and school of mines that short tundra moss is one of the best chicken feeds obtainable.

Like all varieties of sub-arctic mosses, the short moss, a perennial, cures on the ground and when cut may be cured like hay.

Several mining companies have established their own poultry yards where transportation facilities would make the cost of eggs and chickens prohibitive.

NOMADIC CLASS TO TOUR NEBRASKA IN FARM STUDY

Lincoln, Neb., July 3—(A. P.)—A nomadic summer school class of the University of Nebraska will travel 1,800 miles through the state this summer studying crop and soil problems under direction of Dr. F. D. Keim of the college of agriculture.

The class, limited to twenty, will leave here July 29 and return August 10. The tour has been arranged for the purpose of studying the principal geographic regions and the types of soils and farming found in each.

Problems of hilly, glacial land, the level loess plains, grazing, irrigation, and land values in general will be considered. Four experimental sub-stations will be visited.

GORED BY BULL

While leading his bull to pasture Mr. Curtis Pinnell, farmer near Kansas, Illinois was severly gored and may die from a punctured lung. The animal lifted him on its horn over ten feet in the air, breaking his collar-bone and a number of ribs.

OVER 34,000 COLORED FARMERS IN TENNESSEE

Some Vital Statistics About Farmers In the Volunteer State Taken From Government Records.

There are 34,647 colored farmers in the state of Tennessee who are ursuing farming as a livlihood in some form or other. This startling fact and splendid information was released recently by Mr. James Perry Davis, President of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, on his visit to Nashville, after he had spoken in Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, and in Clarksville, Montgomery County. He further gave the information that there are 7686 colored farmers in Tennessee who own their own farms. These records were taken from Government reports. They serve as splendid information to his hearers and to his audiences where he spoke.

The complete list of figures given out by Mr. Davis for Tennessee and Rutherford County is:

Tennessee

Total value of land and buildings $883,646,221.00

Number of farms $252,669, comprising 17,901,139 acres.

Cotton, 358,943 bales.

Sweet potatoes, 2,399,353, bushells.

Corn, 60,248,771 bushels.

Wheat, 2,892,296.

Oats, 954,459.

Hay, 1,164,853.

Tobacco, 98,632,359 pounds

Apples, 3,798,917 bushels.

Peaches, 2,162,200.

Chickens raised 16,148,484.

Chicken eggs produced 41,038,754 dozens.

Number counties in state, 91.

White farmers 218,022.

Colored farmers 34,647.

There are 7,686 colored farmers in the state who own their farms.

Rutherford County Tennessee

Value of crop $3,910,367.00.

Number of farms 5,862 comprising 392,960 acres.

Number white farmers 4,302.

Number colored farmers 1,560.

Value of farm property $23,274,604.00.

Livestock on farms 2,157,903.00.

Breeding sows 2,763.

Dairy cows 12,897 produced 4,212,003 gallons milk.

Chickens, 309,121, valued at $244,206.

Chickens eggs produced 1,132,928 dozen value 305,981.00.

Grain Harvested 1,233,251 bushel.

Bales cotton produced 15,423.

Sweet potatoes 7,284 bushels.

Peaches, 47,941 bushels.

Apples, 23,658 bushels.

Firewood cut 20,920 cords.

Expenditures

2,130 farms reported having spent $233,334.00 for feed

2,684 farms reported having spent $95,845.00 for fertilizer.

Value of farm products sold co-operatively $268,523.00.

LETTERS TO THE MODERN FARMER

Humboldt, Tenn., The Modern Farmer, Gentlemen:—I have received a few copies of your paper and enjoy reading it so much. It is very inspiring. I cannot send in my subscription at present, but will do so very soon, as I want to read it and keep posted on news of interest to farmers.

Very truly yours,
W. J. Leets.

Keysville, Ga., The Modern Farmer, Dear Sirs:— I received a copy of your paper in the spring, which I understood was a sample copy I noticed some very helpful points in The Modern Farmer, and I have been considering the matter of joining the corporation and subscribing for the paper.

I will keep in touch with you, because I enjoy the contents of the paper, and I think it very important.

Yours as ever,
R. A. Brantley.

Athens, Ga., Modern Farmer, Gentlemen:—I have received two or three issues of your paper, and wish to say that I like it fine. I think it is the thing we poor farmers need to stay in touch with the times. I will send my dollar in some time soon for a year's subscription.

Yours for cooperation,
J. W. Stepney,

MR. SAM ROBINSON OF MOUNT PLEASANT S. C., WRITES THE MODERN FARMER.

The Editor of The Modern Farmer:—Dear Sir:—I am about to take step in this great world with hand and heart. I am now at the point of asking your advice in a step that I want to make for the betterment of our race. I want to solicit as many farmers as I can to subscribe for The Modern Farmer. By doing this, I believe they will gain a clear view of agricultural conditions, which cannot help but to helpful to them. I might add that heretofore, I am on my feet, erect on my feet, I have been sitting down, but now in position and ready to go. Awaiting a reply from you, I remain.

Yours truly,
Sam Robinson.

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COLORED FARMERS URGED TO ORGANIZE

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug.—(CNS)—The colored farmers of the country Gare slowly but surely organizing themselves into farmers' alliances and cooperative associations in an effort to satisfy the condition precedent to obtaining aid through the Federal Farm Board, which will be strictly adhered to, according to a recent announcement.

A number of colored farmers associations have been formed recently and numbers of others are springing into being as a result of the announcement by the Federal Farm Board that its loans will be restricted to marketing agencies owned and controlled by farmers.

A nation-wide appeal for the American farmer to organize cooperatives is being sent out by the Federal Farm Board and every possible means of communication is to be employed to reach the farmers and urge them to form responsible organizations with which the board may deal.

Alexander H. Legge Chairman of the Farm Board, calls attention to the fact that the Board was directed under the recent farm relief act, to do its relief work through the cooperative marketing agencies.

"The farm relief act is essentially to assist cooperative producer-owned agricultural associations," he declared. "We want the farmers of the country to organize."

Chris Christensen, secretary of the Board and a leader in the cooperative marketing movement, estimates that only about one-third of the 6,000,000 farmers of America are now organized. The proportion of unorganized colored farmers is considerably higher, but has been cut down by the recent activity and organization of the farmers in several of the agricultural communities. —The Chicago Bee of August 4th

BETTER DAYS. FOR THE FARMERS

On the whole, the farmers of the central states may regard recent events at Washington with considerable satisfaction. The new farm board, headed by Mr. Legge is dominated by men of ability and attainments. The board has lost no time in getting down to business. It has announced its policies and conferred with the representatives of producers' organizations through which government aid is to be extended to the individual farmers. No one can doubt that the board means business.

Perhaps the most hopeful aspect of the situation is the determination to make the farmers themselves responsible for the success or failure of relief measures. The nation is not to be burdened with a new army of functionaries who will draw their salaries at the expense of taxpayers and producers. The farm board will occupy itself principally in assisting farmers in organizing themselves into large business units and in advancing credit to such organizations when formed.

The wheel has turned full circle. A few years ago the farmers found their leaders among those who shouted loudest against big business, its methods and its relations to the consuming public. Today the farmers are finding in the methods of big business their own economic salvation. They are combining to control production and supply in accordance with the power of the markets to absorb their goods. Further, they are going to congress for exactly the sort of tariff help which agrarian demagogues condemned only a few years back. And the indications are increasing that the farmers are going to get a tariff corresponding pretty closely to their needs.

The tariff bill as it has been drafted by the senate committee reflects clearly the protests and demands of farmer groups which were dissatisfied with the house draft. The duties on shingles, for instance have been removed. The duties on dairy products have been raised. In general, the duties on what he farmer buys are lower in the senate than in the house bill and the duties on what the farmer sells are higher.

It appears that at last the farmers are on the way to prosperity. They seem to have abandoned the old tactics of reviling and opposing the more successful and to have resolved to employ the tactics of success on their own behalf. The change is welcome. It promises much for the welfare of the whole country and particularly for this region.

The above editorial from the Chicago Tribune of August 7th.

This is not only timely, but between the lines it sounds a note of warning.

The Colored farmer is the farthest down. The Farm Board and the Secretary of Agriculture backed by the President and both houses of Congress are urging ORGANIZATION.

For the next thirty days there will be little to do on the farms. The crops are "laid by" so to speak and it is the duty of every Colored farmer to get together.

Since last February we have been preaching organization.

Never before in the history of farming has the Negro farmer been afforded the advantages of a National organization. The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Vincennes Hotel Chicago stands more than willing to give you information necessary for you to become eligible to farm relief.

They have a staff of experts both in marketing and organization, and will gladly aid you. In this issue there is a blank application for membership. Clip it sign with your full name and address and enclose money order or American Express for $5.00 and mail same to the National Federation of Colored Farmers at once.

ROADSIDE FRUIT MARKETS PLANNED BY GROWERS' BODY

One Will Be West of Chicago, Other at Bloomington.

Roadside co-operative fruit and vegetable marketing systems, one west of Chicago and another with Bloomington as the center, will be put into operation this year by the Illinois Fruit Growers' exchange, A. B. Leeper, manager, announced today. It will be the first cooperative endeavor of its sort in the United States.

The plan contemplates that all kinds of fruits and vegetables grown in the state will be offered for sale thru roadside markets. Such products as are grown in the vicinity of the markets will be furnished by the local growers, while products which are not grown locally will be delivered to the markets by truck and rail.

The prices at which the products will be sold thru the roadside markets will be the wholesale prices that growers are receiving at shipping points, plus the cost of transportation and necessary operating expenses.

Among the organizations who have pledged their support to the fruit growers are the Illinois College of Agriculture, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the state department of agriculture, the Illinois State Horticultural society and the Illinois Agricultural association.

TO SECURE BEST RESULTS FROM BULL FEED WISELY

In order to secure the best results with the bull, it is necessary that he be fed very carefully in order that he does not become too fat and sluggish, therefore a poor breeder.

In feeding the mature bull, a very satisfactory grain ration can be made up of: One hundred ponnds ground corn, 50 pounds wheat bran, 40 pounds oats, ten pounds oilmeal, five pounds bonemeal.

It is not often that the bull will need more than two to four pounds of such a grain mixture per day before he is put to service. A two-year-old bull when in service will probably require a pound of such a grain mixture per day for each 100 pounds of live weight; therefore, if he weighs 1,500 pounds he would require 15 pounds of grain per day if in good condition; but if thin, would probably require 18 to 20 pounds per day while being used. Mature bulls should have just enough grain to keep them in good, vigorous condition but not too fat. Mature bulls often become slow breeders when they become fat.

As a general thing a limited amount of corn silage may be allowed to the mature bull, but generally not over a half feed such as 15 or 20 pounds per day. Along with the silage a mature bull can usually have all the alfalfa or clover hay he will eat without waste. Most authorities claim that heavy feeding of silage makes the bull a slow breeder.

TO KILL DANDELIONS

The national garden bureau recommends the following method for killing dandelions:

"Dandelion eradicators in the form of chemical formulae are now staple articles of the horticultural trade and are efficient if applied according to directions. The active principle in most of them is sulphate of iron, which may be purchased by itself and applied according to directions furnished with it.

"Much interest has been manifested in the new preparation devised by British scientists which has come into popular use abroad known as 'lawn sand.' The great advantage of this preparation is that it is easily mixed at home and easily applied and a spray is not necessary. The mixture consists of one-half pound of sulphate of iron, one and one-half pounds of sulphat of ammonia, a valuable lawn fertilizer, and nine pounds of sand, the whole being thoroughly mixed together.

"The British authorities advise using this 'lawn sand' at the rate of four or five ounces to a square yard. For practical purposes without a scale handy to measure ounces, a tablespoonful to an ounce may be taken, heaped moderately. This proportion apparently is designated for one application a season and to be thoroughly watered in after application."

FEEDING COWS IN SUMMER

Dairymen who do not have sweet clover pasture should prepare to feed their cows hay or some other roughage and a liberal grain ration, especially where the milkers are heavy producers.

Dairy feeding experts have come to the conclusion that flies which tantalize cows in summer are blamed too much for the decrease in production common during the hot days. They find that where dairymen feed liberally from the latter part of June until the last of August they are able to keep the milk flow up fairly well. Neglecting to feed cows grain and roughage in summer, particularly when the grass is short, not only cuts down on the amount of milk produced during hot weather, but probably leads to a reduction in the milk flow the following winter. Having to fight flies on a skimpy allowance of feed causes cows to become thin and run down, according to practical dairymen.

HOME FERTILIZER MAKING DESCRIBED BY GOV. CHEMIST

At "hog-killing time," and at any other time when animals are killed for meat on the farms of the United States there is usually a waste of the inedible offal which has value for fertilizer. Only too often this is allowed to become not only a waste but a danger to sanitation. G. P. Walton, of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates that in a year this offal amounts to a third of a million tons. For disposal of this waste and for realization of its fertilizing value, Mr. Walton makes the following suggestions, the result of experimental work in the department:

"Open-kettle rendering of offal and cooking of the shed blood is ordinarily feasible on the farm. A 65 gallon caldron or open-kettle cooker with stove complete can be purchased for $20 or $22 f. o. b. factories in Michigan and Ohio. By boiling the fresh offal for several hours wet "tankage" that is safer than the raw offal for direct feeding to hogs may be obtained, and also considerable grease of some commercial value. The bulk of the manure can be eliminated by chopping up the offal and sluicing it with water. The blood recovered from the slaughtering can be cooked with the offal.

"It has been found feasible to prepare air-dry fertilizer material from the wet "tankage," and even from the hashed raw offal, by mixing it with simple preserving agents and allowing it to dry in the air under shelter. Freshly crushed quicklime gives fair results as a preservative to use during winter. A mixture of quicklime and the wet tankage which is produced by open-kettle rendering of sheep's offal, will dry during the winter to an inoffensive product that may be easily ground to meal. One pound of quicklime may be used for every 10 pounds of tankage. In these tests the air-dry product contained 6 per cent of ammonia and 11.2 per cent of bone phosphate.

"Ordinarily commercial superphosphate gives the most promising results of any of the preservatives tested. A mixture of moist tankage made from hog's offal, with 1 pound of 16 per cent superphosphate (acid phosphate) to every 3 pounds of the tankage, dries in mid-summer without becoming offensive. In the test the mixture was spread out in a shallow box and raked over frequently. Four weeks after mixing it was in condition for grinding and bagging. The product contained 2.8 per cent of ammonia and 7.6 per cent of available phosphoric acid.

In preserving raw offal or blood with acid phosphate it is advisable to use more of the preservative (about 4 pounds for every 10 pounds of the hashed offal or blood) and to include some nonalkaline absorbent material, such as dry chaff, peat, or gypsum, to keep the compost from becoming liquid. By insuring a sufficiently high acidity, putrefaction, and the breeding of flies may be avoided.

"This composting process may also prove useful in rural districts for converting other perishable material into

CROPS IN FLOOD AREA GROWN FROM SEED GIVEN BY RED CROSS

Washington, D. C.—Crops of an estimated value of $48,314,162 were grown in seven states in 1927, and 1928 from seed furnished Mississippi Valley flood sufferers by the American Red Cross, according to statistics made public today.

This seed cost $2,600,000 and was distributed as part of the American Red Cross rehabilitation plan in the valley following the disastrous flood of 1927 and the repeated flood conditions in 1928 in the Mississippi river tributaries.

The estimated value of the cotton crop in these seven states, from the seed furnished by the Red Cross, was $21,860.78. Other crops and their estimated value follow: corn, $13,587,018; soy beans, $858,385; cow peas, $2,603,149; alfalfa, $2,130,083; oats, $1,031,146; wheat, $757,437; sweet potatoes, $647,339; sugar cane, $632,852; sorghum and sagrain, $620,361; millet and sudan, $234,666; Irish potatoes, $233,060; and rye, $117,908.

States in which the seed was given and which are covered by these estimated figures are Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee.

The statistics show that the crop value for the year 1927 was $30,609,565 from seed given that year, and $17,704,597 in 1928, when the floods were not so disastrous.

BROOD OF WINGLESS CHICKENS ANNOUNCED

Often pullets need more room in the brooder house and taking out the cockerels is the most practical way to provide more space. With the cockerels out some poultrymen find it a good plan to keep the pullets in the brooders until it is time to put them in their laying qaurters. Cockerels may be sold as broalers. Where they are kept for the breeding flock they should be housed and ranged away from the pullets.

Dr. R. T. Renwald, Omaha poultry fancier, has produced a brood of chickens without wings and toenails, says the World-Herald. The chickens, Dr. Renwald is quoted as saying, can not fly or scratch.

"Each year," said the doctor, "when chickens moult their wing feathers, egg production is reduced to such an extent that average yield of a hen is about fifty eggs. Without wing feathers chickens are not bothered by moulting and should produce 300 eggs a year."

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The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

James P. Davis - - President
Cornelius R. Richardson - Secretary
Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

TO THE COLORED FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The time has arrived when the Colored Farmers of the United States are able to aid themselves through an organization which has as its main objective, CO-OPERATION; devoted to the practice of diversification of crops, correct methods of grading, packing, shipping and marketing of live-stock, fruits, vegetables and grain, and also the purchasing of needed farm supplies co-operatively. To you a farmer, whether owner, manager, cropper or tenant, this organization is absolutely necessary. How many are the farmers who know that in several sections of the cotton-belt Colored farmers have carried their cotton to market, have had their good middling graded as low, and have been told that a bale which weighed 510 pounds when it left the farm only weighed 470 pounds? How many have been told by track buyers that the watermelon market was over-supplied, and 75 or 80 dollars per car was all they could afford to offer, when, as a matter of fact the market was offering more than twice that amount? Many farmers have been misled about such products as sweet potatoes, white potatoes, peas, beans, hogs, chickens eggs and butter, peaches, apples, strawberries and other fruits.

In terminal markets like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis and other large cities there is always a good demand for fruits and vegetables. You have in the National Federation of Colored Farmers both representation and protection. We keep you posted on prices, find buyers for your products and give correct information as to grading and packing. To the western farmers of our group we are in position to bring you in touch with our brother farmers of the South and find you a good market for high grade hogs, sheep, cattle and chickens, seed corn, wheat and oats. Such exchange will bring to a higher standard the stock and products of southern farms. For the middle western farmers we are able to find markets for hay, white potatoes, apples and other products.

It will also be our aim to aid the farmers of our group in securing loans through the Federal Loan Banks, live insurance companies and capitalists. In fact, the National Federation of Colored Farmers is your Clearing House.

Farm leaders, students of the farm problem, law makers, business men all unite into saying that organization is the real solution of the farm problem. Over two million white farmers are organized. If it is essential for them to get into organization it is more than necessary for us to get together.

We are receiving hundreds of letters every week asking for information relative to the new Farm Bill and the policies of the Federal Farm Board and advantages gained by becoming a member of our Federation.

We are giving you herewith a copy of the principal points in the Farm Bill as passed by the 71st Congress.

We will further state that in a statement issued by Hon. Andrew H. Legge, Chairman of the Farm Board, he said that the Board was to help the farmer help himself, and urged organization as the first step toward farm relief. The Board will not recognize the wants of the individual farmer. Relief begins with organization, which of course means strength.

(PUBLIC—NO. 10—71ST CONGRESS)
(H. R. 1)

An Act To establish a Federal Farm Board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Declaration of Policy

Section 1. (a) That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and to that end to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products—

(1) by minimizing speculation.

(2) by preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.

(3) by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations and other agencies.

(4) by aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity.

(b) There shall be considered as a surplus for the purposes of this Act any seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or nation in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly distribution of the agricultural commodity or is in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

(c) The Federal Farm Board shall execute the powers vested in it by this Act only in such manner as will, in the judgment of the board, aid to the fullest practicable extent in carrying out the policy above declared.

Federal Farm Board.

Sec. 2. A Federal Farm Board is hereby created, which shall consist of eight members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and of the Secretary of Agriculture, ex officio. In making the appointments the President shall give due consideration to having the major agricultural commodities produced in the United States fairly represented upon the board. The terms of office of the appointed members of the board first taking office after the date of the approval of this Act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, two at the end of the first year, two at the end of the second year, one at the end of the third year, one at the end of the fourth year, one at the end of the fifth year, and one at the end of the sixth year after such date. A successor to an appointed member of the board shall have a term of office expiring six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy in the board occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. One of the appointed members shall be designated by the President as chairman of the board and shall be the principal executive officer thereof. The board shall select a vice chairman who shall act as chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman. The board may function notwithstanding vacancies, and a majority of the appointed members in office shall constitute a quorum. Each appointed member shall be a citizen of the United States and shall not actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a member of the board; nor shall any appointed member during his term of office engage in the business (except such business as is necessary to the operation of his own farm or farms) of buying and selling, or otherwise be financially interested in, any agricultural commodity or product thereof. Each appointed member shall receive a salary of $12,000 a year, together with necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law, while away from his official station upon official business.

Advisory Commodity Committee

Sec. 3. (a) The Board is authorized to designate, from time to time, as an agricultural commodity for the purposes of this Act (1) any regional or market classification or type of any agricultural commodity which is so different in use or marketing methods from other such classifications or types of the commodity as to require, in the judgment of the board, treatment as a separate commodity under this Act; or (2) any two or more agricultural commodities which are so closely related in use or marketing methods as to require, in the judgment of the board, joint treatment as a single commodity under this Act.

(b) The board shall invite the cooperative associations handling any agricultural commodity to establish an advisory commodity committee to consist of seven members, of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, to represent such commodity before the board in matters relating to the commodity. Members of each advisory committee shall be selected by the cooperative associations from time to time in such manner as the board shall prescribe. No salary shall be paid to committee members, but the board shall pay each a per diem compensation not exceeding $20 for attending committee meetings called by the board and for time devoted to other business of the committee authorized by the board, and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the Executive branch of the Government. Each advisory committee shall be designated by the name of the commodity it represents, as, for example, the "Cotton Advisory Committee."

(c) Each advisory committee shall meet as soon as practicable after its selection, at a time and place designated by the board. Each advisory committee shall meet thereafter at least twice a year upon call of the board, and may meet at other times upon call of a majority of the members thereof. Each advisory committee shall select a chairman and secretary.

(d) Each advisory committee may by itself or through its officers, (1) confer directly with the board, call for information from it, or make oral or written representations to it, concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and relating to the agricultural commodity, and (2) cooperate with the board in advising the producers through their organizations or otherwise in the development of suitable programs of planting or breeding in order to secure the maximum benefits under this Act consistent with the policy declared in section 1.

General Powers of Board

Sec. 4. The board—

(1) shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, and such other offices in the United States as in its judgment are necessary.

(2) shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(3) shall make an annual report to Congress upon the administration of this Act and any other matter relating to the better effectuation of the policy declared in section 1, including recommendations for legislation.

(4) may make such regulations as are necessary to execute the functions vested in it by this Act.

(5) may appoint and fix the salaries of a secretary and such experts, and, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, such other officers and employees, as are necessary to execute such functions.

(6) may make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding) as are necessary to execute such functions. Expenditures by the board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the board.

(7) shall meet at the call of the chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, or a majority of its members.

Special Powers of Board

Sec. 5. The board is authorized and directed—

(1) to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products thereof.

(2) to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations.

(3) to keep advised from any available sources and make reports as to crop prices, experiences, prospects, supply, and demand, at home and abroad.

(4) to investigate conditions of overproduction of agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction.

(5) to make investigations and reports and publish the same, including investigations and reports upon the following: Land utilization for agricultural purposes; reduction of the acreage of unprofitable marginal lands in cultivation; methods of expanding markets at home and abroad for agricultural commodities and food products thereof; methods of developing by-products of and new uses for agricultural commodities; and transportation conditions and their effect upon the marketing of agricultural commodities.

Revolving Fund

Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $500,000,000 which shall be made available by the Congress as soon as practicable after the approval of this Act and shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the board as provided in this Act.

Loans To Cooperative Associations

Sec. 7. (a) Upon application by any cooperative association the board is authorized to make loans to it from the revolving fund to assist in—

(1) the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof;

(2) the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products;

(3) the formation of clearing house associations;

(4) extending membership of the cooperative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of cooperative marketing of that commodity; and

(5) enabling the cooperative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

(b) No loan shall be made to any cooperative association unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1 and the cooperative association applying for the loan has an organization and management, and business policies, of such character as to insure the reasonable safety of the loan and the furtherance of such policy.

(c) Loans for the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical facilities shall be subject to the following limitations:

(1) No such loan for the construction or purchase of such facilities shall be made in an amount in excess of 80 per centum of the value of the facilities to be constructed or purchased.

(2) No loan for the purchase or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that the purchase price or rent to be paid is reasonable.

(3) No loan for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the co-operative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent.

(d) Loans for the construction or purchase of physical facilities, together with interest on the loans, shall be repaid upon an amortization plan over a period not in excess of twenty years.

Miscellaneous Loan Provisions

Sec. 8. (a) Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation and advances for insurance purposes shall bear interest at a rate of interest per annum equal to the lowest rate of yield (to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum) of any Government obligation bearing a date of issue subsequent to April 16, 1917 (except postal-savings bonds), and outstanding at the time the loan agreement is entered into or the advance is made by the board, as certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the board upon its request: Provided, That in no case shall the rate exceed 4 per centum per annum on the unpaid principal.

(b) Payments of principal or interest upon any such loan or advance shall be covered into the revolving fund.

(c) Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation shall be made upon the terms specified in this Act upon such other terms not inconsistent therewith and upon such security as the board deems necessary.

(d) No loan or insurance agreement shall be made by the board if in its judgment the agreement is likely to increase unduly the production of any agricultural commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual marketing requirements.

Stabilization Corporations

Sec. 9. (a) The board may, upon application of the advisory commodity committee for any commodity, recognize as a stabilization corporation for the commodity any corporation if—

(1) The board finds that the marketing situation with respect to the agricultural commodity requires or may require the establishment of a stabilization corporation in order effectively to carry out the policy declared in section 1; and

(2) The board finds that the corporation is duly organized under the laws of a State or Territory; and

(3) The board finds that all the outstanding voting stock or membership interests in the corporation are and may be owned only by cooperative associations handling the commodity; and

(4) The corporation agrees with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters, shall permit cooperative associations not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms.

(b) Any stabilization corporation for an agricultural commodity (1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing, and merchandising for their account any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, and (2) for the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.

(c) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization cor-

(Continued from Page 5)

poration for the commodity for working capital to enable the corporation to act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members as hereinbefore provided. Not less than 5 per centum of all profits derived by a stabilization corporation each year from its operations as such a marketing agency shall be paid into a merchandising reserve fund to be established by the corporation. No such payment shall be required whenever the fund is in such amount as, in the judgment of the board, constitutes a sufficient reserve for such operations of the corporation. Out of the remainder of such profits for the year the corporation shall repay any outstanding loan made under this subdivision and the accrued interest thereon, or if all such loans and accrued interest have been fully repaid, then it may distribute a patronage dividend to its stockholders or members. Such patronage dividend shall be paid to each stockholder or member on the basis of the total volume of the commodity or its products for the year marketed for his account through the corporation.

(d) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity to enable the corporation to control any surplus in the commodity as hereinbefore provided and for meeting carrying and handling charges and other operating expenses in connection therewith. The board shall require a stabilization corporation to establish and maintain adequate reserves from its profits from its surplus control operations before it shall pay any dividends out of such profits. All losses of the corporation from such operations shall be paid from such reserves, or if such reserves are inadequate, then such losses shall be paid by the board as a loan from the revolving fund. Any amounts so loaned for payment of losses shall be repaid into the revolving fund by the corporation from future profits from its surplus control operations. Any stabilization corporation receiving loans under this subdivision for surplus control operations shall exert every reasonable effort to avoid losses and to secure profits, but shall not withhold any commodity from the domestic market if the prices have become unduly enhanced, resulting in distress to domestic consumers. Stockholders or members of the corporation shall not be subject to assessment for any losses incurred in surplus control operations of the corporations.

(e) A stabilization corporation shall keep such accounts, records, and memoranda, and make such reports with respect to its transactions, business methods, and financial condition, as the board may from time to time prescribe; shall permit the board to audit its accounts annually and at such other times as the board deems advisable; and shall permit the board, upon its own initiative or upon written request of any stockholder or member, to investigate the financial condition and business methods of the corporation.

(f) No loan shall be made to any stabilization corporation unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1.

Clearing House Associations

Sec. 10. Upon application of any cooperative association handling an agricultural commodity or of producers of an agricultural commodity, the board is authorized, if it deems such association or producers representative of the commodity, to assist in forming producer-controlled clearing house associations adapted to effecting the economic distribution of the agricultural commodity among the various markets and to minimizing waste and loss in the marketing of the commodity, if such assistance, in the judgment of the board, will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1. The board may provide for the registration, and for the termination of the registration, of any clearing house association in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe. Such clearing house associations are authorized to operate under rules adopted by the member cooperative associations and approved by the board. Independent dealers in, and handlers, distributors, and processors of, the commodity, as well as cooperative associations handling the commodity, shall be eligible for membership in the clearing house association: Provided, That the policy of such clearing house association shall be approved by a committee of producers which, in the opinion of the board, is representative of the commodity. Clearing house associations shall utilize the market news service and other facilities of the Department of Agriculture as far as possible.

Price Insurance

Sec. 11. The board is authorized, upon application of cooperative associations, to enter into agreements, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, for the insurance of the cooperative associations against loss through price decline in the agricultural commodity handled by the associations and produced by the members thereof. Such agreements shall be entered into only if, in the judgment of the board, (1) coverage is not available from private agencies at reasonable rates, (2) the insurance will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, (3) the agricultural commodity is regularly bought and sold in the markets in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the market grades of the commodity, and (4) there is available with respect to the commodity such market information as will afford an accurate record of prevailing prices for the commodity covering a period of years of sufficient length to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premium for the insurance. The agreements shall require payment of premiums so fixed and shall include such other terms as, in the judgment of the board, are necessary. The board may make advances from the revolving fund to meet obligations under any insurance agreement, but such advances together with the interest thereon shall, as soon as practicable, be repaid from the proceeds of insurance premiums.

Administrative Appropriation

Sec. 12. For expenditures in executing the functions vested in the board by this Act (including salaries and expenses of members, officers, and employees of the board and per diem compensation and expenses of the commodity committees), incurred prior to July 1, 1930, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $1,500,000. No part of the moneys appropriated in pursuance of this authorization shall be available for expenditures, including loans and advances, for the payment of which the revolving fund or insurance moneys are authorized to be used.

Avoidance of Duplication

Sec. 13. (a) The board shall, in cooperation with any governmental establishment in the Executive branch of the Government, including any field service thereof at home or abroad, avail itself of the services and facilities thereof in order to avoid preventable expense or duplication of effort.

(b) The President may by Executive order direct any such governmental establishment to furnish the board such information and data as such governmental establishment may have pertaining to the functions of the board; except that the President shall not direct that the board be furnished with any information or data supplied by any person in confidence to any governmental establishment in pursuance of any provision of law or of any agreement with a governmental establishment.

(c) The board may cooperate with any State or Territory, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or with any person.

(d) The board shall, through the Secretary of Agriculture, indicate to the appropriate bureau or division of the Department of Agriculture any special problem on which a research is needed to aid in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(e) The President is authorized, by Executive order, to transfer to or retransfer from the jurisdiction and control of the board the whole or any part of (1) any office, bureau, service, division, commission, or board in the Executive branch of the Government engaged in scientific or extension work, or the furnishing of services, with respect to the marketing of agricultural commodities, (2) its functions pertaining to such work or services, and (3) the records, property, including office equipment, personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriation, pertaining to such work or services.

Examination of Books and Accounts of Board

Sec. 14. Vouchers approved by the chairman of the board for expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government; except that all financial transactions of the board shall, subject to the above limitations, be examined by the General Accounting Office at such times and in such manner as the Comptroller General of the United States may by regulation prescribe. Such examination, with respect to expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be for the sole purpose of making a report to the Congress and to the board of expenditures and of loan and insurance agreements in violation of law, together with such recommendations thereon as the Comptroller General deems advisable.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Sec. 15. (a) As used in this Act, the term "cooperative association" means any association qualified under the Act entitled "An Act to authorize association of producers of agricultural products," approved February 18, 1922. Whenever in the judgment of the board the producers of any agricultural commodity are not organized into cooperative associations so extensively as to render such cooperative associations representative of the commodity, then the privileges, assistance, and authority available under this Act to cooperative associations, shall also be available to other associations and corporations producer-owned and producer-controlled and organized for an actually engaged in the marketing of the agricultural commodity. No such association or corporation shall be held to be producer-owned and producer-controlled unless owned and controlled by cooperative associations as above defined and or by individuals engaged as original producers of the agricultural commodity.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any member, officer, or employee of the board to speculate, directly or indirectly, in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product. Any person violating this subdivision shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

(c) It shall be unlawful (1) for any cooperative association, stabilization corporation, clearing house association, or commodity committee, or (2) for any director, officer, employee, or member or person acting on behalf of any such association, corporation, or committee, to which or to whom information has been imparted in confidence by the board, to disclose such information in violation of any regulation of the board. Any such association, corporation, or committee, or director, officer, employee, or member thereof, violating this subdivision, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(d) That the inclusion in any governmental report, bulletin, or other such publication hereafter issued or published of any prediction with respect to cotton prices is hereby prohibited. Any officer or employee of the United States who authorizes or is responsible for the inclusion in any such report, bulletin, or other publication of any such prediction, or who knowingly causes the issuance or publication of any such report, bulletin, or other publication containing any such prediction, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500 or more than $5,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both: Provided, That this subdivision shall not apply to the members of the board when engaged in the performance of their duties herein provided.

(e) If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person, circumstance, commodity, or class of transactions with respect to any commodity is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons, circumstances, commodities, and classes of transactions shall not be affected thereby.

(f) This Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Marketing Act." Approved, June 15, 1929.

If you are desirous of becoming a member, fill out the application and mail at once with your money order to cover cost of membership.

Application For Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago.

As a Farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

I herewith subscribe and forward $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date.

Name .....

Address .....

City or P. O. .....

County .....

State .....

Date .....

If there is any further information desired, write.

Yours Truly,

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
James P. Davis, President.
Major R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Leon R. Harris, Secretary.
S. B. Wilson, Treas.
C. R. Richardson,
Chairman Board of Directors

A WONDERFUL PLANT.

The Boys' Industrial Home of which Prof. T. W. Coggs is the able and efficient Superintendent, is located about nine miles east of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. This farm has a tract of about 700 acres of which the management with approximately seventy delinquent boys cultivates 550 acres and the rest of the farm of 150 acres is sub-rented. They have 350 acres in cotton, one hundred of which was planted last April and the cotton plant is far in advance of the average crops in Arkansas. The remaining 200 acres are planted in corn, peas, alfalfa and etc.

This school is fostered in part by the state as its contribution to the welfare of the colored delinquent boys but the success of the farm is due to the ability of Prof. Coggs and his assistants.

The farm is well drained, and heavily stocked with mules, horses, hogs and cows.

ENCOURAGE DAIRY FARMING

Monroe, La.—A movement to encourage Louisiana's dairy farming is being sponsored by Dr. Joseph A. O'Mara, president of the state board of health, who points out that only 65 per cent of the milk used within the state is home produced.

Congressman Oscar DePriest Says Negro Farmer Should Organize

(Continued from page 1.)

bers of each advisory committee shall be selected by the co-operative associations from time to time in such manner as the board shall prescribe..."

It is provided further, the congressman said, "The board is authorized and directed (1) To promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products thereof. (2) To encourage the organization, improvements in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations. (3) To keep advised from any available sources and make reports as to crop prices, experience, prospects, supply, and demand, at home and abroad. (4) To investigate conditions of overproduction of agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction. (5) To make investigations and reports and publish the same, including investigations and reports upon the following: Land utilization for agricultural purposes: reduction of the acreage of unprofitable marginal lands in cultivation; methods of expanding markets at home and abroad for agricultural commodities and food products thereof; methods of developing by-products of and new uses for agricultural commodities; and transportation conditions and their effect upon the marketing of agricultural commodities."

He said the revolving fund provided is $500,000,000, available as provided in the Act—— and that

"Section 7. (a) Upon application by any cooperative association the board is authorized to make loans to it from the revolving fund to assist in—

(1) The effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof;

(2) The construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products;

(3) the formation of clearing house associations;

(4) extending membership of the cooperative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of cooperative marketing of that commodity; and

(5) Enabling the cooperative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

(b) No loan shall be made to any co-operative association unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1 and the cooperative association applying for the loan has an organization and management, and business policies, of such character as to insure the reasonable safety of the loan and the furtherance of such policy.

(c) Loans for the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical facilities shall be subject to the following limitations;

(1) No such loan for the construction or purchase of such facilities shall be made in an amount in excess of 80 per centum of the value of the facilities to be constructed or purchased.

(2) No loan for the purchase or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that the purchase price or rent to be paid is reasonable.

(3) No loan for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the cooperative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent.

(d) Loans for the construction or purchase of physical facilities, together with interest on the loans, shall be repaid upon an amortization plan over a period not in excess of twenty years.

Section 10, Mr. De Priest stated, reads: "Upon application of any cooperative association handling an agricultural commodity or of producers of an agricultural commodity, the board is authorized, if it deems such association or producers representative of the commodity, to assist in forming producer-controlled clearing house associations adapted to effecting the economic distribution of the agricultural commodity among the various markets and to minimizing waste and loss in the marketing of the commodity, if such assistance, in the judgment of the board, will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1. The board may provide for the registration, and for the termination of the registration, of any clearing house association in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe. Such clearing house associations are authorized to operate

(Continued on Page 8).

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That Baby You've Longed For

Mrs. Burton Advises Women on Motherhood and Companionship

"For several years I was denied the blessing of motherhood," writes Mrs. Margaret Burton, of Kansas City. "I was terribly nervous and subject to periods of terrible suffering and melancholia. Now I am the proud mother of a beautiful little daughter and a true companion and inspiration to my husband. I believe hundreds of other women would like to know the secret of my happiness, and I will gladly reveal it to any married woman who will write me." Mrs. Burton offers her advice entirely without charge. She has nothing to sell. Letters should be addressed to Mrs. Margaret Burton, 263 Massachusetts, Kansas City, Mo. Correspondence will be strictly confidential.

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Any lady can give it secretly at home in tea, coffee or food, and it costs nothing to try! If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of whiskey, beer or wine, send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines Co., 3351 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you absolutely free, in plain wrapper a trial package of this wonderful treatment. Write today and be thankful all your life.

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CITY KNOWS ITS VEGETABLES

Chicagoans know their vegetables.

Not only in metaphor, but in fact, as proved by a report just issued by the Chicago Association of Commerce, which reveals that between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000 is spent on vegetables and fruit each year in Chicago.

While the great mass of business is wholesale market catering to the entire country, retail purchases attain the respectable total of $14,500,000.

THE VALUE OF BREAD

It is a matter of scientific knowledge that the diet choice of the human family, in the majority of cases, is due to a subconscious sense of what the human system needs, says Burdette. That is why bread has been the first of the instinctive choices. The yeast that helps to make bread is rich in antineuritic vitamins. The yeast which causes the bread to rise generates these vitamins in large quantities, which tend to improve the condition of the skin.

FARM OUTPUT MUST BE CONTROLLED, HYDE TELLS U. S. EDUCATORS

Atlanta, Ga., July 14—(Special)—With an address by Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture, in which he brought out advantages offered to agriculture by the farm relief bill, and formal announcement of the election of Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle of Lincoln, Neb., as president, the National Education association ended its six day convention today.

Organization of farmers, involving control of markets, standardization of output, and elimination of waste and duplication in distribution were held by Secretary Hyde to be the one general answer to the farm problem.

Assistance in the organization of agriculture is the aim and the purpose of the farm relief bill, Mr. Hyde declared.

The directors recommended to the executive committee the selection of Columbus, O., as the scene of the 1930 teachers' convention. Los Angeles has asked for the 1931 meeting, and Chicago the 1933 meeting.

J. M. Gwynn, superintendent of San Francisco schools, was re-elected a member of the board of trustees and Frank E. Reynolds of Columbus was re-elected to the executive committee.

Herbert C. Hansen of Chicago was elected president of the department of elementary school principals

FERTILIZING THE TOMATO

The tomato plant is one of the "pigs" of the plant world. It is a glutton for food. Just as the pig needs extra feed when it comes time to fatten him for the market, the tomatoes need an abundance of certain kinds of plant food when they reach the proper stage of growth.

Nothing has brought this out more clearly than recent tests at Cornell. Because the tomato plant is a rank feeder, investigations found that when it begins to bear fruit an extra amount of nitrogen in some readily available form is needed, regardless of how thoroughly the field may have been fertilized at the time of setting out the plants.

Commercial growers should use nitrogen carrying material as a side dressing. Material increases in yields were obtained at the Cornell station where 100 pounds of sodium nitrate or 75 pounds of ammonium sulphate to the acre were applied just as the first clusters began to set. It is safe to put on 150 pounds of sodium nitrate or 115 pounds of ammonium sulphate to the acre, but this is considered the limit because there is danger of overfeeding the vines at the expense of maturity of the fruit.

C. B. Sayre, one of the station's horticulturists, warns gardeners of the fact that such quick acting fertilizers as the two recommended may injure the plants if improperly applied. For that reason he says it is important that the fertilizer be kept away from the plants as contact with the growing plants results in severe burning and may even kill the vines.

Truckers are advised to mix the fertilizer with the soil around the plants wherever it is possible. Sayre says that a second side dressing put on just as the tomatoes begin to color up may give good results, although this has not been tried.

FIGHTING HOG MANGE

Mange is likely causing the trouble. E. F. Ferrin of the animal husbandry department, University of Minnesota, recently issued a statement in which he said that hog mange has been increasing in your state (Minnesota). He explained that mange is caused by parasites of microscopic size which burrow in the skin and produce a reddened thickened area

TANKAGE FED WITH CORN ADDS TO HOG PROFITS

The feeding of tankage when hogging down corn or corn and soy beans is profitable, states J. H. McLeod, extension swine specialist, Universtiy of Tennessee.

The Missouri experienment station even if it is green, will not produce maximum gains. Some nitrogenous supplement must be supplied to make the hogs gain rapidly and economically. Part of this supplement may no doubt be in the form of roughage such as alfalfa, clover or soy beans pasture. Experimental work indicates, however, that when hogs are on full feed of corn that some additional protein concentrate is necessary for maximum gains even though hogs have access to alfalfa, clover, soy beans or similar forage.

"In other words nitrogenous forage may reduce the amount of protein supplements required but will not entirely replace them. Five year experimental results at the Missouri agricultural experiment station show that soy beans planted in corn the same time the corn was planted will not entirely take the place of tankage. Hogs self-fed tankage while "hogging down' corn alone gained on the average 1.81 pounds per head daily, produced 518.8 pounds pork per acre and consumed 192.9 pounds tankage. The hogs on the corn and soy bean plot (no tankage) gained 1.07 pounds per head daily and produced 303.15 pounds gain per acre In other words an addition of 215 pounds of pork was produced with 192.9 pounds of tankage."

Estimating the tankage at $4.50 per hundred and pork at $10 per hundred, this would mean that for each $8.68 invested in tankage $21.50 was secured in pork, states Mr. McLeod

Tankage is a good supplement to the corn ration whether it be fed to fattening hogs, growing hogs or brood sows. Its use pays whether the hogs are fed in dry lot or on pasture.

It can be fed by hand or through a self-feeder. It is concentrated feed and only a small amount is required to satisfy the appetite of the hogs. Fattening pigs will eat from 1-4 to 1-2 pound daily; pregnant sows 1-2 pound and sows suckling pigs will have to be fed more in accordance to the size of the litter and size of the sow; but about 1-10 of her ration should be composed of tankage. One pint of tankage weighs approximately 1-2 pound.

When feeding hogs on pasture give one-half gallon of tankage to each bushel of corn fed or when in dry lot give one gallon of tankage to each bushel of corn.

WHEAT TRANSFORMED TO BISCUITS IN 18 MINUTES

Ranger, Texas, July 1—(U. P.)—Just seventeen minutes and thirty-eight seconds after wheat had been cut in the field it had been transformed into hot brown biscuits. The wheat was reaped, threshed, rushed in an auto to a mill, made into flour, thrust into ovens, and emerged, ready to be consumed, in less than eighteen minutes. K. C. Jones, Ranger mill owner, and Ben Whitehouse, agricultural instructor, conducted the race against time aided by two chefs. Last year a similar test required forty-one minutes.

MONTANA CROPS PROMISING

Helena, Mont., July 3.—Although crops are spotty, conditions in about two-thirds of Montana fields compare favorably with those which obtained in the bumper crop years of 1927 and 1928. Winter wheat production is still estimated at 8,000,000 bushels. Spring wheat looks well.

Information dealing with the use of sodium chlorate in eradicating weeds has been widely broadcast during the last year. Plant pest experts, however, are slowing up on their recommendations of this chemical for extensive use. It no doubt can be used about as well in getting rid of weeds on vacant lots in cities as in any other place.

When used for small patches of quack grass, or Canada thistle in pastures, fields, or along fence lines, sodium chlorate probably is superior to any other method of eradication, provided from two or four applications are made, according to an entomologist of the farming school at Ames, Ia.

But he advises farmers to use only small quantities of it at first, repeating the spraying as often as possible He also warns users of the explosiveness of this chemical under certain conditions. In a steel or iron drum it is harmless and can be handled with little or no danger, but after the container is opened there is danger of dust or other organic matter getting in which makes it highly inflammable.

"Clothing, wood or other organic material when soaked in sodium chlorate solution may be easily set on fire by friction, and often explodes," according to R. H. Porter of the school. "A person walking through a field recently sprayed with sodium chlorate solution may suddenly find himself surrounded by flames."

Mr. Porter has summarized directions for using this chemical in his new circular, P. D. number 44, which may be obtained by writing to the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

ARKANSAS FARMERS TO ORGANIZE

An organization of the Arkansas farers is scheduled to be held at Pine Bluff, Ark., on the twelfth of August. This information was communicated to the Modern Farmer in in a letter from Mr. J. S. Phelix, of Marion, Ark. He said that it would be a state-wide gathering. Notices have been sent throughout the entire state. The meeting is to be held in the Masonic Temple.

It is understood that an invitation would be extended to James Perry avis, the President of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in Chicago to come down and address this Arkansas gathering.

Since the matter for the Modern Farmer was being prepared early in August, so that it could be off the press by the middle of the month, it was not possible to get details from the meeting scheduled for August 12th, but a fuller report is promised in the September issue of the Modern Farmer.

MR. JAMES ROBINSON OF PERRY, GA., WRITES THE MODERN FORMER.

Editor of Modern Farmer: —You will find inclosed a list of farmers names. I, for my part, am ready to join the Federation, I have talked it over with several men, but cannot get them to see how thep can aid. This is the question they want to know. Under what terms can they secure aid? Now, I want to make it as clear as possible to them. I told them their crops would be the only collateral they would have to put up; or in other words, the crops would have to be stored in the warehouse If I am able to get enough men to organize down here, could I join an organization elsewhere and get the desired benefits? Please give me all the information you can, so I can get to work and organize Georgia.

Yours very truly,
James Robinson.

A Dangerous Condition

"There was a time when my health was not so good," says Mr. Miles Hopkins, of Catlettsburg, Ky. "I suffered a great deal from gas pains. My system was saturated with poison which was not properly eliminated. From time to time I had severe headaches, and I felt sluggish and dull.

"I knew of Black-Draught as a medicine for

CONSTIPATION

so I thought I would try it. For a while I took a small dose every night until my system was rid of the accumulated poison.

"I gained in weight and my general health was good. That experience made me realize the merits of Black-Draught. I kept it in my home and when I begin to feel lifeless and dull, I take a dose, after which I feel O. K. again.

"I try to keep my system cleansed, and I find Black-Draught a great aid."

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EC-10

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under rules adopted by the member cooperative associations and approved by the board. Independent dealers in, and handlers, distributors, and processors of, the commodity, as well as cooperative associations handling the commodity, shall be eligible for membership in the clearing house association: Provided, that the policy of such clearing house association shall be approved by a committee of producers which, in the opinion of the board, is representative of the commodity. Clearing house associations shall utilize the market news service and other facilities of the Department of Agriculture as for as possible."

The Congressman also said the law provides: "As used in this Act, the term 'cooperative association,' means any association qualified under the Act entitled 'An Act to authorize association of producers of agricultural products,' approved February 18, 1922. "This act provides that persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, nut or fruit growers may act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling, and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of persons so engaged. Such associations may have marketing agencies in common; and such associations and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect such purposes; PROVIDED, however, that such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the members thereof, as such producers," and conform to certain requirements as to one vote for each member, limiting dividends, if any, to 8 per cent, and requiring certain limitations for dealing with the products of non-members.

Congressman De Priest said: "I feel that the matter of diversification of crops would tend largely to limit the danger of surplusage of crops in the wrong products. Now that the so-called Farm Relief Bill has passed, Negro farmers should proceed to comply with its provisions, meet its requirements and take advantage of a share in the five hundred million dollar revolving fund. IF COMPETENT CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS DO NOT NOW EXIST, THEN THE FARMERS SHOULD FORM SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AT ONCE IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW."

—Nashville Globe

GENERAL MARKET CONDITIONS

(Continued from page 1)

The cotton carry-over from last season was the smallest ever known. We predict very satisfactory prices, and urge our readers to be careful and harvest the cotton as early as is possible and get it to market.

The melon market is holding up very well. Southern growers as a rule are highly pleased with the returns they have received. The mid-western crop is almost ready for the market, and indications point to satisfactory prices.

Cabbage, corn, tomatoes are selling at lower prices due to the home grown crops now coming in on the market.

New crop sweet potatoes from Alabama brought fancy prices and the demand is excellent.

AID TO FARMERS SEEN IN MUSCLE SHOALS OPERATION

(Continued from Page 1)

I believe one of the reasons why Muscle Shoals has not been settled is due to failure of the President heretofore to give Congress a definite program of what, in his opinion should be done with this plant.

Germany is using its wartime nitrogen plants in the production of fertilizer and has been so successful that she no longer imports nitrates from Chile, but has become a large exporter of fertilizer, and we are importing it into this country. What Germany has done in this respect, we can and should do.

In this country we continue to import Chilean nitrates and in 1928 we imported from Chile 1,018,183 long tons of nitrate valued at $36,261,894, on which we paid the Chilean government an export tax of $12.53 per long ton which totaled $12,757,000.

GROWING USE OF FARM EQUIPMENT

Agriculture's steadily increasing trend toward abandonment of antiquated farm machinery, and the use of modern labor saving devices in greater numbers than ever, finds striking proof in 1928 and 1927 production figures according to Mr. Milton W. Anderson, president of the United Tractor and Equipment Corporation. "Farm equipment made in the United States in 1928 was valued at $522,654,464.00, compared with $460,881,111.00 in 1927," he said. This is an increase of 13.4 per cent over 1927, and of 13.3 over 1926. The increase for 1929 will be even greater.

A careful check shows that it requires 300 hours to plow, plant, cultivate and harvest one acre of corn under the old method of farming.

POTATO INSTITUTE TO ADVERTISE

Claiming that advertising campaigns waged for other food products have seriously cut into the market for potatoes, Hugh B. Tabb, executive secretary of the National Potato institute, states that his organization will soon undertake a national advertising campaign to restore the potato to its former place in the American meal. Educational copy will be used in an endeavor to overcome the feeling that potatoes are fattening. The campaign, it is understood, will be concentrated in daily publications in the larger population centers.

A RECORD WHEAT TRADING

Mr. L. A. Fitz of the Grain Futures administration says July set all records of wheat sales for future delivery. There were 2,431,961,000 bushels sold on the Chicago Board of Trade. The previous high record was in December 1925 which showed 2,068,928,000 bushels.

Sales of all grains are understood to have been below the high mark.

FIVE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND AND NINE HUNDRED AUTOMOBILES ON UNITED STATES FARMS

Automobiles in use on farms of the United States number 5,426,900 according to the latest figures from the offices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Texas leads all of the states with 363,000. Ohio is second with 259,000, with Illinois a close third, having 258,000, Iowa 250,000, Pennsylvania 237,000, Wisconsin 231,000, Indiana 208,000, Kansas 196,000, Okla. 177,000, Virginia 132,000, North Carolina 155,000, Georgia, 116,000; Alabama, 105,000; Mississippi, 94,000; Tennessee, 93,000; Arkansas 86,000, and Louisiana, 62,000.

TREATING THE SOIL BY ELECTRIC PLOWS

Electric plows are now killing the weeds and insects and giving new life to the soil on the Sibley Farm in central Illinois. The plow is a large box shaped affair with the generator under the driver's seat. This is rather new, but promises the very last thing in modern and up-to-date farming.

LEE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

We have inquiry from one of our readers asking for accurate and complete data on Lee County, Arkansas and we are pleased to give same as follows:

Total acreage of all land in farms, 384,640.

Total farm population, white, 3,178.

Total farm population, colored, 12-794.

Total number white farmers in the county, 841.

Total number colored farmers in the county, 3,324.

Value of all crops grown in the county, three and one-half million dollars.

Rice crop, 122,800 bushels.

Cotton, 21,721 bales.

Sweet potatoes, 13,785 bushels.

Number of head of swine, 8,526.

Number cows, 2,757.

Number of chickens, 74,619.

Number mules, 6,631.

This is one of the heaviest producing counties in the state—not only in the state of Arkansas but in the southern states.

There are four times as many colored farmers as there are white farmers. They are not organized. The above figures are from the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, and as of 1924 and 1925.

CARLOT ARRIVALS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN CHICAGO FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE

Asparagus, 62 cars, Illinois leading shipper.

Bananas, 598 cars, Imports.

Beets, 15 cars, Missouri leading shipper.

Beans, 206 cars, Louisiana leading shipper.

Blackberries, 9 cars, Tennessee leading shipper.

Blueberries, 11 cars, Georgia leading shipper.

Carrots, 431 cars, California leading shipper.

Corn, 122 cars, Texas leading shipper.

Cucumbers, 228 cars, Alabama leading shipper.

Dewberries, 14 cars, North Carolina leading shipper.

Egg Plant, 3 cars, Florida leading shipper.

Mixed Vegetables, 203 cars, Louisiana leading shipper.

Okra, 3 cars, Florida leading shipper.

Parsley, 1 car, Texas leading shipper.

Peanuts, 92 cars, Georgia leading shipper.

Peas, 145 cars, California leading shipper.

Peppers, 65 cars, Louisiana leading shipper.

Pineapples, 135 cars, Cuba leading shipper.

Raspberries, 20 cars, California leading shipper.

Spinach, 1 car, Maryland leading shipper.

Turnips, 2 cars, Indiana leading shipper.

Cabbage, 382 cars, Tennessee leading shipper.

Cantaloupes, 805 cars, California leading shipper.

Celery, 129 cars, California leading shipper.

Cherries, 95 cars, California leading shipper.

Lettuce, 683 cars, California leading shipper.

Onions, 303 cars, California leading shipper.

Oranges, 754 cars, California leading shipper.

Peaches, 160 cars, Georgia leading shipper.

Potatoes, 2433 cars, North Carolina leading shipper.

Strawberries, 358 cars, Missouri leading shipper.

Sweet Potatoes, 67 cars, Tennessee.

Tomatoes, 848 cars, Texas leading shipper.

Watermelons, 1575 cars, Florida leading shipper.

The above will total 10,958 cars. These figures were secured from the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A wonderful opportunity for our truck farmers if they will only organize, get together, and ship co-operatively. These fruits and vegetables are all bringing good prices.

WORMY PIG WILL PAY NO PROFIT

Lack of Sanitation Is Expensive to Growers

The common round worm which infests many swine herds is costing the growers more money than the combined losses from cholera, thumps, pneumonia and other common swine diseases.

"The reason why this is true is that most of us think any place is good enough to raise pigs in," says W. V. Hays, assistant swine specialist at the North Carolina State College. "Most growers overlook the need for sanitary measures in the hog lot, yet an infestation of worms may be prevented by a little care. When the sow is ready to farrow, put her in a place where hogs have not been kept. Give the under part of her body a good scrubbing, using soapy water and a fiber brush. Some mild disinfectant in the water would not hurt. This will remove the worm eggs attached to the mother's body. Now place her in the new quarters and the result will be a pleasant surprise to the one who has not tried this plan."

The next best thing to do, says Mr. Hays, is to worm the young pigs. There are specially prepared worm capsules that may be used. For best results in using these, the stomach and intestines of the pigs should be empty of feed. Give all the water the pigs want. In some cases it is wise to give a laxative dose of epsom salts in a thin slop before putting the animals on the fast. This fasting period should last 24 hours, after which the medicine is administered. One capsule for a weanling pig and two for the larger shoats will do. After eight or ten hours, give another dose of salts in a thin slop to wash out the worms.

Mr. Hays says this form of treatment is being followed by progressive hog growers in a number of North Carolina counties, and these men would not attempt to fatten pigs now before treating them, especially if there is any evidence of worms.

BEAUTIFICATION OF FARM HOME STARTS

Bright green lawns and shubbery constituted the magic wand that transformed a bleak and bare farmhouse into a place of beauty and gave impetus to a beautification movement of Pennsylvania.

Ten years ago the farm of Harry R. Dyer at Roaring Creek station, near here, was typical of thousands of farms where the men who tilled the soil had given no thought to making the home surroundings satisfying to the eye.

The house was unshaded. Unsightly buildings were exposed to view. Straw provided the carpeting for the small patch of ground surrounding the house.

Then Mrs. Dyer waved a wand and in a decade the metamorphosis took place. Little expense was involved and Mrs. Dyer did most of the manual labor, altho nature worked the greatest transformation.

Shrubbery and trees were transplanted from near-by woods, and a velvet carpet of grass grew up about the home whose exterior appearance was enhanced by paint and the addition of an inclosed front porch. The foliage and an arbor screened the barns from view.

The Dyer home has filled other farmers with ambition and the Extension association had requests from a half dozen communities requesting courses in landscape gardening. Those were given, with demonstration meetings.

More than 100 farmers went to school and most of them now are aiding nature in the transformation of their own homes into places of beauty as well as utility.

RATTLESNAKE BITES BOY; HIS PET COLLIE KILLS IT

Galesburg, Ill., July 11—(AP.)—Prompt medical treatment may save the life of John Heikes, 8, who was bitten on the right foot by a rattlesnake at London Mills, near here, Wednesday. Prompt vengeance was meted out by John's big collie, Ted, who killed the reptile. The boy is in a Galesburg hospital. The snake bit him while playing with his brothers in a grove on the Heikes farm.

BOOM CORNSTALK PAPER PROJECT IN TOWNS OF ILLINOIS

Chamber of Commerce in Survey to Encourage Industry.

Active encouragement of a new industry—the manufacture of paper from cornstalks—is the purpose of a statewide survey projected by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

The survey, under direction of C. L. Hardin, secretary of industrial development for the chamber, will seek to determine the most feasible sites for the location of the pulp factories. Amount of cornstalks available, water supply and transportation facilities are the three most important factors in selecting sites.

Seek Other Plants.

Primarily made to assist the Cornstalks Produce Company of Danville, pioneer manufacturer of cornstalk paper, in selecting new sites, the survey is also designed to bring other manufacturers into the state.

The Cornstalks Product company is adding equipment to the Danville plant and is making an active survey of the corn belt preliminary to establishing new factories.

Several state departments, with the state department of agriculture foremost, are co-operating with Mr. Hardin in the project. The director of agriculture, at Mr. Hardin's request, has furnished statistics on the yield of corn from the 9,570,000 acres of farm land devoted to the crop last year in Illinois, and will forward the figures for 1929 as soon as they are available. The department estimated that about seventy-five billion stalks were grown in Illinois last year.

Attracts Much Notice.

Altho still in its infancy, the Illinois constalk paper industry has attracted wide comment, Mr. Hardin said. Hundreds of newspapers have published special issues printed on the paper and a number of business houses are using cornstalk bond in their offices. Most of this bond is marked as made from Illinois cornstalks.

The cornstalk pulp is also utilized for a number of other purposes.

FARM RETURNS IMPROVED BEST SINCE DEPRESSION

Farm returns in 1928 showed improvement over 1927 and were the best for any year since the post-war agricultural depression, according to the annual survey of farm returns by the bureau of agriculture economics of the United States department of agriculture.

DO NOT FATTEN PIGS ON CORN ALONE, SAYS EXPERT

F. W. Bell of the Kansas station says that forage crops for growing and fattening pigs will increase the rate of gain and result in more economical gains. Good results will not be secured when pigs are fattened for market on corn alone with pasture. Pigs cannot utilize enough pasture to supplement a full ration of corn. Some tankage or skimmed milk or other protein supplement is necessary.

SORT CHICKENS EARLY

Poultry experts usually advise separating the cockerels and the pullets when they are from two to two and a half months old. Separating them at that age gives the pullets a much better chance to develop into good, healthy layers for winter egg production.

MEADOW MOUSE A COSTLY GUEST IN FARM FIELDS

Eats 23 Pounds a Year and Never Lets His Family Run Down.

(Special to The Chicago Daily News)

Washington, D. C., July 3.—The meadow mouse looks soft and pretty and harmless, but he is a most expensive guest just the same. Vernon Bailey of the United States biological survey has been figuring his board bill, with rather startling results. A meadow mouse eats about 30 grams, or a little over an ounce, of green food every day. That runs up to twenty-three pounds a year.

A hundred mice will stow away over a ton of green grass or clover in a twelve-month. A hundred mice to an acre is not an unusual number in meadows favorable to their habits, while in "mouse years" the number has been estimated at thousands to the acre.

Mouse plagues, disastrous as they are locally, are of minor importance in comparison with the steady yearly drain on crops by the mice over the country at large in normal years. Even as few as ten meadow mice to the acre on 10 acres of meadow would take about eleven tons of grass or five and a half tons of hay a year. This number, on the 65,000,000 acres of hay raised in the thirty-eight mouse states of the country, would cause a loss of over 3,000,000 tons of hay a year, or a money loss of some $30,000,000 annually in hay alone.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. I. Nashville, Tenn. and Chicago, Ill., September 16, 1929. No. 7.

Will Loan Twenty Million To Move Crop For This Month

Over Eight Thousand Farmers In One County

COAHOMA, MISSISSIPPI HOLDS BEST RECORD

Crops Sold Cooperatively for Nine Hundred Fifty-seven Thousand Dollars

The Modern Farmer has received two or three inquiries, asking full and complete statistics on Cahoma County Mississippi, which we take pleasure in giving herewith:

Number of farms in the county 8,585.

Number of white farmers in the county 912.

Number of Colored farmers in the county 7,672.

Paid out for feed and fertilizer $836,000.00 dollars.

Crops sold cooperatively $957,000.0 dollars.

Total hogs in the county 5,965.

Total cows in the county 3,084.

Total chickens raised 95,465.

Number bales cotton harvested 58,329.

Number bushels sweet potatoes 7570.

Number bushels corn harvested 262,470.

Number bushels peaches 5,060.

These figures are as of 1925 and taken from the Government statistics of the Census of Agriculture and i correct.

From the above our readers wi see that there are about 9 colored farmers in the county to every white farmer, which means that the Colored farmers in the county produced over 50 thousand bales of cotton over six thousand bushels sweet potatoes and 230,000 bushels of grain.

If the Colored farmers in the county would organize they would control the prices of these commodities get better prices for their products and in a few years would be able to own considerable more property while at present they are producing the bulk of the crops and not able to exercise any authority in the buying or selling of the supplies, such as fertilizer lime and etc., and disposition of their cotton, fruits and vegetables.

The Modern Farmer urges the Colored farmers of Coahoma County to wake up and organize.

BACK TO THE FARM MOVEMENT FOR NEGROES URGED

"Return to the farm." the Rev. J. S. Woods told the congregation of Calvary Baptist Church, 583 4th St., in a lecture last night. He discussed social and economic conditions of Negroes in metropolitan areas.

"The number of the unemployed grows larger each year, due to machinery constantly displacing the working man," he said.

"Disintergration of the family is developing from the increasing employment of women and children. A man's own wife and children drive him out of employment.

"Of the 15,000,000 colored people in the United State, 195,207 are owners and managers of farms. They are mostly residents of the southern states and are in a prosperous condition.

"Prosperity will increase in the agricultural territory west of the Mississippi, and there will be a new south and a new north.

—From The Milwaukee Leader.

A meeting to organize the Colored Farmers in Wisconsin is called for Friday, September 14th.

GOVERNMENT GRADES POULTRY

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMICS DECISION

Realizing the need of standardization and uniform grading of dressed poultry the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has decided on four distinct grades.

United States Prime is the highest grade of poultry than can be marketed commercially, then U. S. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3.

The most important factor considered in placing a bird in any of these grades is the fleshing condition of the carcass. In order for it to grade U. S. Prime, it must be full fleshed, of uniform pack and free from deformities or dressing imperfections.

United States grade Number One must be well fleshed, of uniform pack and free from deformities or dressing imperfections, or they may be full fleshed birds that would grade U. S. Prime so far as to fleshing condition, but be barred from that grade on account of slight dressing defects or deformities.

United States Number Two birds are poorly fleshed that have been well dressed or they may be full or well fleshed birds with too great deformities or dressing deformities or dressing imperfections to Class as U. S. Prime or U. S. No. 1.

United States grade Number Three birds are not only poorly fleshed but

(Continued on Page 2)

FARM BOARD RESPONSIBLE FOR STATEMENT ISSUED

FUNDS AVAILABLE BY DECEMBER FIFTEENTH SAYS CHICAGO TRIBUNE

(Chicago Tribune Press Service) Washington, D. C., Sept. 5—(Special)—Extension of additional financial assistance to southern cotton co-operatives, enabling the organizations to advance members 75 per cent of the value of their cotton when delivered, was announced by the federal farm board today.

Several weeks ago the board announced negotiation of an agreement with the intermediate credit banks, under which the cooperatives would be loaned a total of 90 per cent of fixed value of the cotton, a plan designed to meet the needs of growers compelled to realize the full price of their cotton when they need money, whether or not the cotton actually has been sold by the association.

Two Types of Loans.

The new plan is intended to assist the grower who wishes to obtain a substantial advance on his cotton, pending sale by the cooperative, and under the two types of loans, according to Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, $20,000,000 will be advanced before Dec. 15.

"The two types of loans," Mr. Legge declared, "are expected to meet every merchandising need of the southern cotton cooperatives in their transactions with their membership and should result in a very considerable increase in deliveries and in membership of the associations themselves. The amount of money involved will be limited only by the demands of the cooperatives."

Formation of a national cotton cooperative financing and selling organization, similar to the Farmers' National Grain corporation, recently organized at the board's suggestion, is under

(Continued on Page 3.)

Cotton Hold Worlds Greatest Interest

STATE LIBRARY SEP 30 1929 AGRICULTURE

POULTRY NEEDS PROTEIN

BEST RESULTS OBTAINED FROM CHICKENS REPORTED

Chickens on wild range require only feed enough for natural growth and maintenance and to produce a few eggs during the spring months for reproduction. These needs are supplied principally by grains and seeds and insects.

Under domestication poultry is kept for profitable growth and production must be fed more heavily and especially of high protein feeds. Lack of protein is why eggs are scarce during fall and winter months—the chickens do not get the proper protein for rapid growth during the summer and the hens do not get sufficient amount during the winter to produce the eggs.

An egg contains something over 13 per cent protein and the poultry flesh contains something over 21 per cent protein.

A feeding mixture of corn, wheat and other grains fed to hens contains about 10 per cent protein. Mash should be fed freely with these grains in order to increase the protein content. This will increase egg production, which of course lowers the cost of the feed.

In several of the larger colleges experiments are being made in order to determine the best protein for chickens, and it is generally conceded that proteins from animal sources, such as meat scrap, fish meal and tankage and

(Continued on Page 2).

FLEECY WHITE STAPLE KEEPS MILLS OPEN

Recent Strike in New England Had Telling Effect

The recent strike of the cotton mill workers in Manchester England a few weeks ago has had telling effect upon all branches of commercial activity. The strike began the latter part of July and involved over a half million spinners and weavers.

The mills it seems, organized into an organization. There are something over two thousand in the combine who agreed to cut wages about 12 1-2 per cent.

However, they were not quite unanimous and part of the mills continued to pay the old scale, yet something around 1800 mills did close on account of the cut in price.

The Wage-earners by almost solid vote decided not to accept the reduction and voted the strike. Statistics show that fully 80 per cent of the production of these mills enters into the country's export trade. This strike has temporarily halted the movement of our American cotton.

During the six months prior to July 1st the United Kingdom took something over seven hundred thousand bales of our American raw cotton. Germany took nearly five hundred thousand bales with Japan purchasing almost an equal amount, and the entire output of our cotton going to foreign shores for a period of six months was slighly more than three million bales.

During the year of 1928 America sold and shipped a little over 8 1-2 million bales valued at $913,000,000.00.

The heaviest shipments of cotton to foreign countries always coming during October, November and December and July and August are invariably the months where shipments are less. The strike has been settled and the mills are all running. During the fall months we are of the opinion that cotton for export will be heaviest than it has been for several years and this demand will naturally mean higher prices and better profits for our southern farmers.

General Crop News Reported To Modern Farmer

HONEY AND MONEY IN BEES

CONSUMPTION ON DECIDED INCREASE SAYS REPORT

According to government reports consumption of honey is on the increase.

We are using more than one pound per capita annually. It is now being sold in a crystalized form and to be used like maple sugar on bread and pan-cakes. The crystalized honey is not as sticky as the extracted honey.

Candy manufacturers are using it in large quantities. It is also popular with bakers. Ice cream manufacturers are using it in sherbets for the reason that it does not crystalize like can sugar in the sherbet

There are several kinds of honey. This is due to the flowers.

White clover is the most popular grade, although alfalfa honey is preferred by many.

Honey is profitable to the farmer. The bee-keepers are averaging slightly more than 100 pounds to the colony. In some secions more than 200 pounds of honey is being harvested from an acre of good sweet clover.

Farmers in Illinois, Michigan and California are now leasing "honey producing rights" to bee-keepers. Honey

(Continued on page 8.)

INTERESTING DATA AND STATISTICS COMPILED

Complaints of drouth from practically every section of the country During August rainfall was almost nil. It is the worst dry spell in years. The corn crop has suffered most of all, and the oat crop comes second Feed grains will be very short this year and this of course means higher prices for feeding of live stock and hogs.

The extreme high temperature the past few weeks are causing tthe corn to fire in many states.

The government report figures for Sept. reflect a considerable shortage over last year. The total forecast corn crop for the United States Sept Sept. 1 was 2,490,326,000 bushels, as compared wih 2,740,510,000 bushels as given by the government August 1st or a month ago.

The visible supply of corn in thi country is estimated to be 5,417,000 bushels. This time last year the visible supply was nearly ten million bushels.

News from the south show that cotton is suffering in some sections but as a whole the crop is good and the plant in a fine healthy condition

Cotton will bring good prices this fall, and we continue to urge our grower to go slow in selling. The Liverpool market is in good condition and the demand for cotton in that country continues satisfactory. Beware of any bearish talk on cotton prices, and be sure that you do not

(Continued on page 8)

POTATO PRODUCTION AND PROFITS

ARTICLE TAKEN FROM NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE

Irish potato growers of this section made a profit on their yield this year, for the first time in several seasons. Limited production was the greatest contributing factor to their profits. Last year when the potato market took a slump that proved disastrous for the growers, an intense campaign for curtailed production for the coming year was instituted, with growers, bankers, fertilizer houses and business men co-operating. The result was that this year witnessed an enormous reduction of the white potato crop, with a consequent ascent and stablization of prices.

The present danger for the potato growers, however, is that they may stupidly allow this year's success to prove to be next year's disaster. No doubt the handsome returns from the potato yield of 1929 will prove an almost irresistable stimulus to overproduction for 1930, and over-production will certainly have s disastrous reaction in a glutted market. The farmers are advised to remain sensible, to exercise the same good judgment in

(Continued on Page 2.)

COTTON STATISTICS—MISS., DELTA STAPLE

Staple cotton premiums reported to representatives of the United States Department of Agricultuure based on the United States official standards for grade and staple.

For Cotton Grown in Mississippi Delta.

Based on New York Close September 6th. December future contracts 19.30. Quotations are for fall shipment F. O. B. and freight to mill, incidental expenses and commissions paid by the shipper.

Grade 1 1-16; 1 1-8; 1 5-32 1 3-16; 1 1-4.

Strict Middling 250-300 on 325-375 on 375-425 on 475-525 on 95-105 on, Middling 200-250 on 275-325 on 325-375 on 400-450 on 800-900 on.

Strict low Middling 100-150 on 175 225 on 225-275 on 300-350 on 600-700 on.

From the above can be seen just what big premiums are being offered on Mississippi Delta cotton.

Our colored farmers in the Delta have good crops this year and if they get the correct grading they should have no reason to complain.

A BAD WEED

Mr. Frank Potter who edits the Farm and Garden column in the Chicago Tribune says:

Small yellow vines entwined in patches of clover fields are being reported frequently by corn belt farmers.

This vine is clover dodder, a very bad weed in clover and alfalfa fields. In case the soil becomes fouled with such seed it will cause trouble for years to come, since under favorable conditions it may retain its vitality as long as five to eight years, according to J. H. Lefforge of the botany extension staff, Purdue university.

Dodder begins to show during June and July. The young dodder seedlings sway about searching for a plant to which they attach themselves. In case no plant is within reach they soon die, but in case clover or alfalfa plants are near they soon entwine themselves about them, break connection with the ground and live entirely on juices of the clover or alfalfa plant.

Since dodder is such a bad weed, drastic measures must be used in order to control it. Dodder may be controlled by cutting close to the ground and burning just before it comes into blossom. Plowing under during the preblossom stage also is to be recommended, thus utilizing it as a green manure crop.

Soon after dodder begins to blossom seeds may be found in the milk and dough stage, and such seeds given a relatively high per cent germination. After the blossom stage of dodder begins the best control involves cutting and burning, using applications of straw or oil for the best results. For the next two or three years plant corn, small grains, soy beans, or cow peas, all dodder immune crops.

In purchasing clover of alfalfa seed just insist on the presence of the seed law tag, and in case the data required on the tag indicates the slightest trace of dodder seed the Purdue botanists say to leave it alone. An ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure is certainly true in controlling dodder.

SELECTING SEED CORN

Your corn crop depends largely upon the selection of the seed. There will be quite a lot of soft corn this year which makes all the more important the selection of and proper drying of seed.

In selecting your ears for seed see that the plant is strong and healthy —the leaves and stalk green. The ears must be well matured with dry husk and well balanced in size. The kernels must not be chaffy but on the other hand well matured. It takes a lot of time to select corn for seed. The best time to select the corn for seeding purposes is just before frost.

Other observations in the selection of corn for seed is the way the ear hangs from the plant, the shape and its size. The ear that matures best under farm conditions that is the ear to be selected. Choose fields that are of average fertility on the farm. We say this because you may not plant your corn on a fertile field.

A well matured, nicely shaped ear borne on a vigorous green stalk in a full stand hill is good seed corn.

The most dangerous time for seed corn is from the time it is picked until it is properly dried out.

Thorough ventilation is absolutely necessary to proper drying When corn is properly dried it will not freeze and also checks the development of dry-rot molds.

At temperature of 100 to 10 will dry corn out in a week or ten days. It is not safe to heat the corn any higher, for it may kill the vitality of the seed.

A temperature of 95 degrees will kill the rot molds.

The baby chick brooder house can be used for drying seed corn. While the corn is drying in the brooder house the stove can be kept going with low fire for the first few days. Leave the doors and ventilators open.

MINT AS A MONEY MAKER

Starke County Indiana produces one-fifth of the mint grown in the United States. One acre of mint produces about 35 pounds of mint oil.

The mint is cut, dried and then distilled. The oil is very valuable and the product of a few acres runs into hundreds and sometimes a thousand dollars.

Mint gum is very popular and cannot be produced unless mint oil is used.

The largest mint distillery is located at Kalamazoo, Mich. Mint is easily grown and requires very little time to produce. It is very profitable, and the supply is always short of the demand.

Starke County Indiana is near South Bend and there are only two colored farmers in the county.

ONIONS

There is no better profit on vegetables than that earned from the onion. In sections of the middle west it is an easy matter to produce from 200 to 400 bushels to the acre, and there is always a market for them. No kitchen is complete without an onion, and no dish is prepared in the way of meats and relishes unless the onion plays a very important part.

Texas is the largest producer of onions. This state produced in 1928 over three million bushels and the average price was $1.10 per bu. Indiana ran second with something over two million bushels.

THE SWEET POTATO AGAIN

The question whether starch can be recovered economically from cull sweet potatoes and satisfactorily used for industrial purposes is now being discussed in by heads of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils Department in the Department of Agriculture.

There is about 20 per cent of the sweet potato crop that go into culls after the grading, and if the experiment shows that starch can be extracted from the sweet potato in any quantity, this waste can be turned into hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

Sweet potatoes constitute the second largest vegetable crop in the United States—the production of 1927 totaled something over 94,000,000 million bushels.

Georgia led in production, with Texas, Alabama, Virginia and Tennessee as close seconds.

Statistics show that the sweet potato is growing very fast in demand in the large cities of both east and west. and invariably bring good prices.

ATTENTION COTTON FARMERS

It is not generally known, but there is a cotton classification service now maintained by the Division of Cotton Marketing under the United States cotton standards act which should prove of much value to cotton farmers as well as to dealers and handlers in general.

Any grower of cotton or owner of cotton may send samples of his holdings to the United boards of cotton examiners at New Orleans, Houston, Galveston or New York or to the appeal board of review examiners at Washington. All necessary to secure this service is to make application for blank forms used for this purpose from either of the above named cities.

If a cotton farmer feels that the buyer has under graded his cotton he can easily have the question settled by sending the samples in to either of these cities and the dispute settled.

The cost for this service is 40 cents for each sample sent in for classification.

There are so many instances where a cotton farmer feels that his cotton is good middling when the buyer feels that it is low middling. Not that the buyer is not inclined to give his customer a square deal but merely a difference of opinion. In this case the cotton farmer can have the matter decided by the above named method.

We will try and have blanks on hand in our office in Chicago to supply our members when needed.

National Federation of Colored Farmers, Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Write for them.

A NEW DINNER COLOR

Housewives will be interested in the announcement by the Food Administration that an additional food dye has been approved for use after September 15th.

The new color which has the government approval is a brilliant blue and will be known officially as FCF.

Frozen creams and ices which have been placed before us in white the various shades of red, tans, browns and chocolate may now come to us in brilliant blue. There will be no trouble in making the dinner patriotic so to speak Red white and blue may be placed before us in our ices, drinks, puddings, candies or gravies. We can have red rice, white rice or blue rice.

Chemical and physiologieal tests have proved it to be harmless. This dye has been placed on the permitted list effective September 15.

IRISH POTATO GROWERS MAKE PROFIT THIS YEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

potato plnating next spring that they exercised last spring with encouraging results. The price of white potatoes is gradually stiffening. That can even be observed by any housewife who is buying this food product at retail. In the retail stores the price of the spud has doubled in the past sixty days. This stiffening of price, to some extent, reflect the price advantage the growers enjoyed this summer. It is not begrudged them.

But the important thing is for the farmers of our counties, Tidewater Virginia and Eastern North Carolina in particular, to plant every hill of potatoes with a thought to production and market prices. No merchant would be so stupid as to overload his shelves with a commodity upon which he was persistently losing money. After all the greatest need of the farmer is some of the kind of sense that is exercised by an ordinary business man. If the frmer measured production costs in the same manner that the merchant measures operating costs, and figured in his sales conditions and market in a similar manner as the merchant, much of his trouble would vanish. The scientific farmer is doing this.

The above editorial was taken from a recent edition of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

The average crop of white potatoes is something over seventeen million bushels, and about four million bushels of sweet potatoes.

Organization principally among the white farmers in the state resulted in their ability to get better prices this season. This organization naturally aided the colored farmers to some extent, but if our farmers will organize before another season their profits will be even greater than they were this season. There are 50,147 colored farmers in Virginia which constitutes over one-third of the total farmers in the state. By organizing both as buying and selling the farmers of our group could command more.

Amelia, Brunswick, Charles Ciyt, Cumberland, Dinwiddle, Essex, Goochland, Greenville, Halifax, King William, Lancaster, Mecklenberg, Middlesex, New Kent, Powhattan, Prince Edward, South-Hampton, Surry and Sussex counties all have more colored farmer than white farmers.

It is not generally known, but Accomac county produces nearly seven million bushels of white potatoes and about 2 1-2 million bushels of sweet potatoes annually. The white farmers in the county total 2,226 and the colored farmers total 1,192, which is interesting. Suppose these 1,192 colored farmers were organized in the same manner that the 2,226 white farmers are already organized.

GOVERNMENT GRADES DRESSED POULTRY

(Continued from Page 1).

have considerable dressing defects or deformities. All birds must be wholesome and from external appearances free of disease.

In addition to the four grades the United States standards provide for different classes based principally on age and weight.

Young birds that weigh 2 1-2 pounds or less are classed as broilers; those weighing more than 2 1-3 pounds to as high as 3 1-2 pounds are classed as roasters. Male birds that are hard meated and well developed are classed as stags regardless of weight and if they are fully matured they are classed as cocks.

Distinct classes and grades are also made of the other varities of poltry, such as ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas, capons and squabs, and each grade and class is distinctly defined.

POULTRY NEEDS PROTEIN TO OBTAIN BEST RESULTS

(Continued from Page 1)

milk are better for feeding poultry than proteins from vegetable origin, for the reason that proteins from animal sources supply mineral as well. Then again, the animal proteins, especially milk and meat scrap are high-digestible.

Soy-bean meal, cotton seed meal, peanut meal and gluten meal are good vegetable protein feeds, however, if too much cotton seed meal is used it will effect the color of the egg yolk especially if the eggs are placed in cold storage.

Mash does not contain over 10 per cent cotton seed meal. Ready mixed laying mashes usually contain 20 per cent protein and scratch feeds about 9 per cent protein. This is why equal parts of mash and scratch feed should be fed as the average for the year.

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	Robert's Rules of Order $1.50				National Temperance Song 12c per copy, $1.44 per doz.		
	Reed's Rules of Order $1.50				Short Talks on Music or Rudiments of Music. 30c each, $3.60 per doz... ...		
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TOBACCO GROWERS URGED TO ORGANIZE

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 7.—Hon. Jame C. Stone of Kentucky member of the Farm Board representing the tobacco producers, in a speech made at Raleigh, North Carolina to the Tri State Tobacco Growers Association. More than 200 farmers were present.

Mr. Stone urged the farmers to organize in order to evolve a better and more orderly method of marketing tobacco. He also told the farmers that in order to obtain aid from the farm board, organization was absolutely necessary.

WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?

The Modern Farmer has been making a survey of the market on cotton seed products and comparing them with the prices that the farmer gets for his seed and there is such a wide difference between the raw product and the finished product that we are now asking, the authorities in Washington to give us this explanation.

For instance, the mills are offering the farmers about $30.00 per ton for new seed. The quality this year is much better than it has been for the past several years. When the same farmers go to market to buy 41 per cent cotton seed meal they are forced to pay about $41.00 per ton for it.

They cannot buy cotton seed hulls for less than around $10.00 per ton. These two articles of feed cost the farmer $51.00 per ton, and the oil manufacturer has the oil and the linters to sell for additional profit.

This high cost is in our opinion too much, or in other words the spread between 30 dollars per ton paid the farmer for his seed and then force him to pay 41 dollars for meal and 10 dollars for hulls works a hardship.

PURSLANE GREENS

Purslane is supposed to be a hateful weed, although it was in repute for medical purposes three and four hundred years ago, and seems to have been used as a food also that far back. If you consider it a weed try a dish of weeds some time, especially if you have a fine garden where this presumable nuisance will grow avidly.

I would like particularly for Mrs. J. B. to see this little stalk because she has two lovely vegetable gardens back of her acres of spreading and marvelous flower framed lawns. One of these gardens you may approach by a labyrinth of wooded paths, but there is a short cut, passing by a lovely stream with a ripple in it. The garden this year is covered with long strips of paper mulch, setting off the thin lanes of green things, and on one of these blankets I found in the middle of June a little bunch of withering purslane, while I was filled with envy that such a delicious acid green should go to waste.

To prepare purslane for cooking: Cut off the roots of the purslane plant and usually cut the plant into about two or three parts. The fat stem is often too fibrous to cook as quickly as the leaves, so in many cases it should be discarded. Wash the whole thoroughly and then prepare it by blanching it in boiling water for about five minutes, rinse in cold water, then steam until it is done in just the least bit of water over a tiny fire. This green molds well and because of its slightly acid flavor it is delicious with good cooking.

Probably almost every green that grows is the better for being dropped first into boiling water and rinsed with cold water, but after thoroughly washing purslane it can be cooked without the double process and over a gentle fire with only so much water as clings to it from the washing. If there is a quantity it may be necessary to add a little water up to half a cup until the steam develops. Any such green may be cooked over a tiny fire and under a cover, but if not covered it is a good plan to stir it while it is cooking. A hot fire may and usually will change its quality undesirably.

The purslane may be finished like any green with plain butter. The Dutch, who use this green in great quantities and can it when it is just ready to blossom, often add a beaten egg to it.

—Exchange.

WILL LOAN TWENTY MILLION TO MOVE CROP THIS MONTH

(Continuetd from Page 1)

way, according to Mr. Legge, who declared that "the same general policy of centralization of effort in the marketing of agricultural commodities will apply to other farm products.

Sponsored by Farmers

"It is the hope of the board," Mr. Legge continued, "that eventually these organizations, owned, controlled and operated by farmers, may become large enough to do for farmers on a permanent basis many of the things which the federal farm board is expected to do on a temporary basis.

"Pending the organization of the Farmers' National Grain corporation, the board recently agreed to make supplemental loans to wheat cooperatives on practically the same basis adopted for cotton.

"These loans to wheat cooperatives will be on the basis of 10 cents per bushel on unsold wheat and on a basis of 90 per cent of the value of wheat on which a price has been fixed.

Must Qualify for Loans.

"Only those wheat and cotton associations which have qualified for loans from the federal intermediate credit banks can at this time be served by the supplemental loans of the federal farm board.

'The farm board itself has as yet no machinery with which to handle its funds. Through the courtesy of the federal farm loan board and the federal intermediate credit banks, however, the loan machinery of those banks has been available for use by the federal farm board, so that the loans for both government agencies will be handled by the federal intermediate credit banks."

From the above we still see the absolute necessity of organization. The American Farm Bureau Federation with headquarters in Chicago and who already has over three hundred thousand active members, have put on a nation wide campaign reaching practically into every state in the union. This campaign is for the purpose of securing the white farmers to become members of their organization and thereby become eligible for farm relief. If it is necessary for the white farmers to organize it is more than essential that the colored farmers get together.

COWPEAS

The cowpea is one of the most valuable in the pea family. The average yield last year was about 9 1-2 bushels per acre. South Carolina led all of the states in production, having 229,000 acres in peas. The price of cow peas last year ranged all the way from $1.65 to $2:50.

The greatest hindrance to getting good prices for cow peas is the manner in which they are sent to the market after harvest.

Large wholesale handlers of peas located in Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis are forced to reclean the peas and then place them in new even weight branded bags. If the farmer would prepare and properly clean and grade these peas he would be able to get at least 20 per cent more for his crop.

The white black eye pea is in excellent demand throughout the middle west, and if any of the southern farmers have this variety for sale, get in touch with the National Federation officers at the Vincennes Hotel in Chicago and they will be glad to give you the market prices.

We have been informed that Chicago takes over 100 cars of peas every season. Practically every grocer on the south side handles them.

CHAIN OF THIRTY RETAIL GROCERIES FOR CHICAGO

The Willingham Stores a chain of approximately 30 retail groceries to be operated on the south side of Chicago, headed by Mr. George Willingham of Athens, Ga., who has recently located in Chicago is the latest addition to the Negro commercial world.

In talking with Mr. Willingham he said that for the past several years he has made trips to Chicago making careful survey of conditions and the possibilities for a chain of retail grocery stores and he has satisfied himself that it can be made a success.

Mr. Willingham further states that he had been in conference with Mr. A. L. Holsey the secretary of the National Negro Business League, and that his chain would be affiliated with the Colored Merchants Association which was organized by Mr. Holsey.

Mr. Willingham was born on a farm near Athen, Ga. He made a success of farming and for the past 15 years was a successful grocery merchant in Athens, where he built up a large and profitable business

Mr. Willingham is married, and his wife a very brilliant and attractive woman is due much credit for the success he made in the grocery business at Athens. The Chicago Daily Tribune of August 23 had this to say:

NEGRO LEADERS PLAN CHAIN OF GROCERY STORES

Plans for a chain of 30 grocery stores, owned and run co-operatively in Chicago by Negroes, were made yesterday by a group of colored leaders at a conference with Albon L. Hosley, secretary to the president of Tuskegee institute. Hosley is visiting the city in the interests of the Colored Merchants Association an outgrowth of the National Negro Business league, active in many southern cities. The proposed grocery store chain is merely a forerunner of Negro owned cooperatives in every line of business, he prophesied.

"The most important problem before the Negro today is the bread and butter problem," Hosley said. "We can't keep going into white men's offices hat in hand asking for five dollars for this institution, ten dollars for that. We must quit rearing our brightest Negro boys to be doctors and lawyers and bishops, thus leaving the drones of our race to business.

"We must make the Negro an economic asset to the nation. There are 12,000,000 Negroes, 4,000,000 of these adults, and a limited supply of jobs. This is an age of cooperative business. The only way to emancipate the Negro today is by launching cooperative chains of business similar to those operated by whites."

Mr. Willingham told a representative of the Modern Farmer that his stores would open an outlet for large quantities of farm products—fruits, vegetables and poultry, eggs and butter from our colored farmers, and give them the advantage of getting better prices.

The colored population of Chicago is over two hundred thousand and there is fully a quarter of a million dollars spent by this 200,000 every week for food.

BROOD SOWS SHOULD FARROW TWICE YEARLY

An authority on hogs says that it is a bad practice to keep brood sows for 12 months and raise only one litter of pigs during that time. If pigs are farrowed before the first of October they will get a good start before cold weather, and can then be fattened for market during the winter months.

The market price for fat hogs is generally good in the spring months because there are fewer pigs being marketed at that time of the year. Of course in the far northern states where the winters are longer, this would not be very practicable, but can easily be done in the southern and middle western sections.

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

James P. Davis - - President
Cornelius R. Richardson - Secretary
Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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EDITORIAL

THE FARM BOARD

The September edition of the Review of Reviews says:

HOW THE FARM BOARD IS FUNCTIONING

"The Farm Board has not been performing sensational stunts, but it has already created a new spirit of hopefulness among the great agricultural interests of the United States. Its advice and moral support may prove to be more valuable than its advances of money. It does not compete with the Agricultural Department, but cooperates with it at all points. The Department's fund of information on crops and farm products of every kind would astonish the citizen who is not familiar with agricultural statistics and research. Foundations have been well laid for unifying the marketing methods of producers, whether of wheat, live-stock, fruit dairy products, cotton, or tobacco. The provision in the new law for a revolving fund of $500,000,000, to be loaned at 3 1-2 per cent. to farmer-owned cooperative agencies, has naturally raised the question how this great sum is to be obtained. At present there is no prospect that Farm Board bonds will have to be issued. The Treasury will be able to advance money from time to time, and no special financing will be required. It is not so much the lack of available capital as the lack of coordination and thoroughly capable mangement that has kept agriculture from lifting itself to the economic status of what we call "big business." The Farm Board is not at the outset trying so hard to find people willing to borrow large sums of money as to put its finger on the difficulties here and there that stand in the way of efficiency. For several years, in this periodical, we have advocated the establishment of a Farm Board of high qualifications as the starting-point for agricultural relief. The tendency to anticipate the future, and to provide against every conceivable contingency, was responsible for the long delay in getting any kind of farm legislation adopted. If equalization fees or debenture subsides are needed, the Farm Board's experience will in due time afford a demonstration. Having been in existence only a few weeks, the Farm Board has already established contacts with representatives of almost every important group of agricultural producers, and is in touch with every part of the country. It gave zest to the annual session of the cooperative interests meeting this year at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Chairman Legge and other members of the board were present."

There are lots of our farmers who seem to think that the only thing necessary to get a loan from the Farm Board is to simply tell them the amount they need.

The first requisite necessary is to organize, and we have been giving quite a bit of space in the Farmer to this fact. Get a unit in your county organized. Elect your Chairman, Secretary and County Agent.

The American Farm Federation (white) has a campaign on for new members that will go into practically every state in the union. This campaign is to last practically all of September. When the white farmer is practically a unit and the colored farmer still partly organized it will not be a difficult matter to understand why we do not get recognition.

MR. DAVID JACKSON'S LETTERS

326 Spring Street, Sandersville, Ga., Sept. 2, 1929.—Modern Farmer, 447 4th Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.,—Gentlemen:— Your letter of the twenty fourth of July came just about the time when I returned from summer school. I should have sent you my subscription on the arrival of your letter, but I was a little neglectful. However I hope it is not too late for me to enroll. I feel as if I cannot do without the paper. It is a source of inspiration to me and mine.

We are looking forward for a good return from Washington County this year. The farmers have been building their soil by planting winter Legumes and using barn yard manure. In making my survey about three weeks ago I found that quite a few farmers were picking cotton. Beginning two weeks ago the cotton mills of Sandersville, are pretty busy, and as far as noticeable they will be more busy throughout the month of September as there are many fields that are not, or just about opening.

We are encouraging the farmers of Washington County to use more soil building crops and plenty of barn yard manure, so that the dry sand hills of Georgia, may be built up and farmers will be double paid.

You may use this bit of news if it is desirable.

Wishing the "Modern Farmer" all success.

I am,
Yours truly,
David A. Jackson.

MISS NELL B. NICHOLLS IN AUGUST WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION SAYS

Lids off Green Vegetables

If this new rule in cooking is followed peas, spinach, beans and other foods of similar hue will come from the not unfaded. The reason is explained by Miss Lela Joy Bennett of the Iowa State College in this manner: The vegetables contain volatile acids. When a lid is used these condense on it and drop back on the food changing it to an olive or bronze green. If the cooking utensil is uncovered, the acids escape and the bright green color is retained.

Although the green coloring is not soluble to any great extent, Miss Bennett considers it advisable to cook the vegetables in as large pieces as are attractive to serve in order to preserve vitamins B. and C. which are water soluble. This also will help to conserve the more soluble minerals such as iron and phosphorus.

Parsley Carries Off the Honors

Of one hundred and fifty green foods studied by two chemists, W. H. Peterson and C. A. Elevehjem of the University of Wisconsin, parsley was found to have the highest per cent of iron. Even spinach, long heralded as an iron food, has to take a back seat when parsley appears. In consequence this green, hitherto employed extensively for a garniture, is being promised a more important place in the menu.

Parsley butter as a sandwich spread is an interesting way of introducing this newly important green into the diet. Wash parsley and drain it thoroughly. Then using the nut knife of the food chopper, grind up enough parsley to fill a cup. Save a few of the sprigs for garnishing the plate on which the sandwiches are served. Blend this ground parsley with about 1-2 cup of well-creamed butter until it makes a smooth-spreading mixture and season with 2 tablespoons lemon juice and 1-4 tablespoons salt. Ground watereress, carrots, raw cabbage and celery and grated orange rind may be used in other butter fillings.

No Excuse for Canning Failures

Research and practical experience have demonstrated, says Dr. A. F. Woods, director of scientific work, United States Department of Agriculture, that non-acid food products like asparagus, beans, corn, peas, beets, spinach, meats and fish cannot be canned safely by processing in boiling water but must be sterlized under pressure with approved time and temperature. Pressure cook are now standard equipment and are readily available at small cost. The department does not recommend any particular make, although attention is called to the importance of having the pressure kettle equipped with a thermometer and a pressure gnage for proper control.

"There is now no excuse," says Dr. Woods, "for continuing to take risks involved in canning non-acid foods without adequate pressure cooking."

A CUP WITHIN A CUP

Accurate measurements are essential to success in cooking New measuring cups made according to specifications of the United States Bureau of Standards, which means they are accurate, are appearing in many shops. They are made of aluminum and come in a set of four —one fourth, one-third, one-half and one cup sizes.

OHIO AND ILLINOIS FARMERS USING LIME

Ohio farmers used more than 210,000 ton of liming materials on their soils in 1928 according to sales records obtained by the soil department of the state university. About 180,000 tons of this amount was of agricultural limestone. About 18,000 tons of hydrated or burned lime was also used and about 12,000 tons of other liming materials, including agricultural slag.

On 13 farms in Illinois the use of limestone increased the profits an average of $2,222.00 a year. The gross receipts from the farms on which lime was used were 27.72 per acre compared to 21.14 for the unlimed farms in addition to operating costs.

These limed farms grew fours bushels more corn, eight bushels more oats and nine bushels more soy beans than the unlimed farmers. In addition they furnished more legumes for both hay and pasture thereby making the livestock more profitable.

Lime pays two ways. It makes better paying crops and these crops make more profitable livestock. Sour land is unprofitable.

SEX FIXED BY MOTHER'S NOSE

LONDON, April 13.—The contour of a woman's nose and shoulders indicate whether her children will be boys or girls according to Mrs. Erskine, wife of the member of the House of Commons from Westminster.

Mrs. Erskine, who has made a long study of the subject, claims to have foretold with almost exact precision the sex of an unborn child by observing the tilt of the future mother's shoulders and hips.

In outlining her theory Mrs. Erskine said:

"When the left shoulder is higher and shorter from the neck to arm than the right one, or when it is pushed out and forward, the organs corresponding to that side will be less well developed, dwarfed or congested. There will then be a natural preponderance of boys born to that woman.

"When the right shoulder is hunched and awkwardly tilted, the curvature will have affected the organs to such an extent that to these women daughters only will ordinarily be born.

"On the other hand the girl like a 'straight young sapling' will be most likely to have sons and daughters alternately."

Mrs. Erskine has formed another queer conclusion from her observations.

"A woman with a nose slightly crooked and inclining toward the left is the potential mother of sons," she says. "If the turn is to the right, then daughters are the likely offspring."

DRINK MILK AND GROW TALL, CHICAGO TOLD

Drink milk and grow tall.

This is the advice of M. O. Maugham, executive secretary of the Milk Council of Greater Chicago, who points to Sweden as an example of a milk-drinking country.

"The Swedes, according to a survey made by Professor J. W. Hulcrantz of the University of Upsala, Sweden, are tallest people in the world," Maugham said. "The height of the average inhabitant of Sweden is 5 feet 11 inches."

"The United States bureau of statistics show that Sweden drinks more milk than any country in the world. The average Swede drinks seventy-one gallons of milk a year. The average consumption for an American is 55.3 gallons."

Ergo, according to Mr. Maugham, if you would be tall, go to Sweden—or stay here and drink more milk.

CO-OPERATION

"Co-operation is not merely a means of saving a few dollars or a few hundred dollars in the purchase of supplies or the marketing of produce (though when properly managed it brings that result), but rather it is a movement which aims to lift humanity to a higher level, morally and intellectually as well as economically. Co-operation seeks to make it impossible for one man to make profit at another's expense, to substitute service for profits as the motive of our productive and distributive agencies, and in its practical aspects to bring the necessities of life from producer to consumer in the cheapest possible manner, without profit, with a fair return for every necessary service rendered."—The Scoop Shovel Exchange.—Exchange.

HEROIC YOUTH WHO DREW HAYFORK FROM OWN ABDOMEN DIES

Dodgeville, Wis, July 22—(Special)—Twenty-four hours after he had, without assistance, withdrawn from his abdomen the heavy prong of a harpoon hayfork, Laverne Peterson, 15, died in a hospital here today.

Sliding from the haymow with the broken fork in his arms, the youth was impaled on its prong when his progress was stopped by a cross beam. Other workers were so terror stricken at the ghastly sight that they were unable to move to his aid. Peterson, however, calmly grasped the lever which prevented the harpoon from spreading and withdrew the shaft, which was deeply imbedded. He then walked unassisted to the house and later refused help in moving from an automobile, to the hospital.

The youth's courage did not desert him up to the moment of his death, according to physicians.

LAMB HAS SIX LEGS ON WHICH TO GAMBOL

AURORA, Wis., July 20,—A six legged lamb, was born on the farm of Benjamin F. Williams, near here It is healthy and able to walk almost as well as a normal animal. It has two front egs, which are a little weak, and four back legs, all of normal length. —Ex.

WHITE POTATO CROP

The 1929 crop of white potatoes will in all probability run smaller than 1928 yield by 75,000 million bushels, and it is of course means higher prices to the growers, if they are properly marketed.

Maine will have the largest yield of any state, the estimate being something over 41 million bushels, which is an increase of 3 million over 1928 crop.

Minnesota and Wisconsin as well as Michigan, all large producing states, will each run from 2 to 21-2 million bushels less than last year. The 1928 crop was 462,943,00 bushels and the total for this year is estimated at about 385 million bushels.

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Competitors have no chance against this premier of all tailoring lines. Year in and year out our agents earn big and steady profits. Even beginners make as much as $100 per week, and up.

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Make $100 a week and up selling our fine made-to-measure all-wool suits at $23.50—$29.50 and $36.50 retail, direct to wearer. Biggest values—positively sell on sight. Biggest commissions paid in advance. We attend to delivery and collections. New style outfit of large cloth samples—100 styles — furnished FREE. Write at once.

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Pellagra can be cured if taken in time. Act NOW. Take no chances. Neglect of early symptoms may bring results that will cast the shadows of despair and agony over your entire life. Pellagra can be cured. Free proof to you.

Write now for 50-page book describing signs and symptoms, stages of development and startling new scientific facts about cause and cure of this horrible affliction. Send no money; just your name and address.

American Compounding Co.
Box 3195, Jasper, Ala.
Valuable Pellagra Book Sent FREE.

Suffered a Long Time

MRS. ALTHEA BURRIS, 802 E. Vine Ave., Knoxville, Tenn., of whom a picture is printed above, writes:

"I suffered a great deal and a long time with a pain in my side and extreme weakness in my back. It hurt me to straighten, and I had quite a bit of pain when I stood on my feet.

"I was looking around for something to help me. I read in the newspaper about Cardui, and decided to try it. After my first bottle, I felt better. I continued taking Cardui until I had finished six bottles. By that time, I was stronger and better than I had been in a long time."

Cardui has been in use by women for over 50 years. Try it for your troubles.

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CARDUI
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Application For Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago.

As a Farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

I herewith subscribe and forward $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date.

Name .....

Address .....

City or P. O. .....

County .....

State .....

Date .....

If there is any further information desired, write.

Yours Truly,

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
James P. Davis, President.
Major R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Leon R. Harris, Secretary.
S. B. Wilson, Treas.
C. R. Richardson,
Chairman Board of Directors

ALFALFA FOR HOGS

Chicago Tribune

Milk and bacon hog producers in the central west are finding that alfalfa not only furnishes excellent grazing for milk cows but is a good pasture for pigs. Alfalfa is perhaps better known as a hay crop than as a pasture crop. Animal nutrition men claim that alfalfa is he best of all hog pastures.

L. A. Weaver, a Missouri hog feed specialisist, points out that alfalfa pasture for hogs is very palatable and since it contains a relatively large amount of protein and mintral matter it is admirably adapted for supplementing a ration of corn which is low in these nutrients. The crop begins growing early in the spring, makes a relatively heavy growth during the summer, especially if the season is hot and dry, and continues its growth late in the season. This gives a long grazing season and big yields.

Missouri station tests show that with pork a 10 cents a pound the return from alfalfa, when used as a hog pasture was $59.18 an acre. This was 116 per cent more than the return from bluegrass and 52 per cent more than the return from red clover. which is probably the next best hog pasture, according to invesigators.

Mr. Weaver explains that one of the disadvantages of alfalfa as a hog pasture is that it must be seeded prior to the year it is to be used. If seeded in August it may, in an open and favorable fall, furnish some pasture he first year (1930), although it should not be pastured unil the following year, Mr. Weaver says.

Field crop men find that to grow alfalfa successfully the soil must be well drained, deep, fertile. If the soil is sour, lime should be used to correct the acidity. Fifteen pounds of good seed to each acre should be sown in late summer. If the seed is only average an additional five pounds to the acre should be sown. —Ex.

RAILROAD WILL PLANT 40,000 TREES YEARLY

Forty thousand trees will be planted annually along the Burlington railroad west of the Missouri River, beginning this year, according to a planting program announced yesterday by F. E. Williamson, president of the road.

He says that the trees will be planted in three rows on each side of the tracks, the first row form the rails to be of Caragana, or China pea tree the second row to be Russian olives, and the third American elms.

In some sections box elder and honey locust will alternate, and in still other districts Scotch, Austrian and jack pine will be used. The trees will be planted according to soil and climatic conditions.

These plantings are being made for the most part in western Nebraska and eastern Colorado. Some of this territory is comparatively treeless because the proper varieties of trees for these particular regions have not yet been established. The trees now being planted have been demonsrated as especially well adapted to the prevailing climatic conditions of this territory through experiments at state and federal experiment stations located in these communities, accord ing to Mr. Williamson.

The planting plan is in line with the movement among citizens to increase the number of trees in each locality. The plantings, however will serve a dual purpose; in addition to beautifying the landscape they will provide natural hedges for protection of he right of way from drifting snow. The trees are being planted under the direction of the federal and state forestry officials in cooperation with the railroad.

Last season the company planted about 7,000 trees in an initial experiment and 80 per cent of them lived The balance were destroyed by Jack rabbits and grasshoppers.

Interest in tree planting has become so general that it is estimated that over three-quarters of a million, trees are being planned in Nebraska, this year, said Mr. Williamson.—Ex.

13,162 POUNDS OF MILK

SIX HUNDRED NINETY-TWO POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT

Spermfield Owl's Peerless owned by John R. Sibley of Spencer, Mass, produced 13,162 pounds of milk and 692 pounds of butterfat in 305 days. This is a Jersey cow.

Lady Segis Burk, a Holstein, produced 25,812 pounds of milk and 1,012 pounds of butterfat in 12 months. She is owned by F. W. Durvin and Son, of South Salem, Oregon.

A silver and gold medal has been awarded to Ralph Do It, a pure bred Jersey cow, owned by H. H. Goss of Ann Arbor, Mich. This cow is only two years old and produced 12,187 pounds of milk and 700 pounds of butterfat in one year. This record makes her the state champion of her age class.

Julian Rippling's Ruby, owned by Mr. Blackwell, of Glendora, California, holds fourth place in class CCC. Her production in ten months on twice a day milking was 14,078 pounds of milk and 592 pounds of butterfat. Gypsy Dido, a Jersey cow now in her 12th year, produced 8,374 pounds of milk and 461 pounds of butterfat in one year.

On the Baker farm at Rockingham, New Hampshire, Hollyhock Bess recently completed a record of 972 pounds of butterfat in 12 months.

Lily's Pet Mabel, owned by William J. Behrman of Forest Grove, Oregon, has qualified for a medal. This Jersey cow has a year's record of 12,221 pounds of milk and 852 pounds of butterfat.

POWDERED FRUIT

Such fruits as apples prunes, plums, peaches and pears that drop from thetrees and bruised are now dried and ground into a powder and is being sold for making jellies. The powder retains its natural taste of the fresh fruit and will keep for several months.

APPLE SCAB

Hon. T. J. Talbert, Chairman of the Department of Horticulture of the Missouri College of Agriculture says that weather conditions this year have made it pretty bad for the spread and development of apple scab. This disease causes the dropping of apples from the trees and black spots to appear on the apples when ripe—causing the apples to be forced on the market as low grade. Apple scab should be avoided. It can be avoided if the growers will only spray properly. Orchads that were sprayed will not have this disease in the apples at harvest time.

It should always be remembered that the attack may be as serious another year as it is this season, and to control the disease the proper spray applications must be made.

ATTENTION ILLNOIS WHEAT FARMERS

The Hessian fly is the great worst of all pests. It is making considerable headway in Illinois. Wheat sown before the recommended fly free dates will be in danger of heavy damage according to the Illinois Natural History survey.

Damage is threatened to early sown wheat despite the fact that parasites preying upon the fly are heavier this year than last.

Another wheat pest—the joint worm was found in two or three counties in Illinois.

Increases in Hessian fly infestation are more marked in the central and southern part of the state than in the northern section.

Mr. W. P. Flint, state entomologist, says central and southern counties showed stubble infestation running on the average of 2 to 4 per cent last year and 8 to 33 per cent for this year. This is quite an increase.

On the basis of ten years' experimental results the seeding dates when wheat will most likely escape Hessian fly damage and produce heaviest yields are as follows:

For all points from the northern border of Illinois south to a line drawn across the state from the southern edge of the Rock Island county and through central part of Will county, September 18th to about September 25th.

For points south to a line drawn across the state through the northern fourth of Hancock county and the southern part of Iroquois county, September 22 to about September 30th.

For points south to a line drawn across the state through central part of Pike county and the central part of Edgar county, September 27th to September 30th.

For points south to a line drawn across state from central part of Madison county to southern border of Crawford county, September 30th to October 5th.

For points south to a line drawn across the state through the southern third of Randolph county to the third of White county, October 5th to about the 9th.

For all remaining section of Illinois, not above mentioned, October 7th to 10th.

TO PREVENT ROPY MILK

Most farmers who have cows at some time or another found their milk to be ropy, and especially in the late summer and early fall. Most all milk troubles are caused by bacteria. Germs grow in milk faster than through any other food. Bacteria causing ropy milk is generally due to state water. You can use stale stale water. You can use stale water in washing utensils and the result will be ropy milk.

It is quite often caused by cows drinking stagnant water.

Wash all utensils with clean water, then scald, steam and sun them. Wash the cow's udder and flanks with warm water with a bit of disinfectant before milking. See that the cows do not get stagnant water

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal paper published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and there are so many advantages that can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

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Find enclosed order for $1.00. Send me the Modern Farmer for one year.

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If you want to quickly whiten and completely change the color of your skin in just one minute, you should make this simple test.

First, look carefully in your mirror and see just how dark your skin now appears. Then, give your face a one minute massage with Spanola—made from the newly rediscovered old Spanish Formula for instantly whitening skin.

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Would you like to test Spanola without risk? Would you like to see how much whiter and more beautiful it can make your skin? See what a remarkable improvement it makes in less than one minute, then if not simply delighted, your money will be refunded for the asking.

Send no money. Simply mail coupon or write. When package arrives, pay postman only $1.67 for the regular large size bottle. Test Spanola just once. Then if not delighted, return it and your money will be refunded, without comment. Mail coupon today. Dept. B.

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A Dangerous Condition

"There was a time when my health was not so good," says Mr. Miles Hopkins, of Catlettsburg, Ky. "I suffered a great deal from gas pains. My system was saturated with poison which was not properly eliminated. From time to time I had severe headaches, and I felt sluggish and dull.

"I knew of Black-Draught as a medicine for

CONSTIPATION

so I thought I would try it. For a while I took a small dose every night until my system was rid of the accumulated poison.

"I gained in weight and my general health was good. That experience made me realize the merits of Black-Draught. I kept it in my home and when I begin to feel lifeless and dull, I take a dose, after which I feel O. K. again.

"I try to keep my system cleansed, and I find Black-Draught a great aid."

25 cents. All druggists.

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FREE Booklet

UDGA MEDICINE CO., 638 DAKOTA BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINN.

OF INTEREST TO GREENHOUSE OWNERS AND CITY GARDENERS.

The Bayce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers New York have found that illuminating gas has no place in a green house. It is death to plants even when in such small amounts that the human nose cannot detect it.

The institute says that gas mains even as far as 2,000 feet away have been known to leak and the gas spread under a frozen crust of earth and seep into a greenhouse. Gardeners are advised to locate their greenhouses as far as possible from gas mains.

Using chemicals or the canary bird to test the presence of gas is not practical.

The Institute investigators found that carnations will go to sleep with only one part of illuminating gas to 50 to 60 parts of air. Easter lilies are stunned and acacias and roses shed their leaves or show their leaves turned backward.

Tomatoes are also sensitive to gas. Tests showed that vigorous young tomato plants grown in the warm greenhouse will immediately give warning of a gas leakage, as the plant will turn back their leaves with as little as one part of gas to 200,000 parts of air. The more vigorous the plants the quicker they will react.

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and others so that the process may be applied with little difficulty, with certain results and at a small cost. The equipment, besides the room itself, can be obtained for $30, or less, and gas enough to ripen a carload can be purchased in a cylinder from supply houses for fifty cents. The room used for the ripening operations should be well constructed to prevent leaks; the temperature should be accurately controlled and one cubit foot of gas should be used to each 1,000 cubit feet of air space in the room. The cylinders should be kept away from flames and a special value is needed for measuring the flow of gas to insure the correct mixture with the air. The concentration necessary for ripening fruits is so low that, within a minute of two after closing the valves, fires may be lighted with safety. Bananas, tomatoes, celery, pineapples, cantaloupes, oranges, limes, lemons and grapefruit are among the products that have been treated on a large and successfully with ethylene.

Popular Mechanics.

LAWS AGAINST MIS-BRANDED SEED

Forty-five states now have laws regulating the sale of agricultural seeds within their respective borders. These laws vary in their respective requirements, but are all intended to give the farmer information as to the quality of the seed he is buyIng. The individual states do not have control over interestate commerce and therefore cannot prevent the shipment of agricultural seed into a State because it is misbranded in any respect.

Section 6 of the Federal Act prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of misbranding seeds and Is intended to supplement State laws.

This legislation enables the United States Department of Agriculture to co-operate with the State in cases where gross misrepresentation occurs. This section of the act applies to false statements of all kinds, including origin, kind, and variety, as well as purity and vitality.

Several cases have been prosecuted under this act.

FRUITS ARE RIPENED BY GAS TO AID GROWERS

From ancient time when the Chinese ripened hard pears by placing them in a tightly closed room and burning incense around them, fruits of various kinds have been matured artificially by one means or another, after an early picking, to insure bet ter quality and flavor and to aid the grower in marketing. Recently, the use of ethylene gas in ripening fruits has been developed to a high degree of success by Prof. R. V. Harvey, of the University of Minnnesota,

RANGE PARALYSIS IN CHICKENS

Hon. Paul Potter an authority on poultry in a recent edition of the Tribune says:

Taking its heaviest toll during the late summer and fall months by known as range paralysis may be responsible for some of the losses which Illinois poultry raisers will suffer during the coming months, according to a warning issued by Dr. Robert Graham, chief in animal pathology and hygiene at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinols.

The same disease in chicks six to twelve weeks of age is characterized by bloody diarrhoea according to Dr. Graham. Young chicks which apparently recover or survive in a flock where that has prevalled may suffer from the paralytic form of the disease during the fall months. The disease gets its name from the fact that it frequently occurs on the range.

Much can be done to prevent range paralysis in pullets during the late summeh and fall months by guarding against diarrhoea in chicks. Ranges also may become contamlnated and perpetuate the disease. Clean ground and houses therefore are the chief weapons against the disease. Wholesome feed and water are important, while laxatives and intestinal anti-septics may give temporary relief. Milk in any form has been used extensively in the treatment of range paralysis. Powdered skim milk in the dry mash is a convenient way of feeding.

Success in treating the trouble depends on correct diagnosis. There are different causes of paralysis in fowls, and it may be hard to recognize coccidial or range paralysis from paralysis due to other causes Local veterinarians can differentiate between the different types of paralysis, althought obscure cases may require the assistance of a labortory.

COTTON PICKER AND CLEANER

A mechanic In Oklahoma has invented and now practlcally displaying a cotton harvesting machlne in western Texas.

It is drawn down a row and the plants led into a ramp and the cotton picked off by steel fingers. The cotton is then elevated to a hopper at the top of the machine. The trash, hulls and other foreign matter are separate from the cotton and thrown back on the field where they can be plowed under for fertilizer.

According to reports from the first demonstration there was quite a saving in the harvesting of the cotton In comparison with the cost of the hand picked method.

From the Savannah Journal:—

Twenty-five years ago the late Booker T. Washington urged Negro farmers to organize; and through his interest a publlcation known as The Negro Farmer was started and operated for more than three years. The pertinent observation of Mr. Charles E. Hall in last week's summary would have been unnecessary had Dr. Washington's advlce been heeded. Twenty-five years of service of such an organization would have given the Negro farmer some leverage to assure him some of the direct benefits of the $500,000,000 Revolving Fund made available by Congress in the Farm Relief bill. Speaking in Atlanta last week, Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture, said of the functions of: the Farm Board: "The Board does not buy or sell. It has no right to engage in business, its job is to foster the organization of agriculture, to finance farmer owned and farmer controlled cooperatives, which may buy, sell, process, or store farm commodities.'

Stephen Bell, writing in Commerce and Finance says: "It will be observed that the Farm Board cannot itself spend any of the money in the Revolving Fund. It can only loan this money to the cooperative bodies organized by the farmers or to the 'stablization corporations created by the cooperations.'

James P. Davis founder of the National Federation of Negro Farmers, which was organized about a year ago,, said in an interview this week: "Our organization is the colored farmers' only hope. Every white farm organization in the nation is now engaged in a membership drive, but not one of them is looking for Negro members Negro farmers are not invited to the public meetings, usually held in the county court house. No Negro farmer has ever becn a delegate to any of the meetings of the American Farm Bureau."

SMALL FARM CO-OPERATIVES MUST MERGE TO GAIN HELP

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, D. C., July 22.—(Special) Combinations of small farmers' cooperative organizations to eliminate duplication of terminal and warehousing facilities must be effected before financial assistance will be extended by the federal farm board under a policy announced today. The announcement was made in response to an appeal from Florida citrus fruit growers for help to market their fall crops and stem the ravages of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

During today's hearing of the petitions of the Florida citrus exchange and the Florida Unlted Growers for loans to finance the installation of equipment to kill the larvae of the fruit fly it was disclosed that both organizations have terminals and warehouses scattered through the same section.

Representatives of the citrus farmers were advised that no loans would be made until they merged and thereby reduced expenses by eliminating duplicated facilities.

Legge Evolves Policy

Commenting on the decislon, Alexander Legge, chairman of the farm board, declared the new policy would be followed in future dealings with other cooperatives as a means of placing marketing systems on a sound financial basis. Out of the nearly 12,000 cooperative groups in the country, only 500 are comprehensive organlzations, and it has been estimated that if the indicated mergers are accomplished not more than 1,000 cooperative organizations will exist.

The board's announcement of the new policy was contained in a review of the hearing granted the Florida citrus growers, which concluded:

"The board was most sympathetically inclined. It pointed out to this committee that the evident inention of the argricultural marketing act was to encourage group action to a point so that intelligent direction and control could be had of the movement of crops so as to avoid surpluses and to avcid gluts and famines and unnecessary and expensive duplication of facilities.

TOLD TO CONSOLIDATE

"The board therefore sugested to these two cooperative groups that they should first get together in a consolidation of this cooperative movement and come to the board with a unified program looking forward to a more orderly distribution of the cltrus crop of Florida. They were assured that if, they could do this the board would go just as far as it possibly could in helping to finance them in their most difficult situation."

Exchange.

FARMERS' CO-OPS INCREASE DAIRY PRODUCTS SALES

Dairy products to the value of $640,000,000 were marketed through farmer controlled cooperative associations in 1928. This is an increase of $20, 000,000 over the final estimate for 1927, according to the United State department of agriculture. The items making up the total are: Cooperative creameries, $245,000,000; milk bargaining associations, $200,000,000; milk distributing associations, $150,000,000; cheese factories, $30,000,000, and cream stations, $15,000,000.

Federal records show that nearly a half billion pounds of butter was made in producer owned plants in 1928. More than 100,000,000 pounds of cheese and about 50,000,000 pounds of milk powder were also manufactured by the cooperatively inclined farmers. Abuot 2,500 separate farmer owned dairy enterprises, stretching from ocean to ocean, were active during the year.

Present indications are that a larger business will be transacted in 1929 than in 1928, according to federal men.

—Chicago Tribune.

AMERICA USED 348 MILLION GALLONS ICE CREAM LAST YEAR

Washington, D. C.—America's addiction to ice cream is increasing annually and last year 348,048,000 gallons were consumed in this country.

The bureau of agricultural economics today, in making public the statistics, estimated the per capita Ice cream consumption in 1928 at 2.90 gallons. Ten years ago, in 1919, enough ice cream was sold to have supplied each inhabitant with 2.49 gallons, while in 1910 the consumption was only one-third what it was yast year. Per capita estimates for 1910 were 1.04 gallons.

All this jewelry is yours for selling only 6 Boxes Mentho-Nova Salve at 25c. Wonderful for catarrh, cuts, burns, etc. Order today When sold return $1.50 and all 5 pieces are yours.
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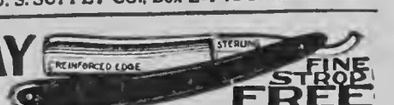

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That Baby You've Longed For

Mrs. Burton Advises Women on Motherhood and Companionship

"For several years I was denied the blessing of motherhood," writes Mrs. Margaret Burton, of Kansas City. "I was terribly nervous and subject to periods of terrible suffering and melancholia. Now I am the proud mother of a beautiful little daughter and a true companion and inspiration to my husband. I believe hundreds of other women would like to know the secret of my happiness, and I will gladly reveal it to any married woman who will write me." Mrs. Burton offers her advice entirely without charge She has nothing to sell. Letters should be addressed to Mrs. Margaret Burton, 263 Massachusetts, Kansas City, Mo. Correspondence will be strictly confidential.

Finest latest Percales, Prints, etc. Brand new, large pieces. This bundle is simply wonderful; biggest bargain ever presented. Fine for quilts, etc. Send No Money pay postman $1.98 plus postage. Special $1 Gift Package Free with 2 bundles (70 yds.) $3.69 plus postage. Satisfaction or money refunded.
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Any lady can give it secretly at home in tea, coffee or food, and it costs nothing to try! If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of whiskey, beer or wine, send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines Co., 3351 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you absolutely free, in plain wrapper a trial package of this wonderful treatment. Write today and be thankful all your life.

I have an honest proven treatment for goitre used throughout the world. A booklet in 2 colors, illustrated and copyrighted at Washington, tells cause of goitre and new ideas for home treatment. Book Free, write Dr. Rock, Box 737, Drawer 43 Milwaukee, Wis.

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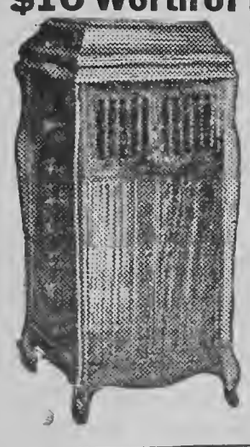
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TO OUR COLORED FARMERS:

The campaign for membership in the Federation is actively on, and will continue through September and October.

We plan to have our President visit several states, and aid in the organizing of units for the Federation. There is no charge for this service, and the only requirement necessary is for each community to defray the railroad expenses.

Any county or community that is desirous of having our President visit them while on this tour, and willing to guarantee the railroad expense, send in your name and approximate date and you will be included in the itinerary.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS,

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A Dollar Saved Is A Dollar Made--

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HONEY AND MONEY IN BEES

(Continued from page 1.)

co-operative associations are also being formed. The American Honey Institute of which Dr. H. E. Barnard, of Indianapolis, Ind., is secretary, is making quite a study of both bees and honey.

Our colored farmers who grow alfalfa and clover should try out the "bee business." There is honey and honey in it.

GENERAL CROP NEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

sign any paper selling your cotton unless you know just what you are doing.

Wheat is in strong position and in our opinion will bring much better prices during October, November and December than at present.

White potatoes are somewhat easier due to local crops coming in. The crop as a whole is much less than last year and we look for good prices.

Sweet potatoes have held up remarkably well the entire year, and retail prices continue around 4 pounds for a quarter, and in some of the fancy retail grocery stores new sweet potatoes are selling readily at 10 cents per pound. Virginia and Tennessee are furnishing the bulk of the sweet potatoes at present.

Water melons and other fruits are holding up in demand due to the continued hot weather and fruit growers will have no reason to complain as to prices they have been getting for their producs.

The cabbage market has not been doing so well, due to large supplies of home grown coming in from nearby truck gardens. Prices to the wholesale trade run around 1.50 to 175 per 50, and 60 pound crate. The retail price is about 5c per pound.

Monthly Crop Estimate of Sweet Potatoes August.

Principal States Only

New Jersey 1,837,000 Bu. last years crop 2,175,000.

Delaware 1,011,000 Bu. last year's crop 980,000.

Maryland 1,461,000 Bu. last year's crop 1,500,000.

Virginia 5,603,000 Bu. last year's crop 6,336,000.

North Carolina 7,706,000 Bu. last year's crop 7,840,000.

South Carolina 4,570,000 Bu. last year's crop 4,214,000.

Georgia 9,877,000 Bu. last year's crop 10,234,000.

Florida 2,840,000 Bu. last year's crop 2,464,000.

Kentucky 1,464,000 Bu. last year's crop 1,246,000.

Tennessee 4,143,000 Bu. last year's crop 3,859,000.

Alabama 7,219,000 Bu. last year's crop 6,510,000.

Mississippi 6,444,000 Bu. last year's crop 6,050,000.

Arkansas 3,055,000 Bu. last year's crop 2,520,000.

Louisiana 7,452,000 Bu. last year's crop 6,660,000.

Oklahoma 1,743,00 Bu. last year's crop 1,780,000.

Texas 8,731,000 Bu. last year's crop 8,284,000.

Illinois 1,014,000 Bu. last year's crop 980,000.

Missouri 1,242,000 Bu. last year's crop 1,155,000.

Total all states estimated for this year's crop 80,1117,000, Bu.

Total all states last year's crop 77,127,000 Bu.

LAST OF GEORGIA COAST ISLANDS PASSES INTO HANDS OF RICH MEN

St. Catherine's Once Owned by Button Gwinnett, Signer of Declaration of Independence, Believed Saved From Separation.

Special To The Christian Science Monitor.

SAVANNAH, Ga.,—St. Catherine Island, near the city of Savannah, Ga., which has just been bought by James C. Wilson of Louisville, Ky., and New York, C. M. Keys of New York and Howard Coffin of Sapelo Island and Detroit is about the last of that beautiful string of Islands on the South Atlantic Coast to go into the hands of those who will beautify it.

St. Catherine, Sapelo, Warsaw, and Ossabaw, each of considerable size and each isolated and yet in close reach of the mainland by telephone, water, or flying machine, have now passed into the hands of men of money and leisure who can afford to own and exploit them for their own delight and entertainment.

St. Catherine, the last to be brought at a figure something like $1,000,000, is one of the most picturesque of the number. The purchase was made from the estate of Jacob J. Rauers who bought it in 1876 from Anna M Rodriguez.

Plenty of Game on Island.

Mr. Rauers' family had kept the island intact until its purchase by the three buyers during the past few weeks. Many consider St. Catherine the most beautiful of all the islands on the chain that extends for soveral miles along the coast of Georgia. There are 23,000 acres on the island and most of it is high land. It is stocked with game of all kinds.

There are 12 miles of South Atlantic beach and numerous ponds and estuaries where fish abound and where wild ducks come by the thousands in the winter season.

St. Catherine dates back to the days of the Indians who often went there to hunt and fish and camp. The Spaniards knew it as early as 1566 when they sent missionaries there to teach the Indians. The foundations of mission buildings erected by the Spanish are still discernible. The Spaniards were very active from about 1566 to 1680.

Once Owned by Indian Premier

From dates estimated at from 1747 to 1765 Mary Musgrove, the Creek Indian Princess, lived on or near St. Catherine and she prevailed upon Malatche, the Creek Chief, to convey to her St. Catherine, Ossabaw and Sapelo Islands. "So long as the sun should shine and the waters run in the rivers."

Button Gwinnett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia, and whose signature is valuable because it is so scarce, had his attention attracted to the island and in 1765 he bought it from Mary Musgrove. He built a house upon it which still stands and is habitable. It stands near Waldburg Creek and in its day it must have been one of the most commodious dwellings of this immediate vicinity.

Button Gwinnett, or his administrators, sold the island to the Waldburg and Johnson families, who used it for cotton growing and in other agricultural pursuits. The island passed through several hands until Mr. Rauers secured it in 1876.

It is anticipated the new owners will spend much money in putting modern conveniences on the island One of the things that it will soon have will be a wide and adequate landing field for flying machines. Each of the news purchasers is a 'flying' enthusiast. They believe firmly that the air is to furnish the field for the greatest advance in quick transportation methods the world has ever known, and they are going to fit out a section of St. Catherine to share in this development.

SELLING EGGS BY WEIGHT

Government breeding specialists have learned that it is much more difficult to breed into a flock of chickens the factors which are responsible for the size and quality of eggs than it is to breed for a greater number of eggs.

The year book of Agriculture for 1928 says "In the interest of the future of the industry, a minimum standard of 2 ounces per egg or 24 ounces per dozen has been adopted as a basis for culling the department's flock of breeding hens." To sell eggs by weight instead of by dozen would be protection to the poultry farmers who feed scientifically and produce large eggs.

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	EASY LESSON PRIMER 32 pages, with A. B. C.'s and easy lessons for beginners, by R. H. Boyd, D. D., 6c each, 72c per doz.				
	Child's Question Book or the Bible as My Mother Taught Me, by R. H. Boyd, D. D., 5c each; 60c per doz.				
	Baptist Sunday School Catechism, by R. H. Boyd, D. D., 5c each; 60c per dozen.				
	National Baptist Union-Review A Religious Weekly Newspaper An eight page weekly; $2.00 per Year; $1.25 for six months.				
	In ordering these supplies if you want Metoka, mark out Galeda and if Galeda, mark out Metoka				
	Metoka and Galeda Magazine Quarterly. Used for Study of Sunday School Lesson, 20c per copy, $1.80 per dozen				
	Metoka or Galeda Hand Book—Gives methods of organizing and conducting Classes, with Constitution, 10c per copy, $1.00 per dozen				
	Metoka or Galeda Chart—Entitles Class to Membership in the National Metoka and Galeda Departments. Printed in colors 14x17 (in ordering charters give name of Sunday School).....$1.00				
	Metoka or Galeda Class Button—For Class Members in three colors 5c each, 50c per doz.				
	Metoka or Galeda Class Pin—Gold plated. Price 50 cents each.				
	Metoka or Galeda Watch Fob—A Useful as well as ornamental Class Emblem, 40 cents each.				
	Metoka or Galeda Pledge Cards—Beautifully printed in three colors Will certainly increase the interest and loyalty of the members, 1c each, $1.00 per hundred.				
	Metoka or Galeda Invitation Cards—Attractively printed in colors to be sent to visitors and prospective members, 1c each, $1.00 per hundred				
	My Brother and I. Metoka Class Book—Gives the spirit of the class and a great book for young men. Price 60 cents.				
	God and Me—A study book for the Galeda classes. Price 60 cents.				
	Metoka or Galeda Wall Object and Pledge Charts—Printed on cloth in colors. Price $1.50.				
	Hand Book with Drill Manual, 10 cents.				
	B. Y. P. U. MAGAZINE (Quarterly) 12 cents per copy; $1.44 per dozen				
	SENIOR TOPIC CARDS 20c per dozen; $1.50 per hundred				
	JUNIOR B. Y. P. U. MAGAZINE (Quarterly) 10 cents per copy; $1.20 per dozen				
	Junior B. Y. P. U. Topic Cards 20c per doz., $1.50 per 100.				
	INVITATION CARDS 50 cents per hundred.				
	PLEDGE CARDS 50 cents per hundred.				
	CELLULOID BUTTONS 5 cents each or 60 cents per dozen Gold filled pins 40 cents each.				
	Suggested Constitution and Guide 15 cents each or 2 for 25 cents.				
	B. Y. P. U. Manual 60c (Board) $1.00.				
	B. Y. P. U. Record and Roll Book, $1.00				
	B. Y. P. U. Object Wall Charts, $1.50				
	B. Y. P. U. Pledge Charts, at $1.50.				

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. I. Nashville, Tenn. and Chicago, Ill., October 15, 1929. No. 8.

WARNING ON APPLE RUST

FARMER'S ADMONISHED TO EXERCISE CARE THIS YEAR

Spraying Both the Apple and Red Cedar Trees Highly Indorsed

Apple rust is doing considerable damage this year. It can be removed by the removal of red cedars from which the rust spreads. Cedars within the range of about a quarter of a mile of the orchards are removed there is likely to be very little result.

Spraying both the apple and red cedar trees and cutting the galls from the latter will help to reduce the amount of rust, but it will not prevent it entirely.

Where there are valuable red cedars on lawns located near orchards it will be well to cut off the galls. Dr. Stakman disease specialist University of Minn. is authority for the above.

Apples that are subject to the rust are Crab apples, Whitney, Wealthy and Jonathan.

The government estimate of apple crop for 1929 is 29,473,000 barrels Last year's crop was 35.308,000 barrels.

The above was taken from the Daily News and our colored farmers should beware. Our slogan has always been "Stay on the Farm."

FARMS BELIEVED WORTHLESS BRING FORTH MILLIONS

Hollandale, Minn.,—In Hollandale, where six months ago many settler families struggled against virtual starvation, a vein of vegetable gold valued at nearly $2,500,000 has been uncovered in the black muck of their truck farming lands.

Families who lived only on potatoes last spring, and sometimes very little of those, have seen potato wealth take the place of potato poverty as they harvested a vegetable and truck crop worth more than $2,500,000, it was said today by R. F. Hall, director of produce marketing in Minnesota for the United States department of agriculture.

Out over the flat 14,000 acres of the Hollandale irrigation project hundreds of loaded trucks and wagons are crowding the roads where only last winter relief expenditions set forth through snow drifts to carry food and clothing to 120 suffering families in the district.

Horses that had died from starvation have been replaced by sleek, well fed teams and in many cases motor trucks by the wealth drawn from the reclaimed lake bed, as between 50 and 85 carloads of potatoes are shipped to market each day at a price of $2.50 a 100 pounds.

Farmers who petitioned the court last winter for relief from obligations when they found that $500 an acre land and 30 cents a bushel potatoes did not mix learned that a $1,000 an acre crop substracted from $500 an acre leaves a tidy sum.

Chicago Tribune.

MODEL HOMES PLANNED TO KEEP YOUTH ON FARM

Oklahoma City, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—A model farm home is to be erected in each of Oklahoma's 77 counties. This "better farm home" movement sponsored by the State Chamber of Commerce has been organized to keep boys and girls from deserting agriculture.

By demonstrating the advantages of ultramodern furnishings in rural homes, it is believed, farm life may become more attractive to many who otherwise might leave it.

GENERAL CROP BULLETIN ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

OCT 13 1929

CONECUH COUNTY ALABAMA

STATISTICS TAKEN GIVING THE VALUE IN UNITED STATES MONEY

Statistics taken from the Census Bureau of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Value of crops harvested 2,126,362 dollars.

Principal Crops

Peanuts 2,411 acres, 43,411 bushels.
Cotton, 11,262 bales.
Sweet potatoes, 83,877 bushels.
White potatoes, 38,432 bushels.
Strawberries, acres 1,037.
Watermelons, 187 acres.
Peaches, 13,489 bushels

Value of mules in the county over half million dollars.

Number hogs in the county 20,655.
Number chickens, 85,293.
Number milk cows, 3,456.
Number white farmers in the county, 1,779.
Number colored farmers in the county 1,335.

This county is located in the southern part of the state. the land and climate is suitable for orange pecans. There are almost as many colored farmers in the county as there are white farmers, and this shows that the colored farmers produce about half the crops.

If these 1,335 colored farmers organize and have their own officers and ship all of their products like straw berries, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, melons, cotton etc., they will get better results. If these 1,335 colored farmers are in an organization they can wield more power and get better loans.

If the white farmers organize and the colored do not, it will be a very easy matter to tell what will happen.

These figures are accurate and taken from the Government records.

If these 1,335 colored farmers buy all of their fertilizer, brand middlings, hay, cottonseed meal and other supplies in carlots, how many thousands of dollars will they save each year.

WATERWAYS BEST FARM AID PLAN, HULL DECLARES

Greater farm relief than any legislation congress will ever pass may be expected from the proposed lakes to the gulf waterways, Congressman William E. Hull of Peoria asserted yesterday, addressing the first fall rally of the Association of Cook County Republican Women at the Illinois Woman's Athletic club.

Congressman Hull said the building of the Panama canal crippled middle western commerce, while benefiting the east and the west coasts.

"In order that you may understand what I mean," he explained, "a grand piano can be shipped from New York to Los Angeles by water for $12.50. From Chicago to the same destination, by rail, the cost is $51.50.

"In less than fifteen months the nine foot Illinois river waterway channel from Utica to Grafton will be completed. We must prepare for it. Peoria has already voted a bond issue for $400,000 to construct a terminal."

Party politics was soft pedaled at the meeting, which was attended by 300 Republican women, with Mrs. Donald I. Graham, president, presiding. Two nationally known Republican women, Mrs. Lulah T. Andrew of Washington, president of the United States Housing corporation, and Mrs. M. D. Cameron of Omaha, national committeewoman of Nebraska, spoke on organization.

—Chicago Tribune.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S REPORT

Last Month Analyzed From Economic Standpoint by Department

Dry weather during August was chiefly responsible for the reduction of 24,000,000 bushels in the potato crop, leaving the latest production estimate at 349,000,000 bushels. This would be the lightest crop in ten years, except for that of 1925. The August decline was rather general, except in the New England and some western sections. Sharp decreases were made in the north central states. The crop in Maine was increased. In the important surp'us producing states, a reduction of about one-fourth from last year may leave only 239,000,000 bushels this season.

Sweet potato prospects also declined to 75,200,000 bushels, compared with 80,100,000 bushels in August, and 77,700,000 bushels last year. Some of the most important shipping states suffered a considerable setback.

The commercial apple crop was reduced slightly to 29.500,000 barrels, as against 35,300,00 bbls. in 1928 Production will nowhere be heavy, but in Virginia, New England and in some of the western states, the crop will be a little above average. Washington, the leading apple state this year has only about an average commercial crop. New York, second importance, has a commercial crop, 16 per cent less than that of last year, with a much larger proportion of Baldwin and McIntosh. In Virginia the crop is sizing up fairly well.

Peaches deteriorated during August in nearly all states, chiefly as a resulut of dry weather. The September forecast of 44,374,000 bu. is two (2) per cent less than the August figure. Prospects declined in New York and only 1,530,000 bushels are now expected there, or one-third less than last season. The Michigan crop is also decreased and the dry weather had kept peaches in both these states from developing large size. Colorado has more peaches than last year.

Pears were retarded by drought in Illinois, Michigan and New York so that the outlook for those states is not as good as it was a month ago, but prospects improved in the Pacific states, which have nearly 60 per cent of this year's pear crop, so that the total forecast has been increased slightly to 20,056,000 bushels, or about 4,000,000 bushels less than in 1928.

Prospects for grapes declined slightly in all important states except New York. The total crop is

(Continued on Page 3.)

$3,000,000 BREAD "AD" CAMPAIGN, PLAN OF BAKERS

Plans to expend $3,000,000 in a bread advertising campaign were discussed yesterday at the Stevens hotel at the convention of the American Bakers' association, which is being attended by 2,500 bakers from all sections of North America.

Frederick H. Frazier of New York told the delegates that America, the greatest wheat country in the world, eats less breat than any European country. He said the United States consumes one-half a loaf of bread a day per capita while France and England consume one loaf.

HOUSTON INFORMER'S ADVICE

TEXAS EDITOR URGES ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS

"The position previously assumed by The Informer, advising colored farmers to organize their forces, is now being brought directly home to the farmers of our race throughout the country.

If black farmers hope to get any assistance or relief from and through the recently appointed farm relief board, it is very obvious that they can obtain this succor only through an organized body.

If white farmers must secure financial aid from this board through an organization, then it does require a sage to see that Negro farmers must pursue a similar course if they are to be successful in getting any relief at the hands of this board.

This is an age of organization and combines, and the progressive tillers of the soil of other races have seen the urgent necessity of organizing their forces and pooling their interests for the common good of all their farmers; and colored farmers will do well to follow suit.

At best, colored farmers will not get much help from this farm relief board, for it seems that some way is always discovered to disqualify Negroes when it comes to reaping some benefit from certain federal measures intended as an aid to particular groups; and the fact that the Negro is unorganized and therefore unable to push his claims with anything like telling force, always works to the detriment of our racial contingent.

We hold our farmer's conferences and short courses in all sections of the South, but when it comes to perfecting and maintaining organized effort for the good of all the farmers, we are weighed in the balance and found wanting.

This situation ought not to exist, for the farmer is the backbone of our American economic system; but without organization he is at a disadvantage in enjoying and sharing

(Continued on Page 6)

FARM HEADS OF SOUTH MET MONDAY

Tallahassee Fla., (AP)—The fruit fly situation in Florida is to be placed before agricultural heads of the south at a meeting of those officials, was held at Memphis Monday, Nathan Mayo, Florida commissioner of agriculture, announced today.

Mr. Mayo left here this afternoon for the meeting. He will be joined at Jacksonville by L. M. Rhodes, state marketing commissioner, and A. M. Tilden, vice president of the Citrus Fruit Clearing House Association.

The Memphis meeting was called by Harry D. Wilson, Louisianna agricultural commissioner, who invited all commissioners and secretaries of agriculture of the south. The 1929 cotton crop, tariff bill and federal farm board and other matters of interest to the agricultural interests of the south will be considered in addition to the fruit fly problem, Mr. Mayo was advised.

Proposals that the various states modify their restrictions against Florida fruit because of prevalence of the fly will be made by Mr. Mayo, the Florida commissioner said.

Mr. Mayo also said that he and Governor Doyle Carlton dispatched letters to officials of all states of the nation last week urging them to also modify the fruit fly regulations.

FARM AID LAW STRESSED

STIMULANT TO ORGANIZATIONS BY FEDERAL LEGISLATION ACT

Sixty-three Illinois County Bureaus Spurred to Membership Drives

Federal legislation for agricultural relief passed by the special session of congress has had the effect of stimulating the organization of farmers in the various co-operatives already functioning, according to a statement of the Illinois Agricultural association today.

"Farmers were among the last of economic groups in America to organize," said the statement. "But the developments of recent weeks and the statements of agricultural leaders, like Secretary of Agriculture Arthur Hyde and Chairman Alexander Legge of the federal farm board, are bringing many farmers to think anew about the needs of thorough organization before the farm industry can be stabilized."

The September drive for members in Illinois is a part of the nationwide movement fostered by the American Farm Bureau Federation to stress the need for membership.

Sixty-three county farm bureaus in Illinois are conducting membership campaigns this month to accommodate the demand for organization made by the nonorganized farmers.

The above was taken from the Chicago Daily News and shows the activity on the part of the white farm federation to secure new members.

In practically every state in the Union there is a campaign on for membership to increase the strength of the white farmers. Meetings are being held in Chicago almost every week, but no colored delegates are being in attendance.

Our colored farmers are urged to beware, and get together, in order that the National Federation of Colored Farmers will be able to mass a strength that will be helpful to our race.

VENTILATION PREVENTS FIRE IN HAY BARNS

One of the causes of barn fires during the haying season is a lack of ventilation in the mow. Hay which is put into the barn damp or green, heats and forms combustible gases. If these gases are quickly removed by a ventilation system such as that supplied by a cupola on the barn, the danger of spontaneous combustion is lessened.

The United States department of agriculture offers three recommendations for the prevention of spontaneous combustion. First mowing only properly cured hay; second, the use of salt on green hay, and third free ventilation after storage. Farmers have found that it is a mistake to dig into hay which starts heating in the barn and to admit air to the heated portion. It is wiser to leave the surface unmolested.

BIG SHORTAGE IN HAY

Pastures throughout the United States are the poorest they have been in fifteen years, and dry weather has cut down the hay crop nearly 4,000,000 tons according to a recent survey.

The 1928 crop of hay was the shortest they have had in several years, and this crop was about thirteen million tons less than the 1927 crop.

Our farmers will do well to bear this in mind and anticipate their winter requirements.

FARM BOARD WILL AID COTTON FARMERS

Twenty Million Dollar Loan Available December 15th.

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary National Federation of Colored Farmers

The Federal Farm Board has decided to loan twenty million dollars to the cotton farmers of the South. This should be joyful news to thousands of colored farmers who produce cotton and to all who are interested in the welfare and progress of the one million colored farmers in the United States.

It is stated on good authority that around December 15th is the time when the Farm Board will likely consider favorably the application for the loan. There is a strig attached to the promise however, and that is,—the cotton farmers must be organized.

The individual loans will be made based on about ninty per cent of the cotton at the time the farmer sends in his application. In order to get consideration, the farmer must hedge on his cotton loan to the extent of the amount he is borrowing. If a farmer has fifty bales of cotton and the market is twenty cents per pound, he can get around eighteen cents per pound as a loan. He must store his cotton in a warehouse and surrender his receipts as security, then he must hedge by selling on the cotton exchange the same amount of cotton as that on whlch he is borrowing. If the market should decline to less than the amount he has borrowed, then the hedge will protect the farm revolving fund, from which he has borrowed, and neither borrower nor lender will sustain any loss. If, on the other hand, cotton should advance in price, the borrower will receive the benefit of the advance and will gain by the transaction.

Approximately twenty-five per cent of all cotton produced in this country every year is sold by Negro farmers. The proceeds from his cotton supplies all the luxuries the farmer enjoys, and most of his necessities. It may be said truthfully that the cotton farmer's happiness is tied to his cotton. A new day will dawn for him if he will organize, as his white neighbors are doing, and get in position to take advantage of government farm relief.

The colored farmers of Mississippi and Arkansas are organizing. Others are getting together in spots, but a big majority are waiting. The Farm Board has told the farmers plainly that if they desire help then they must get together,—they must organize. This statement is meant for colored farmers a swell as white farmers.

It is apparent that many colored farmers are afraid of a National Negro Farmers' organization. But it is their only alternative. No white farmers' organization has ever made an effort to secure Negro members. There are various social features attached to these organizations and their several units, and for this reason, many believe that colored farmers could not feel at home in them. Negro business men professional men, teachers and etc. are organized in national bodies and the leaders of these white farm organizations are of the opinion that Negro farmers would be better off if they would build up an organization of their own.

Colored farmers, in particular, need information and instruction along the lines of marketing grading and shipping, and information concerning loans and the purchasing of needed farm supplies. It is a fact that the Negro cotton farmer is grossly discriminated against—especially in the grading of his cotton. If more of them would refuse to accept the buyer's grading they would be better off. They can, and should have their cotton graded by the Board of Cotton Examiners in Washington, D. C. The cost of this service is only forty cents, and blanks for the purpose can be obtained by applying to the Board of Cotton Examiners, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill. These blanks are furnished free of charge.

Leaders of organization work among Negro farmers are encouraged by the great interest manifested and by recent progress and they believe that in the near future the farmers of their race will have a strong national organization.

TO CONTROL WILD GARLIC

Timely plowing late each fall and and again early in the spring followed by growing of thoroughly cultivated row crops are the essential steps in the socalled cultural methods of controlling wild garlic according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

SECURES LOAN FROM FARM BOARD

The Co-Operative Grange League Federation Exchange (white) of Ithaca, New York is to get a loan of 50,000 dollars from the Federal Farm Board.

The money is to be used for the purchase of construction of marketing facilities at a number of shipping points. These farmers are organized.

GIRL TRAMPLED TO DEATH BY BULL IN A CORN FIELD

Washington, — (Special) — Katherine Bridenbaugh, seven, daughter of John Bridenbaugh, living fifteen miles southeast of here, was trampled to death early today by a bull which she attempted to chase out of a corn field.

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DISTRIBUTION IS HELD MAJOR FARM PROBLEM

By Scrutator

It is more than a little difficult to get beyond vague generalities and define even the biggest of the influences bearing on the farm problem. Even those which are recognized are so shrouded in mystery that there is grave doubt that any body such as the federal farm board can attack the whole problem from the farmer's end with important results.

The suggestion has been made frequently that the entire distributive machinery of the country must be studied carefully, and in some ways reformed, before farm products can be marketed in a manner fair both to the farmer and the ultimate consumer of his products. Those holding this view advance the argument that retail and wholesale trade in foodstuffs and textiles has not improved its methods as farming and manufacturing have, and that it must do so before the solution is reached.

One of the important facts in the farm problem, in the opinion of W. G. Jamison, business specialist in the Chicago office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, is the speed with which farm products now arrive in trade channels as compared with speed in the past.

Cotton Speeded Up.

"It takes a cotton farmer less time by ten days to grow and send his product into trade than it did just a few years ago" he said yesterday. "The wool grower saves thirty-five days. Other products are between this minimum and maxium of time saving. Obviously the saving was not made by nature. It requires about as much time to grow cotton and wool to maturity as it ever did. The saving has been made in methods of picking cotton in shearing sheep, and in the better facilities of transport from the farm to the railroad.

"Quite recently in west Texas a new kind of mechanical cotton picking that increases the work one man can do more than three fold has been adopted. It was impossible until a gin had been invented that would throw out sticks and stones. In the west sheep shearers once went through eight or ten states and made a long job of their work. Now every sheepman has his power clipper and the shearing is much more quickly done. Where the wool once was placed on a wagon and carried fifteen miles a day to reach a railroad, it now moves in a truck at 150 miles a day.

"With a combine in Kansas three men and a boy can cut a field of wheat and deliver the marketable grain to a railroad station the same day. Going through the old cutting, shocking, and thrashing processes would require weeks. Idaho potato and apple growers once occupied ninety days in moving out their whole crops. That has been cut to about sixty days."

Have Not Kept Pace

The result has been this authority explains a congestion of products in the trade channels. The storage facilities have not kept pace either with the increase in production or with the speed with which crops are ready for the market. Railroads have to a good degree speeded up their service and the processer or manufacturer of most of the food stuffs and textiles has done likewise. But the retailer and the wholesaler, on the whole, are nearer to the methods of long ago than other parts of the economic system.

Foodstuffs as an industry rank first with a wholesale selling value of ten billions a year. Textiles rank second. Mr. Jamison's opinion is that the whole interrelated distributive system, even to the corner grocery, must be studied accurately to determine how a farmer may get fair markets in which he will have confidence. The farmer, in this view, has become so efficient that those who handle his products after they leave his hands are making a bottleneck for him.

—Chicago Tribune.

PATIENT FARMER FINDS BIG PROFIT IN GINSENG

Cape Girardeau, Mo.,— Growing ginseng takes the patience of Job, but Clement Brockmeyer may profit almost $10,000 from two acres of it this year.

The 22-year old farmer expects to harvest 800 pounds of ginseng roots on his small plot. At prevailing prices of $12 a pound he would get $9,600 for that crop. One year a cracker box of dried roots brought Brockmeyer enough to buy a cheap automobile.

FARM AND GARDEN

By Mr. Paul Potter

The fruit and vegetable season for people who live in large cities lasts twelve months each year. There is no closed season for fruits and vegetables and green peas can be bought in the metropolitan market every business day in the year.

Another characteristic of this market is the great variety of fruits and vegetables offered to the people throughout the year. Seventy-eight varieties of fruit and vegetables have enough sales to be represented in the market summary issued by the New York City office of the United States department of agriculture.

The foregoing facts are from a bulletin on the production and sale of New York market peas, just issued by the Cornell university station. This bulletin discusses the growing of market peas, which is characterized as profitable, especially where the vine are fed to stock. A recommendation made by the bulletin is that all peas should be marketed in baskets, because the buyer can see them more easily and they sell for enough more to justify the actual expense of the better package. Bags are still used in some sections, but this practice is declining.

Chicago Tribune.

PRIZE BULL BRINGS HIGH PRICE

Mr. F. B. Avery a dairyman of Monck's Corner, South Carolina, purchased for the Gipsy Dairy owned by Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt of New York, a 6 year old bull of the Guernsey strain at a price of ten thousand dollars. This is said to be the largest price ever paid for a bull in this section of the south.

EXPORTS OF APPLES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7TH

The International Apple Association gives out the total export of apples from this country to the foreign countries as 60,352 barrels and 53,443 boxes for the week ending September 7th.

Total shipments to foreign countries for this season is 136,060 bbls. and 301,891 boxes.

STOLEN GOOSE HEARS VOICE OF MISTRESS

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Mrs. Jeanette Wensell of Cadett is convinced that a pet goose can be useful as well as entertaining. She has such a pet and has trained it to come to her when she calls it by name. Recently a number of chickens, ducks and geese were stolen from the Wensell flocks.

Mrs. Wensell suspected a neighbor, Charles Anderson. Accompanied by the sheriff, she went to the Anderson farm. She called out a name. A goose waddled to Mrs. Wensell's automobile, climbed in and sat down beside her. Anderson's trial will come up in Circuit court soon.

BRAZIL SEEKS WORLD MARKET FOR ORANGE

Machinery from California and Florida, which attractively packs oranges for shipment with a minimum of human handling, is being introduced here as part of Brazil's effort to win a world market for her oranges, especially in Europe.

The shorter haul from Rio, as compared with the distance from the orange country of the United States, is a natural help to Brazilian growers and they have the further advantage of being able to ship at all seasons.

May to November, however, are the best months for European sales. From January to August this year 200,000 cases were sent to Covent Garden market in London. From that place distribution is made to northern Europe.

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Nashville, Tennessee — Henry A. Boyd, Secretary

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continuetd from Page 1)

now estimated at 2,032,000 tons as against 2,671,000 tons last year. California expressed 1,000,000 of raisin varieties, 420,000 tons of wine varieties and 350,000 tons of table grapes. The combined production in California is one-fourth lighter than a year ago. Outside of that state the grape crop is now placed at 262,000 tons, or 14 per cent less than last season.

Citrus Fruits in Florida and California still show relatively low condition and are far below last year's corresponding position. Texas and Arizonia report citrus crop conditions nearly 90 per cent of normal. Shipments of new crop of grapefruit are beginning heavier than last season.

Prospects for late onions improved and production in sixteen states may now amount to 18,631,000 bushels as against 12,775,000 bushels last season. A bumper crop of 2,457 bushels is expected in Colorado. Increases in the crop forecast were made for nearly all the leading states except Mass., Ohio and California. With respect to size of crop, Colorado now ranks second only to New York.

The strawberry outlook for 1930 is better than in any year since 1926. Intended reductions of acreage in important second early and intermediate states may bring down the areas for harvesting in 1930 to 183,000 197,000 acres picked in 1929 and 205-00 in 1928. This reduction of about 7 per cent from last season is expected to take place in Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, the states where the marketing problem has been most difficult in recent years.

LOOKING AHEAD IN POTATOES

Reports from Florida growers indicate that they are planning to increase their acreage of early potatoes about 26 per cent over last year, and growers in the lower valley of Texas plan increasing their acreage 8 per cent. This would give Florida 28,000 acres and the spring crop in the lower valley 9,600 acres. Production may be 4,100,090 bushels. Prices for early potatoes next spring will depend chiefly on the production in these states and on the supply of old stock still available. Based on the September forecast of production stocks of merchantable potatoes on hand next January first probably will be around 75,000,000 bushels, or 80,000,000 bushels, compared with 131, 000,000 bushels last January and 100,000,000 bushels two years ago. The supply of certified seed in producing sections of the United States and Canada promises to be considerably smaller than that of 1929.

MISSISSIPPI'S CORN CROP A THIRD LARGER

State to Produce 30,740,000 Bushels, Indications.

Gulfport, Miss — Sept.— The yield in the corn crop in Mississippi this season will be about 34 per cent larger than that of last year, according to the figures in the September crop report issued here today from the office of the federal statistician, D. A. McCandliss.

This comparatively large increase in production will be about 8 per cent lower than the five-year average for the period of 1923-1927, according to the September crop report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The condition of the corn crop on Sept. 1, reported as 78 per cent of normal, indicates an average yield of 18.3 bushels, which on the 1, 677,000 acres estimated as planted to corn in Mississippi this year, indicates a production of 30,740,000 bushels, campared with 22,945,000 bushels produced in 1928. and the five-year average of 33,435,000 bushels.

The Sept. 1 condition of sweet potatoes, reported as 81 per cent of normal, indicates an average yield per acre of 108 bushels, and a production of 6,033,000 bushels, which is practically the same as produced last year, but about 5 per cent below the five-year average production.

Syrup Production Bigger.

Tame hay production in Mississippi this season is forecast at 566,000 tons, the same as the 1928 production, but 18 per cent larger than the five-year 1923-1927 average production for the state.

September 1 conditions indicate a 2 1-2 per cent increase over last year for sorghum syrup production, and a 7 1-2 per cent larger production of sugar cane syrup. Sorghum syrup production is forecast at 2,462,000 gallons, and sugar cane syrup at 3,866,000 gallons.

Fruit crops this year are much larger than last year, and slightly below the five-year average productions. Peach production is estimated at 444,000 bushels compared with 635,000 bushel last year; the apple crop is forecast at 202,000 bushels, compared with 194,000 bushels last year.

Pecan production will be considerably smaller than in 1928, as the per cent of a full crop in prospect this season is reported as only 45 per cent, compared with 72 per cent on September 1 last year.

NEW PEACH PEST REMEDY TONGUE-TWISTER

(Atlanta Constitution)
By Paul Stevenson

Here's where the old typewriter "busts" under the strain. Several months ago John N. Holder, then chairman of the highway board, drove the newspapermen crazy by reporting a washout at Eetcheeconee creek near Macon. Some of them were able to stand up under the strain of "Eetcheeconee."

Next came along Manning S. Yeomans, state entomologist, with the Mediterranean fruit fly. Well "Mediterranean" sounds easy until you try to write it two or three dozen times.

Then came Bonnell H. Stone and his trip to Okefenokee. Many writers have been trying to spell "Okefenokee" the same way twice in succession for years and have failed miserably.

But now comes the straw that not only broke teh old camel's back, but shoved him down six feet in the sand.

The new word is "Paradichlorobenzene."

Now if a newspaperman has to write "Paradichlorobenzene" many times they might as well reserve a place in the booby hatch for him right at the start.

The long word is a remedy Mr. Yoemans announced Saturday to destroy the peach tree borer. The "paradichlorobenzene" crystals should be applied to fruit trees in north Georgia from September 25 to October 8, and in south Georgia from October 10 to October 20, acording to Mr. Yoemans.

But before they will attempt to spell "paradichlorobenzene" it is highly probable that Georgia peach growers will turn to raising apples

SELLS FIRST BALE OF COTTON

Wright Prince prominent colored farmer of Sanford, North Carolina, Lee county, sold the first bale of cotton for this section. The entire bale was grown on his land and this is the fifth consecutive year Mr. Wright has brought the first bale to market.

Lee county is one of the best argicultural countries in the state and the total value of all crops run over a million and a quarter dollars.

There are 1129 whate farmers in the county and 464 colored farmers. 186 of these colored farmers are owners of their farms.

The average crop of tobacco every year is over half million pounds, and about 8 thousand bales cotton besides considerable sweet potatoes peaches and apples.

FLORIDA FINDS MUCH IODINE IN VEGETABLES

Tampa, Fla., September—High percentage of iodine—only known protection against goitre—was found today in Florida vegetables by a chemical test made at the direction of the Braden Chamber of Commerce, and arouse state-wide interest in the value of the discovery.

Two vegetables, eggplant and potatoes, showed an iodine content rating higher than that officially proclaimed by South Carolina, which had paved the way to find out and capitalize on its record.

Florida eggplant showed 4.87, as campared with a unit value of 1.87 in the Carolina product. Irish potatoes showed 2 93, as compared with 211 for Carolina.

WILL FARMING PAY?

Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State college and executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, says that Negroes should more and more turn their attention to the farms as a source of independent living. He has just returned from his 500-acre farm in central Georgia.

He says:

"I took over the Zack Hubert farms of about 500 acres, the farms formerly belonging to my father, on January 1, 1928. At the time I became owner of the farms, there was a general depressed spirit on the part of the people living on the place, due to fear of the boll weeil and the economic depression that followed the World War. Houses were run down and some people had already left for northern centers.

"After my father's death not enough was being produced on the farm to feed and care for the people and stock. It had been many a day since much cash money had been seen in Hancock county.

"When I assumed charge, all houses were immediately repaired, new farm stock purchased and the men were told that they must follow a diversified farming program if they wanted to remain. This program says that every farm must have a garden, some cows and chickens. There must be a little cotton and plenty of corn, velvet, beans, peas, oats, wheat, sorghum, Fertilizers must be used in sufficiently large quantities to make the crop pay for labor invested. The soil must be perservered so that it will become more fertile each year,

RESULTS

"At the end of the first year, men were producing from three-fourths to a bale per acre of cotton, and corn and velvet beans in abundance. They were selling sour cream every week having a little cash coming in regularly and there were smiles on their faces.

"This year no better crops will be found anywhere in Georgia than in the section of Hancock county where the Zack Hubert farms are located. Many of the farmers have already paid up their accounts and are hardly half through gathering crops. On my individual demonstration plot, I will get close to a bale per acre with only about a half of stand. Corn, while not the best, will be sufficient to take care of the needs of the farm.

"What has been done in Hancock county can be done anywhere if our people will get busy and plan a future for themselves in the country. The Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life will gladly furnish information about where to purchase farms and a diversified program."

President Hubert is from one of Georgia's first families and has steadily advanced, not through pull or influence, but brain and ability until he is today one of the foremost educators.

Hancock county is interesting.

It is quite a farming section and we find the following:

Number of white farmers in the county 552.

Number of colored farmers in the county 1,226.

Approximate crops annually

Peanuts, nineteen thousand bushels.

Cotton, six thousand bales.

Sweet potatoes, fifty thousand bushels.

Peaches, fifty thousand bushels.

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennnessee, and Chicago, Illinois.

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"OUR SLOGAN"
STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

TEST OF FARM RELIEF

The crisis of farm relief will come when farmers, under the stimulus of increased prices, will be subjected to the temptation to increase acreage The farm problem itself arise as a result of overproduction. Were it possible to destroy the surplus and reorganize the agricultural industry on a basis of decreased acreage the farm problem might be solved, but the farm relief scheme as adopted is not based upon a plan to reduce acreage. It contemplates improvement of the economic position of all farmers through the creation of cooperative marketlng systems. In such a program there must, of necessity, be the grave danger of further increase production.

Can the Farm Board bring about an improved position for farmers and at the same time prevent the extension of acreage? It must i ffarm relief is to succeed. Two extensive efforts by governments to fix the price of agricultural commodities point to the peril that lurks behind the tendency to extend acreage. The first is the Brazilian coffee valorization scheme and the second is the Stevenson act by which Great Britain tried to fix the price of rubber.

The Brazilian valorization scheme in its essential respects is similar to the American farm relief plan. Inaugurated in 1921 following a postwar slump in the consumption of coffee and consequent depression of the market it has run the predicted course from artificial price inflation to increased planting and, finally, back to a glutted market and threatened disaster. The plan provided for the creation of a government coffee institute which built government warehouses, issued negotiable warehouse receipts and controlled the the movement of coffee to the seaports. These measures were intended to faciliate orderly marketing" by carrying over bumper crop surpluses to be sold at fair prices in succeeding lean years.

But the program failed to take into account the enterprise of the planters. Assured of stable prices guaranteed by the government they began to increase their acreage. Finally, as teh news filtered abroad that better times were at hand for coffee growers, planters of Venezuela, Colombla and Central Amerlca seized the opportunity and began to lncrease teh output of the plantations. Year after year the world coffee surplus has increased, until now the collapse of Brazillian valorization is in sight. euacrmentesso

The Brazilian experiment in the control of coffee prices was duplicated in the British experiment in the control of rubber prices. When British Malayan planters, in 1921, under the protection of the Steven son act, curtailed production in an attempt to raise the price Dutch and German planters promptly increased their acerage. The United States cut down its rubber purchases and ultimately the scheme collapsed, wiith disastrous effect on the British Malayan rubber industry.

Similar perils face farm relief. The individual American farmer must be brought to realize that success depends to a very large extent upon his limitation of production. But even if he comes to this realization success will not be assured.

Canadian farmers and those of other grain-producing regions will be under no compulsion to limit their acreage and it would be unnatural if under the stimulus of higher prices they should not set out to increase their production. In that event foreign grain might ultimately come into the market in such volume as to be the dominating factor, making it possible for the nations to avoid the purchase of American grain. Should such a development transpire there is a decided possibility that the farm relief program would end in disaster to American agriculture.

Increase prices and increased production can not exist together.

—Washington D. C. Post.

SIXTY-FIVE POUND MELON

Mr. Thomas Felder, prominent white farmer at Wapato Washington produced a sixty-five pound melon on his farm. The melon measured three feet and four inches long. This melon served twenty-two persons.

Washington is not very much on melons as there are only about 800 acres in melons annually.

Over 17 million bushels of apples are grown in Washington every year.

The colored farm population of the state is less than eight thousand, and Indians are included in this number.

RAYON'S AID TO COTTON.

The cotton growers of the southern states may view with hopefulness the remarkable increase in popularity of rayon silk and the accompanying decrease which is reported in the consumption of real silk.

In a recent article, John F. Sinclair, noted economic expert, says:

"Consumption of rayon in the United States crossed a hundred million pounds in 1927. In that year we might say that rayon outgrew its elder sister silk. Silk used fell short of seventy-five million pounds.

"In 1928, and so far in 1929, rayon consumption has continued to expand faster than silk. Aboard the comparisons favor even more, as purchasing power does not permit such liberal buying of silk as in the United States."

Mr. Sinclair attributes this increase to the improvement which is constantly being made in the quality of rayon yarns and in the sharp cuts in prices which have been made during the past two years.

Undoubtedly the fast decreasing prejudice to the use of rayon as against real silk, which was a somewhat natural attitude during the early stages of rayon development, has added largely to its steadily enlarging number of users.

While garments made of rayon are in a large measure taking the place of those formerly made of cot ton the decrease in the consumption of silk shows conclusively that rayon-made goods are supplanting many of those made of silk.

As cotton enters largely into the manufacture of rayon the remarkable growth in popularity of the product of thls new industry means an added demand for cotton undoubtedly more than enough to offset the loss effected by the substitution of rayon for cotton goods.

—Washington Post.

WHAT FRUIT CONTAINS

When you eat frults you are getting the mlnerals needed for body growth and repair. The ash of fruit is rich in iron, calclum, potash and magnesla.

The acid in fruit are malic, citric and tartaric, which are so comblned with potash or soda as to form acid salts. Malic acid predominates in apples, citric in lemons, oranges and grapefruit and tartaric in grapes.

Some fruits contain sufficient starch or sugar to make them valuable as sources of energy. In this class are bananas, prunes, dates, grapes and figs, and it is for this reason that these are regarded as the most nutritious fruits.

Strawberries, cherries, grapes, currants and apples contain considerable vegetable acid.

RAIN IS TOO LATE TO REVIVE CROPS IN MIDDLE WEST

Shortage of Feed to Boost Meat Prices

By Paul Potter

Recent efforts of the weather man to aleviate the trouble he has caused frain farmers of the middle west by bringing cool rains after most of the crops are damaged beyond recovery from prolonged drouth will not prevent the impending feed shortage for live stock feeders. This was indicated in a survey of the situation in the Mississippi river valley the last two days.

States of largest production seem to have felt the sun's rays hardest. Crop observers in nearly every state west of the Mississippi report that the ground has been too hard to plow, seeding of all crops being delayed by weeks. Pastures are the lowest in 14 years or more. Many farmers are beginning to feed the new corn for this season. It will be necessary to conserve all visible foodstuffs to round out the live stock feeding under way.

Hard Hit West of Missouri

Sections of farming country west of the Missouri river have suffered even more so. Reports of crop observers from nearly every county in eastern South Dakota and Nebraska, Kansas, southwestern Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, and on southwestward indicate serious firing of the corn crop.

United States department of agriculture reports this week showed the Kansas corn crop 47 per cent of normal and the Missouri crop 55 per cent of normal. Other states already named have lesser decreases but all of them discourging. Iowa and Illinois the two leading corn states also are the heavest feeding states for hogs and cattle. Although farmers in these states are beginning to sell meat animals without regard to their being finished for market the grain farmers farther southwest will have little feed to ship into the feeding states as is the case in normal crop years.

Higher Prices to Follow

Farmers in grain sections less severely damaged are expecting good prices reports indicate. Government reports from most corn producting states give varying dates from Sept. 20 to Oct. 15 as the time necessary for the corn crop to be out of danger from frosts. Behind the action of the weather man in August farmers say, were his heavy rains in the spring, which delayed the planting or he crop two to three weeks in many states.

The aftermath of this national feed shortage on farms will be reflected in retail prices especially meats, live stock shippers in Chicago stated. While present prices are declining, the actural shortage of meat animals hogs, cattle, and sheep will be noticed months later by consumers.

—Chicago Tribune.

FAILURE OF HOUSEWIFE TO TAKE RIGHT CARE OF FOOD CAUSES MANY ILLS

Micro-Organisms in Food

Scientists are are agreed that the reason for food decay lies In the action of micro-organisms—living plant cells so small that they can be seen only with a microscope. These organisms, bacteria molds and yeast, are everywhere, of course—in the air in our bodies, in the food we eat. Under favorable conditions of warmth and moisture, they multiply very rapidly by division—one splitting in to two, two into four. With absolutely ideal conditions of propagation, it has been figured that one bacterinm could in 15 hours produce a thousand million descendants. If they are permitted to multiply rapidly in milk, in meat, in butter, or any other food, they absorb, or eat up, certain elements in the food, causing chemical decomposition. Milk becomes sour, meat putrid, egg rot.

When it goes that far, of course the housewife knows it, throws away the spoiled food and the only damage is the waste. But a greater danger, because it is not perceptible to sight or smell, is the partial decomposition before the food reaches the thoroughly damaged stage and the poisonous substance left in it as a result of its passage through tho bacterial digestive system. The former greatly lessens the nutrive value of the substance eaten, and the latter causes a lesser or greater direct injury, depending on the amount of poison taken into the system with the food.

OF INTEREST TO OUR MEMBERS

Units in several states are now being formed, especially in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

Wisconsin farmers met in Milwaukee the latter part of September and organized a large unit for the state. They were very enthusiastic, and plans discussed for the purchase of a large tract of land to be subdivided into small tracts for truck farming.

Two members in western Tennessee have made application for 34 year farm loans.

Two units in Mississippi have asked for carlot prices on bran, middlings, shorts and poultry feed for October shipment.

Inquiries are coming in from several state relative to the marketing of peanuts, eggs, poultry and etc., but the farmers have not made application for membership into the Federation, and while we are bending every effort for aid to all of the farmers, yet we cannot do very much toward assisting our farmers in the marketing of their products unless they become members of the Federation. The cost is less than 1 1-2 cents per day.

We have just made arrangements with one of the largest feed mills in the south-west for the handling of their feeds, and the mill will ship mixed cars of brand, middlings, shorts, poultry feed, horse and mule feeds and hog feeds at wholesale prices.

These shipments will be made from the mill direct to the units that buy.

Twenty to twenty-five tons make up a carload. Samples and prices sent on request from the Chairman or secretary, of your unit.

Farmers in Bedford county Virginia have had a very enthusiastic meeting, elected officers and promises to develop into one of the largest units that we have. Rev. R. Price has been very active and is a doer and not a dodger.

Rev. B. W. Bryan of Mound Bayou is covering Bolivar county like the dew. He is a good farmer and business man. Rev. Bryant says Bolivar county will carry off the prize for the largest unit by Christmas.

C. C. Jordan of Mileston, Miss., sound and conservative and one of our first supporters has really produced in Holmes county. He is active and has the complete confidence of those that know him.

Several communications from Arkansas reflect interest and will no doubt result in the organization of some two or three units during October.

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MRS. ALTHEA BURRIS, 802 E. Vine Ave., Knoxville, Tenn., of whom a picture is printed above, writes:

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"I was looking around for something to help me. I read in the newspaper about Cardui, and decided to try it. After my first bottle, I felt better. I continued taking Cardui until I had finished six bottles. By that time, I was stronger and better than I had been in a long time."

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Vincennes Hotel, Chicago.

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I herewith subscribe and forward $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date.

Name .....

Address .....

City or P. O. .....

County .....

State .....

Date .....

If there is any further information desired, write.

Yours Truly,

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
James P. Davis, President.
Major R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Leon R. Harris, Secretary.
S. B. Wilson, Treas.
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WANTS NEGRO ON FARM BOARD

Box 118 Doddsvile, Miss., 9-20-1929.
—Editor of Modern Farmer, 447 4th Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.—
Dear Sir:—I have reeeived your paper and several letters from you and beg leave to offer you the following information, as I have followed the Farm Relief Bill through all of its stages and studied it very elosely.

I have contended and do eontend that as nearly 15 per cent of the U. S. Farmers are Negroes we should have a member on that Farm Board or in lieu of a member on the Farm Board, then a Bureau for Colored be established with a colored man as ehief, for no person of another race can speak for our race like a member of our race.

The Farm Board eontends that as the law is National this is not necessary; to whieh I replied so are the 14th and 15th amendments to the eonstitution of the U. S.

Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas thinks the colored should have a Bureau and suggested that I write Mr. Carl Williams, whieh I did. He replied Sept. 10th and stated in substanee that the Negro farmer of the South eould sell through the white eo-operative associations and that the white eo-operative associations were opposed to Negro co-operative associations in the South doing business for themselves." I sent Mr. Williams' letter to Senter Capper and told him that the southern white man had decreed by law and eustom that the races have separate sehools, churehes, eoaches, eating plaees and etc., and that we colored people want separate eo-operative associations.

I am enclosing my program which I sent to every Republican Congressman and Senator in the U. S., many of our leading colored people and newspapers and I have assurance that the matter will be gone into when the House of Representatives meet.

I believe in co-operation and anything I ean do please eommand me

Yours for the eause,

W. F. Reden.

A NEGRO FOR THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD

Principal and Founder of the Delta Industrial Institute (an Agriculture High School) Doddsville, Miss., A Graduate of The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa Class 1908.

The ideal man for the position. Alvin Wallace, Colored County Farm Agent, Humphrey County, Belzoni, Miss.

W. S. Moore, Colored Planter, R. F. D. 2, Box 231, Greenwood, Miss.

DELTA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

For the Training of Colored Boys and Girls.

We Train the Head, Hand and Heart .

Box 118, Doddsville, Miss. 8-14-1929.

Dear sir:—

At the request of many Colored Farmers, I am seeking a position on the Federal Farm Board, or on a Bureau for Colored Farmers; if one is established.

I refer you to my program and ask your support and reeommendation to Hon Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

W. F. Reden, L. L. B., Principal.

MY PROGRAM

Why a Negro on The Federal Farm Board

1. 599,000 or 14.3 per cent of all the farmers in the U. S. are Negroes.
2. The value of the Negroes' farm land and buildings is over $525,000,000.00.
3. Because more Negroes' are engaged in farming than any other occupation.
4. Over 80 per cent of the Negroes in the U. S., are Republieans.
5. An appointment of a Negro on The Farm Board will do the Negro Race more good than "appointing a Reeorder, Registrar, an assistant to somebody or a Minister."

REASON FOR THIS APPEAL NEGRO FARMER OVERLOOKED

In a bulletin issured by the Hon. Seeretary of Agriculture, showing how the members of the present Farm Board were selected; not a Negro President of a Federal Land Grant College, Negro Editor, Negro Politician or Negro organization is mentioned as having been consulted.

In behalf of 959,000 Negro Farmers or 14.3 per cent of all the farmers in the U. S., I make this appeal, for the Negro Farmer to be represented directly on the Federal Farm Board.

MY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE POSITION

1. By Hon. G. N. Haugen, M. C., Iowa.
2. By Hon. W. R. Johnson, M. C. Ill.
3. Hon. P. J. Townsend, Mayor of Doddsville, Miss.
4. Hon. W. H. Phipps, President Board Supervisors, Sunflower County, Miss.
5. Pres. Walter A. Jessup, Pres. State University of Iowa.
6. Hon. Perry W. Howard, National Republican Committeeman for Mississippi.
7. Many Colored County Farm Agents.
9. Prof. W. P. Saunders, Ex-Sup't. Education Sunflower County, Miss.
10. Prof. H. T. Sims, Editor "Negro Star," Wichita, Kans.
11. Prof. Geo. Carver, M. S., Agriculture Chemist, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
12. Hon. John M. Freeze, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
13. Hon. L. P. Barth, Editor of Howard County Times, Cresco, Id.
14. Dr. J. E. Coleman, Planter, Member of Mississippi River Levee Board, Trustee of Delta Industrial Institute, Doddsville, Miss.
15 Rev. A. A. Cosey, Editor of Advance-Dispatch, Vicksburg, Miss.

QUALIFICATIONS

1. Born of Ex-Slaves on a farm, near Rock Island, Ill., in 1885.
2. Left an orphan at 10 years of age.
3. Graduate of Cresco High School, Cresco, Iowa, 1905.
4. Graduate of the Law Department, of The State University of Iowa, 1908.
5. Have taught school and farmed in Mississippi 19 years, and know the conditions of the Negro Farmers.
6. Founder of The Delta Industrial Institute (an Agriculture High School) in the Yazoo Delta, in N. W. Mississippi, which is the greatest cotton district in the United States.
7. Have had an abundanee of experienee in organizating my people (Colored).

The Sweet Potato

We give below the government crop estimate on sweet potatoes by states. This statement also gives the estimated crop for last year. It will be seen that the erop for this year will be less than last year's yield. Georgia is leading in the yield by over two million bushels.

The demand for sweet potatoes is growing all over the country and especially in the middle western states. In the city of Chicago the yellow yams are in heavy demand and bringing good prices. The early part of the season sweet potatoes brought fancy prices. Tennessee Nancy Halls are good sellers and the ruling prices around last of September were $1.35 to $1.50 per bu. hamper to the wholesale trade. Retail prices are 3 and 4 pounds for a quarter.

Southern growers will do well to market their potatoes in the larger cities. They must be well graded and clean in order to get good buyers interested.

MONTHLY CROP ESTIMATES (WITH COMPARISONS) PRINCIPAL STATES ONLY—SWEET POTATOES (Bushels)

	Sept. 1, 1929	*August* 1, 1929	*Final* 1928
New Jersey	1,757,000	1,837,000	2,175,000
Delaware	2,024,000	1,011,000	980,000
Maryland	1,302,000	1,461,000	1,500,000
Virginia	5,205,000	5,603,000	6,336,000
North Carolina	7,792,000	7,706,000	7,840,000
South Carolina	4,634,000	4,570,000	4,214,000
Georgia	9,839,000	9,877,000	10,234,000
Florida	2,923,000	2,840,000	2,464,000
Kentucky	1,368,000	1,464,000	1,246,000
Tennessee	3,724,000	4,143,000	3,895,000
Alabama	6,390,000	7,219,000	6,510,000
Mississippi	6,033,000	6,444,000	6,050,000
Arkansas	2,170,000	3,055,000	2,520,000
Louisiana	7,743,000	7,452,000	6,660,000
Oklahoma	1,330,000	1,743,000	1,780,000
Texas	7,245,000	8,731,000	8,284,000
Illinois	975,000	1,014,000	980,000
Missouri	1,117,000	1,242,000	1,155,000
Miscellaneous states not listed			
TOTAL ALL STATES	75,198,000	80,117,000	77,127,000

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal paper published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and there are so many advantages that can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

Fill out the blank—secure a money order for $1.00 and mail at once:

The Modern Farmer,

447 Fourth Avenue, North,

Nashville, Tenn.

Find enclosed order for $1.00. Send me the Modern Farmer for one year.

Name .....

.....

Post Office Address .....

State .....

Rural Route No. ..... or Box .....

ANOTHER LOAN FROM THE FARM BOARD

The Egyptian Seed Growers Association of Southern Illinois has been promised a loan by the Federal Farm Board. This Association is white farmers. They are organized.

Whitens Brown Skin
in only 1 minute or money back!
Test Amazing New Fluid Without Risk

If you want to quickly whiten and completely change the color of your skin in just one minute, you should make this simple test.

First, look carefully in your mirror and see just how dark your skin now appears. Then, give your face a one minute massage with Spanola—made from the newly rediscovered old Spanish Formula for instantly whitening skin.

In less than one minute you will see truly amazing results. A light, white-toned beautiful skin will appear that will be envied by all your friends and acquaintances—but it is not a matter of what your friends will say or think—your mirror will tell you the story. Instantly prove to yourself, without question or doubt, the effectiveness of Spanola. It is the greatest beauty discovery of all times.

It will give you the alluring natural skin beauty you have always wished for in a harmless, beneficial and instantaneous way. No matter how dark or unattractive your skin may be, you should test SPANOLA and see what a difference it makes.

Make Test at Our Risk

Would you like to test Spanola without risk? Would you like to see how much whiter and more beautiful it can make your skin? See what a remarkable improvement it makes in less than one minute, then if not simply delighted, your money will be refunded for the asking.

Send no money. Simply mail coupon or write. When package arrives, pay postman only $1.67 for the regular large size bottle. Test Spanola just once. Then if not delighted, return it and your money will be refunded, without comment. Mail coupon today. Dept. B.

SPANOLA CO., P.O. Box 1209, Chicago

SPANOLA CO., P.O. Box 1209, Chicago, Ill.

Name .....

Address .....

Postoffice..... State .....

A Dangerous Condition

"There was a time when my health was not so good," says Mr. Miles Hopkins, of Catlettsburg, Ky. "I suffered a great deal from gas pains. My system was saturated with poison which was not properly eliminated. From time to time I had severe headaches, and I felt sluggish and dull.

"I knew of Black-Draught as a medicine for

CONSTIPATION

so I thought I would try it. For a while I took a small dose every night until my system was rid of the accumulated poison.

"I gained in weight and my general health was good. That experience made me realize the merits of Black-Draught. I kept it in my home and when I begin to feel lifeless and dull, I take a dose, after which I feel O. K. again.

"I try to keep my system cleansed, and I find Black-Draught a great aid."

25 cents. All druggists.

EC-10

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT Purely Vegetable

STOMACH SUFFERING *STOPPED!*

No more diet! No more pain! No more agony of stomach suffering! Famous Treatment for DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, ACIDOSIS, STOMACH ULCERS and OTHER SEVERE STOMACH DISTURBANCES gives remarkable results to thousands of men and women! Costs NOTHING unless YOU are thoroughly satisfied. SEND NO MONEY! FREE: Valuable Booklet, Amazing Testimonial Letters and $1,000.00 Reward Offer! Write today!

FREE

UDGA MEDICINE CO., 638 DAKOTA BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINN.

HOUSTON INFORMER'S ADVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

many of the good things devised and provided for the agricultural group of this country.

Negro farmers should not organize merely to get "farm relief" but they should organize because of the many advantage and benefits accuring from organized effort and mass action."

—Houston Informer.

All this jewelry is yours for selling only 6 Boxes Mentho-Nova Salve at 25c. Wonderful for catarrh, cuts, burns, etc. Order today When sold return $1.50 and all 5 pieces are yours.
U. S. SUPPLY CO., Box E-748 Greenville, Pa.

30 DAY TRIAL

FINE STROP FREE
We will send a Reinforced Edge STERLING razor on 30 day trial. If satisfactory, costs $2.50. If not, costs nothing. Fine Horsehide Strop FREE. STERLING CO. NR-19, BALTIMORE, MD.

That Baby You've Longed For

Mrs. Burton Advises Women on Motherhood and Companionship

"For several years I was denied the blessing of motherhood," writes Mrs. Margaret Burton, of Kansas City. "I was terribly nervous and subject to periods of terrible suffering and melancholia. Now I am the proud mother of a beautiful little daughter and a true companion and inspiration to my husband. I believe hundreds of other women would like to know the secret of my happiness, and I will gladly reveal it to any married woman who will write me." Mrs. Burton offers her advice entirely without charge She has nothing to sell. Letters should be addressed to Mrs. Margaret Burton, 263 Massachusetts, Kansas City, Mo. Correspondence will be strictly confidential.

5 LBS. ABOUT 35 YDS. PERCALES ETC. BARGAIN SALE FOR THIS MONTH ONLY! 98

Finest latest Percales, Prints, etc. Brand new, large pieces. This bundle is simply wonderful; biggest bargain ever presented. Fine for quilts, etc. Send No Money pay postman $1.98 plus postage. Special $1 Gift Package Free with 2 bundles (70 yds.) $3.69 plus postage. Satisfaction or money refunded.
NORTHERN FABRIC CO., 1434 N. Wells, Dept. 855 Chicago, Ill.

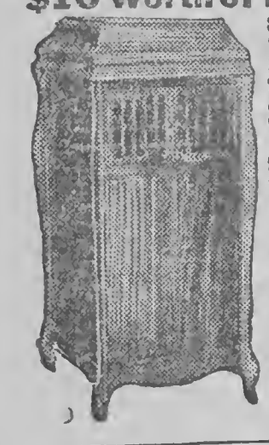
Stop Whiskey

AN ODORLESS AND TASTELESS TREATMENT

Any lady can give it secretly at home in tea, coffee or food, and it costs nothing to try! If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of whiskey, beer or wine, send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines Co., 3351 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you absolutely free, in plain wrapper a trial package of this wonderful treatment. Write today and be thankful all your life.

GOITRE BOOK FREE!

I have an honest proven treatment for goitre used throughout the world. A booklet in 2 colors, illustrated and copyrighted at Washington, tells cause of goitre and new ideas for home treatment. Book Free, write
Dr. Rock, Box 737, Drawer 43 Milwaukee, Wis.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
$10 Worth of Records FREE

Simply wonderful! The limit of value giving! Just think! A GENUINE DAVIS PHONOGRAPH on 30 Days' Free Trial, and on terms as low as
$2 A MONTH
in case you decide to buy. Magnificent instruments in quartered oak or mahogany piano finished cases, equipped with the finest worm gear motors, rich toned machines—at less than half the standard prices—and $10 worth of records FREE.
Send No Money
Just a postal with your name and address. Only a limited number of machines shipped on this extra-liberal offer. Better act quickly. This is a life-time opportunity.
DAVIS PHONOGRAPH CO., Dept. 18x99 KOKOMO, IND.

FIND HIDDEN GOLD
AMAZING NEW DISCOVERY. The genuine Spanish "GOLD DIGGER" Compass accurately locates hidden or buried Gold and Silver ONLY; coins, jewelry, mines, etc., at unknown depths. Simple to operate. SEND NO MONEY. Pay Postman special introductory price delivered. $2.72 for Standard Type or $5.27 for Double Strength Type for Professional Treasure Hunters and Prospectors. No additional postage, charges or duties. Thousands of satisfied users. Beware of imitations. Order immediately. IT MAY MEAN YOUR FORTUNE.
Interesting Proposition to Agents
C. C. BLAND. "APARTADO 1426," MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

ALL GIVEN

Ladies' WRIST WATCH, 6-jewel, 25-year case Man's Size Watch, octagon case Hawaiian model Banjo Uke. (Free lesson book.) Sell 12 boxes Mentho-Nova Salve, 25c a box. Select gift according to catalog sent with salve.
Send no money. We trust you.
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EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER
Made in Oklahoma City
Sold Everywhere
Price one jar 50c; Catalog Free
S. D. LYON, 316 N. Central
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30 DAY TRIAL ONLY $1.99

High Grade Sterling Barber Outfit. Cuts, Trims, Bobs. Smooth Action, Close Cutting, Steel Clippers. Fine Barber Comb and Shears. Send No Money. Pay Postman $1.99 and postage. Use 30 Days. If not satisfied, return in good condition and purchase price will be refunded. STERLING CO. NB127 BALTIMORE, MD.

WORMS IN SHEEP

The most common internal parasite of sheep is the stomach worm and causes heavy losses to the farmers. Pastures which have been much used for sheep grazing are almost sure to be heavily infested with eggs of the stomach worm is known as "dry up" paper skin disease black scours" etc.

Thin weak undersized lambs scouring or showing soft swelling under the jaw may rightly be suspected of harboring stomach worms.

Doctor Stonder of the Extension Department of University at Ames Iowa says "Several preparations have been used to drench sheep for stomach worm but a one per cent solution of copper sulphate in water is as dependable as anything." Dissolve 4 ounces of crystals of copper sulphate in 3 gallons of water in a glass or earthenware vessel. Give a sheep 80 pounds or over in weight 4 ounces of this solution and lambs about 60 pounds, 3 ounces and 40 pound lambs about two fluid ounces.

Do not hold the head so that the nose is higher than the eyes. Drench sheep once per month.

Keep sheep supplied with salt at all times.

HOMEOPATHS CLAIM SIMPLE HAY FEVER CURE BY SALT TREATMENT

Thousands, pernaps a million or more, hay fever victims just finishing their annual seige of miserable sniffling and sneezing and looking at the world through watery eyes, will be glad to hear this news: "Hay fever positively can be cured."

Physicians attending the annual convention of the Midwest Homeopathic institute in the Morrison hotel gave that assurance and made it so non-chalantly they didn't seem to think there was much news about it.

The gist of the doctors' statements was that homeopaths have been curing hay fever for more than 110 years, that their cures are certain and that any victim who will place himself in the hands of a competent homeopathic doctor will find himself relieved in less than three weeks.

And the remedy, they said is simple—a little sugar coated pill taken at intervals through the mouth, nothing more.

Dr. H. K. Yorks, and Dr. J. W. Hingston, both of Chicago, were the principal speakers on the subject of hay fever.

Dr. Hingston spoke on "Hay Fever Remedies That Cure," and Dr. Yorks, among other things, told his audience that common table salt, properly treated and administered in the right doses is one of the best cures.

Dr. Yorks said the salt is not used in its ordinary form, but is subjected to a thorough pounding and mixing with water, repounding and remixing.

There are thirty stages to the preparation of the salt for hay fever cures," Dr. Yorks said. "We take one part of salt and 99 parts of distilled water, subject it to crystallization and subject it to a terrific pounding. Then we take one part of the result and 99 more parts water and do the same. There are thirty processes."

In the end the salt goes to the patient in the form of a sugar coated pill.

Dr. Lillian M. Thompson of Rockford was elected president for the coming year at the sessions. Dr. Hingston was elected vice president, and Drs. G. A. Leach of Morris, Ill., and J. Stupnick of Chicago, were re-elected secretary and treaurer, respectively.

Chicago Tribune.

40,000 POUNDS OF FISH CAUGHT IN TWO HOURS

Boston, Mass.—Boston's waterfront had one of the most remarkable examples of fishermen's luck to discuss today that ever came to this port as the auxiliary schooner Bethulia unloaded a cargo of 40,000 pounds of mackerel. The fish were caught within a period of two hours and after an absence of only three and a half hours from port.

The Bethulia had left the fish pier for a trawling trip off the Main coast. She had proceeded only as far as Boston Light scarcely of the harbor, when a large school of fish was seen. Gear quickly was taken overboard and in two hours a $1,500 catch was in her hold.

—Chicago Tribune.

IRISH POTATOES

It is not uncommon for potato farmers to produce 400 bushels per acre. The record to date is 641 bushels per acre.

Dr. E. L. Nixon plant pathologist at Penn. State College gives the following directions for a successful potato crop:

1. Plow down a crop of soy beans or sweet cloer in the fall, about 5 inches deep.
2. Plow the land again in the spring, 9 inches deep.
3. Disk immediately with an engine disk; then follow with a "jostler" or deep tillage machine such as the Killefer chisel.
4. Plant "certified" seed about 4 inches deep and cover shallow.
5. Start the weeder, before the plants appear and weed every week until the plants are 8 to 10 inches high.
6. Cultivate deep twice, the first time just as early as the rows can be seen.
7. Begin to spray as early as the plants can be seen with a sprayer which will develop from 350 to 400 pounds pressure, using a Nixon boom having a center nozzle and two side nozzles to each row. Keep up this spraying with Bordeaux mixture every seven or ten days until frost kills the vines. (The Pennsylvania Dutchman often sprays ten to thirteen times a season.)
8. About 1,000 pounds of fertilizer is used per acre in addition to cover crop of beans or sweet clover.

DALLAS COUNTY ALABAMA

We have had inquiry for statistics on Dallas County, Alabama. Selma is the country seat and has long been known as agricultural section.

Number of white farmers in the county 638.

Number of colored farmers in the county 5,968.

Number farms in the county 6,606.

Approximate land area in the county 612,480.

Value of crops 3,552,457 dollars.

Number bales of cotton 22,609.

Number bushels sweet potatoes 68,992.

Number of acres in watermelons, 982.

Number mules in the county 6,802.

Number of hogs in the county 28,602.

Number of cows milked 9,607.

Chickens raised 188,608.

Here is a county where there are over 9 colored farmers to every white famrer.

They are not organized.

Statistics from Department of Agriculture for 1925.

FIBER INSTEAD OF DIRT CAUSES BULBS TO THRIVE

By James H. Burdett

(Director of National Garden Bureau).

Many bulbs can be grown for indoor decoration in the winter by using bulb fiber instead of soil and decorative bowls instead of flower pots. Snowdrops crocuses, daffodils, hyacinths and tulips, which cannot be depended upon to flower if given water alone, will grow in the bulb fiber, which is a specially prepared combination of humus and plant food.

In addition to enough bulb fiber to fill the chosen bowl a few lumps of charcoal are needed. Scatter the charcoal over the bottom of the bowl where it will absorb impurities and prevent the accumulation of acids which might otherwise cause the tips of roots to decay.

Spread the fiber out on a table and break up all large lumps and sprinkle enough water on it to make it uniformly moist. Place it in the bowl and press it gently into position with the tips of the fingers. The bowl should be only half filled at first to leave room for the bulbs.

Insert the bulbs about one inch apart, taking care not to compact the fiber too much below them, lest the roots have difficulty in penetrating the fiber. Fill the bowl with fiber, pressing it firmly but not too compactly between the bulbs, until only the tips of the bulbs are exposed. The bowl should be of sufficient depth so that this still leaves the fiber within an inch of the top.

It is now necessary to place the bowl in a cool, moist and well-ventilated place where it will be in the dark and will not freeze. A storage celler, well ventilated, is a good place. A cold frame which can be covered with straw mats when frost threatens will serve. The bowl may be covered completely with ashes, or with sand, or by an inverted flower pot. The problem is to keep it cool, moist and in the dark for six or eight weeks, while roots are forming, and yet to keep it from freezing.

When roots have been formed, top growth will begin; and when sprouts an inch or two long have appeared, the bowl may be "brought in," as the florists say, which means brought into warmth and light. This corresponds to the transformation of spring, bringing warmth and light to plants which have made root growth during the fall and winter.

First place the bowl in a semi-shaded position until the shoots become green, then place them in a window in full sunlight. The temperature of the room should not be allowed to rise too high. It may drop to 50 degrees at night without injury to the bulbs. A day tempreature of not over 70 is best.

Special care must be taken in watering, as the bowls are usually without drainage. If the fiber is allowed to remain dry for any time, the bulbs will not flower; and if the fiber is kept too wet, the roots will decay. The fiber is quite spongy, and should be kept as nearly as possible in the condition of a sponge which has been saturated and squeezed so that it is wet, but contains no excess water.

Miss Jane Eddington an authority on vegetables in a recent edition of the Chicago Tribune says:

Carrot History

Purposing to say something, or many things about the carrot, or to begin a regular carrot campaign because this vegetable is the one most needed by people who do not like milk, and because really we ought to learn to cook it in the most highly attractive fashion—when so cooked almost only one will like it—I ran across the following:

"This famous vegetable was not known in Great Britian until it was introduced to us by the Flemings in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The ancient Greeks used it as a vegetable before the Christian era, and to them it was known as "staphylinos," frequent mention being made of it by old authors. In the reign of James 1 and Charles II, ladies were in the habit of decorating their head dresses with the leaves, which are exceedingly delicate, feathery and fern-like; in deed the leaves of the carrot are frequently used by cooks to decorate a table. The tops of the carrot are cut about one inch below the crest, and stood in a saucer of water. In due time a very ornamental tuft of fine leaves will grow out, requiring but very little further ingenuity to adapt them.

"As to the nutritive value of the carrot, considerable difference of opinion exists among chemists, it being generally admitted that it is less nutritious than the potato; but as a flavoring vegetable we have apparently, none other of such widely accepted utility.

Sir Humphry Davy tells us concerning the carrot that a greater part of the alimentary portion of it consists of saccharine matter, which may in a considerable degree account for its antiseptic qualities."

That idea that the carrot it antiseptic seems to have been lost, but its mineral content is held in the highest posible esteem in this dietetic day.

FILLS SILO WITH ENSILAGE MADE FROM EAR CORN

Genoa Farmer Feeds It As Grain.

Each year, Bryce D. Smith of Genoa, Ill., fills his 16 by 70 foot silo with ear corn ensilage. He harvests the corn after an early frost with a two row snapper and then runs the ears and husks through an ordinary ensilage cutter set to cut as fine as possible.

Ensilage made in this way is fed to cattle as grain rather than as roughage, because it is much more concentrated in form than ordinary silage. A legume hay and some sort of protein supplement, such as oil meal, cottoonceed meal or soy beans, are required to complete the ration for fattening steers.

Smith finds several advantages in this method of handling corn. In a "soft corn" year he has no worry about his crop spoiling and can feed it or hold it for future feeding as he chooses. By harvesting the green corn he can get into the field earlier and operate his machanical picker in more favorable weather. The standing stalks are much more green and palatable for live stock than stalks later in the fall.

Experiments at the University of Illinois have proved ear corn ensilage, to be an economical and profitable feed for beef cattle.

TO OUR COLORED FARMERS:

The campaign for membership in the Federation is actively on, and will continue through September and October.

We plan to have our President visit several states, and aid in the organizing of units for the Federation. There is no charge for this service, and the only requirement necessary is for each community to defray the railroad expenses.

Any county or community that is desirous of having our President visit them while on this tour, and willing to guarantee the railroad expense, send in your name and approximate date and you will be included in the itinerary.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS,

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago.

Take care of your MONEY now.--When you are old It will take care of you

Open A Savings Account

BY MAIL

With The

Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co.

Nashville, Tennessee

A Dollar Saved Is A Dollar Made--

We pay 4% on Savings.

Send A Post Office Money Order
For Your First Deposit

$50,000.00 Capital Stock, Fully Paid.

Twenty-five Years of Banking Success
--The Oldest Negro Bank In America.

Banking By Mail Department

Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company

Fourth Avenue North and Cedar Street

Nashville : : : : : Tennessee

MECHANICAL WAY TO PROVIDE HOME WITH FRESH AIR

SYSTEM WORKS ON LINES OF HEART ACTION

By Homer Grant.

There have been big strides made in modern warm air heating systems in the last few years and one of the most imporant of these is the "supercirculation" development by which and is moved by a mechanical propeller instead of gravity. This results, according to recent tests, in a complete change of air several times an hour.

Air motion, as every one knows, is important to health, comfort and skin wholesomeness. Moving air carries away excess body heat quickly enough to keep a person from feeling dopey, oppressed or developing a fever.

Woman Is Sufferer

Many times it is the woman in the home who is discriminated against in the kind of air she is forced to breathe. The average house is not equipped with ventilating air apparatus, such as theaters and auditoriums, hotels, many factories and schools possess.

Direct drafts rrom open windows or doors, or air leakage around closed windows and door are about the only fresh air supply in the average small home. Therefore, this home mistress suffers many times from headache. strained nerves, lack of "pep" and general lassitude.

Purified by Heat,

Recirculation is a recognized principle in the ventilation of theaters and schools and big buildings of various kinds. Working like blood circulation in he body, the air in the living rooms of a home, heated by the supercirculating system, is drawn through cold air returns to the central heating plant, where it is purified by the intense heat inside the casing and then is recirculated through the living rooms.

More and more the home heating plant must become a complete air conditioning apparatus, providing comforable circulation and humidity as well as comfortable heat, Hence the importance and value of the supercirculation development of the modern warm air heating systems and the reason for the interest it is focussing upon itself.—Ex.

AN OLD COOK BOOK

In a 300 year old cook book there is an interesting article on purslane which is better known as pusley. There is scarcely any one living in the Southern states that does not know "pulscy" and how it was gathered and fed to the hogs some years since.

This green is very good in hot weather. It is cooling and very fine for persons that suffer from the heat and billiousness, and is also very good against scurvy. It is a blood purifier.

Pusley should be gathered when young and tender, boiled in little water and a dressing of bacon fat or butter and lemon juice.

WHAT THE DIFFERENT FRUITS CONTAIN

When you eat fruits you are getting minerals needed for body growth and repair.

The ash of fruit is rich in iron calcium potash and magnesia.

The acid in fruit are malic, citric and tartaric, which are so blended with potash and soda as to form acid salts.

Malic acids predominates in apples, citric acid leads in lemons oranges and grapefruit, while grapes lead in tartaric acid.

Some fruits contain sufficient starch or sugar to make them very valuable as sources of energy. In this class are bananas, prunes, dates, grapes and figs and it is for this reason that these are regarded as the most nutritious.

Strawberries, cherries, grapes, currants and apples contain considerable vegetable acid.

FEAST, FAMINE BOTH BROUGHT BY IRISH POTATO

Lowly Tuber Conceals a Romantic Story

By Paul Potter

Just why Americans should call such a truly typical native of the western hemisphere as the potato Irish must rank with the logic or circumstance behind the naming of the American Indian.

Assuming an inquisitie role among several Chicagoans who should be informed about this gross injustice to a vegetable so prominent in our dietary, a rather romantic story has been disclosed. Man's dependance upon the common tuber as a principal food has brought feast from famine, and famine back again.

Potato Replaces Cereals

It seems that the potato hails originally from South American soil. Such early day explorers as Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh introduced it into European agriculture. Yet until it was recommended to the Irish in 1663, to help save this people from impending famine, potato dishes were a rarity. In a century the potato had almost entirely replaced cereals in the Irish stew.

Though the potato had saved a hungry nation, it proved undependable. The potato blight, a disease still troubling tuber growers, came along as a scourge in 1846 and 1847, almost entirely annihilating the crop. It is estimated that 600,000 people perished during those two years of privation in Ireland. But the blight came into control and the production of potatoes continues on a large scale in the Free State today.

Cash Crop for Farmers

Potatoes have come to be regarded as essential in a "square meal," a custom established by Yankees in this country. From Aroostook county, Maine, to Idaho the potato is an increasingly important cash crop for farmers. Its importance in the American eating scheme seems to be on the incline, federal department of agriculture economists say, with the average person consuming about three bushels during the year.

Latest government estimates point to a smaller crop of spuds this year than the record production of 1928 by about 115,000,000 bushels. Exceptionally low prices to consumers, with heavy losses by producers, last season are not in prospect this winter. Since potatoes furnish nearly one-third the entire cash crop for farmers in a dairy state such as Wisconsin, the situation bears reviewing.

Reductions in Estimated Crop

Maine potato digers are sacking up the largest yield in the country, having experienced fine weather all summer. The other states of large production all report reductions in the estimated crop, a total of 24,000,000 bushels in August alone.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota (the Red river valley), and Idaho furnish most of the market's so-called Irish potatoes. The total estimated production early this month was placed at 349,000,000, or just about the three bushels per person needed for the nation's food basket. It is the lowest crop, save in 1925, for ten years.

Sweet potatoes, sometimes grown as far north as New Jersey, Iowa and Indiana, are primarily a southern crop. Dry weather in August cut this crop 4 per cent from the 1928 figure, the estimated total being 75,108,000 bushels. The sweet potato outlook is not promising Chicagoland housewives lower prices nor tubers of especially high quality.

Chicago Tribune.

STATE STILL LEADING IN OUTPUT OF CHEESE

Madison, Wis.— (AP)— Wisconsin's claim to leadership among cheese producting states continued. The Badger State produced 66.3 per cent of the total American cheese in 1928. The year before it produced 72.9 per cent. Other leading states were New York, Oregon, Minnesota and Michigan.

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	INVITATION CARDS 50 cents per hundred.				
	PLEDGE CARDS 50 cents per hundred.				
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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. I. Nashville, Tenn. and Chicago, Ill., November 15, 1929. No. 9.

Erroneous Quotations On Ginnings Cause Great Loss

Head Of National Federation Visits The South

JAMES P. DAVIS SPENDS MONTH SPEAKING

SOUTH ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI INVADED LAST MONTH

President James P. Davis, of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, made an extensive tour in the south last month. He began his itinerary in southern Illinois and touched Tennessee, the western part of the state, and almost covered the entire Delta section of the state of Mississippi. He made points in Arkansas and Louisiana. His visit to the Delta section was urged by farmers who wanted to hear and know about Farm Relief, co-operative marketing and harvesting grain movements, fruit and vegetables. In fact, they urged the President, who has had twenty-five years of actual experience with farm products, to come and talk to them, show them how to form their County and State organizations, to be present with them, guide them and instruct them on how to get these organizations affiliating with and members of the National Federation. A complete report of the President's trip, the towns he visited, the organizations set up and the number of farmers spoken to, with the farms visited, is promised for the December issue of the Modern Farmer. During his absence from his headquarters in Chicago his correspondence fell considerably behind but he promises to atone for all the delay by redoubling his efforts for the remainder of the winter.

He had a first hand opportunity to see the fertile section of the Mississippi Valley, to go into the low sections, to inspect the farms, gardens, orchards, poultry yards and even look in upon cotton growers. As was expected, cotton was "King" in the sections he visited. He saw the devastation caused by the Boll Weevil. He walked over the fruit districts of Mississippi and became familiarized with what the Father of Waters, the mighty Mississippi River, was capable of doing when it gets out of her bank and overflow even the the levy that had been erected to hold it in her channel. The President will write all these things and tell the readers of the Modern Farmer of the wonderful progress being made.

OUR COUNTY AGENTS

EDITOR LEON R. HARRIS PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE

They are not talked about enough and we are going to use this space to talk about them and for them. We are not going to mention any names but:—

We are acquainted with one in North Carolina. He drives a mule, hitched to a dilapidated buggy and visits the small farms owned by the people of our racial group,—most of which are off the "big" roads. Tobacco is the "money crop" and this man knows his North Carolina tobacco. The farmers know that he is a true friend,—they know he is a wise adviser,—and they follow his advice. During the past few years the Negro farmers of his county have made money. They have improved their homes and church property,—they have automobiles and radios,—the women are better dressed and the children are attending school longer. This agent has received little credit for helping his county and his people to become more prosperous and happy. True service is its own reward, but,—

We are acquainted with one in Alabama. He is a "cowpea fool" and at times the farmers say he is very worrisome. But the Negro farmers of his county have harvested and said more edible cowpeas during the past ten years than have those of any other county in the state and during the same time, their soil has been improved until today it is worth twice what it was ten years ago. They are eating his "sugar crowders" and "little lady" peas in Chicago and in other northern centers. His county bids fair to become one of the largest dairy counties in the South. Cowpea hay has solved a vexatious roughage problem. This "cowpea fool" goes on about his business,—doing his duty and expecting to reap his reward in the "sweet by-and-by, but:—

We know one in South Carolina. He has worked in one county twelve

(Continued on Page 5)

WHEAT SESSION HELD

MEMBERS OF FARM BOARD CONFER TOGETHER

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30—(Special).—Several members of the farm board are to go to Chicago this week for conferences in connection with the formation of wheat and wool marketing corporations. The conferences are scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday.

Alexander Legge, chairman of the board; Samuel McKelvie, member from the wheat area, and Carl S. Williams of Oklahoma will be among the board members at the Chicago conferences.

Final details of the organization of the $20,000,000 wheat corporation are to be gone over. Those in attendance will include a subcommittee of the organization committee composed of representatives of the various wheat groups, There also will be spokesmen present for leading farm organizations.

Cotton Aid Predicted.

Benefits will come to cotton farmers from the operations of the federal farm board, Mr. Williams predicted today before the senate committee on agriculture which is considering the question of confirmation of appointments to the board.

"I can look ahead and see the rapid approach of the day when the cotton farmers of the cotton belt will be so organized under the aid extended them by the farm board that they will be able collectively to bargain with the buyers of cotton and bargain to their dependable profit," said Mr. Williams.

"It is the purpose of the board to hurry as fast as possible the organization of the cotton farmers into effective cooperative marketing organizations. How long that will take I do not know, but the helpful effects of such organization will begin immediately. The more cotton acreage that is represented in the cooperatives, the

(Continued on Page 2)

LETTERS TO MODERN FARMER

J. J. MACK OF GEORGIA, WILSON LOVETT OF ILLINOIS

Among the readers of The Modern Farmer who appreciates it as a publication is Mr. Lovett, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago. Mr. Lovett wrote from this office, 3513 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois on October 11th and said:

"I have just recently returned from a two or three weeks' trip in the East, and in going through a good many publications, I have been greatly interested in looking over The Modern Farmer.

This letter is merely a word of appreciation for the appearance and contents of the publication. It is splendidly printed and ought to fill a long-felt need. I do not see how you can do it for a dollar a year.

I hope you are enjoying your usual good health and with warmest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Wilson Lovett.

As evidence that the Modern Farmer is serving a long felt want and meeting the present-day-needs as a farmer's Journal and publication, scores of letters are coming in constantly. Mr. J. J. Mack, the prosperous farmer of Blackshear, Georgia says: "You will find inclosed $1.00 for my subscription to the Modern Farmer. I have seen several copies of the publication and I feel so well satisfied with it. It is just what we farmers need and I am sending in my subscription and I am recommending it to all my neighbors. We have set our farms down here to work. We are already planting our fall crops and we are planning to get our $5.00 ready to send in to the National Farm Federation on time, after which we feel sure we will get all the necessary instructions as we have been receiving through the Modern Farmer from time to time. Sorry I am so late in sending this in but the delay was not intentional.

FARMERS SUFFER FOR MISTAKES OF OTHERS

MILLIONS ARE LOST ANNUALLY DUE TO LACK OF INFORMATION

Millions of dollars will be lost by the Negro farmer if he is not well posted and if he does not watch the corrections in Jennings Quotations appearing in the bulletin from time to time.. This is the statement that came from the headquarters of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, when in a recent issue of The Chicago Daily Tribune a correction in Jennings was published.

President Davis stated further: "This is what always keeps the cotton market down during the early fall months. Usually it happens that these mistakes come at a time when the Negro farmer must sell, and the mistake always favors the buyer."

The Chicago Tribune article was headed "Correction In Jennings; 300,000 Bales Too High."

"An error of 300,000 bales was made in the cotton ginning report by the census bureau yesterday which was not discovered until after the market's close. Ginnings from Aug. 1 to Sept. 16, as given out early in the morning were 3,653,038 bales. The correction reduces these figures 300,000. bales, making actual ginning 3,353,000 bales. The error was made in the Georgia returns which showed 427,988 bales instead of 727,988 bales.

Corrections in ginnings figures were not known until after the market's close yesterday, and it would not be a surprise to see short covering and a rally today as the market closed easy at the [illegible] ginnings compare with 2,083,000 bales in the previous report, compared with 2,495,000 bales for the same time last year.

These figures were higher than expected and although the market at one time was up about 50c a bale strong spots developed selling and a decine, the market having poor support the greater part of the day. At the finish futures in Chicago were 11 to 26 points lower, with other markets off 12 to 19 points.

Liverpool was 6 to 7 points lower.

STRIKE HOLDS UP FRUIT

3,000 Railroad Cars Clog New York Yards

New York, Oct. 6—(AP)—More than 3,000 railroad cars, loaded with an estimated $6,000,00 worth of fruit and vegetables, clogged railroad yards today as a result of a strike of union market truckmen, which went into effect yesterday.

So far as the public was informed, little apparently was accomplished toward reaching a solution of the strike. Truckmen demand an eight-hour day and increased rates of pay for overtime.

With approximately 700 additional cars of perishables due daily, observers expressed the belief that by Wednesday the strike will have created a minor food crisis in the city.

A market survey made by Dr. Arthur E. Albrecht of the state department of agriculture, showed that prices of several fruits had increased since the strike was called, with indications of a further rise as conditions become more acute.

Meanwhile more than 200 policemen were drafted for duty on the lower West Side to maintain order.

HON. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS ADVISES ORGANIZATION

Yazoo City, Miss.—(Special to Modern Farmer).—In an address delivered at the annual session of the Afro-American Sons and Daughters which was held in this city recently, the Hon. John Sharp Williams, former U. S. Senator, advised the delegates to organize and purchase land and homes. These delegates were principally farmers.

The Afro-American Sons And Daughters is a fraternal organization. It was organized about four years ago and now has over forty thousand members. The organization is doing excellent work. It has just completed and opened a modern hospital for the benefit of its members. The hospital is located in Yazoo City and members in good standing receive treatment free of all charges.

COMMITTEE WILL BUY CATTLE FOR LEE COUNTY

Marianna, Ark.—(Special)— W. A. Owens, county agent, and George B. Cutting, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, left Tuesday to buy a carload of dairy cattle for Lee County farmers. The Chamber of Commerce has decided to sponsor a dairy program for the coming year. The committee appointed by President Griffin Smith to work out the details of the program is composed of Col. E. C. Robertson, Hugh Mixon and W. A. Owens.

This Is A Machine Age And The Unskilled Had Better Get On The Farm

FARMERS' AIMS IN CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING TOLD

OREGON EDUCATOR'S BOOK IS COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF MOVEMENT

By Victor S. Yarros

Today co-operation is a blessed word. The farm relief problem is to be solved chiefly by co-operation. The high cost of living is to be reduced by co-operation. Big business talks of co-operation rather than of consolidation and merging. What are the facts about co-operation in America? What problems face the co-operatives, and how are the many difficulties in the way to be surmounted?

Prof. N. H. Comish of the Oregon Agricultural college has written a timely and comprehensive book on "The Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural products." He writes both as a student and a practical inside observer. He shows a remarkable

(Continued on Page 4)

Cotton Picker Is Big State Fair Feature

Hundreds of Hinds county and state farmers this week are viewing the American cotton picker on display at the Mississippi State Fair where Ward Lederer, factory representative, is in charge of the demonstration going on.

Monday afternoon, the first day of the fair, hundreds of farmers manifested a profound interest in the machine that, to them, seemed a solution of their labor troubles at cotton-picking time. It is one of the features of the fair and is demonstrated by actually drawing the cotton from the bolls.

Mr. Lederer has been recipient of numerous complimentary remarks on the machine.

Even business men are vitally interested in the machine as it seems it may prove the salvatiion of the south in its cotton-picking problems which means a lot to business men who finance farmers.

"Hundreds of so-called cotton pickers have been invented, patent-

(Continued on Page 5)

$3,550,000 AID FOR COTTON AND FRUIT GROWERS

FARM BOARD APPROVES THREE LOANS

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—(Special)—Supplemental loans aggregating $750,000 to southern cotton growers cooperative associations and a facilities loan of $2,800,000 to the Florida Citrus exchange have been approved by the federal farm board. The Tennessee Cotton Growers' association, it was announced, will receive a supplemental commodity loan not exceeding $250,000 and the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association will be given not to exceed $500,000.

The $2,800,000 advance to the Florida Citrus exchange will be secured by first mortgages on packing plants of local units of the exchange, the properities to be appraised by a nationally known appraisal company and the individual loans will not ex-

(Continued on Page 4)

WHEAT SESSION HELD

(Continued from Page 1)

greater will be the bargaining power of the farmers.

Farmer May Gain Power.

"We plan to federate these cooperatives until there is one great national organization representing cotton. We believe that such an organization will have bargaining power with buyers, such that the farmer will have a considerable part to say in what the cotton price is to be. We also believe that such an organization can introduce many efficiencies into the production of cotton as well as into the marketing.

"We are working hard to get organization work started in all parts of the country," he continued, "not alone cotton but all other commodities and we believe that before long we will be able, through these organizations, to render the farmer aid that will be profitable to him."

ALBERT C. WILLIAMS IS CONFIRMED FOR FARM LOAN BOARD

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30—(AP)—The nomination of Albert C. Williams for reappointment as a member of the federal farm loan board was confirmed today by the senate.

Other nominations confirmed included those of Clarence M. Young of Des Moines as assistant secretary of commerce and William L. Cooper as director of the foreign and domestic commerce bureau in the department of commerce.

Young succeeds William P. MacCracken, Jr., and is in charge of aeronautics in the department.

The nomination of Brig. Gen. Ltle Brown to be chief of the army engineer crops with the rank of major general also was confirmed.

The senate also confirmed William Graham Everson of Indiana as chief of the militla bureau with the rank of major general.

NEA Service

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct.—14.—More plowing and less golf would help the tired business man.

That's the opinion of I. N. Ragsdale, mayor of Atlanta. And he isn't theorizing, either. He knows from experience.

Mayor Ragesdale owns a farm on the outskirts of Atlanta, and he drops by there shortly after daybreak practically every morning in the spring and summer, "shucks" off his coat, gets into a pair of overalls, and does the work of a dirt farmer while most city folks are still busy with their beauty sleep.

His farm labors occupy from one to two hours' time, then he shifts back to his white collar garb, motors down to city hall, and takes up the business of managing the city's affairs.

"There's nothing like plowing for exercising the muscles and resting the mind," declared Major Ragsdale "Plowing isn't hard, and you don't have to keep your mind much on what you are doing. It's about the most restful job I know of.

"But I understand with golf it's just different. You've got to stand just so, and grip the club exactly right and keep your eye on the ball, and, after all that, no golf player ever seems to be satisfied with his game.

"I grew up on a farm," continued the mayor, "and I like most things connected with farming, with one or two exceptions. Hoeing, for instance, doesn't come under the head of recreation, in my opinion; and if there's any harder work than picking cotton, I haven't found it.

"Farming," concluded the mayor, "has always struck me as a sportsman's fight against nature and prices. If the farmer comes out ahead in the fall he has put up a good hard battle, and he's done his part toward helping to feed and clothe the world, as well as himself.

"I haven't ever tried golf, but I know it can't touch plowing—not as far as I'm concerned anyway."

From Jackson, Miss.,—Daily Clarion Ledger.

Courtesy, The Universal Language

"Courtesy is the universal language that has never been revised."

The Arab host in the desert speaks it as readily as the prince of the palace.

It is the open mind the broad vision.

It is the sunshine that melts the snows of reserve and heals the wounds of antagonism.

The measure of business is dollars, but the by-products are courtesy, tact, openmindedness, fairness.

Business breeds courtesy and courtesy breeds business.

Courtesy disarms opposition and cements friendship.

"All doors open to courtesy," says an old German proverb with a great deal of truth.

The Scotch have an old proverb cynically admonishing all to give "less of your courtesy and more of your purse," and the tactful Danes express the same sentiment in their proverb "Put your hand quickly to your hat and slowly to your purse."

What a pity that this universal language is not spoken more universally.

All demand courtesy from thier fellows, and so few grant it.

The habitually discourteous usually demand the most courtesy from others, noting the lack of it in others without realizing their own deficiency.

In the millenium will traffic policemen and motorists be mutually courteous?

Will nothing but honeyed words pass between motorists, and between motorises and pedestrains?

Will courtesy be the lubricant eliminating the friction and vibration in human relations?

Is it because the rules of courtesy are difficult to learn that so few acquired this gentle, considerate, unselfish and polite bearing so admired by all?

JACKSON, MISS PLAN U. S. GRADING MARKET IN MAYFIELD

PARIS GETS OTHER KENTUCKY TOBACCO STATION

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 5.—Mayfield has been selected as one of two Kentucky tobacco markets in which the government tobacco grading service will be held this year, according to the experiment station of the University of Kentucky, which is co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture in testing the grading plan in burley and dark-fired tobacco markets.

Negotiations are under way to install the service at the Paris market for burley tobacco. Farmers, warehousemen and other interested parties in the vicinity of Paris, with few exceptions, have expressed themselves as believing that the service would be beneficial. If all warehousemen and others interested in tobacco marketing will lend the experiment their support, the service seems assured for the Paris market, it is announced.

Have U. S. Grader.

The grading service, which was developed at Lynchburg, Va. provides for a government grader, on the warehouse floor, whose duty it is to examine the tobacco and place on the warehouse ticket the official grade in to which the tobacco falls. The auction is then conducted in the usual manner, except that the grade is announced before the tobacco is sold. The average prices paid for each grade are posted in the warehouse so that buyers and farmers can see how the tobacco is selling grade by grade.

This information, it is said, will be of advantage to farmers who are in doubt whether or not to accept the bid offered. If they receive a bid about equal to the average price for the grade and quality of their tobacco then they are getting about the prevailing market price. Buyrs, too will be benefited by the official grading, it is said, in that their opinion of each basket, made in the hurry and rush of the sale, may be either substantiated or refuted by the deliberate judging of the grader.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY FARMERS' MEETING

Farmers from Tennessee, in the main Rutherford County, held another meeting Saturday, Oct. 26th in Murfreesboro at the First Baptist Church. President T. A. Brown was prevented from presiding over the meeting because of illness, but seventy-five per cent of the membership of the Rutherford County Unit that has already joined the National Federation was present. They were jubilant over the fact that they had received such encouraging reports and such splendid instructions from the national headquarters.

"President Davis, said one of the members," had sent him blanks on how to apply for loans through farm banks, blanks showing how they could buy phosphate on the group plan and other printed matter that would guide in farm cooperative marketing. He had also sent U. S. Government statistics on cotton reports."

The President pro tem and the acting Secretary had prepared an unusually interesting program that included merely talks by active, wide-awake farmers on what they are doing just now to get the best possible prices for their produces, what they are doing with eggs, how they are handling their chickens, what they propose to do with their meat, whether it be hogs, sheep o rcattle during killing time.

The topics that came before the meeting were enlightening; they were every-day helps which every farmer needs. They are to hold these meetings twice each month during the winter, so that by spring they will have been so schooled and drilled that they will know how to cover up the losses that they have sustained in years gone by.

NEWS ITEMS

STORAGE ROOM SHORTAGE

Shortage of storage room for wheat, both in North America and in Europe, is having some effect on sentiment It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the Canadian wheat that will leave farms has already been marketed, while there is a total of 356,000,000 bushels now in store in the United States and Canada, including the amounts in country elevators in the three provinces.

While trade in corn was relatively small there was no material pressure, and the decline in prices was due mainly to scattered selling induced by the break in wheat. Considering the depressing influences, the market was regarded as having given a good account of itself.

Cash interests and houses with northwestern connections were on the buying side of rye and offset to a large also selling of May against purchases of December at four cents difference.

Commission houses were on the buying side of rye and offset to a large extent the break in wheat.

Good buying of nearby deliveries of and by cash interests, combined with ran purchases of distant futures by commission houses with all offerings well absorbed, made a stronger and higher market with closing around the top. The net gains on the near deliveries were 35c, and on the distant months 221-2 c. Trade in bellies was light with prices unchanged to 2 1-2 higher.

FILL ELEVATORS WITH WHEAT AS PRICES DECLINE

U S. Farm Board Gets Terminal Report

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—Grain elevators in the northwest wheat growing sections have been filled almost to the limit of their working capacity since Sept. 1, according to a preliminary report made to the federal farm board today by the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture. The bureau, at the request of the farm board, is conducting an inquiry into the grain storage and terminal situation.

The fidings in the report appeared to lend strength to charges that the congestion of wheat storage facilities by speculators is depressing the prices of the incoming crop. Although the preliminary report did not analyze the causes of the condition, it showed clearly that elevator space is scarce, especially in Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and the other northwest storage centers.

The farm board requested the inquiry on Sept. 11, with a view to determining if the cause of the disparity between Canadian prices and prices in the northwest states is caused by crowding of wheat onto the market.

"In addition part of the bin space cannot be filled up. Thus on the average only from 80 to 90 per cent of the total rate of elevator capacity really is available, even in the case of elevators in good condition"

DRIVE FOR COVER CROPS IS OPENED

Twenty Demonstration Fields Sown In Shelby County, and Many Plants Already Up.

A winter cover crop campaign is being waged among farmers of Shelby County, W. M. Landess, agricultural agent, said Wednesday.

The county agent has been authorized to make winter cover crop demonstrations in every community in the county and 20 demonstration fields have been sown. Many of these fields have come up and started growing, Mr. Landess said.

"Cover crops add a great deal of nitrogen to the soil." said Mr. Landess. "The south is handicapped in that nitrogen is lost from the soil during high temperatures of the winter.

"Cover crops not only prevent this nitrogen escaping but take much more from the air and put it in the soil."

Rye, vetch and crimson clover are the chief cover crops advocated. Some farmers also are using Austrain peas.

Rye and vetch can be sown practically all winter. Closing days for the sowing of crimson clover are near, however, according to Mr. Landess.

The Auditorium and market commission is backing the project.

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VEGETABLE

In the United States there are more than 5,000,000 boys and girls who are suffering from malnutrition. This was a report given by the federal department of labor.

In many of these cases it is not a matter of the amount of money spent on the diet of the child, but the choice of the diet. Some children are deprived of some of the necessary foods, but others will not eat them when they are supplied.

Vegetables, fresh and canned by the modern method, supply both vitamins and minerals, which are not foods in the sense of the word of calories but they give to the system substance which nourish the blood and stimulate an appetite. Many vegetables have duplicating values, but a diet of meat, potatoes and peas, and peas, potatoes and meat will not supply these necessary vitamins and minerals. Meat, potatoes and peas have mineral salts and iron but what of the necessary lime and vitamin supply?

Most people make a rule that one should eat at least two leafy vegetables a day with one starchy vegetable. Every one would fare far better if he ate four or five leafy and green vegetables each day. Canned vegetables will supply the same vitamins and mineral and the bulk which the fresh vegetables supply if the fresh vegetables are too expensive or are not on the market.

From time to time I have given suggestions by which vegetables may be worked into the diet. Of course the best way, when it is not a suitable vegetable to each raw, is to cook it a sufficient time to make it more edible or until the fiber is more tender. This seems to be the less acceptable to the average person. That is why we concoct so many recipes for vegetables to modulate their flavor.

Cabbage is a vegetable which is on the market the year round at a reasonable price. It is shunned by many people because it is so poorly cooked. I have a recipe which classifies as a surprise dish for all of the family.

Casserole Cabbage.

Use a firm head of cabbage and shred it, either with a knife, or, a easier way, with a vegetable shredder, Scald the cabbage a few minutes in a small amount of water. Grate enough dry bread to make a cup and a half of bread crumbs. The flavor of the bread crumbs improves this dish. Place the cabbage in the casserole in layers, alternating with a layer of bread crumbs, a sprinkle of salt, a few dots of butter, and a few tablespoons of the cooking water mixed with an equal measure of cream. Fill the dish in this way, topping the dish with bread crumbs dotted with butter. Cook twenty minutes in a medium oven. Cover the dish until the last few minutes, which time should be sufficient for drying and browning the top layer.

Casserole cabbage made by this recipe is delicate in flavor and tender in texture. Every member of the family will be delighted unless they realize that you are trying to force a health dish down their throats.

The value of the cabbage is not interfered with and the bread crumbs and cream soften the taste.

What I have said of the cabbage is true of many of the fresh and green vegetables which are used far too seldom by the average family.

Vegetables only have to be given a trial to demonstrate their value.
—Chicago Daily News.

SHIPPING FEVER LOSSES MAY BE CUT MILLIONS

By Frank I. Weller

(Associated Press Farm Editor)

Washington (AP)— Loses that sometimes have run as high as 8 per cent of the livestock shipped and are calculated to total millions of dollars annually may be materlally decreased by the application of methods recommended by a special committee on hemorrhagic septicemia, or "shipping fever."

The malady occurs in three forms of which the interic and pneumonic are chiefly conspicuous. It was on the latter that the committee, headed by E. C. Brown of the National Livestock exchange, did most of its work. Other members were Charles Traders' exchange; Dr. W. J. Embree, the Western Weighing and Inspection bureau, and the railroads; L. W. Kube, the public stockyards; and F. G. Ketner, the National Livestock Producers' association.

In many of its symptoms, the fever corresponds to influenza, or the more severe colds to which humans are subject. The organism that causes it apparently is ever present, ready to infect cattle, sheep and swine that suffer a lowered vitality. The spread of the disease seems to depend even more on the condition and susceptibility of the animals than upon its contagious nature, since thin, poorly nourished young stock must frequently become infected and die .

Dr. A. W. Miller, chief of the packers and stockyards division of the federal bureau of animal industry, whose scientific investigations were made the basis of the committee's report, says the principal loss to the livestock industry is not from the animals that die but from those that shrink and required curative treatment and additional feeding before they get back into marketable condition.

A perfectly normal animal, he explains, may undergo over-exertion or exposure on the farm or enroute to market and within a few hours become a victim of septicemia. Death may occur in from 1 to 8 days or the annual may linger in a fevered, dejected, and emaciated condition, refusing feed and staggering from weakness for an indefinite period before recovery is effected. Normally, individual losses approximate 3 percent of the stock shipped.

Heretofore numerous remedies have been sought and some have been effective, particularly vaccination with suitable biological products. The committee, after an exhaustive study of both the scientific and practical aspects of the question, is convinced that losses sustained in the past were largely preventable by improved methods of handling.

Since animals of normal vigor usually resist infection, Dr. Miller urges against devitalizing influences, such as exposure to severe weather, changes in the routine of feeding and watering, excitement and over exertion. Especially in shipping he says, hard driving and over-crowding should be avoided. In very severe weather, in northern latitudes, it is well to line the side walls of the stock car with heavy paper and bed the floors with soft fresh straw.

HOOVER'S FARM BOARD APPROVED BY SENATE GROUP

Wheeler Casts Lone Vote Against Legge

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11—(Special)—Nominations of the eight members of the federal farm board appointed by President Hoover were approved today by the senate committee on agriculture. The committee's recommendation, it is believed, virtually assures favorable action by the senate.

All except three of the nominations were approved unanimously. One vote out of seventeen was cast against Chairman Alexander Legge and three votes were cast against Carr Williams of Oklahoma, who represents cotton, and Samuel R. McKelvie of Nebraska, the wheat representative. A roll call vote was taken on each board member.

Wheeler Opposed to Legge

Although the official roll call was not announced, it was understood that Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), whose criticism of the board was most severe during last week's hearing, cast the single negative vote against Mr. Legge, and also voted against Williams and McKelvie. Senators Ellison D. Smith (Dem., S. C.) and J. Thomas Heflin (Dem., Ala.) were reported to have joined in the opposition to Williams. Senators Smith and T. H. Caraway (Dem., Ark.) voted against McKelvie. Senators George W. Norris (Rep., Neb.) and Henrik Shipstead (Farmer-Labor, Minn.) were not present.

Opposition to McKelvie by the radical senators was based upon complaints against his testimony before the committee as to immediate action in wheat price control, while several southern Democratic senators condemned Williams' testimony regarding a fair price for cotton. In today's committee session, however, the opposition apparently had partially cooled off, although it may flare up again during speech making on the senate floor.

Chairman Charles L. McNairy (Rep., Ore.) submitted the committee's report to the senate and announced that he would seek action on final confirmation next Tuesday or Wednesday.

MILK PRODUCERS GET LOAN

The farm board at a session this afternoon stepped into the dairy situation, authorizing its initial loan to a milk producers' cooperative organization. It approved an application of the Ohio Farmers' Cooperative Milk association of Cleveland for a marketing and facilities loan of $600,000. The sum of $400,000 will be made available immediately and $200,000 retained pending an examination by the board into the association's auditing system.

The application of the association was presented by R. W. Strong, secretary-manger, and J. J. Prindel, president, with Harry Hartke, president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' federation, also appeared in its behalf.

According to Mr. Strong, the Cleveland territory just now is in the throes of a milk price war, precipitated on Oct. 1, when the National Dairy Products corporation, described by him as a 150 million dollar combine, with agencies in 400 cities, cut the price of milk to eleven cents a quart. The result has been embarrassment for members of the cooperative, who appealed to the farm board for assistance.

At the farm board offices the action of the board in coming to the federation's relief in Cleveland sets a precedent which may be followed in other cases where farmers' cooperatives are engaged in a struggle with competitive combines.

WELL-FED PULLETS LAY WINTER EGGS

Give Them All They'll Eat, Says Authority

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 5.— Pullets should be in good flesh when they begin to lay, says the poultry department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky. Give them all the feed they will eat, and do not worry about their becoming too fat . Fat pullets will continue to lay during the winter, while those in poor flesh are likely to go into a winter molt.

Observing the following suggestions will help obtain more winter eggs:

Examine pullets closely for indications of worms. If worms are present, the birds should be treated before being placed in permanent quarters.

Dust the pullets with sodium fluoride or apply blackleaf 40 to the roosts.

Should Clean House

Thoroughly clean the house and disinfect it with a coal tar disinfectant before housing the pullets. Place clean straw in the house, to a deth of 12 inches.

Cull out all slow maturing, late feathering pullets. Put only well developed pullets in the laying house.

House the pullets in comfortable quarters, allowing ample room —3 1-2 square feet of floor space per bird for Leghorns and 4 feet for general purposes breeds. Regardless of the price of eggs, it does not pay to crowd birds. Sell some of them, if proper room is lacking.

When housing pullets keep them confined to the house two weeks, after which they may run out during favorable weather. Keeping the birds confined permits them to become accustomed to the house and encourages them to consume more feed.

If there is any indication of roup the pullets should be vaccinated. Detailed information on vaccination and worm treatment may be secured from the veterinary department, University of Kentucky

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennnessee, and Chicago, Illinois.

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"OUR SLOGAN"
STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The founders and organizers of the National Federation of Colored Farmers are all native Americans. Like all real Americans they believe in being independent. Independence is more than a great American ideal. It is a great American virtue. America has become prosperous and powerful, not because her citizens are the smartest people on earth, but because they are the most independent people on earth.

Ever since the World War, everybody who professed to know anything about the "farm problem" has been telling American farmers that they had hard luck because they were too dependent. Intelligent farmers knew this was the truth. The white farmers got together, in township, in county, in state and in the Nation. They began to speak boldly. They began to demand. When they got together they discovered their strength.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers has been organized for colored farmers because colored farmers need just such an organization. No white farm organization has ever made a public appeal for Negro members and few of them have accepted any Negro members. We do not and we will not oppose the entrance of Negro farmers into white farm organizations. Let them join if they can, and we wish them good luck. But, as we have said, WE BELIEVE IN BEING INDEPENDENT, and that is saying a big mouthful.

There are approximately a million Negro farmers in the United States and a fair sprinkling of farmerettes. Most of these are farm laborers and tenants but at least two hundred thousand of them are owners or managers of farms. In spite of our trend cityward, this number is not going to decrease. It will increase. We have a lot of respect and faith in the Negro's common sense and intelligence and we know that in the long run, he is going to use his common sense. Most of these farmers are going to stay on the farms,—their children are going to be farmers,—and many who have left the farms are going back.

A national Negro farm organization is essential. It is just as necessary as our national Negro church and fraternal organizations. We don't like poverty in the United States but we have it. We don't like intemperance but we have it too. And we don't like segregation either, but it is here with us, big and bold. We have to put up with a good many evils in this unfriendly world and make the most of conditions as they are.

If we Negro farmers in the United States ever get any direct benefit from a farm organization we will get that benefit from a Negro Farm Organization. We can not, and should not expect it from any other.

The voice of the Negro members in white farm organizations will be weaker than a whisper. It will be a mere grunt,—unheard and unintelligible. No sensible Negro farmers wants to be in an organization where his mode of expression is so limited.

The Founders and organizers of the National Federation of Colored Farmers are independent American Negroes. They do not believe in being the tail-end of anything. Your organization, which they have founded, will never be tied on to any other. True, they are willing, and you should be willing to cooperate with any other when such cooperation will benefit all.

Now let's get down to brass tacks. This is our Declaration of Independence. The National Federation of Colored Farmers is an organization independent of any other. It is the only National organization of Negro farmers in America. It is growing and it is growing fast. Call it a segregated organization if you want to,—we don't care. But thank your stars for this—it is segregated from the top on down. It is not like the American Legion and several other national organizations of which you know. It is not a "white" organization with a few Negro "chapters" or "units."

This organization merits your support. It is a National Organization for Colored Farmers. If you have any race pride you will know your duty. If you have any race-love YOU WILL DO YOUR DUTY.

"WORDS FITLY SPOKEN"

The Rev. B. W. Bryam of Mound Bayou, Miss., sends us the following letter.

Dears Sirs:

"I have already organized a unit of the Federation here. The farmers are very much interested in this movement I feel like this is the only hope of the farmers. When we look over the Modern Farmer and find that we can get a market for our produce, I am sure it will be the means of doing the farmers lots of good and help our people get back to the farm. It will also influence our girls to raise something and be more useful. I hope to see the time come when our people will be great men and women and do great things. They must learn to think, save, and do. They must not wait for great things to come to them but they must work out their own salvation. The thing we need is to live the life and be true to our word. When we do this we will be great leaders. We want men that mean to sacrifice to help others and when they are right we can be sure some one else will know it."

The race needs more such ministers and pastors. We need ministers who will teach their people to "be diligent in business" as well as "fervent in spirit." This unit of the Federation will succeed because thorough and honest leaders will not stand to see a good thing go down and organization is certainly a good thing for Negro farmers.

FARMERS' AIMS IN CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

grasp of the subject of agricultural co-operation in all its aspects.

The book contains a history and description of existing co-operatives and other farm organizations, a discussion of the law and ethics of co-operation, an explanation of the grievous failures of co-operatives and an exposition or the principles and methods necessary to success. The co-operatives are warned to avoid certain objectives, such as price control, and to make sure of the soundness and feasibility of the end they decide to pursue.

It is difficult to summarize the major conclusions of this informing book. It will suffice perhaps to give the author's final statement of the most important problems that co-operation has to master and solve. These are: Better correlation of production and sales, better management better publicity, better methods of keeping members informed, better standardization of products, greater centralization, lower marketing costs. Truly, a formidable list!

Yet co-operation is the coming system, and progress is certain—even if it has to be slow and not altogether steady. The author's views are hopeful, on the whole.

The book should be studied in colleges and agricultural schools, as well as by the advocates and friends of co-operation.

—Chicago Daily News

$3,550,000 AID FOR COTTON AND FRUIT GROWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

ceed 60 per cent of the appraised value of any unit. A further condition imposed is that an audit of the citrus exchange, now under way, shall disclose a condition satisfactory to the board.

CENTRAL BELT GAINS IN CROP PROSPECTS

DETERIORATION IN ATLANTICS OWING TO POOR CONDITIONS

WEST ABOUT UNCHANGED

Average Condition of Belt 54.5 Per Cent of a Normal, Pointing to Probable Production of 14,971,000 Bales Of Cotton.

By Geo. L. Fossick.

Reports to The Commercial Appeal indicate that the condition of the cotton crop, average for the belt, at October 1, was 54.5 per cent of a normal for the date.

The indicated probable production is 14.971,000 bales, 500-pound gross weight equivalents, exclusive of linters and repacks.

Alabama and the states touched by the Mississippi River appear to have improved their baleage prospects materially through the month of September.

Oklahoma and Texas appear to have about held their own with only limited prospects for a top-crop, and that dependent upon frost. One of the most severe droughts in the history of either state was broken early in the month but relief was received too late to help greatly. The staple in both states is said to be very poor, owing to the adverse effects of drouth.

Deterioration Is Heavy.

Heavy deterioration, both as to grade and ..baleage prospects, has occurred in the Carolinas and Georgia. The Atlantics were losing ground early in the month, owing to natural deterioration, weevil damage and, in some localities, unfavorable weather conditions. The last half of September was highly unfavorable. The weather, early in the period was cool and cloudy with intermittent rainfall; towards the close of the month, the three states, particularly a portion of the Piedmont section of South Carolina and most of Georgia, were afflicted with a series of heavy to torrential rains, and accompaniment of the Porto Rican hurricane.

TRUCK PROFITS HIGH ON NEW BERN FARMS

NEWBERN, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Beaure Townsend, chairman of the agricultural department of the Newbern Service Club, and a prominent merchant of this city, has made an interesting report in regard to Newbern's fall truck crops. Townsend states over 25 cars of canned tomatoes have been shipped from the Newbern Canning Co.'s plant this fall, also four carload shipment of beans to the northern markets, in addition to numerous express shipments. Newbern farmers have realized over $10,000 out of their bean crop, and the same amount from the tomato crop.

MISUSED COOKERY TERMS

There are few terms in the English language which are more misused than those borrowed from cookery and applied to the individual.

For instance, we speak of a man as boiling with rage, baked in the heat, or burning with love or jealousy. Sometimes he is buttered and well buttered at that; whilst he is often "cut up or devoured with a flame."

We cook his goose for him and sometimes he makes a goose of himself. Again we make a hash of him, and he at times makes a hash of something else. He gets into hot water and sometimes into a mess, is made into mincemeat, makes minsemeat of his money, and is often in a pickle. We are often asked to toast him, sometimes he gets well roasted and is sometimes set on fire, put into a stew, or is in a stew and no one knows why.

A "softie" is half-baked; one severely handled is well peppered; to falsify accounts is to cook or salt them; wit is attic-salt, and an exaggerated statement must be taken with a grain of salt.

Some are as cool as a cucumber, others as hot as a quail. A chubby child is a little dumpling, and a man or woman may be a cheese or a duck; a large, coarse hand is a mutton fist; a greedy person is a pig; a fat one a sausage, and a shy one sheepish; a coward is chicken-hearted; an irascible person crusty; and an ill-tempered old man is a crab. A walking advertiser between two boards is a sandwich man; two persons resembling each other are like as two peas. If a man grasps at more than his due from a customer he kills the goose that get the eggs; whilst if he makes an unfortunate change from a fair position to a worse one "he's out of the frying-pan into the fire."

PRESCRIBING FOOD

"You don't need medicine—all you need is the right kind of food," says the high-priced doctor to the banker.

"No, don't give the child any medicine—give him a tablespoonful of pineapple juice every 15 minutes until 10 doses are taken," the child specialist says when told his patient is suffering from nausea.

Thus the grocery store supplants the drug store and the cook often takes the place formerly held by the pharmacist. Food, or rather proper food, is given more attention today than ever before and yet some girls—not many, to be sure—are dumb enough to boast that they don't know how to cook.—Memphis Press.

BIG RATTLESNAKE WILL BE EXHIBITED AT MONTGOMERY

University, Ala., Oct. 20.—One of the visitors at Montgomery fair, schedule to open Monday will be a giant timber rattlesnake, which will be exhibited by the state geological survey and the Alabama Museum of Natural History.

The snake is said to be as large as timber rattlers become, being more than five feet in length. The maximum length of this species is about six feet. The bite of the timber rattler is deadly.

The reptile was caught by an Elrod lumberman and was brought into Elrod on the flat bed of a truck, the snake being kept in bounds by a man with a long stick, It was said to be about 20 years old and possessed nine buttons.

FARM BOARD PLANS COTTON SALES AGENCY

The Federal Farm Board hopes to reorganize and centralize the American Cotton Growers' Exchange into an unified selling agency before another crop year, Carl Williams, cotton representative of the Farm Board, testified before the Seuate agriculture committee.

TAILORING AGENTS! $5.00 and $6.00 Profit in Advance on every Sale ALSO BONUS

Competitors have no chance against this premier of all tailoring lines. Year in and year out our agents earn big and steady profits. Even beginners make as much as $100 per week, and up.

SELLING PRICE Fine ALL Wool Suits $23.50

Woods' Suits, topcoats under any other name would cost $35. Made strictly to measure in the latest fashions with tailoring that exemplifies the craft. Guaranteed linings and trimmings. Always a perfect fit. Complete outfit of large samples, fashions, tape measure, order blanks, etc. put up in beautiful carrying case FREE.

Write now for exclusive agency. Experience not necessary, but if you have had some, mention it.

OLIVER E. WOODS & COMPANY
Famous for 20 years
515 South Franklin Street
Department 61 Chicago, Illinois

CAN YOU USE $100 A WEEK AND UP

Make $100 a week and up selling our fine made-to-measure all-wool suits at $23.50—$29.50 and $36.50 retail, direct to wearer. Biggest values—positively sell on sight. Biggest commissions paid in advance. We attend to delivery and collections. New style outfit of large cloth samples—100 styles—furnished FREE. Write at once.

SPENCER MEAD COMPANY, Chicago
Harrison and Throop Sts.
Dept. G-799

$23.50 ALL WOOL SUITS

Terrible—Dangerous
Pellagra
CAN BE
Cured

Are your lips, throat, tongue sore and red, with much mucous and choking? Are your hands red, skin peeling, feel sick, extremely weak?

Check these danger signals of dread Pellagra NOW and prevent the development of this terrible disease into the frightful advanced stages which affect the brain.

Pellagra can be cured if taken in time. Act NOW. Take no chances. Neglect of early symptoms may bring results that will cast the shadows of despair and agony over your entire life. Pellagra can be cured. Free proof to you.

Write now for 50-page book describing signs and symptoms, stages of development and startling new scientific facts about cause and cure of this horrible affliction. Send no money; just your name and address.

American Compounding Co.
Box 3195, Jasper, Ala.
Valuable Pellagra Book Sent FREE.

Suffered a Long Time

MRS. ALTHEA BURRIS, 802 E. Vine Ave., Knoxville, Tenn., of whom a picture is printed above, writes:

"I suffered a great deal and a long time with a pain in my side and extreme weakness in my back. It hurt me to straighten, and I had quite a bit of pain when I stood on my feet.

"I was looking around for something to help me. I read in the newspaper about Cardui, and decided to try it. After my first bottle, I felt better. I continued taking Cardui until I had finished six bottles. By that time, I was stronger and better than I had been in a long time."

Cardui has been in use by women for over 50 years. Try it for your troubles.

For sale by all druggists.

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
EC-18

YOU MEN PAST 40 TRY THIS

777 FORMULA

All in? Weak? Lack Vigor? If you have lost your Courage and Grow Tired too soon: then send at once for 777 (Formula), the amazing new tonic discovery, pep and energy back quick. Feel like a new man, full of red-blooded vim and vigor. Nothing like 777 (Formula). That's why so many are finding this tonic so wonderful. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send $2.00 for double strength package. *Special 2 package offer, $3.00.* Also C.O.D.

NEW WONDER TABLET

Ceres Co. Dept. 551 —820 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Application For Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago.

As a Farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

I herewith subscribe and forward $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date.

Name .....

Address .....

City or P. O. .....

County .....

State .....

Date .....

If there is any further information desired, write.

Yours Truly,

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
James P. Davis, President.
Major R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Leon R. Harris, Secretary.
S. B. Wilson, Treas.
C. R. Richardson,
Chairman Board of Directors

COTTON PICKER IS BIG STATE FAIR FEATURE

(Continued from Page 1)

ed and promoted but this is the first machine, so far as I know, which has been placed in actual operation and offered to the public on a commercial basis," said Lederer Monday night.

"Weighing less than 300 pounds and selling for less than $500 the American Cotton picker offers to the southern farmer release from the most disagreeable feature of the industry. In the first place it takes the place of Negro and Mexican cotton pickers who are becoming more costly each year; in the second place it produces a better grade and a longer staple of cotton; and in the third place, it cleans the cotton as it is picked, effecting a big saving in the cost of ginning."

The American Cotton picker surprises most of those who see it for the first time. It is not too large to be handled easily in the field. Its power is furnished by a small gasoline engine using but a gallon of gasoline each 10 hours. It uses no air suction—the bugaboo of many inventors of the past—in picking the cotton from the boll, although it does make use of air to convey the cotton from the boll to the cotton bin. It is drawn along the cotton row by the two operators as they work and is light enough for this to be done easily. And, last, but possibly most important, it cleans the cotton of fully 90 per cent of all dirt and trash as it is picked.

Typical of the views of farmers in whose fields the American cotton pickers has worked are the statements of Jonas Weil, manager of Weil Brothers' farm near Corpus Christi, Texas. The American cotton picker picked two bales and 10 bales were picked the same day by hand pickers in the Weil field. Weil's statements regarding results show the real value of machine cotton picking over hand picking. In a letter to W C. Durant, who is actively backing the machine, Weil said:

"The hand-picked bales graded strict low middling while the machine picked bales graded strict middling—a difference which made the machine-picked cotton worth 1 1-2 cents a pound more money than the hand picked."

The machine-picked cotton averaged 55 pounds of trash to two bales while the hand-picked cotton averaged 327 pounds of trash to each two bales.

The Weil field of 400 acres never had been picked so clean of cotton by hand pickers as it was picked by the machines, Weil said. He declared it is a pleasure to see a way to get "all the cotton the farmer grows."

According to Weil's statement, and his figures are substantially borne out by those of the ginners, Thompson and McDonald of Corpus Christi and J. A. Hill, representative of the Texas Cotton Growers Finance corporation in that city, there is a direct saving of $7.50 per bale in the increased value of the machine picked cotton and of $2.70 in the cost per bale of picking and ginning the trash in the hand-picked cotton or a total of $10.70 per bale in favor of the machine picked cotton.

The machine as it operates in the field is little larger than a motorcycle. It rolls easily along the rows and when not in operation will occupy very little storage space.

"The American is a real cotton picker and will do the work," said Lederer. "All we ask is that the farmers and business men directly interested in the cotton industry come to the fair and see it in operation. We can prove in actual operation that this cotton picker is an economical success and a necessity on every southern farm.

"If it were not so, W. C. Durant, the man who made the Buick and Chevrolet cars and later the Frigidaire, would not allow his name connected with it. Durant is behind every claim made for the American cotton picker mainly because he believes it will release the American farmer from a labor bondage of many decades and make cotton picking the easiest and most pleasant feature of cotton growing."

HORSE TRADING DAY REVIVED AT MERCER

MERCER, Tenn., Oct. 14.—Horse trading day with all of its romance of glamor will be revived in Mercer at an early date.

In this modern machine age, it seems strange "Old Dobbin" should have a day set apart in his honor. Local merchant, however, plan to erect hitching posts for the conclave, which is to convene the second Monday of each month.

OUR COUNTY AGENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

years. This year he is studying for his B. A. degree at Hampton. It has taken him twelve years to save money enough to ayord one year off.

Twelve years ago he visited a little farm community where every farm had its "pine patch," its spring and spring-house, its exposed and leeching manure-pile,—its filth,—its flies,—its sickness, poverty and unhappiness. With his own hands he built the first modern, sanitary, out-door lavatory on a Negro's farm in the county. He solicited enough money to purchase screen windows and doors for a little rural schoolhouse. He persuaded a farmer to buy a fruit and vegetable spraying outfit,—taught him how to use it profitably,—and today that farmer is a wealthy man. Not long ago he was telling us how the white neighbors came in and "made over" a new improved kitchen cabinet which this Negro farmer had purchased for his wife. It was the best one in the county. We imagined we could see the water glisten in his eyes while he was talking. Was he thinking about those twelve hard years he had spent serving a too ungrateful people,—serving with patience and tact and unselfishness,—serving his race and ours? No, he was not thinking of himself but:—

We want YOU to think about these unsung heroes,—these Negro county farm and extension agents, who are giving their all for Negro progress and prosperity. It takes a man to be a Negro leader,—even acounty agent. Many are forced to walk long distances,—from farm to farm,— to the country churches, schoolhouses and lodge halls,—making talks and urging our farmers to "stick." They are useful servants. Some day the South will be proud of them,—perhaps will build a monument to them,—which she should do,—but:———

Why not pay them a decent, honest, living salary now? They are worth it. They earn it. They need it. They are underpaid. We whom they serve know it,—those in authority know it,—so why not do something about it?

The National Federation of Colored Farmers proposes to address a letter to the Governor of each state that employs these servants and to the Secretary of Agriculture, urging that more money be appropriated for agents' salaries. Members of the organization and readers of this paper are also requested to write. If we go after it we will eventually get for them what we request. You can't stop a good thing and this will be a good thing for these servants of ours and for all they serve.

MR. LOUIS V. IRVING TELLS OF AID GIVEN HIM BY FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

Millstone, Miss., Oct. 26, 1929—The Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.

Gentlemen: In July of this year I took six month's membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers. About three weeks ago I was in "deep water" and needed both aid and advice. I wrote the President of the Federation and he promptly came to my rescue.

In one transaction I saved exactly one hundred dollars. I feel that it's my duty to tell our farmer the aid I have received through the Federation and this letter is written with the request that you publish same.

Every farmer of our race should stand behind this grand organization. The colored farmer needs organization.

Yours truly,
LOUIS V. IRVING.

I am also a subscriber to your interesting paper, The Modern Farmer. It is worth three time what you ask for it.

NEGRO FAIR TO OPEN

Opening day at the Colored Tri-State Fair Thursday will be Arkansas Day. A full program for the three-day celebration has been planned, L. G. Patterson, secretary announced yesterday. Gates open at noon Thursday.

More than 30.000 are expected to pass through the gates Friday, when Tennessee and Children's Day will be celebrated. All Negro schools in the city and county will close to permit the children to attend the fair that day.

Saturday will be Mississippi and Farmers' Day. Two features on the program for the day will be a cow and hog calling contest. The women will take part in the cow calling contest and the men will do the pig calling.

Exhibits have begun to arrive and from all indications there will be enough to fill three of the large buildings. Patterson expects the largest number of exhibits the Colored Trio-State Fair has ever had.

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal paper published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and there are so many advantages that can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

Fill out the blank—secure a money order for $1.00 and mail at once:

The Modern Farmer,

447 Fourth Avenue, North,

Nashville, Tenn.

Find enclosed order for $1.00. Send me the Modern Farmer for one year.

Name .....

.....

Post Office Address .....

State .....

Rural Route No. .. .... or Box .....

Whitens Brown Skin
in only 1 minute or money back!

Test Amazing New Fluid Without Risk

If you want to quickly whiten and completely change the color of your skin in just one minute, you should make this simple test.

First, look carefully in your mirror and see just how dark your skin now appears. Then, give your face a one minute massage with Spanola—made from the newly rediscovered old Spanish Formula for instantly whitening skin.

In less than one minute you will see truly amazing results. A light, white-toned beautiful skin will appear that will be envied by all your friends and acquaintances—but it is not a matter of what your friends will say or think—your mirror will tell you the story. Instantly prove to yourself, without question or doubt, the effectiveness of Spanola. It is the greatest beauty discovery of all times.

It will give you the alluring natural skin beauty you have always wished for in a harmless, beneficial and instantaneous way. No matter how dark or unattractive your skin may be, you should test SPANOLA and see what a difference it makes.

Make Test at Our Risk

Would you like to test Spanola without risk? Would you like to see how much whiter and more beautiful it can make your skin? See what a remarkable improvement it makes in less than one minute, then if not simply delighted, your money will be refunded for the asking.

Send no money. Simply mail coupon or write. When package arrives, pay postman only $1.67 for the regular large size bottle. Test Spanola just once. Then if not delighted, return it and your money will be refunded, without comment. Mail coupon today. Dept. B.

SPANOLA CO., P.O. Box 1209, Chicago

SPANOLA CO., P.O. Box 1209, Chicago, Ill.

Name _____

Address _____

Postoffice _____ State _____

A Dangerous Condition

"There was a time when my health was not so good," says Mr. Miles Hopkins, of Catlettsburg, Ky. "I suffered a great deal from gas pains. My system was saturated with poison which was not properly eliminated. From time to time I had severe headaches, and I felt sluggish and dull.

"I knew of Black-Draught as a medicine for

CONSTIPATION

so I thought I would try it. For a while I took a small dose every night until my system was rid of the accumulated poison.

"I gained in weight and my general health was good. That experience made me realize the merits of Black-Draught. I kept it in my home and when I begin to feel lifeless and dull, I take a dose, after which I feel O. K. again.

"I try to keep my system cleansed, and I find Black-Draught a great aid."

25 cents. All druggists.

EC-10

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT Purely Vegetable

STOMACH SUFFERING STOPPED!

No more diet! No more pain! No more agony of stomach suffering! Famous Treatment for DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, ACIDOSIS, STOMACH ULCERS and OTHER SEVERE STOMACH DISTURBANCES gives remarkable results to thousands of men and women! Costs NOTHING unless YOU are thoroughly satisfied. SEND NO MONEY! FREE: Valuable Booklet, Amazing Testimonial Letters and $1,000.00 Reward Offer! Write today!

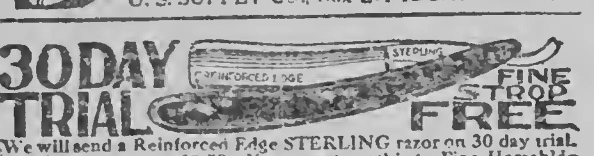
FREE Booklet

UDGA MEDICINE CO., 638 DAKOTA BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

Notes of Interest

Mrs. Rachel Cooper, a widow, is the owner and manager of one of the largest plantations in Holmes County, Miss. Her model farm is run on a systematic basis and she possesses al the latest improved farm machinery. Mrs. Cooper is a thorough business woman and is making her farm pay.



That Baby You've Longed For

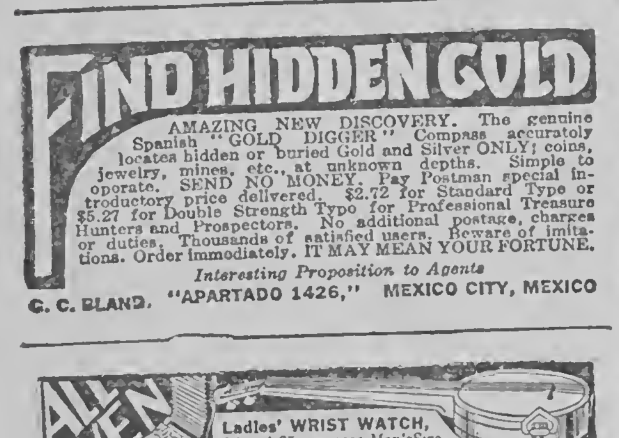
Mrs. Burton Advises Women on Motherhood and Companionship

"For several years I was denied the blessing of motherhood," writes Mrs. Margaret Burton, of Kansas City. "I was terribly nervous and subject to periods of terrible suffering and melancholia. Now I am the proud mother of a beautiful little daughter and a true companion and inspiration to my husband. I believe hundreds of other women would like to know the secret of my happiness, and I will gladly reveal it to any married woman who will write me." Mrs. Burton offers her advice entirely without charge She has nothing to sell. Letters should be addressed to Mrs. Margaret Burton, 263 Massachusetts, Kansas City, Mo. Correspondence will be strictly confidential.

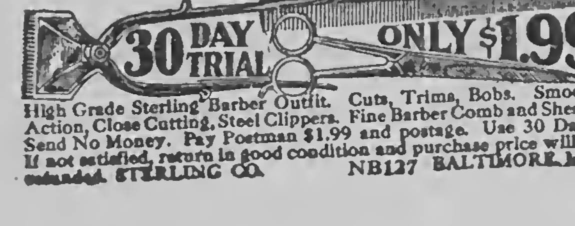
Stop Whiskey

AN ODORLESS AND TASTELESS TREATMENT

Any lady can give it secretly at home in tea, coffee or food, and it costs nothing to try! If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of whiskey, beer or wine, send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines Co., 3351 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you absolutely free, in plain wrapper a trial package of this wonderful treatment. Write today and be thankful all your life.



EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER
Made in Oklahoma City
Sold Everywhere
Price one jar 50c; Catalog Free
S. D. LYON, 316 N. Central
Oklahoma City, Okla.



The Rosenwald School at Tchula, Miss., has just been completed and is filling a long-felt need. The good people of this community are pressed for funds to make a payment on the building but their diligence and determination are bound to be rewarded. Under the wise guidance of C. W. Johnson, prominent undertaker, and Mrs. Redmond, the principal, the school is giving excellent education and training to the colored boys and girls of Tchula.

John C. Cooper, of Belzoni, Miss., is an industrious farmer thoroughly up-to-date in his methods of farming and this year he has good crops Mr. Cooper is from one of the oldest resident families of Humphrey County. He says he will plant heavily in sweet potatoes and melons next year.

Rev. C. H. Kelly and grandson of Chatfield, Ark., have excellent crops this year. Rev. Kelly needs little instruction on how to farm.

N. J. Williamson a prosperous farmer of Tunica County, Miss., is very active in the interests of the Federation. He owns a large farm and his standing in the community among both white and colored is above reproach.

T. S. Nightingale and Rev. T. L. Walton, of Bartlette, Shelby County, Tenn, are prosperous and successful farmers. They are enthusiastic about the Federation and are very influential in the community.

Dr. Boyland, A. M. Westbrook and Mr. Work, of Ellendale, Tenn., say that organization is the only salvation for the colored farmers. Ellendale is one of the wealthiest settlements of colored farmers in Tennessee.

GENERAL NEWS

PRODUCTS OF COLORED FARMERS DISPLAYED AT MOBILE FAIR

Mobile, Ala. —Articles prepared by colored school children and pisplayed at the fair here recently won the highest praise from the many visitors who attended from all sections of the state. The displays were more numerous and were by far the best ever shown here. .

Dr. E. T. Belsaw, director of the colored department, made every effort to have a worthwhile exhibit and his work was rewarded handsomely . His tact, wisdom and untiring efforts are to be commended.

OVER TWO BALES PER ACRE

Grant McGill, a young boy about sixteen years of age, living three miles from Mound Bayou, Mississippi, has five acres of Hagar Big Boll cotton that will yield a little over two bales to the acre.

The land was prepared and cotton planted and cultivated under the supervision of Prof. C. L. Gibson, vocational teacher, Bolivar County. In talking with young McGill he said the land was well bedded before planting and the rows set three feet apart. One hundred and fifty pounds of Chilean nitrate per acre was used as side dressing and the cotton ploud once per week. There are from one hundred to one hundred and nineteen bolls to the stalk. Last year this same land without the nitrate yielded about one-half bale to the acre.

TERRACING CAMPAIGN PLANNED FOR STATE

Mississippi to Halt Terrific Soil Losses.

A. AND M. COLLEGE, Miss., Oct. 5.—A state-wide terracing campaign designated "soil saving weeks," has been announced by the agricultural engineering division of the extension department of Missisipni A. and M. College for Oct. 21 to Nov. 2.

County agents are formulating their plans for conducting terracing demonstrations in logical communities and for teaching farmers how to use the terracing level correctly in every section of the state where erosion occurs.

It is estimated that no less than 126 millions of pounds of plant food material is washed out of the fields and pastures of the United States annually. The south suffers a most severe loss because of the iceless and snowless winter with their heavy rainfall, and because of the farming practices with predominating clean cultivation and little or no winter cover crops.

Cost Equals Cotton Returns

Sol washing with its attending ill effects is said to be costing Mississippi the price of her annual cotton crop. This loss is attributed to the decreasing yield of the washed fields, to the clogging of drainage systems, and to the subsequent barying of the rich valley lands. uhnee

China today is subject to floods and ramines because of its land denuded of trees with no protection against a two-rapid drainage which cuts into the soil, impoverishing it on its swift journey to the outlet. It is not necessary, however, to look to China to see what the future of erosion will be for terrific washing of land taken place here in Mississipi within the memory of man.

The state is today learning the lesson of fertilizing for increased profits. Just as important, if not more so, is the conservation of the plant food which is the natural content of the soil and which is improved by the use of winter cover crops, manure, deep plowing and terracing.

TO OUR COLORED FARMERS:

The campaign for membership in the Federation is actively on, and will continue through September and October.

We plan to have our President visit several states, and aid in the organizing of units for the Federation. There is no charge for this service, and the only requirement necessary is for each community to defray the railroad expenses.

Any county or community that is desirous of having our President visit them while on this tour, and willing to guarantee the railroad expense, send in your name and approximate date and you will be included in the itinerary.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS,

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago.

DAIRY CATTLE MAY THREATEN COTTON'S RULE

Crowley's Ridge in Arkansas Suited for Dairying

By United Press

Forrest City, Ark.,—The milk cow is threatening to usurp the throne of King Cotton in St Francis county, since dairying is rapidly becoming one of the leading industries here.

There is now at the disposal of farmers $100,000. This Livestock Finance Corporation was organized last year with about $5,000 capital Recently, however ,this has been increased, and arrangement made with the St. Louis banks for rediscounting so that $100,000 is now available to those interested in dairying.

Thru this corporation, cows may be purchased on small monthly payments with reasonable interest rates.

COTTON FAILS TO MAINTAIN ADVANCE

Reactions Under Southern Selling and Realizing Follow Gains.

New York, Oct. 5.—(AP)—Reports of the rain in the central and eastern belts and relatively firm cables led to an opening advance in the cotton market today, but reactions followed under Southern selling and week-end realizing. After selling up to 18.89, early, December eased off to 18.81, and closed 18.83 with the general market closing steady at net advances of 2 to 5 points.

The opening was steady at an advance of 6 to 12 points and active months showed net gains of 8 to 13 points during the early trading on trade buying, coving and some commission houses demand. It was felt that the rain in the central and parts of the eastern belt would delay the movement and probably lower the grade of open cotton and cable advices received here said that there had been buying in Liverpool on the rain news.

Southern selling supplied the early demand, however, and later in the morning the market was rather quiet until near the close, when there was a sprut in liquidation. This sent the price of March contracts off from 19.23. the high price of the morning, to 19.11 and that delivery closed at 19.12.

A private crop report was published, placing the condition at 52.1 and the indicated yield at 14.558,000 bales. This report also estimated that 5,736,000 bales of the crop had been ginned and 40 per cent picked up to the first of October. The figures appeared to be further evening up of account for over the week-end and government report scheduled for publication on Tuesday.

Up to the close of business today 11 private condition reports had been issued, of which nine included estimates of the yield. The condition figures range from 52.1 up to 54.8 and figures on the indicated yield from 14,505,000 up to 14,990,000 bales.

On the average, these reports have shown a condition of 53 1 and a crop indication of 14,690,000 bales, compared with the government's September 1 indication of 14,825,000 bales.

The amount of cotton on shipboard awaiting clearance at the end of this week was estimated at 136,000 bales against 97,000 last year.

—Arkansas Gayette.

MILK SICKNESS, CAUSED BY WEED, ATTACKS FAMILY

Dry Pastures to Blame; Farmers Warned

YVRP

An outbreak of "milk sickness," which attacked five members of a family was reported yesterday by Dr. W. E. Walsh at Morris, Ill. He warned that the disease may be prevalent this fall because the pastures have been burned out by drought. Dr. Walsh says the disease is caused by the drinking of milk from cows which have eaten the "white snake root" plant which remains green after pasturage is dried up. Although cattle often become poisoned from the plant, cows giving milk seldom show symptoms of the illness. Persons drinking their milk, however, become seriously ill.

Poison from Weed

The poison of the white snake plant has been separated and identified by Dr. James F. Cauch of the government bureau of animal husbandry, Dr. Walsh said. The sickness existed in the lowlands of the middle west and as far south as Georgia 50 and 75 years ago, he said, many early settlers giving up their land and going back eact because they did not know how to combat it.

The mother of Abraham Lincoln is known to have died of milk sickness, Dr. Walsh stated. Dr. William Osler, former authority of John Hopkins Medical school, named it "the most mysterious disease."

"The poison of "Milk sickness' takes hold of the liver, making the digestion of fat impossible," Dr. Welsh said. "The treatment consists in giving alkalis and injections of glucose into the veins.

Warn Farmers on Weed

"To be safe during this dry season, all farmers should have their county agents search for the white snake root plant in hollows and underbrush and along all streams of their land."

Because of outbreak of the disease near Effingham and Vandalia, the Illinois deartment of agriculture recently has put out "snake root bulletins," warning milk producers about the disease and telling them how to recognize the plant and eradicate it.

SEN. BROOKHART HITS FARM PLAN

Illegal to Loan Funds to Proposed Corporation, Iowan Declares In Senate Hearing

Washington.— (AP)— The right of the federal farm board to make loans to the proposed Farmers National Grain Corporation was challenged Wednesday by Senator Brookhart of Iowa during examination of Sam R. McKelvie, of Nebraska, wheat's representative on the board. by the Senate agricultural committee.

The Iowan said the Farm Act authorized the board to make loans to co-operative and not to corporations.

Informed by McKelvie that counsel had assured the board its program for creating the corporation was entirely within the law Bookhart said.

"I think the board has started out on an illegal basis right at the start. Maybe some of us will have to bring an injunction to test the right of your counsel to advise that."

While members are explaining its methods and intentions to the Senate agriculture committee, the federal farm board is broadening its organization to meet the increasing demands for farm relief.

Pursuing a policy of conservativeness in the hope of bringing permanent prosperity to agriculture, the board has taken steps to educate the farmers to the advantages of co-operative marketing and the disadvantages of surplus production.

A banking division to handle loans from the $500,000,000 fund has been created and the co-operative marketing division of the agriculture department has been transferred to the board by President Hoover to stimulate organization of co-operatives.

PRIZE SWEET POTATO

Mr. J. A. Applewhite, prominent white planter of Buckley, Ark., has on display in the Lee County National Bank a sweet potato twenty-eight inches in circumference one way and twenty-five inches in another. The potato weighs eight and one-half pounds. This is said to be the largest ever grown in the state. There are eighty-four white and three thousand three hundred and twenty-four (3324) colored farmers in Lee County. The average crop of sweet potatoes in this county is over fourteen thousand bushels annually.

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SOUTH ALABAMA GALE HALTS FARM WORKERS

Fear Loss to Cotton From Frost, Cold.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 5—(AP.)—The hurricane scare and rains of the past week temporarily halted harvesting in South Alabama which has entered the final stages while scattered reports from other sections of the state told of completed harvest operations.

The cotton crop has returned a much larger yield than last year with some sections reporting fields in which the staple has opened with only first pickings having been completed. Additional pickers have been placed in the fields in order to have the crop removed before further damage is inflicted by rain, frost and cold weather.

Tuscaloosa County reported considerable cotton remaining in the fields with efforts redoubled to have the crop picked by the end of next week. The cotton leaf worm appeared too late to do material damage while late bolls were suffering from boll weevil activity. Hay cutting is almost complete with farmers turning toward preparations for winter crops.

Fair weather in Lamar County enabled rapid advance in cotton gathering with all labor employed. It was estimated that 75 per cent of the cotton crop had been harvested and 60 per cent ginned. The yield was better than expected with the best corn crop in years. Sugar cane, potatoes and peanuts will return satisfactory yields.

2,408 BALES OF COTTON ARE GINNED AT M'CRORY

McCrory, Ark. — (Special)— The three gins at McCrory ginned up to Oct. 1 a total of 2,408 bales. Last year on the same date the gins had ginned 1,744 bales. The continued favorable weather has been to the advantage of the farmers and the ginners. With another month of good weather most of the crop will be gathered. It is estimated that between 40 and 50 per cent of the crop has been picked. The crop is not as good this year as last.

CHAMPION COTTON PICKER

"Boll Weevil" Jackson who stands six feet in his socks and about thirty-five years of age is conceded the champion cotton picker of the United States. On a farm in West Tennessee he picked nine hundred and thirty pounds seed cotton in ten hours.

Talking with a representative of The Modern Farmer, Jackson said he was passing through West Tennessee from Arkansas and was hired by the owner of a large plantation to aid in gathering the cotton. They paid one dollar and a quarter pre hundred. The first day he picked nine hundred and thirty pounds and received eleven dollars and sixty-two cents ($11.62) for his day's work, but was told not to come back as he would demoralize the regular hands. Jackson further stated that he could easily average eight hundred pounds daily but found it difficult to get the work as the owners seemed to feel he was making too much money.

His real name is Albert Jackson but was nick-named "Bool Weevil" on account of his ability to clean a cotton patch so swiftly.

RICH TOMATO CROP GROWN IN 'GARDEN'

Newbern, Tenn., —Growing of tomatoes is profitable, according to J. H. Sturdivant, farmer, residing near Newbern. Sturdivant has already sold 630 bushels of tomatoes gathered from one acre and there are many more tomatoes in the patch. From the one-acre patch he has realized $230.

Sturdivant grew his own plants and believes the secret of a high yield is due to rich land, together with frequent and thoro cultivation.

Sturdivant says he feels the low guaranteed price for tomatoes is more profitable than to grow green wraps, with increased cost of production and the hazard of fluctuating markets.

PRIMITIVE PERUVIANS, 4,000 YEARS AGO, WERE GENTLEMEN FARMERS, AND THEIR MEATLESS DINNERS MIGHT WELL TEMPT A MODERN GOURMET

By A. HYATT VERRILL

There is nothing to show that the early Peruvian Indian ever faced a farm relief problem or had congressmen to send him free seeds in the spring. But he was a clever fellow when it came to agriculture, and three or four thousand years before exploring Spaniards and swaggering buccaneers appeared to upset his family circle the Indian raised a variety of fresh vegetables that would be the envy of the modern housewife.

In more ways than one the Chimu—for we are talking now of that period of Peruvian history long before the Incas, when the Chimus had conquered most of what is present-day Peru—had modern ideas.

He was primarily a vegetarian. Whether this was due to a scarcity of meat or to a fondness for gréen things we can not say. The fact remains, however, that there are few bones in the refuse heaps of the period to indicate that the Chimu was a meat eater. From these scrap piles we gather that he occasionally regaled himself and family with a Sunday chicken dinner or a tasty bit of dog meat.

The Llama, which might have furnished him with the counterpart of our mutton chop, was a sacred animal, not to be willfully slaughtered. A practical religion that, for the Chimu wisely reasoned that dead llamas meant less milk for babies and less hair for clothing.

After a hard day in the fields the weary Chimu came home to a well-cooked and appetizing vegetable dinner. Set by the fire to keep warm were several earthenware pots from which savory wisps of steam escaped. The lady of the house welcomed home her lord and master and proceeded to ladle a tempting repast from these crocks.

There was, perhaps, a piece of melon for an appetizer, for we know that the Chimus raised at least seven varieties, including three kinds of watermelon.

After the melon came a bowl of succotash. The Chimu cook could choose from several varieties of corn and nearly as many more of beans. No doubt it was in early Peru that house-wives first argued which kind of corn was best on the cob and whether Lima beans or string beans made the better succotash.

The piece de resistance was likely to be a huge baked potato. Whether, when the jacket was broken, it proved to be the white and mealy Irish variety or a succulent golden sweet potato or yam had been previously determined by the whim of the husband on that particular evening. The Chimus specialized in potato growing and developed more than 40 varieties of tubers.

As side dishes the Indian had a choice of peppers, eggplant, squash, tomatoes and peas. We do not find it mentioned that spinach was on the Chimu bill of fare, so we can not blame the Indian for that white man's burden on the modern menu.

For dessert, if there were still room for dessert, the well-fed Chimu could poke about in a basket of fruit until he found something to his taste, be it bananas, apple, peach, cherry or strawberry.

During the meal he undoubtedly drank mate, the South American substitute for tea, which in addition to being palatable has beneficent medicinal properties.

After the meal was over and the dinner things cleared away it is to be surmised the Peruvian ancestor indulged himself in chewing a few coca leaves, for the coca shrub, from which cocaine is derived, grows wild in Peru. Accustomed as he was to the drug in this mild form, it is probable that the leaves took the place of the post-prandial pipe or cigar. There is little evidence that the early Peruvians smoked tobacco.

The Chimu did not depend alone on the whims of nature to provide him with food. From the few types of vegetables which grew wild on the countryside he experimented in true Burbankian fashion until he had improved upon the strains and had developed numerous varieties of the species, each designed for a particular use.

To avoid the fever ridden swamps and river valleys the Chimu soon learned to remove to the uplands, which, though less fertile than the river bottoms, were far more conducive to normal health. The barren slopes, however, required artificial irrigation before they would produce foodstuffs, and the ingenious means the Chimu used to divert water to his terraced hillsides would do credit to modern engineering science. How well he succeeded may be gathered from the ascertained fact that in his fields he produced enough grain, fruit and vegetables to feed in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 people. From the ruins brought to light by archeological research we estimate the Chimu population at that number.

Most perplexing to modern science is the skill with which the Chimu worked in metals. In his furnaces he smelted gold, silver and platinum. Lacking iron for tools and weapons, he possessed the long-lost secret of tempering copper to use in its stead.

It is extremely doubtful if the Chimu had any knowledge of electricity and electroplating and it is difficult to believe that he could plate one metal upon another by chemical means. Yet plate metals he did, since excavations in Chimu ruins reveal vessels and ornaments of copper and silver which have been plated with gold so skillfully that they compare favorably with articles produced by the most modern electroplating methods.

In fancy we can conjure up pictures of the Chimu artisan in the midst of glowing forges and fuming vats. We see him throw a handful of powder into a seething caldron. We see him watch the mixture anxiously until it clears and cools. And then we see him lift out the copper bowl, and lo! it has been coated with the finest gold. By some subtle and mysterious alchemy he has united the metals.

All this we may see in fancy. It is a pleasing picture. But your scientist demands facts and formulas. For years he has tried to find out what the Chimu once knew. All in vain. The secrets are buried with the Chimu and the other ancient tribes of Central and South America.

The Chimu never thought of gold as money. He hoarded it in his treasure vaults, it is true, but he did so because it was beautiful, because it was immutable.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru they found enormous quantities of gold in the Chimu ruins. They carried tons of the precious metal back to Spain. Other tons fell prey to the pirates of the Spanish Main. And undoubtedly as many more tons of gold still lie buried, waiting for the inquiring archeologist.

There are no gold mines in Peru, however, and prospecting fails to show that there were ever gold-bearing strata there. Yet the Chimu had tons upon tons of it. Where did he get it? From what distant gold field was it brought? Did he exact heavy tribute from subject tribes far removed? More secrets that lie buried with the Chimu.

Four thousand years ago the Chimu performed minor and major surgical operations. Skeletons show that he performed amputations and abdominal incisions. He trepanned the skulls of his fellow tribesmen when they suffered from brain diseases. He removed eyes from their sockets and he put metal crowns and filling in his neighbor's teeth.

Crude though his instruments must have been, his patients often survived, for the skeletons show new bone growth over the old wounds.

Was he the first surgeon to operate with anesthetics? Close at hand grew the coca shrub, from which we get our cocaine. It is difficult to imagine even the stoical Indian enduring the pain of this crude surgery without something to deaden the senses.

The dry soil of the Peruvian uplands has been invaluable in preserving the relics of the Chimu era. Laces, woolens, feather costumes and pottery have come down to us remarkably well preserved.

The Chimu was an adept potter. He prided himself on the variety of his designs, and through his modeling in clay we learn more about his daily life and habits, his industries and his recreations than from any other source. Where other races have carved their hieroglyphics in stone the Chimu has left easily comprehensible and accurate pictures of himself in hard baked clay so that we, 30 or 40 centuries later, might marvel at the artistry of what we have been accustomed to think of as the primitive barbarism of the prehistoric South American Indian.

THE MODERN FARMER

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M68

Eighty-one Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty-six Colored Farmers

Notes of Interest To Federation Members

PRESIDENT JAMES P. DAVIS WRITES FROM THE FIELD GIVING INTERESTING NEWS

One of our units in southern Alabama and two in Mississippi are negotiating with large wholesale flower shop in Chicago for the shipment of about 100 boxes smilax, bittersweet, juniper and mistletoe for Xmas trade.

This is something they had never attempted before.

J. N. Hoskin, Allen Louis, A. Weathersby and C. C. Richardson are very active members of the Trinity unit in Holmes County, Miss.

The Federation is arranging for them to get in position to figure with several large manufacturers where they can sell timber logs in carlots.

Nobile Calhoun of Talladega County, Alabama, one of the members of our Alabama unit is the owner of 600 acres of land. He is planning to enlarge his operations this coming year, and the Federation is aiding him in making his arrangements.

A member in Mississippi has written in for the Federation to secure best prices for a new tractor and riding plow. We are now figuring with the different manufacturers, and will be able to save this member quite a bit on his purchase.

Several units are now checking up their requirements for overalls for another year. The Federation has made contact with one of the largest and most responsible firms manufacturing overalls, who have agreed to give our members wholsesale prices which will be the means of saving them hundreds of dollars during a year.

The wife of a Mississippi member writes in that she will be able to make weekly shipments of eggs during November and December.

The Federation will assist her in marketing these eggs through a Memphis house.

While in Mississippi the latter part of October the President of the Federation was instrumental in securing 20 cents per pound for the cotton of one of the members living in Holmes County. This cotton was long staple and the best price he had been offered in his local market was 17 cents. We had the cotton shipped to another market.

During the month of October the Federation offices have received letters from 12 of its members asking for advice and instructions as to the filing of application for long term farm loans.

The Federation is assisting them to the fullest extent possible.

A member in Alabama has two hundred gallons of ribbon cane syrup for sale.

We are making an effort to place this lot of syrup with one of our largest colored colleges—boarding department.

Mr. John Cooper of the Humphrey unit has requested prices on a carload of corn and a car of hay. At a recent meeting the members instructed him to make the purchase. This is cooperative buying and the members will be able to save quite a neat sum by purchasing in carlots.

The Federation has two members who are desirous of purchasing 50 to 75 acre farms in the delta of Mississippi. Any members having such lands for sale, or knowing of such, kindly send in the data in order that we may pass it on to our prospective buyers for their consideration.

Since the flood in 1927 Mississippi

(Continued on Page 5)

LEAFY VEGETABLES APPROVED

DIET SPECIALISTS RECOMMEND A LARGER CONSUMPTION

Diet specialists are urging the American public to eat heavily of leafy and green vegetables. As a result there is a good steady demand for them in practically all of the larger cities.

A few years ago turnip greens, mustard greens, collards, cabbage and kale were considered cheap foods. Today they are on sale in the finest groceries and markets and on the menus of our highest grade hotels.

Reviewing the vegetable market in New York and Chicago and several of the larger cities we find the wholesale prices of leafy vegetables to run about as follows:

Calif. asparagus, 5 to 10 dollars per dozen large bunches.

Green beans, $2.00 to $5.00 per hmpr.

Brussels sprouts 15 to 25 cents per quart.

Cabbage, $1.00 to $1.50 per crt.

Cauliflower $1.00 to $2.75 per crt.

Celery, $2.25 to $3.25 crt.

Collard greens, $1.50 to $1.75 per barrel.

Cucumbers, $1.00 per lug.

Dandelion greens 75 to $1.00 basket.

Endive, 15c to 25c per pound.

Kale, 50c to 50c per crate.

Okra, $1.50 to $5.00 per hmpr.

Parley per 100 bunches, $1.50 to $2.50.

Peppers (green) $3.50 to $5.25 per crate.

Onion, Green shallots, La. and Miss., $12.00 to $15.00 per barrell.

Spinach, 60c to $1.00 per brkt.

Watercress, 100 bunches, $1.50 to $2.50.

To the Southern farmers this opens the way for quite a little revenue to be coming in during the winter months when every dollar counts.

Watercress can be found in almost all Southern streams and dandelions grow wild in pastures and fields. The demand for fresh vegetables is here to stay, and the wide awake farmer will get his share of the business.

FARM LAND IN DEMAND

The Yazoo City Herald contains the following:

Improvement is noted in the demand for farm lands in many sections of the country, according to the presidents of several federal land banks, who have been attending a conference in Washington.

One of the bankers stated that there is now more interest in farm lands than at any time during the past four or five yeass. He added that this is a good time to purchase a farm, as valuations are still relatively low, although some strengthening of prices is noted.

There seems to be a belief that agriculture has seen its darkest days, and that improvement from now on will be steady and continuous. This improvement will be all the more certain if the farmers themselves will take advantage of the opportunities for cooperative marketing which are offered with the assistance of the new federal farm board.

If the influences now at work for the betterment of agricultural conditions accomplish this much desired result, it will be of tremendous benefit, not only to the farmers, but to every branch of business and industry.

TEXAS GROUP IS UNORGANIZED SAYS PRESIDENT

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN FARMS OWNED BY COLORED

By Bryan Mack

(REVIEW OF REVIEWS)

Just as one cannot be educated without reading the Bible and Shakespeare, one cannot know America without being acquainted with Texas. This state is unique. Size alone would not make it so, though goodness knows it is large enough to awe the most sophisticated globe trotter.

Nature was in a generous mood when Texas was created. Seemingly it has every item of valuable things thot is known to man, whether it be in, on, or above the earth; and the climate is of every variety. It may be freezing in the Panhandle of the state while bathers splash into the warm seashore waters and bask in the sunshine on the beaches. Mountain peaks are quite as typically Texas as are the plains or the fertile lands of the Rio Grande Valley.

With climate and terrain spanning the extremes it is natural to expect that plant life is no less diversified, and this is true. Only five things seem to be found in every section of the state in abundance—cotton, oil wells, figs, electric transmission lines, and a "hooray for my part of Texas" spirit. If any one doubts the last, let him speak disparagingly of the baseball team or the fire department of the town in which he happens to be.

Agriculture is the basis of wealth for Texas, even if it does not appear as spectacular as oil. But agriculture and horticulture are only making a beginning, even if their totals are staggering. Already, industries af various kinds are tying up with agriculture to such an extent that it is commanding attention.

Flour mills, cotton gins, and cotton oil mills, packing house plants, rice mills, sugar refineries, feed mills, fertilizer plants, canning factories, fruit preserving outfits, textile mills, creameries and condensaries, tanneries are all operating in Texas to use some of the raw materials. In addition there are farm machinery plants, box factories, bag mills and clothing plants operating especially to serve agricultural sections.

A few figures are necessary to acquaint the reader with the vastness of agriculture out here. The total area of the state is 167,934,720 acres, and the annual crop value ranges from $800,000,000 to $900,000,000. At the rate at which new projects and intensive cultivation are going forward. this amount will increase to several times this amount in early years.

Soils and crops and climate reach the extremes, and consequently the products of the lands are legion. No doubt readers will be amazed at their own amazement to learn what variety of things are grown here. Cotton, the great crop, will be saved until the last and others taken in alphabetical order. Apples are grown mostly for home consumption in the northern and eastern parts of the state. Barley, only slightly grown, yields $2,391,000; beans and peas, $1,000,000; beets, $882,000; broom corn, $200,000; blackberries and strawberries, $556,000; cabbage, $1,760,000; cantelopes, $125,000; citrus fruits, $2,000,000; corn, $77,346,000; cucumbers, $581,000; hay, $11,880,000; lettuce, $102,000; oats, $18,233,000; onions, $3,654,000; peaches, $2,096,000; pears, $488,000; peanuts, $3,900,000; pecans, $2,040,000; potatoes, $2,691,000; sweet po-

(Continued on Page 5)

Washington County Mississippi's Statistics

EIGHT THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX COLORED FARMERS IN THE COUNTY

An inquiry, apparently anonymous, has been received by the Editor asking that we give statistics on Washington County, Mississippi. We have very little respect for anonymous communication, but in this instance we will comply.

Total white farmers in the county, 553. Total colored farmers in the county, 8,156. Total value of all crops produced in 1924, $8.022,153. Value of livestock, $1,436,338.00. Number of mules, 10,172 valued at $1,067,490.00. Number of cows in the county, 3784. Number of hogs in the county, 8192. Number of breeding sows, 1176. Average annual production of cotton, 57,441 bales. Number of farms in the county, 8714.

This is one of the best cotton counties in the state. The soil is strong and adapted to cotton growing.

For some reason farmers have not been planting any vegetables to speak of.

It is also of interest to state that Negroes own farms in them are county than whites.

According to the figures as above given there are about 16 colored farmers in the county to every white farmer, which also shows that colored farmers produce over 50.000 bales of cotton.

Sweet potatoes, bell peppers, okra and carrots could be grown to advantage in this county, and find ready sale for same in the larger cities.

The colored farmers are not organized in the county. By all means they should get together at once and form an organization for their promotion and protection.

The Editor ventures the assertion that if the colored farmers in Washington County were organized they could get at least 2 cents per pound more for their cotton, which would mean ten dollars per bale or about a half million dollars additional for the amount of cotton they produce.

TO CABBAGE GROWERS

Mr. Julius C. Miller of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station finds that to avoid growing seed stalks in cabbage in lieu of good heads, the temperature must be watched very closely. One plant was kept at a constant temperature for nearly three years and in that time it grew six heads.

At the time the plant was moved to a colder house it was about 8 feet high.

Mr. Miller says plants kept at 60 to 70 degrees grow good heads but those kept 50 to 60 produced nothing but seed stalks.

Experiments also proved that with young plants—those planted earliest went to seed, and the latter planting in warmer weather grew more sound heads. Seed for one lot was sown in the early half of August and the seedlings were kept in cold frames then removed to a cool greenhouse where they produced about 60 per cent seeders, but the plants that were transferred to a warm greenhouse had only about 20 per cent to go to seed.

This experiment shows that it is not wise to plant too early. The month of February is early enough to start abbage plants for early spring planting.

There is a very interesting bulletin on this experiment which can be had by writing Mr. Robert Hall, Ithaca, New York, and ask for Bulletin 458. There is no charge for this. It is free for the asking.

LINCOLN ACADEMY CHAPTER

FUTURE NORTH STATE FARMERS OF KING'S MOUNTAIN

STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY JAN 31 1930

The honor of being the three outstanding chapters in the Future North State Farmers for the school year 1928-29 goes to the Lincoln Academy chapter, Kings Mountain, N. C., Robeson County Training School, Maxton, North Carolina, and Waters Training School, Winton, North Carolina. These chapters are important part of the state organization of Negro Vocational Agricultural students. The winning chapters will be given cash prizes by the Chilean Nitrate Soda Educational Bureau. The contest is conducted by the State Department of Public Instruction, Division of Vocational Education and Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau. The contest has stimulated keen competition during the year among the 24 chapters in North Carolina.

A few of the high spots attained by the winning chapters which were responsible for their selection:

Lincoln Academy Chapter: The chapter sponsored the first community fair which proved to be a worthwhile achievement. The community exhibit was sent to the Cleveland County Negro Fair where it attracted much attention because of the large number of premiums won. The thrift club was very active. Most of the members saved or invested over $100.00 and all had bank accounts. The chapter played an important part in beautifying the school grounds, buildings, modern plant, establishing purc-bred poultry, hogs and cows in the community.

Robeson County Training School Chapter: Boys were largely responsible for their school winning the county loving cup for the best school exhibit at the County Commencment. The school won second prize for having the best kept school grounds in the territory. The boys sold lunches at the school at the noon hour for the purpose of securing funds with which to purchase of plants to beautify the school grounds. The chapter has the honor of having the most successful Father and Son Banquet conducted during the year. Every father who spoke told how his son had been helpful on the home farm and at home since he had become a member of the organization.

Waters Training School: This chapter has always been leader in worthwhile vocational agricultural activities. The first and the present presidents of the State Organization have come from this chapter. The chapter has turned out the largest number of members who are following the vocation of farming. Besides putting over the local and State objectives of the organization this chapter pooled its funds and purchased a handsome school bus which made its initial trip in bringing the entire chapter up to the state meeting last spring. Today the bus is rendering a great service in transporting many pupils to and from school.

Berry O'Kelly Training School has the honor of being the Superior Department of Vocational Agriculture for 1928-29.

The Second Annual Contest to determine the Superior Department of Vocational Agriculture is won by the

(Continued on Page 2)

LINCOLN ACADEMY CHAPTER
(Continued from Page 1)

Berry O'Kelly Training School, Method, North Carolina. Profs. C. E. Dean and C. L. Spellman the teachers of Vocational Agriculture played the major part in bringing the honor to the school. This department will receive a cash prize of $30.00, which is given by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau.

The teachers of Agriculture felt that the campus should look as attractive as the school building. With that idea in mind they went to work on the project at the opening of school. Lawns were leveled off and sowed to grass seed. Shrubbery was planted along the drive and buildings. New and more desirable driveways were provided. These practices did not stop at the school. They were applied at the community church and many of the homes of the pupils. The demand for ornamental plants has made it necessary to begin a small nursery on the campus.

Prof. Dean saw the possibilities for poultry production soon after he arrived at Method. As a means of helping him realize his poultry dreams for the community, an electric incubator was installed. During the year 3500 chicks were hatched. Over 1000 were placed on the farms in the school district and county. They were raised under the supervision of the teachers of Vocational Agriculture and the pupils who took the course. In addition to placing pure bred birds in the community the Department was able to build eight model poultry houses.

As a means of supplying the patrons with desirable poultry stock the Department maintains a flock of two-hundred and sixty-five layers. During the first four months of this calendar year these birds produced 17,998 eggs. Trap nests are used to make certain that only producers are kept in the flock. The Junior Vocational Agricultural students are divided into small groups and assigned definite periods to take care of the layers, incubators and brooders houses. In the pursuit of such plans, the boys reached the "doing level" in the poultry enterprises.

Girls as well as boys love Vocational Agriculture. Forty-two rural high school girls requested Vocational Agriculture. They were given a practical unit course in gardening. Each girl was required to conduct small garden project. From those gardens the boarding department received a large supply of early spring vegetables.

In addition to the other achievements accomplished by the two teachers, they conducted five evening classes in different school communities. There were enrolled in these classes seventy-nine individuals. Unit courses were given in gardening and poultry production. These classes have been sold to the idea of cooperative buying of foods, seeds, and other material. Plans have been arranged for them to sell their products cooperatively.

Outstanding work has been done with the all-day pupils. The students carry a well planned practice program. The local chapter of Future North State Farmers ranks among the best in the state. Many of the boys take Vocational Agriculture make more than enough from their projects to pay their expenses at high school and while in college. This department leads all others in sending boys to college.

The story of the work of this department would be incomplete if mention is not made of Prof. E. C. Cox, the principal of the school, and Mr. Berry O'Kelly, the chairman of the local school committee. They demand the best in every way for their teachers of Vocational Agriculture and they have been successful in getting the best agricultural service in return.

BIG MAIL BOX LATEST MOVE IN "FARM RELIEF"

Inventor Designs Container To Protect Parcels From Rain.

(Chicago Daily News)

New York, Nov. 13.—(AP)—The latest contribution to farm relief is an oversize mailbox.

It won't relieve the farmer from trotting down to the crossroads to get the letters and papers, but it will save on his profanity when he finds his parcel-post package is dry instead of out in the rain, with the blue from overalls merging into the white chiffon dress ordered by the wife.

Col. Joseph C. Bonner, inventor and manufacturer of Toledo, had the inspiration last summer when, on a tour, he noticed clusters of unsightly galvanized iron mailboxes at crossroads here and there, with parcels too large for them on the ground.

Whereupon Col. Bonner invented his box and went to Washington to see the postmaster-general, Walter F. Brown, whom he had known all his life.

The postoffice department authorized trial of the new box at Bolles Harbor, Mich., where lives Mrs. William Bolles, daughter of Col. Bonner. The device was scheduled to be put into use Nov. 7, and the postmaster at Monroe, Mich., was instructed to report on the experiment.

The new box is designed for the crossroads use of fifteen persons or families. It looks like an elongated phonograph cabinet. On the right side are fifteen pigeon holes for mail and each box renter has his private key.

On the left side is a compartment for parcels. It will take articles up to ninety inches long, anything from a pitchfork handle to a single-tree.

Col. Bonner believes his mailbox, if adopted over the country by the government, would reduce the postal deficit by the rental from those using it. And it would, he says, add immeasurably to the beauty of the countryside.

FIRST CANNED ORANGES ARRIVE

Nov. 13, Chicago.—The first carload of canned oranges arrived in Chicago this morning over the Santa Fe railway from California. Canning of oranges is a new industry of the Pacific coast and the first time oranges have been successfully preserved. In test deliveries the product has met with success among baker supply houses and confectioners in the Chicago territory. Ice cream people have taken to it with unusual enthusiasm as it represents the nearest possible approach to fresh oranges that has ever been offered to them.

GROWS HIS OWN CLOTHES

Rev. H. W. White

His clothes are made from cotton produced in his own back yard.

Although Kansas is not generally regarded as a cotton producing state, the Rev. H. W. White, pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Topeka, has succeeded in raising enough to make himself a good suit of clothes. In 1925 he cultivated a patch of ground in his own back yard, and raised sixty pounds. Twelve and a half pounds of this furnished the necessary amount for the clothes.

The seed was separated from the lint by hand. The lint was carded into rolls and spun into threat on an old-fashioned wheel made about 1857 and now on display in the Kansas State Historical Museum. The thread was then reeled into hanks on an old-time reel and finally woven into cloth and dyed brown. The students in the tailoring department of the State Vocational School made up the garment to fit the Rev. Mr. White. He has appeared in it several times in his pulpit and it has won a premium at the Kansas State Fair.

In a recent report of his work among the colored people of Topeka, Rev. Mr. White gave this summary:

"In the spiritual field I have baptized 542 people. I have donated to my church $2,500; I have visited 150 sick persons, of which some were white people, some Christians, and some sinners; I have attended 85 funerals and married 80 couples."

In Topeka, the Rev. Mr. White is often known as "the man who grows his own clothes."

—The Pittsburg Courier.

BRANDON NEGRO CAPTURES PRIZE

Utica Institute Also Takes Laurels at Colored State Fair Here

A. F. Fletcher of Brandon, was awarded first prize for the best collection of farm products at the Mississippi Negro State fair Thursday.

Wallace Berry of Pearson received second prize.

The Utica Institute won first prize in the educational exhibits, with second prize going to Jackson college and third prize to Lanier High school.

In the horse racing, Miles Star was first in the 2:25 pace, with Arqunty second, Dan Hal third, and Little Dock fourth.

In the 2:30 trot and pace, John Clark lead the field, followed by Country Boy, B. L. D., and Baby Doll. The half mile running race found Keriaku in front, trailed by Father.

Judging in agricultural exhibits still were under way Thursday afternoon and more prize winners will be announced Friday.

Friday's high spot will be an address by Lawrence C. Jones, president of the Piney Woods school.

Saturday will be the big day of the races, which are more popular at the Negro fair this year than ever before. The track has been put in good condition and the performers have come through splendidly.

Dodo and Princess Tiny, clowns and acrobats, give free entertainments in front of the race track stands. —The Pittsburg Courier.

MAN-MADE QUILT TELLS STORY OF NINTEY AND NINE

Philadelphia Man Displans Unique Piece of Handiwork at State Fair

A quilt made of 19,868 pieces of vari-colored silk depicting the Good Shepherd leading the Sheep and entitled "Ninety and Nine," is a contribution to the Fair made by one Charles Pratt of Philadelphia, Pa. Put together with the greatest ingenuity and combining all the colors of the rainbow, the quilt, when viewed at a distance of some thirty feet resembles a beautiful painting, and it seems incredible that it could have been the product of any needle-worker's hand no matter how deft.

The man who made this most unusual bedspread has exhibited this and other quilts at Fairs throughout the country and has taken 331 first prizes in every state but Nevada, and one in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. "This quilt has been in consecrated buildings," said Mr. Pratt. "It has been the subject of sermons in churches."

Mr. Pratt states that the greatest thrill he ever had over his quilt-making was being invited to the Miami, Fla., Fair to spend an entire week, by people who refused to believe that the quilts were actually his product, until they saw him and heard him explain how they were made.

—The Pittsburg Courier.

THAT EVER POPULAR SWEET POTATO

Dieticians from all sections are praising the qualities of the sweet potato, and in some instances declaring that it has more energy giving qualities than any vegetable grown. The society girl, the slim housewife and the fat maids are all confining their potato eating to the sweet variety, because it is said they are non fattening.

Miss Edith Shuck has the following to say in a recent edition of the Chicago Daily News:

Conducted by Edith G. Shuck

Sweet Potato Clover Leaf Rolls

It is a common idea among the less experienced cooks that any recipe calling for yeast is a big task or much more difficult to make. I believe the only difference is in the time it takes yeast to act in comparison to the time it takes other leavening agents.

Sweet potato light rolls are sometimes made with baking powder and soda, but they do not compare with the light rolls made with yeast as the leavening agent.

Scald one cup of milk and allow to cool, add a moistened cake of compressed yeast, one tablespoon of sugar, one teaspoon of salt and one pint of flour, or enough flour to make a light sponge. Allow this to rise in a warm place until it is light and has increased one and a half or twice its origonal size. Then add two medium-sized sweet potatoes which have been boiled until tender, and either mashed with out any of stringy parts remaining or riced to remove the fibrous parts. And enought flour so you can lift the dough out of the bowl onto the canvas cloth. Knead it until is mixed and smooth. Roll out, cut into even sections and place three in a buttered muffin tin. Butter the tops and allow to rise until light. These may be made to this stage in the game and the muffin pan set in the icebox and chilled until an hour before dinner. Then place the rolls in the warmer and let rise for twenty or thirty minutes. This will be ample time to make a small roll light and puffy. Bake in a moderate oven for five minutes, then increase the heat for ten minuttes to 375 degrees Fahrenheit.

These may be hurried or made more slowly as the time and work demand. If you want to set the sponge and allow it to rise all night, giving a longer period for the yeast growth, then a half cake of yeast is sufficient for the above recipe. The whole cake will not change the flavor, and a larger amount will naturally make the action quicker. I use the whole cake of yeast when I want to start the rolls in the morning and serve them for luncheon or finish them so that at dinner time they are ready to let rise the second time and bake in the time which is necessary for the preparation for the remainder of the dinner. Chopped dates or seeded raisins and a few chopped nuts are not out of place in a sweet potato light roll when it is to be served with a luncheon menu. I should not care for the fruit or nuts when the bread is a bread for the dinner.

A well-baked roll makes a meal seem more complete though in reality it has no more food value. One can become spoiled very quickly to desiring a warm or hot bread with the dinner. This is not the best plan, considering it from a strictly dietetic standpoint. Hot breads which are well baked, though, are almost as quickly digested as cold breads.

GENERAL NEWS

WINNING CORN HUSKER PICKS 47 EARS A MINUTE

Crown Harold Holmes Illinois Champion

Galesburg, Ill., Husking at the rate of 47 ears a minute—the fastest nubbin picking ever recorded in an Illinois contest—Harold Holmes of Henry county won the state corn shucking championship, near here today. His total for the 80 minutes of the contest was 34,95 bushels.

Walter Olson of Knox county, state and national champion last year, came in second with 34.31 bushels. Both Holmes and he will represent Illinois in the national Contest to be held Nov. 15 at Platte City, Mo.

Officials ruled that Seiler's mark of 36.66 bushels made in the Knox county meet a week ago would stand as a world record. Until he turned in that unusual score then, Elme Williams' 35.8 bushels made in the national contest in 1925 had been the record.

A crowd estimated at 15,000 watched the contest today. Corn and weather were perfect for husking.

Holmes, the new champion, uses an iron hook to whisk the ears off the stalk. Although his total weight of corn, 2,510 pounds, was not as great as that turned in by some of the other huskers, he was the cleanest picker in the contest, being penalized less than any of the others because of nubbins missed in the field and husks left on the ears. He is a farmer, 51 years old, has been picking corn since he was eleven years old.

ARKANSAN, WHO GREW BIGEST MELON, FOUND DEAD IN BED AT HOME

Hope, Ark.,—Edgar Laster, 39, who produced the largest watermelon ever grown this year and thus gained the title of "Watermelon King" was found dead in bed at his farm home near here early today.

Members of his family found the body when they went to his room to arouse him. A heart attack was assigned as the cause of his death.

The Laster family is one of the oldest and best known in this section. Mr. Laster was the first to produce the large variety of watermelons which have made Hope famous.

The champion melon grown this year weighed 152 1-2 pounds.

A $25,000 Hobby

A Memphis capitalist makes a practice of dividing his investments into three groups—bonds, stocks and real estate.

A while back he thought an Arkansas farm within 25 miles of Memphis was the kind of real estate investment he wanted. He bought it for $75,000 and then spent $50,000 improving it.

Although it is worth much more, it cost him $125,000 as it stands.

Five days a week he sits at his desk. On the sixth he leaves at noon and spends a short half day riding a horse over the plantation. His friends look upon his investment as a hobby.

It is, but it is netting him this year $25,000, or 20 per cent on his investment.

—Memphis Press.

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HOUSTON COUNTY LEADS

Farmers in That Area Make Use of Federal Seed Loan of U. S.

Dothan, Ala.—Houston county leads all counties of the six states comprising the southeastern district that used the federal farm seed loan, in the matter of payment, according to figures received here by officials in charge of the collections. The figures released were as of September 20, and the collections here have maintained the same rate since that time.

Officials of the collection bureau state that they think that about 80 per cent of the loans have been collected, and that they believe the work will be accomplished before the time limit specified for repayment.

All persons who borrowed the government money have been notified that no loans will be extended and that payment is expected to be made on or before December 1 .

There are 700 colored farmers in Houston County.

FERTILIZER SALES IN STATE INCREASE

Average Mississippi Farmer Spends Over $100 Yearly, Department Says

Mississippi farmers purchased fertilizers, commercial feedstuffs and cotton seed meal to the extent of twenty-seven million dollars during the fiscal year just ended, according to a statement recently issued by the State Department of Agriculture.

The largest single commodity purchased was commercial fertilizers and during the past year farmers of the state exceeded all previous records by purchasing a total of 350,560 tons. At an estimated value of $36.00 per ton. Mississippi fertilizer bill for the present crop was approximately twelve million, five hundred thousand dollars.

Because of short crops of corn and other home-grown feeds the purchase of commercial feedstuffs continued on the high level of last year, totalling for the twelve months just ended 256,296 tons. At an estimated value of $45.00 per ton, the exenditure for feedstuffs totals approximately eleven million, five hunred thousand dollars.

The use of cotton seed meal continued at the approximate average noted in prior years, farmers of the state using 67,810 tons during the twelve months period. At an estimated value of $46.00 per ton, cotton seed meal was used at an expense of a fraction over three million dollars.

"The necessary farm purchases," says Commissioner J. C. Holton, "reach the substantial total of thirty-seven million dollars annually. There are approximately a quarter of a million farms in Mississippi, which means that the average farm spends approximately one hundred and eight dollars each year for fertilizers, commercial feedstuffs and cotton seed meal. It is the duty of the State Department of Agriculture to protect the farmers' interests in these transactions by insuring full weight packages, good physical condition, and the presence in every package of the manufacturers' guarantee of plant food content. We are pleased to state that thousands of inspections and chemical analyses during the past year, and care in regulating the registration and sale of these products, have resulted in an uniformity of quality that gives a high degree of assurance that every dollar expended will result in a full dollar's value."

CONGRESSMAN DE PRIEST ELIGIBLE

May Head Important Committee From House of Representatives

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY VACANCIES WHEN SPEAKER CALLED HOUSE TO ORDER THIS SESSION

Washington (CSN)—Just what committee assignment will be given Representative Oscar De Priest of Illinois' First District, is the question which looms as the first regular session of the seventy-first Congress opens.

When the regular session begins today only five committees organized in the special session, will be functioning. The rest will be organized later in the week, after the Republicans and Democrats have selected their committee slates and submitted them to the House. At that time the changes will be made.

The overwhelming majority of 102 members in the House forecasts a general shake-up in most of the committee memberships which will strengthen the Republican and weaken the Democratic representation. The House membership of 435 has 267 Republicans, 165 Democrats, one Farmer-Lobarite and two vacancies.

Republicans are demanding that some Democrats step aside and that they desire to inerease from thirteen to fourteen, their membership on the major committees, which have twenty-one members each. This would reduce the Democrats from eight to seven members and would necessitate the transfer of several to other committees.

With about 130 vacancies to be filled by both sides, scores of changes are expected. Many members have expressed a desire for changed assignments, while others are entitled to be elevated to more important bodies through seniority and demonstrated ability to handle specific legislation.

Representative Tilson of Connecticut the majority leader, has called a meeting of the committees for the second day of the regular session. At that time it will be decided whether to increase the Republican memberships, and the committee slates will be prepared.

De Priest has been mentioned in connection with a vacancy on the District Committee believing that he could be of service to the 125,000 Negroes who reside in the District of Columbia are denied the right of franchise and whose right of appeal is sometimes abridged.

There are at present one Republican and five Democratic vacancies on the committee. In the light of the tremendous influence which members of this committee have up the government of the National Capital it is problematic whether the fiery Congressman will be considered for one of those places, despite the activity of race leaders in his behalf.

There are one Republican and five Democratic vacancies on the appropriations committee, which was organized during the last days of the special session to prepare the annual supply bills. While there is considerable speculation as to who will fill them, DePriest, a first termer, could hardly be considered.

Republican leaders expect that the Illinois delegation will urge the selection of one of its members to fill the places vacated on the rules and agriculture committee by Thomas S. Williams of Illinois, when he resigned to become a justice of the Federal Court of Claims.

STUDENT'S ALL-NATION'S DINNER

Seventy-one Nationalities Dine at Hotel La Salle

PRESIDENT HUTCHINS SETS SPLENDID RECORD AS CHICAGO UNIVERSITY EXECUTIVE

From the news columns of The Chicago Daily News of November 22nd, there is clipped an advanced write-up and notice of a big dinner held at Hotel LaSalle, which is one of the outstanding hotels of that thriving metropolis, where all the nations were entertained at dinner in an "all nations" banquet, by President Hutchins, the new head of the University of Chicago. It was an affair that was educational in every respect.

A representative of this city was importuned to look in upon this unusual occasion, but due to the fact that he was rushing to New York to fill other engagements, could not accept the invitation.

The Chicago Daily News, in speaking of the dinner, said:

Students from seventy-one foreign countries who are attending the various colleges and universities in Chicago will be the guests at a unique "all nations" banquet tonight at the Hotel LaSalle under auspices of the of the Chieago area are giving the complimentary dinner to promote interational friendship among the 1.500 young men and women from abroad seeking their education here.

The principal address of the evening will be given by Robert Maynard Hutchins, newly installed president of the University of Chicago on "The Foreign Student and the City University." Other talks on behalf of the foreign groups will be given by Miss Margaret Ulloa of Chili, on the subject "Special Changes in South America," and by Mr. Akintunde D. Dipeolu of Nigeria, Africa, on the subject, "World Outlook in Africa."

Indian songs will be sung by Miss Satatyavati A. Chitambar of India and Mexican songs by Mrs. Milla Dominquez of Mexico. President Shailer Mathews of the Chicago Church federation will preside. The invocation will be given by Dr. Ralph W. Schloerb, the welcome by Dr. Ernest Bourner Allen, and the benediction by Dr. Melbourne P. Boynton.

This is the fifth annual dinner for foreign students to be given in metropolitan Chicago and they have at-church members act as hosts and hostesses to the students far away from home and every effort is made to establish a feeling of friendship for America by the foreign students.

In scores of cases in past years the introduetion of students from other countries to Chicago church members has resulted in invitations to spend rolidays and Sundays at the homes of the latter.

"The 'All Nations' dinner is one of the greatest events of the year in the lives of our 1,500 students from aboard," said Dean Shailer Mathews, "because it establishes new friendships for them, gives them real insight into American hospitality and helps to create o real international friendship.

"This is timely beeause the doors of all nations are ajar. Friendship between the nations and races is growing. We meet tonight to push the doors wider apart and help break down the walls of prejudiee. Some day we will be as scientific in dealing with our social problems as we are in industry."

LOUISVILLE BANK PAYS OUT $50,000

Louisville, Ky., Dec.—(By The Associated Negro Press) — The First Standard Bank, Joseph R. Ray, President, and The American Mutual Savings Bank, J. O. Blanton, President, have each issued this week checks amounting to $25,000 each for money saved in the Christmas Savings Fund. Mr. Ray said that in a New Account Campaign started in September that over eight hundred New Accounts had been added to the bank.

Gus Moore Wins Marathon in Deep Snow

Berwick, Pa. (CNS)—Running under the worst conditions that ever marked a marathon, Gus Moore, the University of Pittsburgh star, won the twentieth annual Berwick Marathon in 49 minutes and 42 1_2 seconds here on Thanksgiving day.

The mercury was well below the freezing point, the mountain roads were covered with ice and the start of the event was delayed more than half hour while a half dozen State highway patrolmen and State Troopers worked feverishly to clear the

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

EDITORIAL

The time draws near the birth of
Christ;
The moon is hid, the night is still;
A single church below the hill
Is pealing, folding in the mist.

Tonight ungather'd let us leave
The laurel, let this holly stand:
We live within the stranger's land,
And strangely fal.s our Christmas-eve.

—Alfred Tennyson.

* * *

CHRISTMAS CHEER AND SUMMER SORROW

Brother Farmer, how much money are going to borrow from your banker, merchant or landlord for Christmas? Do you just have to borrow that money or has the "borrowing for Christmas" habit got so tight a grip on you that you can't shake it off?

We would be the last one on earth to try and rob you of the Christmas cheer which is certainly your due, and which you so richly deserve, but we must suggest, frankly, that you make it less costly. Christmas cheer purchased at thirty cents on the dollar keeps thousands of colored farmers working and worrying year after year. If there is anything more worrisome than an unnecessary debt we have yet to discover it.

This Christmas borrowing is unnecessary. It is a habit and a bad habit. It is one of the reasons why we are always in debt,—why we ore always dependent on the other fellow. Most of the borrowed money is spent for eats. drinks, for presents and for making a "big show." We think nothing about it,—we kick up our heels and enjoy it, —but when the day of reckoning comes .....O Boy!

That day of reckoning comes in the good old summer time,—when there are no cooling breezes—when the daylight is sixteen hours long,— when the grass and weeds are growing so fast you can see them grow,—right then is the time we must work off that old Christmas debt. We don't remember the Christmas cheer then. We are burdened with summer sorrow.

Let's cut it out. Or, if we must borrow, let's get about a fourth as much as we usually borrow. We can have as good a time and the debt will be so much easier to pay. And another thing. Join a Christmas Savings Club next month and begin saving right away for Christmas, 1930. If you do not want to join at your home bank you can deposit by mail. Get the saving habit this Christmas and you will give yourself the finest present you have ever received. Stop borrowing foolishly. Stop paying for your Christmas cheer with summer sorrow.

* * *

"WAITING AT THE GIN"

We get some remarkable letters occasionally. This one is "rich" and is too tempting to keep. It's from Alabama. We pass it out. Take your slice.

Editor Modern Farmer,
Dear Sir:

The white farmers in this county held a meeting about a month or six weeks ago. It was talked in the community that all farmers whether white or colored would be invited. Several of us gathered at the gin and one of us asked a prominent white farmer about the meeting and that we would like to attend if there was no objection. He told us to wait at the gin and later on in the evening we would be notified. Several of us waited until about four o'clock and then a gentleman came by and told us that the meeting was over, but we could join their cooperative. We asked when would they meet again and he said it was not necessary for us to attend the meetings.

We are going to have a meeting of our colored farmers ond join your Federation."

Remember the old song our fathers and mothers used to sing so often: "O wait, sweetly wait and murmur not"? Well, we have been waiting at the gin a long time. We have not murmured. "All things come to him who waits?" Not in this day and age. All things come to him who works and co-operates with his fellows. You're right, Brother Farmer. Leave the gin. Call your meeting. Organize. This is a new day. A new sun is rising. And woe unto those who are asleep at sunrise!

* * *

WE TELL YOU AGAIN

That the federal farm board makes no loans to individuals. We are saying this again because a Georgia farmer writes:

Dear Sirs:

I see where the government has appropriated five hundred million dollars for the farmers. I am needing eight hundred dollars. Please have them send it by Saturday of next week."

Mr. Legge, chairman of the board, says that the purpose of the board is to help the farmer to help himself. The Farm Board will aid farmers' co-operative organizations. It is aiding them now. The individual farmer will get help from the board through his own organization and if he does not belong to an organization it's just too bad for him. That's all of it in plain mother-tongue.

The colored farmer has an organization. The farm board knows it and is willing to aid him through his organization. The National Federation of Colored Farmers is a cooperative organization. A co-operative organization is a "service" organization. You serve and help the other fellow and he, in turn, does the same for you. For instance,—at the present time we have letters from county units in Mississippi, the members of which wish to purchase corn. We also have letters from units in Tennessee and Georgia, informing us that they have corn to sell. We are putting these units together as buyers and sellers. The one will help the other.

The federal farm board wants every farmer to join a farm organization. It will help you through your organization. If you need relief Brother Farmer, the quickest way you can obtain it is by joining your organization—The National Federation of Colored Farmers.

PARTRIDGE AND QUAIL AREN'T ALIKE, IT SEEMS

By Bob Becker

(From The Chicago Tribune, Nov. 13)

Gary, Ind., Nov. 10—A friend and I have had a friendly discussion concerning quail and partridges. He maintains that a quail is exactly the same kind of a bird as a partridge while I claim a quail and a partridge are entirely different. Will you kindly settle the argument.

JOHN PETIGRAS.

Answer—Ignoring for the moment all local American names, which are commonly applied to our game birds and speaking strictly from a scientific point of view, the only true partridge in North America is the Hungarian partridge (perdi perdix), which has been introduced frmo Europe.

Therefore, you are right in your argument. The quail and the partridge are not identical, although our American quail or Bob White is related to the old world family of true quails and partridges, which are classified under the family Perdicidae.

However, we have a hunch that you are thinking of the ruffed grouse (called partridge in the north) and the American Bob White in your discussion. Strictly speaking, neither is a true quail nor are they partridges.

Confusion is added to this name business because in the east and the south the Bob White is usualy called "partridge." So in this county we have the ruffed grouse called a "partridge," the Bob White called a "partridge," and the Hungarian bird, gradually increasing in northern Illinois game coverts also gets the same name.

TRUCK MARKET REACHES PEAK

PRICES DECLINE FOR MANY PRODUCTS, U. S. WEEK REVIEW SHOWS

The Government report says that the Bureaus of Agriculutral Economic's weekly market review of fruits and vegetables states that shipments for the week October 13-19 reached the season's peak and that price declines for many products occurred.

"Late September found the potato situation somewhat unsettled following the sharp price advances of September 10 to 15. Prices were lower in the Middle West. Sweet potatoes, onions, cabbage and western lettuce also declined. California juice grapes were selling higher at shipping points.

"Tomato shipments decreased slightly to 690 cars, of which 570 originated in California, and most of the others in Indiana and Utah.

"String beans were coming largely from Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia, and the total of 245 cars was more than twice as many as a year ago.

Potato Market Unsetled.

Potato prices apparently advanced too rapidly after the October crop report and considerable lower levels prevailed in the Middle West and North Central areas the past week. The eastern situation was still firm, in spite of very heavy shipments from Maine. Total carlot movement from the principal states increased further to 7,830 cars for the week. Maine reached the high figure of 2,430 cars; New York shipped only 355 and Pennsylvania 80. Combined total from the North Central States was 2,310 cars. Colorado decreased to 570, but Idaho increased to 775 cars. Washington shipped 415 and California 225, while the output of Nebraska, mostly Bliss Triumphs, decreased to 435 cars. Northern Colorado potatoes are small and rather dirty, but the appearance may improve in storage. The late crop shipments from Northern Colorado may total only 2,500 cars, or half as many as last season. San Luis Valley may ship 9,000 cars this season. The western New York f. o. b. market was firm on sacked round whites at $2.25 per 100 pounds. New York potatoes are of good quality, but medium size. Maine actually strengthened to a range of $2.35-$2.40 on sacked Green Mountains. Quotations from North Central States ranged $2.15-$2.20, which was below the preceding week's level at $2-$2.10 and Southern Colorado shippers were getting $2.10-$2.30. In southern Idaho, best Russet Burbanks were lower and the market was rather dull on warehouse re-graded stock at $3.35. Yakima Valley of Washington also declined slightly on Russet Burbanks at $42 per ton of combination grade stock, but best branded stock brought $44-$45. Eastern potatoes generally were jobbing in city markets at $2.70-$3.50 per 100 pounds, with Long Island Green Mountains bringing $3.45-$3.60 in New York City. The Chicago carlot market was lower on northern round whites at $2.25-$2.50 and on Red River Ohios at $2.40-$2.50, but higher on Idaho Russets at $3-$3.20. Colorado Brown Beauties sold in Fort Worth at $2.75-$2.80.

Sweet Potatoes Decline

"Sweet potatoes declined again last week nearly everywhere partly because of the rather heavy receipts. Shipments for the week decreased to 965 cars, but were still about 70 per cent heavier than at this time last season.

"Eastern Shore of Virginia originated 520 cars, New Jersey 110, Maryland 95 and Tennessee 90. Eastern Shore of Virginia yellow varities were jobbing lower at $2-$4 per barrell, and bushel hampers from Maryland or Delaware sold at 75c to $1.25. Arrivals from New Jersey ranged $1.25-$2 compared with Tennessee Nancy Halls at 90c to $1.25.

FARM BOARD VIEWS HELP COTTON RALLY FROM RECENT SLUMP

By George DeWitt Moulson

New York, Tuesday, Oct. 22.—The view expressed by the farm board that cotton prices have been unduly depressed by the heavy marketing movement had a decided effect on prices Tuesday. Under the largest volume of business in several weeks, quotations were advanced a half-cent and ended at the top.

Spots were advanced at 45 points to 18.50.

The offer of the farm board to advance funds on a basis of about 16c for seven-eights middling cotton, in order to permit more orderly marketing of the balance of the crop, checked the volume of offerings in the interior and diminished hedging pressure boarded New York quotations with an advance of 30 points or more.

A growing impression that last week's record breaking into-sight figures represented the peak of this season's marketing movement had created a more favorable attitude toward the market on the part of professional interests. Heavy rains in Atlantic sections, frosts predicted in northern Oklahoma. Arkansas and Texas and the view of the farm board on values were all steadying factors.

Under the largest volume of trading in some weeks, May rose above the 19-cent level and some months sold $2 a bale above Monday's figures during the morning. Scattered southern selling at the higher level of half a cent from low records at the close of the week caused a later setback of 10 to 15 points.

NEGRO MISSISSIPPI STATE FAIR BEST EVER HEILD

Exhibits Far Above Average

Jackson, Miss., (Special) The Negro Mississippi State Fair, held in this city from October 21st to 26th, was voted a huge success by its sponsors and by the hundreds of farmers and others from all over Mississippi and adjoining states who visited it. All the exhibits had been carefully selected and were far above the average. Cotton, the king of Mississippi's crops, was exhibited largely and specimens were of the finest quality.

Vegetables and poultry would all have graded U. S. number one. The canned fruit department displayed an excellent variety and also proved that the wives of colored farmers are acquainted with all the latest canning devices and improved methods. Special mention should be made of the display of field peas which attracted the attention of all and evoked much favorable comment. The best of order was maintained.

The officers of the fair association are the Rev. M. B. Brown, Jackson, president; C. A. Adams, Chrystal Springs, secretary, and Dr. R. L. Johnson, Jackson, treasurer. The association is three years old. It owns property valued at $50,000, located on the public highway. Messrs. Joe Byrd, John Taylor, F. H. Word and E. D. Jones were some of the prominent colored farmers of Rankin County who attended. The city of Jackson is located in Rankin County. In this county are 1270 colored farmers and 997 white farmers.

UNITED TRADING CALLED BIG NEED OF U. S. FARMERS

STONE OF FEDERAL BOARD ASKS LAND GRANT COLLEGES TO PUSH IDEA

Chicago Daily News.

Help in carrying the idea of co-operative bargaining to "the man in the hollow," who is "tender" on such subjects, was asked of the Association of Land Grant Colleges today by James Stone, Kentucky, vice-chairman of the federal farm board. He addressed the closing session of the association's forty-third annual meeting.

"The farmer cannot get a proper price for his commodity until he increases his trading power," Stone told the land grant college presidents, "not, in fact, until he can sit down and across a table bargain with those to whom he sells.

"The deans and the departments of home economics of the land grant colleges, the farm extension bureaus and agricultural experiment stations should help the federal farm board to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act. They can do that by carrying this idea of co-operative marketing, to which farmers don't take readly, back to the man in the hollow.

"The farmer is an individualist. He has been exploited by his own leadership, and consequently he is tender about placing his products in the hands of an agricultural organization.

Hyde Blames Overproduction

"Whereas, formerly it took two sheep a year to clothe a woman, nowadays two silkworms can do it on a Sunday afternoon," Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture, said in ascribing the farmer's chief problem to overproduction. "When making two blades of grass grow where one grew before means that two sell for less than tthe former price of one; the benefaction is costly to the farmer's standard of living."

Anson Marston of Iowa, president of the association, in introducing Alexander Legge, chairman of the federal farm board, assured him that the association will co-operate with the board and announced that it has appointed a committee for the purpose.

Negro Progress Cited

Many of the Negro land-grant colleges which fifteen years ago were receiving state appropriations of less than $10,000 a year now are receiving appropriations up to $500,000 a year, J. S. Clark, president of the Negro Land Grant Presidents' association, reported.

"The changed attitude of the legislatures has been effected not by wire pulling, but because of the felt need of the state for a college of this type," President Clark said. The Negro group, which is affiliated with the main association, held its sessions in the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A.

NINE ACRES; SEVEN BALES

Fertilizer Pays Tippah County Farmer Well.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Miss.,—Seven bales of cotton from nine acres of Tippah County land is the record of C. M. Sexton, Walnut farmer, this county. Sexton used for fertilizing his cotton land nitrate of soda and phosphate. He expects a yield of 100 bushels of sweet potatoes and 400 bushels of corn besides his cotton.

Fifteen bales of cotton have been ginned from a 20-acre Tippah farm and about three other bales are to be picked from the same acreage, giving a total of 18 bales from 20 acres in old Tippah.

Application For Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago.

As a Farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

I herewith subscribe and forward $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date.

Name .....

Address .....

City or P. O. .....

County .....

State .....

Date .....

If there is any further information desired, write.

Yours Truly,

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
James P. Davis, President.
Major R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Leon R. Harris, Secretary.
S. B. Wilson, Treas.
C. R. Richardson,
Chairman Board of Directors

NOTES OF INTEREST TO FEDERATION MEMBERS

(Continued from Page 1)

has been short of swine, and especially pedigreed stock. If any of the members have high grade sows or pigs they will sell, let us have your prices and complete description.

Early in the new year the Federation will be in position to furnish the members with carlot whole sale prices on fertilizers, lo-2-2, 8-4-4, Chilean nitrate, and in fact any grades. Send in your requirements.

The Federation can likely place several hundred cabbage plants and potato plants early in the new year.

B. H. Swain, J. H. Guinn and J. L. Nicks of Talladega County are very active in their efforts to aid our group farmers and recently motored over two hundred miles to attend a meeting in the interest of farmers.

Mr. Mortimer Clark is the owner of a 350 acre farm in Honey Island, Mississippi. This is an all colored colony. They should have a larger membership. Rev. W. N. Johnson and Mrs. O. M. C. Joiner say they will see to it that Honey Island will be the largest unit in the State of Mississippi inside the next three months.

A member has requested us to secure for him some fine watermelon seed. Some that will aid him in producing 35 pound melons. He prefers the Dixie Belle's.

The Federation has perfected arrangements whereby the County Agent of each unit of the Federation is receiving regularly each week quotations on corn, hay, bran, middling mill feed, hog tankage, chicken feeds and conditioner. The units shoold by all means hold meetings regularly from now on and meetings regularly from now on and be in position to know intelligently just what the markets are doing.

These prices are mailed out from the manufacturer to these Agents direct.

Brother Louis Irving of Mileston, Miss., is evidently looking for several rainy days this winter. He has stored over 400 bushels of corn, 200 bushels, sweet potatoes, several loads of turnips and about a quarter of an acre in long legged collards, with 4 large hogs continually grunting. His efficient wife is seemingly somewhat apprehensive also, for she has over 500 jars of fruits and vegetables and a yard of chickens and geese, several bushels of peanuts, pecans and walnuts.

Rev. Willie Johnson of Honey Island, Miss., has about the finest lot of Porto Rican yam potatoes we have seen. He has something like a carload and says he may decide to sell them later on. They are certainly fine.

Mrs. Johnson has a flock of Tooluse geese that will carry off the blue ribbon in any fair.

Rev. J. W. Stepney of Madison County, Georgia, is strong for the Federation. He is from one of the oldest and best families in Northeast Georgia.

Pierce County unit under the wise guidance of Miss C. C. Washington, J. F. Washington, J. L. Avant and Rev. Mack promises to be the largest unit in the State of Georgia. Pierce is a very interesting county. The total colored farmers, 304 and white farmers 937. They raise almost everything in Pierce county but a fuss. The avgraders of tobacco our colored farmpounds per year. Wjth government graders of tobacco uor colored farmers will make a good showing another year. About ten thousand bushels of sweet potatoes are also produced in Pierce county annually.

EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED TWENTY COLORED FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

tatoes, $8,284,000; rice, $6,431,000; rye, $175,000; grain sorghum, $41,400,000; sorghum syrups, $2,380,000; sugar cane syrup, $2,000,000; spinach, $2,250,000; tomatoes, $3,748,000; watermelons, $1,407,000; wheat, $24,392,000.

Statistics quoted are for 1928, and some of them are obsolete today. Several highly profitable crops that are growing in importance do not seem to have figures compiled, the fig being specially noteworthy. Others are grapes, carrots, dates, tobacco and velvet beans.

Cotton is the mighty crop, despite attempts of the boll weevil, leaf worm, root rot, bool worm, pink boll worm, cut worms, and numerous other diseases and pests to annihilate it. Enemies of cotton today have to contend with efficient methods of fighting back. One airplane can dust 160 acres of cotton with calcium arsenate in 15 minutes. W. C. Mars of Corpus Christi owns a fleet of planes equipped for dusting cotton that keeps busy during the cotton growing season. He experimented six years before getting it worked out to a practicable and successful method.

From the 17,766,000 acres planted to cotton last year Texas cotton farmers received 5,150,000 bales valued at $450,625,000. In ddition they got a2,292,000 tons of cotton seed, which added $80,220,000 more.

It is quickly seen that Texas has more land planted with cotton than the total area of West Virginia; that it has planted with cotton half as much as the total area of either Albama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, or Tennessee; and almost three times the total area of Maryland. Withal it seems that cotton planting in Texas is only beginning. New areas where diseases are less annoying and production is greater, are irresistable.

About 3 per cent of the cotton grown in Texas is manufactured in the state, which shows the opportunity for various kinds of mill operations. Cotton is nevertheless a great boon to the state. It is a money crop, all of it, for nothing goes to waste except the cottonseed hulls, which are used for feeding cattle or put back on the lands for fertilizer. Extensive investigations and experiments are under way with a view of utilizing the hulls for making paper and composition building boards.

Federal statistics for 1925 showed Texas with 465,646 farms. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine of them had more than 5000 acres, 7,562 were using from 1000 to 4999 acres, and there were 99,099 farms with from 100 to 174 acres. There are, however, farms with more than 100,000 acres in this state, and at least one with 20,000 acres of cotton. As a contrast, in the Valley and the Winter Garden sections small tracts of five acres are supporting families in luxury.

Iowa leads Texas in the value of live stock, though Texas is far ahead in total number. In beef cattle Texas is a leader, but lags behind in dairy cattle. Just the same it has the largest dairy in the world. Borden and Carnation have condensaries. There are numerous creameries, powder milk plants, and cheese factories, and dairy herds are being improved. It is unusual that a state so adapted to make this a leading industry. Incidentally the first condensed milk plant in America was at Galveston many years ago.

Texas goes ahead of any state in number of sheep and wool production, and practically produces all of the mohair from Angora goats in this country. At present it does not produce as much pork as the state consumes, but leads all states in the number of mules and is well up toward the top in horses. Poultry too is highly profitable, and increasing annually.

Sheep and goat raising in Texas is extensive. There are 4,593,000 sheep valued at $37,040,000. Last year they produced 34,000,000 pounds of wool, worth $14,000,000. Angora goats number 2,750,000 and are valued at $12,600,000, while the mohair crop from them in 1928 was 10,250,000 pounds and brought nearly $5,000,000. With this extensive production of wool and mohair there is not a scouring plant nor a mill to manufacture these products.

Swine raising is on the increase, with better breeds. This industry fell off noticeably following the War, when cotton prices mounted, pork was low, and feed crops scarce. Last year there were 1,375,000 swine in the state, valued at $16,500,000.

The Rio Grande Valley of Texas is different from the rest of the state, so different in fact that all of Texas is proud of it, and unhesitatingly says the Valley grapefruit are without equal and permit of no arguing the subject were one inclined to do so. This valley is more than 400 miles south of the southern border of California, and Brownsville at its tip is about in line with Miami, Florida. Overflow of the Rio Grande River for hundreds of years has made these valley lands exceedingly fertile, and now that they have been irrigated, this section of the state, until twenty-five years ago a jungle, has grown into a bright spot of tropical fruit orchids, vegetables flowers and staple crops.

It must be said, however, that the valley has many acres of land not suitable for cultivation, but already half a million acres have been irrigated and planted, and an equal amount is susceptible for irragation and cultivation

This section of Texas also has a new port with a bright future—Port Isabel The federal government has approved it and a bill in the present Congress carries a large appropriation for its improvement and maintenance. Port Isabel will serve the Rio Grande Texas territory, as it will northern Mexico, and the tonnage from the Monterrey mining sections is calculated to make the port an active one.

If the present development continues in the valley, there will be one large city with a single main street. At present along this fifty-mile paved Main Street are cities of several thousand population at close intervals. They are Brownsville, San Benito, Harlingen, LaFeria, Mercedes, Weslaco, Donna, Alamo, San Juan, Pharr, McAllen, and Mission. To the north of Pharr is Edinburg, and to the north of Harlingen are Sebastion and Raymondville. Port Isabel is at the sea.

Valley lands will produce winter vegetables and then give ample time for cotton. This year that small section yielded $11,000,000 of cotton as a side-crop. For the winter season 1927-28, carload shipments of fruit and vegetables included: grapefruit, 1610; oranges, 28; mixed citrus, 106; cabbage, 6253; lettuce, 63; potatoes, 1662; onions, 394; carrots, 2499; beets, 957; beets and carrots, 1509; green corn, 1025; tomatoes, 1906; turnips, 23; cucumbers, 31; mixed vegetables, 5215; escarole, 8; cantelopes, 3; watermelons, 137; anise, 43; broccoli, 38; chicory, 1; dandelions, 23; endives, 3; parsley, 151; radishes, 5; romaine, 3; shallots, 15.

This season the citrus will largely increase because many previously planted acres are coming into bearing, and all of the trees increasing in yield. More vegetable lands are planted, or will be planted for the coming season.

One should not pass this way without taking a trip to the valley, nor for that matter should one fail to see each section of the state. It takes all sections to make the one great whole.

Prosperity has also brought an increase of culture to Texas, which adds to the pleasure of residence here. Ample educational facilities for higher learning are provided through state-supported and endowed colleges. Texas University at Austin, most likely will some day be the wealthiest college of America, and is already on the way. It owns valuable state lands on which oil has been found, and the permanent fund is daily increasing, for none but the interest can be used.

In addition to the University, which has a medical branch at Galveston and School of Mines at El Paso, there is the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, the Texas Technological College at Lubbock, the State Women's College of Industrial Arts at Denton, and eight state teachers colleges; John Tarleton College at Stephenville, the North Texas Agricultural College at Arlington, a junior branch of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Normal and Industrial College for Negroes at Prairie View. The state also maintains schools for the blind and deaf, for whites and blacks.

The writer of the above interesting article overlooked these facts concerning Texas. Number of colored farmers in the state, 81,726. There are 23,519 farms in the state operated and owned by colored farmers, with an acreage of 1,793,127 acres valued at over 67 millions of dollars. There are 54,955 farms in the state with a total of two and a half million acres operated by colored tenants.

There are six counties in the State where colored farmers outnumber white farmers. There are seven exclusive colored colonies in Texas.

The Texas colored farmer is not organized.

SHOULD PLOW GARDENS

Otherwise Insects Will Spend A Very Happy Winter Waiting.

The home gardener should plow his garden deeply this fall or at least burn all the trash left after frosts if he expects to have a good garden next year, states W. C. Pelton, extension horticulturist University of Tennessee.

Here are the names of some of the garden insects that will spend a happy winter in the garden if it is neither plowed nor trash cleaned off and burned: Cabbage worms including loopers; cabbage aphis and other of the aphis family; Harlequin cabbage bug. Tarnished plant bug, Irish potato leaf hopper, Irish potato flea beetle, Irish potato stalk borer. Striped cucumber beetles, squash bug and asparagus beetle.

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and when so many advantages can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

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ALL ARE AMERICANS REGARDLESS OF RACE OR COLOR

Maj.-Gen. Smith of West Point Emphatic

UNITED PRESS ARTICLE ON ALONZO PARHAM WHO BREAKS ONE HUNDRED YEAR RECORD

"This young man is absolutely on his own, exactly as every other Cadet, and to single him out merely because he is colored is un-American", is a statement attributed to Major General William R. Smith, superintendent of the West Point Military Academy and United States Training School at West Point, N. Y., where Alonza Parham is serving as a Cadet, through the appointment of Congressman Oscar DePriest, of the First Illinois Congressional District.

Cadet Parham has broken a one hundred year record, says the United Press Dispatch, because he has been allowed to publish an interview touching upon his life, his reception and the treatment that has been accorded him as the first Negro to enter the Military Academy in more than a quarter of a century.

Another statement attributed to Major General Smith, for which he is being commended, was to the effect that no orders had been issued restraining Cadets from talking to Parham, and that if he discovered any officers or Cadets issuing orders or joining any movement or clique to do so, he would immediately bring the offenders before a general court martial. He said that if Cadets were involved in such a movement, he might interpert it as hazing, which under the law is ground for peremptory dismissal.

The exact news item which is dated from West Point on Dec. 3, and which appeared in The Nashville Banner Tuesday of this week, says:

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 3—(AP)—In the first published interview permitted a West Point undergraduate in more than 100 years, Alonza Parham, Negro cadet, Tuesday spiked rumors that he has been ostracized at the United States Military Academy.

Parham, who was appointed to West Point by Representative Oscar dePriest, of Chicago, said:

"Published reports that cadets never talk to me or that my relations with them are strained are absolutely false. I realize that orders cannot be issued governing friendships and that such a matter is purely personal. Statements to the effect that cadets have been ordered not to talk to me are false.

"Since July 1 when I entered, my treatment at the hands of officers and cadets has been fair and never under any circumstances has there been any sign of discrimination or prejudice. All the officers are giving me a square deal.

"I have participated in every activity with other fourth classmen from the minute of my arrival and at the football trips to Boston, New Haven and New York City, I have marched with my company and sat in the stands exactly as the other cadets,"

He said that mathematics had given him considerable trouble and that he had asked for and received extra instruction on two occasions after he had been posted for being deficient in the subject. He said he also had been required with several others to attend one-hour conferences for extra work in mathematics four times a week. He had not asked for cadet coaching, he said.

Parham objected to publicity given him and said that it was "discouraging to see my position so badly misrepresented and to be singled out as an object of pity."

Major General William R. Smith, superintendent of the academy, said:

"This young man is absolutely on his own exactly as every other cadet and to single him out merely because of his color is un-American."

He said no orders had been issued requiring cadets to refrain from talking to Parham and that if he discovered any officers or cadet issuing such orders or joining a movement or clique to do so, he would immediately bring the offenders before a general court martial. He said that if cadets were involved in such a movement he might interpert it as hazing, which under the law is ground for peremptory dismissal.

"Parham's academic standing in mathematics has been commented on in the press" General Smith continued.

"While he is deficient in that subject, at one time there were eighteen other cadets with lower marks than his and at the present time there are ten below him. In Parham's class at present a total of 42 cadets are deficient in mathematics while in the third class there are 61 cadets below our required standards.

"To predict that any or all of these cadets will be discharged this December is impossible as invariably a large number of the deficient cadets make passing marks. Last year 140 cadets were examined and only 70 failed to pass and were honorably discharged. Parham's daily marks show that he is failing to pass only by a few tenths."

General Smith was asked if Parham was isolated from the other cadets in any way outside of rooming alone.

"He is not" was the emphatic reply. "If you could spend a few days here you would see him marching all formations, participating in every activity and in every way treated like other cadets."

WEALTH FROM PEANUT SHELL

The chemist turns waste into wealth. From common peanut shells high grade cellulose worth $4,500,000 may be produced annually, according to Charles H. Herty, noted New York chemist.

There are almost 600,000 wild horses in Arizona.

Deer have been known to beat ducks swimming in swift water.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

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DRYING OUT BASEMENT IS SUBJECT OF A NEW BULLETIN BY UNCLE SAM

Wetness of basements and cellars is experienced by many home owners, but comparatively few know what to do about it. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin on the subject, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1572-F, "Making Cellars Dry." In some cases wet cellars can be made dry by gravity drainage of the site and in other cases better ventilation will improve conditions.

Water-tight construction and waterproofing are good preventives of wetness. The bulletin makes suggestions regarding the prevention of wetness and dampness. It tells how to avoid the trouble when building a house and how to remedy it in old cellars. Lighting and ventilation important factors, are discussed.

Dryness in the cellar promotes comfort and health in the home, lengthens the life of the houses, furnishings and plumbing and increases the usefulness of basements for storage, workshop and laundry purposes. While the supply lasts, the bulletin may be obtained free from the office of information. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., upon request.

WINTER IS BEST TIME FOR FIGHTING WEEVIL

Little Early Damage Possible If Insects Are Killed.

By E. H. Ropee On Memphis Press

The prevalence of the boll weevil next year in any cotton field depends largely upon the number of weevils which pass winter in protected situations near it. It is true that weevils may appear in some numbers in a field arly in the season, and yet, if weather conditions are unfavorable, may not cause damage.

However, even if the summer season is favorable to the weevil, early damage is never caused in fields if weevils must migrate long distances to them.

This fact makes destruction of boll weevil in winter the most important factor in control, states Dwight Isely, of University of Arkansas College of Agriculture.

Winter control of the boll weevil is most effective when land is relatively level and where high, well-drained spots are small in proportion to other farm land. This should begin with burning of trash and dead vegetation in fields along fence rows, turn rows, ditches, and terraces, and around stumps. If the vegetation is a thick growth like Johnson grass, cultivation of fence rows or ditch banks may be necessary to make the clean up effective.

Cleanup Is Necessary.

Winter or late spring plowing of cotton fields is also of some value but is an unusual part of farm practice. It is of more importance in the control of insects other than boll weevil. A thorough cleanup can be carried out most satisfactorily on plantations where adjacent fields can be consolidated and where a large area is under one management.

Where this has been done on plantations of several hundred acres, the boll weevil problem in the early part of the season has practically disappeared. The infestations which occur annually late in the season on these plantations come from other cotton fields. Where holdings are small, community co-operation is necessary for successful winter clean up.

Situations which furnish unusually favorable hibernation quarters for the boll weevil are responsible for early infestations which appear year after year in certain fields. Such situations are a liability not only to the owners of adjacent land, but to the entire community.

Cotton fields adjacent to hibernation quarters must be unusually productive to overcome the losses from weevil attack throughout the season. These fields, which are first injured, become a source of infestation for the surrounding country. Even losses in those fields which are not attacked until late in the season must be charged against hibernation quarters.

PEANUTS MAKE FORTUNE FOR FARMER BOY

Columbus, Ga.,—From a poor farmer boy 15 years ago to a millionaire now is the road traveled by Tom Huston—all because he wore his fingers to the quick by shelling peanuts on his father's farm in Texas.

While the ordinary lad 15 years ago relished peanuts, Tom hated the sight of "goobers." Like all boys on a peanut farm those days, Tom had to hull them. And the rough hulls cut his fingers his hunting was interrupted by hulling activities and, all in all, Tom didn't care whether his father grew peanuts or not. But his father did, nevertheless, as an insurance against want when the boll weevil ravaged his cotton crop.

So Tom decided to invent some sort of machine that would hull the peanut and leave him time to hunt and grow new skin on his sore fingers.

First Customers Were Neighbors

His first effort was crude, but it did the work and it wasn't long before farmers in the neighborhood were coming to Tom and getting similar machines made.

His trade grew until he decided there weren't enough goober raisers in Texas to warrant his making the hullers commercially, so he came to this city, the center of an extensive peanut raising industry. Here he built a factory with the aid of a farmer and began manufacturing the machines commercially.

But the one fault of the machines was that they lasted a lifetime. There was no repeat orders. And soon the shop was idle for want of business.

Huston thought of another idea. He would enter the peanut business himself and sell people peanuts by the bag.

Peanut raising at the time was not as highly specialized as it is now. On the market the product was not as delicious and digestible as now, according to Huston. So he perfected a method for cooking peanuts that made them a rich brown in color and so seasoned that the salt was in the peanut.

Bag For "Drinking" Goobers.

Then he wanted a bag that was original. He went to a manufacturer with his design and finally got a bag that was three times as much as an ordinary bag. In this bag the consumer was supposed to open the end and eat peanuts right out of it, just like drinking water from a bottle.

Then he produced a patented display unit. This display was so arranged that it had to be hung over the edge of the counter or showcase so that the slogan card holder was always in prominent display.

Huston began his peanut factory in a small way in 1925. His business grew rapidly and today the Tom Huston Peanut company employs 400 people at its plant here and has 150 representatives distributing its products. Its sales are running at the rate of $2,500,000 annually in 22 states.

Like Dime Novel Hero.

Aside from its remarkable growth, his company is interesting in that it was started on a "shoestring," took a commonplace article which had never enjoyed wide popularity and created a unique five-cent package which now has become widely familiar.

Sales of the company during 1928, in units of five-cent bags, amounted to seven and one-half million pounds. At the first of this year the company was selling about 2,250,000 bags of nuts every week.

Huston recently refused an offer of $4,400,000 for his company. He declares that his business is still in its infancy and that there still are millions in it.

The company was incorporated last October with 100,000 shares of no par value common stock and 4,000 shares of perferred stock at a par value of $100 a share.

Not a man in the organization is over 40, and not a man on the payroll is known as a "Mister."

FEDERAL FARM FACTS

Total storage capacity devoted to cold storage in the United States is set at about 700,000,000 cubic feet, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. More space is used for the storage of eggs than for any other product except apples. Frozen poultry ranks fourth.

* * *

Prof. Henry Gise, of Iowa State college, will direct a research study of farm structures being conduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The survey will cover farm buildings and their requirements and the best methods of meeting them.

* * *

The southern pine beetle destroys more pine timber in the south than any other pest, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. During a single period it has destroyed timber valued at $2,000,00 and its present toll since 1891 is about $50,000,000.

* * *

Plenty Of Wheat.

Preliminary estimates set the total wheat crop for the United States this year at about 774,000,000 bushels.

CLIMATE NO BARRIER TO NEGRO FARMER

It is often said by many that the Negro cannot stand the rigors of the north. This statement is disproved by the fact that in the state of Maine there are three farmers owning farms and doing well.

In Vermont there are two farmerettes who own and operate maple sugar groves.

In New Jersey there are several large vegetable farmers who grow potatoes on a large scale.

The largest greenhouses in Montana are owned and operated by a man of our race. His pansies are shipped into 31 states.

A chicken ranch with something around ten thousand hens is being successfully operated by its owner—a farmerette in the state of Utah.

Wyoming has six colored ranchmen who are succeeding in livestock. They own their ranches.

Iowa has a grain farmer who owns and operates a 700 acre tract, while Kansas has several large potato kings.

Rev. D. E. Beasley of Duluth, Minn., a member of the Federation is a success as a farmer in that state. He is now about to enter the fruit and produce business This is in Minn.

Wisconsin has over one thousand colored farmers who know their cabbages and onions.

In the marshes of Florida, the Delta of Miss. and swamps of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina where the thermometer continually gives vent to its feelings the colored farmers are producing 60 per cent of the crops.

The Negro can rightfully be termed "The Thermos Farmer."

SPECIAL DEPUTY FOR THE ORGANIZATION

C. C. Jordan of Mileston, Miss., has been appointed as special deputy for the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Mr. Jordan was born on a farm and has never lived any other place but on a farm. He drinks water out of a gourd and roasts potatoes in the fire-place.

Mr. Jordan is well up on farming and perfectly "wild" about the Federation. He was the first farmer in the state of Mississippi to apply for membership.

He will be among the farmers just as soon as he can gather his crop and pack his grip, and we are expecting the farmers to take him in for shelter and aid him in getting to his next stop.

MOUND BAYOU, MISS.

This thriving little community is more than interesting. With a population of something over a thousand inhabitants and headed by Hon. B. A. Green, Mayor, it has everything except a jail and a very, very small cemetery.

Two large cotton gins are in operation—often running up until midnight. The Agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at this point is a man of our race, and when it comes to the handling of freight and waybills he is perfectly at home. Two real drug stores that would be a credit to Chicago and a large office of cotton factors owned and operated by Hon. E. P. Booze who is considered an authority on the fleecy staple.

The Post Master is giving more than satisfaction and we predict that his services will keep him Post Master the rest of his days.

One of the most prosperous farmers in the community has a grist mill. He is T. Granger and a real hustler. The Federation will make a strong effort to place his meal with some of their connections.

There is a large oil mill in the town that should be in operation. The bank should by all means be reopened. Mound Bayou can easily do without a jail, but we cannot see how they are getting along without a bank.

Some of the leaders in the community who are responsible for the success of Bolivar county are Rev. B. W. Bryam, T. S. Granger, Hon. E. P. Booze, I. S. Frank, Prof. C. L. Gibson, Prof. Powell, the manager of the Farmer's Gin and Rev. Suttles.

U. S. CORN CROP ESTIMATE

A corn crop of 2,621,451,000 bushels is the November estimate of the Department of Agriculture. Last year's crop was 2,835,678,000 bushels. The average acre yield of corn is estimated at 26.7 bushels. Last year it was 28.2 bushels.

The merchantable quality is placed at 80.2 this year and 82.9 last year.

On November 1st there were only 2.71 per cent of the old corn left on the farms. This is getting pretty low.

Tennessee has an average of something over 25 bushels to the acre this year, while Mississippi and Arkansas have 20 and 14 bushel per acre average respectifully.

Our Tennessee members should bear this in mind, for they can find a good market in Mississippi and Arkansas for their surplus corn, and the freight rate from Tennessee into these adjoining states is very favorable.

Preliminary estimates of other crops, with comparative figures for last year, are:

Buckwheat, 11,900,000 bushels, compared with 13,100,000.

Flaxseed, 16,100,000 and 18,700,00.

Rice, 39,200,000 and 41,900,000.

Grain sorghums, 104,000,000 and 142 500,000.

Beans, 18,600,000 and 16,600,000.

Peanuts, 902,000,000 pounds and 809,000,000.

Apples, 140,000,000 bushels and 186,000,000.

Pears, 20,800,000 and 24,000,000.

Potatoes, 354,000,000 and 464,000,000.

Sweet potatoes, 82,900,000 and 77,700,000.

Tobacco, 1,481,000,000 pounds and 1,378,000,000.

Sugar beets, 8,470,000 tons and 7,100,000.

GIANT CYPRESS MAY BE OLDEST TREE IN AMERICA

Florida Professor Believes It May Have Lived 2,800 Years.

Special to The Chicago Daily News.

Tallahasse, Fla., Nov. 13.—A giant cypress with a trunk over fifteen feet in diameter may be Florida's rival to the big trees of California for the recognition as America's oldest living thing. Prof. Herman Kurz of the Florida State College for Women here, has made a study of the gnarled and battered veteran, and estimates that it may be 2,000 years or more old. It may be as much as 2,800 years old, he thinks.

If this does not exceed the age of the great trees that are the pride of California it is at least a highly respectable antiquity, and Prof. Kurz feels that Floridans owe it to themselves to call public attention to the picturesque grandeur of their remaining groves of big cypress, and at the same time insure their protection against thoughtless vandalism.

Before studying the big tree, Prof. Kurz examined the stumps of number of recently felled seven and eight foot specimens. One sample seven-footer proved by iits ring count to be about 700 years old. It was, therefore, already a veteran when Ponce de Leon discovered Florida and was a lusty young tree even when Chaucer wrote the Canterbury tales.

Saw Ancient Storms

Conmenting on the fifteen-foot giant, Prof. Kurz said:

"The stubby top and relatively short trunk hark back to many and ancient violences. Sometime before Christ this tree, probably solid and sound, had already attained a diameter of several feet. Then the peck cypress fungus gnawed into its heart-wood; maybe it was when Cicero orated for the cause of Rome. A hollow and weak trunk ensued. Next a violent storm wrenched off a large limb or two, so that the tree became stunted in appearance and growth. Just when the limbs crashed is also a conjecture. It could have happened when Caesar was in Gaul (55 B. C.) or during the time of Constantine, about 300 A. D. During the Norman conquests or the Crusades it may have suffered the loss of another limb or two."

Threatened by Tourists

After surviving all these damages and dangers, the great tree is now in real peril. And, ironically enough, its life is threatened by mere penknives. Thoughtless tourists by the hundred inscribe their initials and more or less silly sentiments in its trunk, and these constant little wounds are endangering the life of the tree. Prof. Kurz advocates surrounding it with a high fence to protect it from its admirers; and he would also have Floridans undertake a campaign of public education designed to secure both a fuller appreciation of the interest and value of the big cypresses, and their preservation for future generations.

VALUABLE FARM HINTS

In a recent issue of the Macon County (Tenn.) Times, County Agent W. E. Hix offered some suggestions, which, if followed should make poor farms rich and poor farmers richer. The suggestions follow:

Terrace your washing land.

Sow your rough land and your thin land to pasture, using a good seed mixture.

Do not cultivate land in corn more than one year in three.

Sow winter cover crops on bare fields.

TRIPLE WEED MIGRATION IS IS SWEEPING OVER IOWA

Ames, Iowa, Oct. 22—(AP)—Three distinct migrations of weeds are occurring in Iowa.

One wave is sweeping from the southern counties northward, another is traveling from northern counties southward, and a third is advancing from the west to the east.

Horse nettle and shoofly, a weed troublesome for years in Texas cotton fields, are northern migrants.

Canada thistle, quackgrass and sow thistle are pushing southward, while sunflower, buffalo burr and marsh elder are traveling in an eastward direction.

In time, marsh elder is expected to be common to all parts of the state.

HARVEST POTATOES

Shubuta, Miss., Oct. 24.—The farmers of this county are in the midst of potato harvesting. Reports from different sections indicate a splendid yield. If proper marketing facilities could be arranged several carloads could be shipped from Shubuta and Quitman. Weather conditions are favorable for curing and caring for the potatoes.

SPUD KING OF COLORADO

Mr. L. G. Shutte of Monta Vista, Colorado, is considered the spud king of the state, and in all probability the United States.

He raised 1,145.17 bushels of white potatoes on one acre of ground this year. The potatoes were harvested in October, and the quality perfect. The average annual production of white potatoes for Colorado is around 10 million bushels. The colored farm population is a little over three thousand.

There is a very thriving colored farm colony in the state known as Deerfield. Our colored farmers should be organized in Colorado.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. I. Nashville, Tenn. and Chicago, Ill., January 15, 1930. No. 11.

Dearfield, Colorado, Townsite and Settlement With Farm Lands

WESTERN TOWN CLAIMS IDEAL LOCATION

WELD COUNTY AN AGRICULTURAL AS WELL AS RESIDENTIAL PLACE

Dearfield was established on May 5, 1910, primarily as an agricultural community for colored people. It was the first step in a program of self-help for the Negroes of the United States planned by its founder, O. T. Jackson, who felt that the people of his race should be given an opportunity to achieve a degree of independence through agriculture which they could not experience as long as they continued to sell their services to others for a daily wage.

Almost from the first the project flourished. There were lean years in the early days of the settlement because the men and women who came to take up the land were not experienced in farming methods and knew little of the problems of agriculture. Year by year, however, their efforts counted for more, and within a comparatively short time the colony was an outstanding example of what can be accomplished by hard work and devotion. They learned the best methods of conserving the moisture on the non-irrigated plains, and the crops which are best adapted to culture in that region.

Attracted by their success, white farmers began moving into the territory to take advantage of the cheap lands offered for sale, and today there are both white and colored farmers working harmoniously together in the region, striving for the independence which successful farming brings to the people of both races.

Location—Dearfield is located in Weld County, Colorado, seventy-two miles northeast of Denver and about twenty-five miles southeast of Gree-

(Continued on Page 5)

Maiden Speech Of Congressman Oscar DePriest

MEMBER FROM ILLINOIS MAKES INITIAL APPEARANCE

STAUNCH FRIEND OF THE FARMER AND NATIONAL FEDERATION APPLAUDED

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Through the courtesy of the Washington Tribune, the Capital News Service is enabled to send in print to our subscribers the full text of Representative DePriest's maiden speech made in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, December 18, on the President's Haitian resolution:

Mr. DePriest said: "I occupy a peculiar position on this particular question. There have been so many contradictory statements on both sides of the House, it does appear to me that we should all vote to appoint this commission.

Want Enlightenment

"Most members of the House are not familiar with the conditions in Haiti, like myself, and we all want enlightenment from a commission that will make an impartial investigation.

"I was very much pleased at the suggestion made by the gentleman who recommended that one or two from New York (Mr. Fish) when members of the commission should be from the racial group that I am identified with and I am not surprised to hear other gentlemen object to it.

"The Haitian people consist of about two and a half million black people and about 125,000 or 130,000 belong to the educated class, and what the people of America wish is that the opinion of the great mass of the common

(Continued on Page 2)

Common Sense Farming Negro Famers' Salvation

MAJOR HERBERT ALLISON PRESENTS FACTS

FORMER NASHVILLE MAN TELLS OF THE FRONT LINES

Describes the Action of His Company During the World War's Tragedy

Several years ago the American Battle Monument Commission at Washington, D. C. began a movement to correct the records and to make new maps of the various lines and battle fronts during the recent world war Commissioned and non-commissioned officers who saw this service and who were active in the recent world war were called upon to give facts and figures.

Major Herbert L. Allison, who is now connected with public schools of Montgomery County, was a lieutenant at that time and the majority of his company was made up of Nashville and Davidson County individuals. Late in 1927, during the month of November, to be exact, he began to furnish this information. It had to do with the movement of several of the companies presented the facts to Major presented the engineer corps of the United States Army, in the following concise and yet definite manner:

(Continued on Page 5)

THE "ONE-CROPPER" AND THE "OUTSIDER" MUST GO

SMALLEST FARMER NEEDS A BIG MIND SAYS EDITOR

I am acquainted with a Negro farmer who is a money-maker. He owns only thirty-two acres of land,—is what we call a "small farmer." But he has a big, broad mind, and that sensible head he carries on his shoulders keeps him traveling the easy road while many of his neighbors, who have larger farms and more help, remain stuck in the mud envying his prosperity.

This farmer raises a "money-crop" every year just as all of his neighbors do. He raises seven acres of tobacco. But when he sells his tobacco he is able to bank every penny he gets for it. When most of his neighbors sell, by the time their debts are settled they have hardly enough left to buy clothes for the winter.

But this man is not a "one-cropper." He doesn't depend on tobacco alone. He makes his small farm [illegible] bring him in some cash money every month in the year. He always has something to sell. Let me give you an illustration of his shrewdness, of how he works his head.

This year he had a patch of sweet peppers,—Chinese Giants,— big fine fellows. They were selling slowly and he was afraid they would go to waste. He got some small paper sacks,—cut out one side and tied

(Continued on Page 2)

A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR PROPHECY

COLORADO MAN SAYS SOUTH WILL BE PARADISE

"Your issue of Dec. 15th backs up my statement for the past five years, that the South will be the Negro's paradise within the next twenty-five years," is a statement made by Mr. O. T. Jackson of Colorado, who is the husband of Mrs. O. T. Jackson of Dearfield, Masters Post Office. Mr. Jackson not only made this statement in a personal letter to The Modern Farmer, which was dated Dec. 27th, but he congratulated The Modern Farmer when he said: 'The Modern Farmer is doing a wonderful work in the way of information, organizing marketing and buying for the farmer. You are proving your real interest in the colored farmer by your interest in his future, by getting him organized properly for co-operation and self-help."

Mr. Jackson is connected with the state of Colorado in the government's office. It is said that he is one of the leading men out in Denver. He says they have spent thousands of dollars and a great deal of time in the establishment of the settlement of colored farmers and in the establishment of a town for the care of

(Continued on Page 2)

Six-Sevenths of Miss. Cotton is Produced by Colored Farmers

FACTS FROM THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SHOWS NEGRO A FACTOR IN THIS STATE

Report of the cotton ginned in the principal Delta counties of Mississippi for the year 1928, recently issued by the Department of Commerce revealed some interesting facts.

The Negro farmer is actually producing almost six-sevenths of the long staple in Miss.

We give below the statistics by counties:

Bolivar with 11,314 colored farmers and 1559 white farmers 127,115 bales.

Coahoma with 7,673 colored farmersand 912 white farmers 76,311 bales.

Humphreys with 2,973 colored farmers, 490 white farmers 37,396 bales.
ers 37,396 bales.

Isaquena with 1,405 colored farmers and 96 white farmers 5,991 bales.

LeFlore with 5,933 colored farmers and 949 white farmers 78,827 bales.

Quitman with 3,130 colored farmers and 979 white farmers 34,622 bales.

Sharkey with 2,440 colored farmers and 455 white farmers 29,863 bales.

Sunflower with 7,888 colored farm-

(Continued on Page 6)

Co-operative Buying By Mississippi Units Proves Help

OWNS TWO HUNDRED FIFTY MILK COWS

HOLMES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI MEMBERS ARE PROGRESSIVE

The members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers living in Holmes County, Miss., own two hundred and fifty milch cows. This is exclusive of the calves and heifers. All farm owners and many of the tenant farmers have discovered that a cow is a necessary member of the farm family and during the past year more cows and calves have been purchased by colored farmers than ever before.

These members are now considering the idea of purchasing cream separators and shipping their excess cream to Jackson. Should they do this they will have cash checks coming in to them every week. At the present time the Jackson supply mostly comes from North Carolina and Missouri.

(Continued on Page 6)

Twenty Percent Saved

ORGANIZATION PROVES NEED OF PROMPT ACTION

Shortly before the holidays a letter was received from the secretary of a County Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in Mississippi, informing the National office that his Unit desired to purchase some family supplies co-operatively and requesting information and aid. The following cash order was enclosed:

15 Bbls. Flour
1000 lbs. Lard
200 lbs. Coffee
10 bxs. Soap
500 lbs. Rice
100 lbs. Tobacco
2 Cartons Snuff
6 Cases Baking Powder
6 Cases Soda
5 lbs. Black Pepper
10 lbs. Sage
50 Gallons Vinegar
10 Doz. Overalls
4 bxes. Oranges
4 bxes. Apples
10 bxes. Cheese

The National office knew that this Unit meant business. The members knew what they wanted as a

(Continued on Page 2)

THOMAS BLACKMEAR'S HIGH RECORD

FARM DEMONSTRATOR NEAR MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, COMMENDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

During a recent visit in the southland, President James P. Davis had an occasion to get in touch with the representatives of one of the big factories of the United States who specializes in farm products, and then to see one of their employees on the demonstration farm near Montgomery, Ala., operating on this farm and demonstrating the latest improved farm appliances.

In sending a letter to The Modern Farmer concerning this individual, Mr. T. Shallenberger, the manager of the Agricultural Extension Department, said: "The man in question is Thomas Blackmear, and he is employed in our demonstration farm near Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Blackmear is a very capable man, and operates different machines on the

(Continued on Page 6)

Georgia Colored Farmers Have Organized

DOOLEY COUNTY STARTS OFF WITH REAL LIVE UNIT

OUTLOOK FOR A GOOD YEAR —SOME FIGURES WORTH THE WHILE

The colored farmers of Dooley County, Georgia are organizing and our February edition will carry a complete roster of the officers recently elected. We welcome the good, progressive farmers of Dooley into the fold. A fine type of people both white and colored inhabit Dooley County and we know the Unit will succeed.

This county is in the southern part of the state. The soil is excellent and is adapted to the production of both cotton and vegetables. Some of the finest watermelons grown in the south come from Dooley county. The total value of all crops will average three million dollars annually and the colored farmers are producing one half of them. Below, we give some very interesting statistics

Number white farmers, 1170.
Number colored farmers, 1080.
White farm population, 5,557.
Colored farm population, 7,520.
Average cotton production, 12,635 bales.

(Continued on Page 6)

CONGRESSMAN OSCAR DE-PRIEST'S MAIDEN SPEECH

(Continued from Page 1)

people be ascertained, so that the President can more correctly carry out the program of America in wishing to help these people become capable of self government.

Appreciates Work

"I appreciate also the great work that has been accomplished since we have occupied that country since the year 1915, along general improvements in every respect, and I am very glad to see the gentlemen on the minority side of this House so very solicitous about the condition of the black people in Haiti. I wish to God they were equally solicitous about the black people of America. We in America would like in some of the States of this country to have the right of self-determination also. The people of Haiti should have the right of self-determination under the broad principles laid down by our Constitution and under the theory adopted durthese black people down there than for them to know that they have one at least who can sympathize with them through bonds and ties of blood and kin; and I shall not make any special recommendations as to who the Negro on the commission should be, but I do hope the President will see to it in his wise judgment to get some men of outstanding ability, capable and competent, especially representing the group I am identified with, that will be a credit to America and do justice to both America and Haiti. We have no right to ask for anything more.

ing or about the time of the settlement of the World War, when every group of people in the world, it was stated, should have the right of self-determination.

"This should apply to Haiti and also to every other class of people that God's sun shines on, and I am glad to see the gentlemen on the minority side of the House converted to the right way of thinking, for once in their lives, because I appreciate the condition of the black Americans, where they are denied the right of self-determination in almost every State south of the Mason and Dixon's line, and I congratulate the gentlemen for starting in right in Haiti and conceding the common people the right of self-determination and hope it will be spread to every State in America and that we will all enjoy the same rights and privileges.

For the Commission

"I stand and shall vote for the appointment of this commission. I shall vote against both amendments when offered, for I have the utmost confidence in the present Executive in the White House. (Applause.) I think he is one of the best-qualified Presidents this country has ever had (applause), and I am perfectly satisfied that he simply wants to give the people of Haiti the best that this administration is capable of giving them and he wants the enlightenment that such a commission can bring to him.

Asks for Negro

"I appreciate the benefit of appointing a commission to investigate conditions in Haiti that will have the utmost respect and confidence of all the people of that island, and I know of nothing that will instill more confidence in

"I shall not, perhaps, take all the time yielded to me, but I am carrying out the wishes of the people identified with my racial group all over this country. I have received hundreds of telegrams asking me to support this resolution and to sustain the President in his desire and wish to appoint this commission.

For Face Value

"I further wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that the President made this request in his message before the unpleasant incident that just happened down in Haiti. So he knew conditions were not like he would wish them, and he evidently wanted information outside of the military channels that we have there now, so that he could view the thing from the broad standpoint of a humanitarian, and I am satisfied that every Member of this body wishes to do the thing that is going to do the greatest good to the greatest number of people in Haiti whether they vote for this resolution or not. From their talk I am led to believe they want to help the Haitian people and I am going to take it at its face value, and I have confidence that the gentlemen who are talking against this resolution believe that the Haitian people should have a square deal so far as America is concerned.

"I know our Government is not there to exploit that island Republic, like every other Member of this Congress ought to know. They were not sent there for that purpose. They were sent there by a President who was a member of the minority party now and because he thought conditions warranted occupation. Of course, the marines in Haiti may have committed some wrongful acts, I do not know; but that was done individually, it was not the purpose or policy of the American Government. I know that military rule at the best is harsh, not only there but every other place in this world; but this commission after making its investigation, I am satisfied it will consist of men of such caliber that they will bring in an impartial report whether it is with America or against America. (Applause).

"Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask permission to extend my remarks in the Record by publishing an article I saw in last Sunday's New York World, which I think explains the situation better than I am capable of explaining it. I ask unanimous consent to do this, Mr. Chairman."

In the members' gallery while Mr. DePriest spoke were his wife, Mrs. Garnet C. Wilkinson, wife of the first assistant superintendent of public schools in the District of Columbia, and Morris Lewis, secretary to Mr. DePriest. It was the first time in 28 years that a colored person had spoke on the floor of the House. His remarks were applauded from the Republican side of the House.

—Nashville Globe.

REDUCED RATES TO CHICAGO

Excursion Fares Announced for the Sunday School Congress, June 11 16, 1930.

Railroads In Nearly Every Section of the United States to Assist Sunday School Congress Messengers and Dependent Members of Their Families, on the Identification Certificate Plan Rate.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)— Farther encouragement to the Sunday School Congress messengers for their meeting here June 11-16, was announced this week when it became known that the various Passenger Association Bureaus had promulgated an excursion rate of one and one-half fare for the round trip. It is understood from Secretary Henry A. Boyd, of the Congress, that this concession is made especially for Congress messengers and dependent members of their families, and that he will issue from his office at Nashville these Identification Railroad Certificates to those who are entitled to represent their various religious organizations at this Summer Sunday School of Methods.

The date of sale of tickets will begin June 6 and 7, and the return limit will be June 21 and 22. "There is further inducement of a longer layover on the tickets." said Secretary Boyd, "which can be made with the local railroad agent at the time of the purchase of the tickets on a different basis." He promised to give public notice relative to these improved fares and longer extension of tickets, upon application of any who will write him.

—Nashville Globe.

COMMON SENSE FARMING

(Continued from Page 1)

these over the peppers, leaving the south side of them exposed. The result was that in course of time the exposed side of the peppers was tinted by the sun a brilliant scarlet. The shaded side remained green. They were the most beautiful peppers his customers had ever seen and he got a fancy price for them.

As a rule, the colored farmer does not realize how far the American who wants a certain something to eat will go to get what he wants. The American appetite is demanding what we call "luxuries." But this food is not so luxurious after all. It is only real good food,—healthy-giving food,—necessary food. The ordinary workman who wants apples and tomatoes and lettuce and greens in mid-winter wants them because he has found out that they keep his body healthy,—his mind clear, and his disposition sunny. He is earning good wages and is able to purchase them. Farmers who can furnish what is wanted, when that particular food product is wanted most of all are the farmers who are making money.

There is little excuse for any colored farmer nowadays remaining a "one-cropper." We know that some landlords will not allow their tenants to produce any but the "money-crop" but these landlords are few and in a little while they will all pass out simply because they will be unable to get tenants. He is a poor landlord who wants to keep his tenants poor. County agents and agriculture teachers have been preaching diversification of crops for so long that nearly all of us know what the big word means and we know that it is good gospel. But most of us have just heard of one-half of the benefits of diversification. We have only learned that we can save money. We have yet to learn that we can also make money by practicing diversification.

But colored farmers will not learn this as long as they are 'outsiders." An "outsider' is a farmer who does not belong to a farm organization. The "outsiders" stay in debt and barely exist. The "insiders" make the money and have banking accounts. The "insiders" soon get wise to the demands of the American appetite and they profit by their wisdom. Last year the farmers of California sent 184,225 carloads of fruits and vegetables to eastern markets. Florida sent 57,895 carloads. Ninty per cent of the farmers who produced the fruits and vegetables that made up these carloads were "insiders,"— they belonged to co-operative producing and shipping organizations. At one time, these farmers of California and Florida were just as unorganized as the colored farmers of America are today. But they got tired of poverty,—of hard work,—of a bare existence.

Unless colored farmers learn the importance of organization—of co-operative production, shipping and marketing, there will soon be few colored farmers left. Most of them will be only farm hands and farm laborers,—totally dependent on the fellows who are inside these organizations. But if they will grow more vegetables and fruits, learn how to pack and grade correctly and then market them through their own co-operatives, they will have money coming in almost every month in the year,— they can avoid debt,—can avoid paying twenty-five and thirty per cent interest and "time prices" in addition. They will be able to save the profit from their "money-crop" and can use it to purchase the luxuries they deserve and should have.

The "one-cropper" is not engaged in common sense farming and neither is the "out-sider." They are both in the same old boat and the boat is sinking. Not long ago a southern farmer said to me,—"Suppose our farmers in my county would organize. What crop could we get anything out of except cotton?" "How about sweet potatoes and watermelons," I replied. A majority of the farmers in his county belong to our racial group. Chicago alone would pay them thousands of dollars every year for their watermelons and sweet potatoes for I know that no finer grow than those they raise and eat and also waste. Organized colored farmers could almost control the watermelon and sweet potato markets if they would go after them. These food products are rapidly growing in favor in the north and the demand for them is increasing. Right now I have on my desk a letter from a resident of a mid-western city who ask me where he can get "hold of some good Georgia collards." He says, "We can't even get any kale here now and I can't find a collard within a hundred miles." Another opportunity some good colored farmers is letting slip.

Distance from the chief consuming centers means nothing nowadays. Freight trains which make as fast time as the passengers and good roads and auto-trucks provide the way to transport all perishable quickly and safely. Those who consume our food products do not care where they come from or who does the producing. But they want what they want when they want it.

It would not take colored farmers long to learn the methods of co-operative production, shipping and marketing. Farmers of other groups are succeeding. Co-operation makes farming a business instead of drudgery and a means of livelihood. The colored farmer who will succeed and make money will be the one who has the courage to leave the old road and venture out on this new one. He will be an "insider" and will be banking money while the "outsider" is worrying over his debts.

A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR PROPHESY

(Continued from Page 1)

farm produce and business. He states further that they have abandoned the idea of the project as an exclusive Negro settlement, as he says: "We have learned from our experience that the northern Negro is not cooperative in Negro movements that carry with them the slightest tinge of segregaion; yet the northern Negro is self-segregator, to be with the crowd and for imitative show-on; but when it comes to segregation for material interest to support that show-off he would rather hold a menial job than to be self-supporting from the soil in a prosperous community composed of colored people."

The letter further goes on and makes favorable comment upon the December issue of The Modern Farmer, when he said: "If the statistical statement of farm activities in Texas, Mississippi and other southern localities are true, back to the land in the south is the opportunity for the young Negro who is ready to organize and cooperate."

The Modern Framer, in presenting the facts and some of the excerpts from the letter, is doing so merely to show to its thousands of readers what one man connected in the state department of Colorado out in the far west, thinks of the publication.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING BY MISSISSIPPI

(Continued from Page 1)

co-operative organization and they had the cash to pay for it. The order totaled around $600.

This business of buying farm and farm-home supplies co-operatively is not a new thing but it was indeed a new thing for this particular unit to enter into. Most of the units of the Farm Federation (white) in the north buy supplies co-operatively. They have been well organized for several years and they know that such a method of buying is good business for the farmer. It was up to our national office to prove to this Unit in Mississippi that they also could save.

It was easy for the National office to put the secretary of the Mississippi Unit in touch with a wholesale house that delights to deal with co-operative organizations. The result was that the Unit saved nearly twenty per cent on the transaction, —to be exact, they saved $160. From now on they will boost their organization.

GENERAL MARKET NEWS

Seed Potatoes Will Bring High Prices

A very interesting situation in regards to seed potatoes. There is a very strong demand for Irish potato seed stock.

The Department of Agriculture in their December statement of statistics says that the forecast of the Irish potato crop this season wil hardly run over 357 million bushels, while the final estimate for 1928 was over 465 million bushels.

Many farmers will be tempted to enlargen their acerage this year, and they will find that choice seedstock will in all probability sell as high as 5 and 6 dollars per hundred pounds by planting time.

The best selected northern seed stock, which is used in the southern states is now selling at over double the prices last year.

Seed stock from Maine and New Hampshire is best suited for the southern states, while the Idaho, Montana or Minnesota potato is recommended for the middlewestern states.

It is best in buying seed potatoes to see that the stock is certified, and the yield will undoubtedly be much larger. Scabby and diseased potatoes should not be planted. Its simply a waste of time and energy.

(Continued on Page 3)

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CONGRESSMAN OSCAR DEPRIEST DELIVERS SPEECH IN CONGRESS

RAISES VOICE IN BEHALF OF HUMANITY'S RIGHTS

ADMIRATION ON ALL SIDES SHOWN FOR HIS COURAGE, STATESMANSHIP AND ELOQUENCE

Breaking a silence that he had maintained with dignity and poise during the extra session of Congress, called for agricultural relief, Congressman Oscar DePriest, of the First Congressional District of Illinois, delivered his maiden speech in the halls of the United States Congress two weeks ago. His first utterances, his initial appearance on the floor, were in the defense of humanity as he addressed himself to the proposed investigation and special commission to be appointed by the President concerning Haiti, the Republic nestling in the Caribbean Sea. It was the first time in twenty-seven years that the voice of a member of the race had been heard in the law-making body of the United States known as the Lower House.

He prefaced his remarks with language that was chaste, copious and yet convincing. Every eye was directed toward him, every ear was attuned and attentive, and it is said that a death-like silence was noticeable as the tall distingiushed, gladiator-like member from the First Congressional District arose from his seat, addressed the speaker and was given recognition. He proceeded then to enlighten the four hundred members who are his colleagues, on certain conditions that obtain, not only in Haiti but throughout the United States. His convincing argument, his positive proofs, his clear enunciation and his manner of presentation elicited favorable comment, even from the minority side of the house. He held his audience, consisting of members of the house, spellbound, because he was master of the situation, he was conversant with his subject, clear and concise in his declaration.

In speaking about this affair the Associated Press sent out the following news item:

DE PRIEST IN HAITI DEBATE

Negro Congressman Supports Hoover Plea for Commission to Republic.

The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, Dec. 18—Oscar De Priest, Republican of Illinois, the only Negro in Congress, made his first speech in the House Wednesday shortly before the chamber, after four hours' debate, passed viva voce a resolution to review and investigate the situation in Haiti. He was applauded both during his speech and at the conclusion by colleagues on his own side of the aisle.

Action was taken on the measure at almost the time a report was received that the 500 marines ordered by President Hoover to Haiti to reinforce the 700 stationed there during recent disorders were being returned to this country without having gone any farther than Cuba.

It had been twenty-eight years since the House of Representatives had listened to an address by a Negro. Back in 1901, the late George Henry White represented the State of North Carolina. He was, until the election of De Priest, the last Negro to sit in the chamber.

DePriest showed little or no embarrassment during his maiden speech Once he stopped long enough to sip from a water glass but other than this and slight pauses caused by two out bursts of applause when he spoke highly of President Hoover, he spoke fluently.

DePriest did not hesitate to accept the racial issue as one of overwhelming importance. In expressing approbation of the desire evinced by most gentlemen on the minority side of this House were equally solicitous about of the House to help the Hatians, he declared that he "wished to God the the black people of America."

"We in America," said DePriest, "would like in some of the States of this country to have the right to self determination also. We are denied this in every State south of the Mason and Dixon line, but I hope the time will come when the privilege we enjoy in the North spreads to every State.

"I appreciate also the great work that has been accomplished since we occupied the country in 1915, resulting in general improvement in every respect I have every confidence in the White House to appoint a commission that will make an impartial investigation. There never has been a more qualified person in the Executive mansion." It was here the scattered applause was heard.

There was little opposition to the resolution on either side of the chamber. although various recommendations were made as to the composition of the commission. Chief of these was that of Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., New York Republican, who said it should include at least two Negroes and that one of them might well be J. Emmett Scott, president of Howard University.

The resolution carries with it an appropriation of $50.000 to carry out the work. An amendment offered by Representative William B. Bankhead, Democrat of Alabama, which would instruct the commission to report the results of its study to both Houses of Congress and the President, was accepted by the Foreign Affairs Committee and passed with the resolution.

Opposition to the Porter Resolution was led by Democratic Floor Leader Garner and Representative Huddleston, Democrat, Alabama, who contended a a commission can supply no information on Haiti which is not already available to the President. His real purpose in asking authority to appoint a commission is to shift responsibility for the Haitian situation to Congress, they charged.

Republicans were almost unanimous in their support of the resolution and a few Democrats deserted their leaders to advocate its adoption.

—Nashville Globe.

GENERAL MARKET NEWS

(Continued on Page 2)

With the crop short by over 100 million bushels in comparasion with last year, early Irish potatoes should sell well during the spring months provided the production does not exceed the demand.

SWEET POTATOES AND ONIONS

The sweet potato market declined in price during the past month or six weeks due to the heavy yield.

The 1928 crop was about 77 million bushels while the 1929 December estimate by the Department of Agriculture shows about 85 million bushels. Georgia's yield is almost 1 1-2 million bushels over 1928 yield. We do not look for any great improvement in prices over present notations.

The onion crop is also much heavier than last season. 1929 crop is estimated at 18 1-2 million bushels while the 1928 crop was only 12 1-2 millions bushels.

New York's yield was the largest of any state, being almost 3 1-2 million bushels. The 1928 crop was only 1 1-4 million bu. in this state.

SEED CORN

Good seed corn is scarce and we fear will become a serious problem by planting season. Owing to the freeze which followed a wet spell last fall, a vast amount of seed corn in Illinois and adjoining states will not germinate.

All corn that is to be used for seed should be tested. This is a protection against a poor stand.

Leafy Vegetables

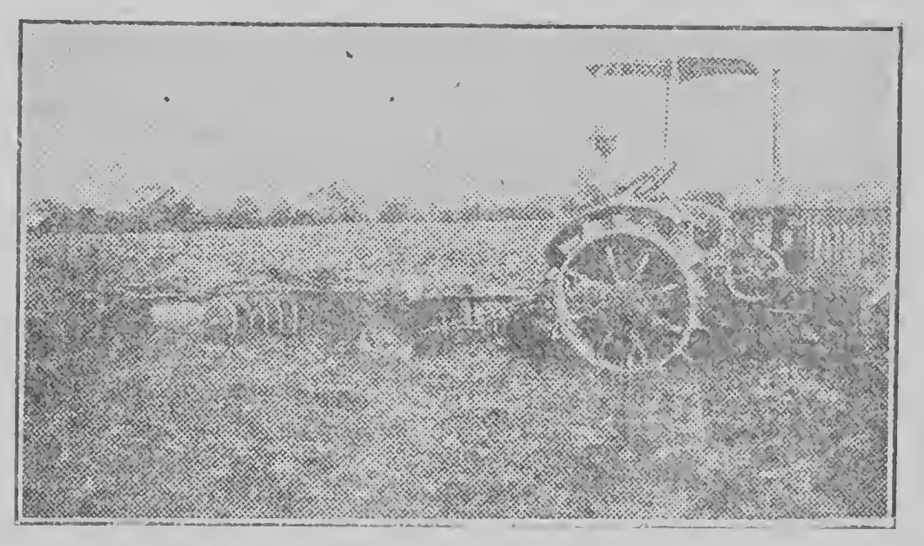
All leafy vegetables are bringing good prices in the large terminal markets, and since the consumer is favoring the fresh vegetables instead of the canned stock, we believe the demand will continue good.

Wheat

Owing to bad crop reports from Argentine coupled with the activities of the Farm Board in buying wheat, the market has assumed a very strong position, and it looks as if there will be no more real bad breaks the rest of the season.

Pig Crop

The fall pig crop, shown by report from the Department of Agriculture as a result of a survey gathered from 75,000 farmers, shows that the 1929 crop will be about 5 per cent less than the 1928 crop.



Mr. Thos. Blackmear, farm demonstrator. Montgomery, Ala., operating ing a Farmall machine in Johnson Gross with two-row cultivator.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"
STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

EDITORIAL

SAY "I WILL" TO 1930

I will be an industrious, thoughtful, progressive farmer this year. I will work hard for hard work keeps my body healthy, my mind free from worry and my conscience clear. I will plan my work,—I will save my time and energy,—I will accept advice from those qualified to teach me. I will join a co-operative organization of farmers in my neighborhood or attempt to build such an organization. I will imitate the work and methods of those who are succeeding around me. I will read more and will strive to originate something myself.

I will be a thrifty farmer this year. I will not borrow more than I can reasonably hope to earn. I will make a budget,—I will start a banking account,—I will spend wisely and not foolishly.

I will be a good American farmer this year. I will have faith in my country,—in her institutions,—in her opportunities. I will be proud of my citizenship,—I will pay my taxes, — I will vote, and I will take an interest in public affairs so I can vote intelligently.

I will be a good Christian farmer this year. I will remember the faith of my fathers. I will be true to my family and to friends. I will speak the truth,—I will be honest,—I will be courageous. I will keep the Ten Commandments and the Greatest Commandment. I will be a good man for a good God has promised to bless only those who do right and serve.

MISSISSIPPI'S LUCKY ELEVEN

In an article in this issue some startling facts about the eleven principal Delta counties of Mississippi are stated and figures are given which back up the facts. Most of the long-staple cotton grown in Mississippi is grown in these counties. Last year they produced almost three quarters of a million bales. Colored farmers outnumber the white farmers in these counties five to one and six-sevenths of this crop was produced by Negro farmers. Delta cotton sells at a higher price than ordinary cotton and it is always in demand.

These colored farmers are lucky but we are afraid they do not know it. They are native to the section in which they live. The climate agrees with them,—they are familiar with the local customs, and they have had an opportunity to purchase much of the soil they cultivate. Approximately two thousand farms are owned by colored farmers in this section which compares favorably with the two thousand five hundred farms owned by white farmers.

Right now, these Delta colored farmers have an opportunity to become the wealthiest and most independent group of Negro farmers in America. Delta cotton is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of rayon silk and this product is growing in popularity. Rayon manufacturers are always in the market for Delta cotton and the farmers have no need to fear over-production. In some sections of the Delta farmers are making money growing early vegetables and during the past year, some have discovered that they can produce and ship cream to nearby cities and realize a handsome profit.

The colored farmers of the Delta are in luck. If they do not prosper and progress during the next decade they will have no one to blame but their own selves. At the present time they should take advantage of every opportunity to improve their condition, for, if they do not do this, others more foresighted and more shrewd are going to find the Delta and they are going to possess it. The fittest not only survive in this world. They also take what they want.

First of all, these farmers should join up with their organization, the National Federation of Colored Farmers. They should join up one hundred per cent. Four of these counties are already organized and the Federation is helping them make and save money in many ways and through many channels. The other seven counties are asleep but we are glad to say that they show signs of awakeniug and, in all probability, they too will organize before spring.

And too, right now these farmers should buy up every acre of Delta land offered for sale. This land sells all the way from seventy-five to two hundred and fifty dollars an acre. It is worth it. It it was not worth it there would not be such a good demand for it. In a few years it will be as hard for a Negro to buy an acre of Delta land as it is now for him to buy an acre in Manhattan.

Get in your organization and work together for progress and prosperity. Get hold of some of the soil you cultivate and get in a hurry to take both of these progressive steps.

"LET THERE BE NO STRIFE"

Old Abraham chief stockraiser and farmer of his day and age, once got into a squabble with his neighbor and nephew, Lot, who was also a prosperous stockraiser. And Abraham said unto Lot, 'Let there be no strife.' " Abraham "gave in" for the sake of peace. Lot accepted Abraham's advice and he also "gave in." Both were big men and wise men and they knew well there could be no progress for either when there was jealousy and strife.

The leaders of a county unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in Alabama are at loggerheads. They are squabbling. They are not pulling together. This is the only unit iu which there is strife. Men, forget it. Big men do not squabble. They "give in." We have never been able to understand why colored folks should squabble and quarrel with each other anyhow. We have enough trouble getting along with the other fellow. Why quarrel among curselves?

And another thing it is wise to remember. If you are doing a good work, you may be hindered but you cannot be stopped. You are doing a good work when you are working for and with your organization. Its founders, officers and leaders have been kicked about some too but the organization is growing and growing fast. The work is so large there is plenty of space for us to be kicked about in it, but we cannot be kicked out of it.

If we should, we also are willing to "give in" for the sake of peace, prosperity and happiness for America's colored farmers. "And Abrahaun said unto Lot 'Let there be no strife.' " Good advice for us today.

PLANT "WEBER 49"

Weber "49" cotton is scheduled to be the best seller in 1930 and it will certaiuly pay our cotton-belt members to consider putting part of their acreage in Weber "49" sed provided the gin in their locality can handle this variety. Buyers from the east will pay a big premium for Weber "49." Don't forget this.

FOR SHIFTNESS SUSANS

Before you marry a wife it is best to have some kind of a house in view to which you may take her. Before you buy a valuable piece of machinery, Brother Farmer, it is best to have some place to put it where it will be protected from the weather. We have heard of a successful farmer,—a member of the Federation,—who, right at this time of the year, has over a thousand dollars worth of implements standing out in his field. Some of these implements were purchased this year.

The sight of such willful waste would make a Yankee farmer shed tears. They are not so careless. They cannot afford it. The Illinois Central even houses their locomotives when not in use. They cannot afford to let them rust out. Can you afford it? A little more foresight,—a little more industry and a little more thoughtfulness will save you many dollars on farm machinery. Get the saving habit as well as the wasting habit. Build a house for your valuable farm machinery and take care of it.

FOR BLIND BOBS

We read of a white Georgia farmer who bought a mule for one hundred and five dollars and sigued a blank note covering the cost of same. When he was ready to pay for the mule he discovered that the note was for two huudred dollars aud had been sold to the local bank. The farmer was helpless. He had the note to pay.

We have no idea how many colored farmers have been caught in such traps. Usually, when a Brother is so bit or burnt he keeps his mouth shut about it. But it is very foolish to put your John Henry on any paper or document which you have not read and which you do not fully understand. Somebody is always looking for a sucker and they say that America is full of them.

Before you sign anything it is best to talk the matter over with your wife. If possible, let her see what you are signing. The average colored woman is hard to fool. Her intuition is unsurpassed. She is an expert at smelling the rat." If you will rely more upon her judgment you may be able to keep a tighter and a fuller pocket-book.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO OUR FARMERS

Letters Commending the Federation Pouring In— Members Reaping Great Benefits.

Colored farmers who have joined the Federation are beginning to wonder how they ever managed to get along without such an organization. These two letters, recently received at the National office, tell the whole big world just how organization will help the average colored farmer.

President James P. Davis,
Chicago, Ill.,
My dear sir:—

Your letter of inquiry reached me safe today and I'm glad to say I also received a letter today, quoting me prices on eight bales of cotton at 19 1-2c which is 3 1-2c more than I could have gotten had I not been trading with the assistance of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. But I did not accept 19 1-2 cents. I was advised by them to hold my cotton until after the holidays and that I might get a better price. I borrowed 65 per cent of the amount at the present price and by so doing I am able to meet my notes and also stand a chance of getting 20c for my cotton or more. This letter you may publish for I owe my success to the National Federation of Colored Farmers. I have been taught to "render unto Caesar things that belong to Ceasar and to God things that beloug to God." God blessed me, giving me health and strength while I was cultivating and harvesting my crop, but President J. P. Davis assisted me in getting the price for it and I'll do my part in upbuilding the National Federation of Colored Farmers and helping others to find the way as I have. I beg to remain,

Your Brother in Union,
Allen Lewis,
Lexington, Miss.,
R. 2.

NOTES OF INTEREST

The Modern Farmer,
Nashville, Tenn.,
Gentlemen:—

I am the owner of a 599 acre farm. I made an effort to send in an application for a loan from the Federal Land Bank. I was put off from time to time. The President of the National Federation of Colored Farmers while on a visit to this section carried me with him to a city nearby and in less than three hours my application was made out and signed. The following day,—in less than 24 hours,—the appraisers were on my farm. This is what organization has done for me. Every Negro farmer in the United States should stand squarely behiud the Federation and the Modern Farmer.

Yours truly,
Nobile Calhoun,
Rt. 2 Alpine, Ala.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—If you have been a skeptic, the above letters should couvert you. The N. F. C. F. is doing all it can do to make the lot of the average farmer an easier one. Its officers and leaders are business men of experience. They know where the help is and they know how to get it to the colored farmer. They will never knowingly abuse the faith or confidence of any Negro farmer. All they request is your cooperation. They are experienced men and they promise to make few mistakes.

DIET CURE SUGGESTED FOR PYORRHEA

Dr. Milton T. Hanks, professor of pathology at the University of Chicago says the chief cause of pyorrhea and likewise tooth decay is the insufficiency of vitamiu C in the average American diet. Lack of this vitamin causes tissmues in the mouth to disintegrate, he says.

Dr. Hanks recommends the following diet:

One pint of orange juice, including the juice of one lemon daily, half at breakfast and half in the evening, half head of lettuce daily one or two eggs a day, depending on a person's age, two cooked fresh vegetables daily, one glass or more of milk.

In addition to this, plenty if fresh fruits and whatever else may be desired.

Dr. Hanks further stated that in experiments with about 300 persons none of them failed to respond to the diet treatment. In every case, he says pyorrhea conditions were improved and in many instauces the patients were cured.

CATCHES LARGEST 'POSSUM

Everett Lawson of Anderson, Ind., caught an o'possum weighing twenty-five pounds. The animal was prowling in the rear of a garage in the very heart of the business section of Anderson.

Over half a bushel of yellow yam sweet potatoes were served at the "possum" dinner— the potatoes being knee deep in gravy.

ONION ROT

Mr. Paul Potter in a recent edition of the Chicago Tribune says:

"When we purchase onions in the grocery store and find white ones priced higher than the colored ones we do not give a thought to the reason for the difference in price," says J. C. Walker, a plant pathologist, "but scientists at the Wisconsin college of agriculture have found that there is a real reason back of this difference in price."

That the color of onions is associated with their keeping qualities or ability to resist rots known as onion smudge and neck rot is the first definite discovery of scientists which shows a relation between chemical constitution of plants and their resistauce to disease.

How the Badger specialists are able to arrive at this conclusion is an interesting story, according to K. P. Link, agricultural chemist. A chemical compound that enables colored onions to resist the smudge disease was isolated by treating chemically colored portions of the onion bulbs. White onions, the scientists point out do not contain this compound, so they do not resist disease.

This compound will protect onions from the rot damage is known as "protocatechuic" acid. It has been found in and obtained from onions that have red and yellow color, and at the same time was found to be absent in white onions.

That the presence of the acid where the coloring pigment exists prevents smudge rot is verified by the fact that even in colored onions the rot often causes slight infection around the lower end of the stem or "neck," where there is an absence of coloring matter.

KNOW YOUR COTTON

Key to Class And Grade Here Given

Approximately ninety per cent of American farmers know very little about the grading of cotton. When he desires to sell his crop the average farmer today follows the same routine his father and his grandfather followed. He carries his cotton to the market without knowing its grade, asks the buyer what he will give and hands in his sample. After laboring from April til October producing the crop, another tells him just what it will grade and what he may expect to get for it.

For the benefit of our subscribers and members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, we are giving herewith a key to both class and grade. Readers should file this edition for future reference.

FOR STAPLE

Number one is 7-8 inch.
Number two is 1 inch.
Number three is 1 1-16th inch.
Number four is 1 1-16th inch.
Number five is 1 1_16 to 1 1-8th inch.
Number six is 1 1-8 inch.
Number seven is 1 1-8 to 1 3_16th.
Number eight is 1 3-16th.
Number nine is 1 3_16 to 1 1-4.
Number ten is 1 1-4.
Number eleven is 1 1-4 to 1 5-16th.
Number twelve is 1 5_16th.
Number thirteen is 1 5-16 to 1 3-8th.
Number fourteen is 1 3_8.
Number fifteen is 1 7-16 to 1 1-2.
Number sixteen is 1 1-2.

FOR GRADE

A is strict Good Middling.
B is Good Middling.
C is Strict Middling.
D is Middling
E is Strict Low Middling
F is Low Middling
G is Strict Good Ordinary.
H is Good Ordinary.
I is Ordinary.
J is Inferior or better known as "Dogs"

FOR COLOR

O is White.
1 is Wax.
2 is Vim.
3 is Blue.
4 is Spotted.
5 is Stained.
9 is Extra White.

FOR PREPARATION

A is Excellent.
B is Good.
C is Fair.

Application For Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago.

As a Farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

I herewith subscribe and forward $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date.

Name .....

Address .....

City or P. O. .....

County .....

State .....

Date .....

If there is any further information desired, write.

Yours Truly,

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
James P. Davis, President.
Major R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Leon R. Harris, Secretary.
S. B. Wilson, Treas.
C. R. Richardson,
Chairman Board of Directors

D is Gin-Cut.

For instance if a ticket covering the grading of your cotton says:

16-B-9 your cotton is as follows:

1 1-2 inch staple—Good Middling and Extra White.

Beginning with the fall of 1930 the Government will in all probability control the selling of cotton and this information will be very valuable.

DEARFIELD, COLORADO

(Continued from Page 1)

ley, the county seat of Weld county. It lies in the valley of the Platte river, between the Burlington and Union Pacific railroads, the townsite being about three miles north of the former and two miles south of the later. The presence of both railroads with stations at frequent intervals, guarantees acceptable trans portation facilities during the entire year, while good highways leading to Denver, Greeley, Fort Morgan and other large nearby markets are always kept in excellent condition and provide a reliable outlet by trucks for the more intensive crops raised in the district.

Located originally in Weld county because of the fact that at that time there were large areas of government land to be had at nominal prices, the settlement has spread from its original boundaries and now covers considerably more than the acerage included at first. Conveniently located with reference to the surrounding farming territory, the townsite of Dearfield consists of 480 acres platted to blocks and lots suitable for business and residence purposes The purpose of the townsite is to provide a central gathering place for the people of the district, to provide them with the necessary business houses, as well as residences for those not desiring to occupy the farm lands. There are also non-platted lots of from five to ten acres surrounding the townsite, adapted to dairying, poultry raising and truck farming. There is always a good market for the products of these tracts within easy reach from the settlement. These tracts also are suited for those who prefer to do farm or machanical work by the day in the settlement or on the neighboring farms, and to make their homes in or near the community of Dearfield.

Weld County—Weld county, in which the Dearfield settlement is located, is in itself, an agricultural empire. Ranking third in area among the 63 counties of Colorado, it is easily first in the value of its agricultural products. Its altitude varies from 4,400 feet on the eastern boundary, near Dearfield, to about 5,000 feet on the higher benches along the western boundary. It is crossed by the Platte river and by many of its tributaries, which come down to the plains regions from the mountains to the west. Its principal industries are farming, stockraising, stockfeeding, coal mining and manufacturing, the manufacturing institutions consisting largely of plants constructed for the manufacture of beet sugar, flour, condensed milk and other products whose raw materials are to be found among the farm products of the county. It is the greatest sugar beet county in the world, that crop being grown extensively on the irrigated lands along the Platte and its tributaries, and is one of the richest stockfeeding regions in the West.

Agriculture—Although many other crops are grown on the irrigated lands, the lands of the Dearfield settlement, lying in the non-irrigated section, are best adapted to the production of beans, wheat, oats and other small grains, corn, forage crops and melons. The district is noted for the splendid quality of the watermelons and cantaloupes which it produces, and because of its proximity to good markets, it is always possible to find a ready sale for these products.

Weld county maintains an agricultural agent whose duty it is to work among the farmers, advising them as to the best methods of farming and the care of livestock.

Reference

For references as to the founder of Dearfield and its present representatives, or as to the quality of farm land, present development, etc., anyone who is interested may write to any of the following:

Colorado State Board of Immigration, 130 State Office Bldg., Denver, Colo.

E. D. Foster, editor the Weld County Farm News, Greeley, Colo.

County Agricultural Agent, Greeley, Colo.

The State Board of Immigration is equipped to give to inquirers full information concerning the farming development of Weld county, the average yields of crops and similar matters. In co-operation with the Bureau of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture it prepares and publishes authentic information concerning the acerage and production of crops, which may be had without charge on application.

The State of Colorado has no funds from which to pay the railroad or other traveling expenses of farmers or others who desire to come to the state, and the founder of Dearfield is not financially able to do so, but all inquiries will be answered promptly and all possible information will be mailed on request.

STATISTICS OF WELD COUNTY

General Information

Area in acres	2,574,080
Acres of irrigated land..	362,000
Acres of non-irrigated farm land	730,000
Acres cultivated in 1928 .	626,600
Number of farms in 1928	3,334
Total farm acerage, 1928	1,181,000
Population, 1925 census .	62,489
Value of farm property, 1925 ... ...$	84,835,165
Tons of coal produced, 1928	1,943,313
Assessed property value, 1928..... ... .. $	104,345,960
Number of district schools	230
Public school enrollment	18,278
Miles of highways	6,340

Acres of Crops Harvested, 1928

Corn	80,000
Winter wheat	60,010
Spring wheat	72,200
Barley	71,350
Oats	16,200
Rye...	10,370
Potatoes	32,200
Sorghums	10,529
Hay	147,760
Dry Beans	62,950
Sugar beets	53,600
Miscellaneous crops .. .	9,440
Value of farm crops ....$	17,277,680

MAJOR HERBERT ALLISON

(Continued from Page 1)

717 Main St.,
Clarksville, Tenn.,
November 22, 1927.

The American Battle Monuments Commssion, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Major X. H. Price, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army:
Sir:

After going over the records and attached map of the action of 327 Infantry in the Champagne offensive, September 26 to Oct. 6, 1918, and getting options from most of the surviving members of my company, I have the following bit of information to offer which does not differ materially from your record, and yet may result in a correction of our regimental lines as of September 28th.

Our company (Co. K.) led the attack of the 3rd Battalion of our regiment on the 28th of September when we were sent in to close the gap existing between the 371st Infantry and the 163rd Division (French). During this attack all of our officers except myself became casualities, and I assumed command of the outfit and continued the attack and advanced until we reached some enemy trenches just south of Bussy. Farm, which is the extent of our advance indicated on the attached map, for that day. After 'cleaning up' these trenches, we were joined by some units of Co. L., and a little later, by the battalion commander and his head quarters. These units took up position on our left. At this time the enemy began a retirement from a strong point situated on a knob," beside a road which was screened partially by what appeared to be burlap strips of cloth.

With Major Johnson, the commander of the battalion, in the lead we began another advance—the units of Co. L and some of my own Company (K) led by the major charged the Germans, and they veered to the left of what I understood to be the direction of our advance. As the members of my unit who were near me continued in a northerly direction we eventually lost laiason with the battalion commander.

As our advance progressed, we came to the edge of the plateau where the positions which we had just reduced were located and descended to a level plain. We could see the little town of Sechault off to our right oblique, and began an advance in skirmish formation towards that town, which I thought was our battalion objective. Encountering a heavy machine-gun fire from that direction, and having failed in our attempt to establish laiason with units on our flanks, we decided to dig in and wait for our troops to come abreast of us. Although we could hear voices and some firing on the edge of the plateau which we had just quitted—and I learned later we had overlooked some enemy troops that had probably taken refuge in some dugouts under the plateau and opening in the direction of our advance—no troops came up to us and we were an isolated group and darkness drew on.

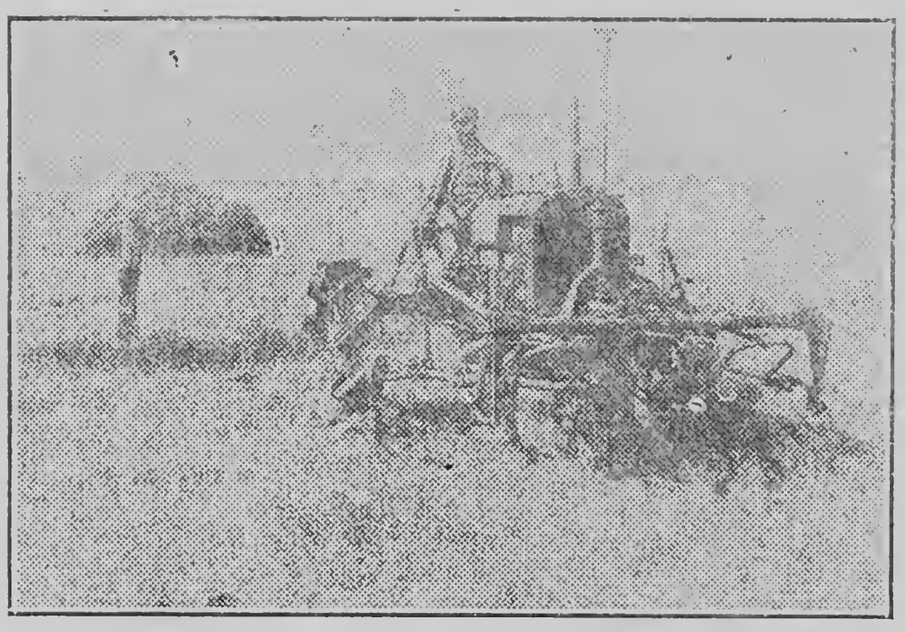
Realizing that our position was known to the enemy to our front, and fearing a possible attack later on, we moved out of this new postion and advanced to the cross-roads just west of Sechault under cover of darkness. Here we dug in for the night. We had appropriated six enemy machine guns and sufficient ammunition and these, we set up in our new position and waited for the attack which came at dawn the next day, September 29th.

The Germans attacked in force, using a gas gernade which I had not seen before, with rather telling effect on our comparatively small force, but the machine guns which we had set up proved to be our salvation for a time. Just as they appeared to get wise to our real situation, and began to flank us, we heard firing off to our right and some of our troops were seen advancing on the town to our right. These troops proved t be of the 369th Infantry, and their timely appearance is all that saved us.

The enemy then began a gradual withdrawal, and a squad of my company under Corporal William Stewart charged a group and took some prisoners, about 20 in number. Mechanic Eddie Hill of my company, and myself—both of us suffering from the effects of the gas—escorted these prisoners to the rear and found the battalion first-aid station in charge of Lieut. Janifer Med. Corps which was situated on Bussy Farm. Here we turned the prisoners over to some soldiers from Co. I, and received first aid from Dr. Janifer. We spent the night there and rejoined our battalion the next day, Sept. 30.

Therefore, our regimental line as of the 28th should extend from Bussy Farm, in a north by east direction just south of the road shown on the map to the confluence of the two roads almost due west of Sechault. I remember that a large sign—black letters on a white background—bearing the legend "Verboten" was posted there.

(Continued on Page 6)



Mr. Thomas Blackmear operating a tractor with disk harrow and culti-packer preparing ground for soy beans, on a farm near Montgomery, Ala.

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and when so many advantages can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

Fill out the blank—secure a money order for $1.00 and mail at once:

The Modern Farmer,

447 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tenn.

Find enclosed order for $1.00. Send me the Modern Farmer for one year.

Name .....

.....

Post Office Address .....

State .....

Rural Route No. ..... or Box .....

MAJOR HERBERT ALLISON

(Continued on Page 5)

There was some other lettering on the sign which I have forgotten, but I do remember that the translation was to the effect that no passing should be done during the day at that point.

Now I know this is a rather large regimental front, but if you are sure of the units of the 372 nd Infantry being posted at the position indicated on the map, I am sure of the position of a portion of my company near Sechault.

Further, this information is authenticated by all the survivors of the action herein, and Sergeant Collier (Croix de Guerre) whom I left in charge when I departed with the prisoners informed me that he continued with the men in the advance of the 369th throughout the 29th, or at least until they halted and dug in after reducing Sechault.

I have indicated the corrected position on the map by lead pencil. We did not occupy all this stretch, but we did clear it of enemy soldiers.

Trusting that this information may be prove of value to you and the Commission, and pledging our fullest cooperation as the survivors of our unit, I am

Respectfully yours,
Lieut. Herbert L. Allison,
Comd'g Co. K, 372 Infantry

Lieutenant Herbert L. Allison,
409 10th Street. South.
Nashville. Tenn.
Dear Sir:

The American Battle Monuments with accuracy the front lines of all American divisions during the World War. This information is for historical purposes as well as for use in connection with monuments which the Commission intends to erect in Europe to commemorate the services of the American Expeditionary Forces.

There is enclosed a map showing the front lines of your division as determined after most careful research. In addition to organization histories, all records and maps of the division which are available in Washington have been consulted. In plotting these lines, considerable reliance has been placed upon reports and messages of commanders of small units.

Inasmuch, however, as there is a scarcity of material in some instances upon which to plot lines with accuracy, and in order to provide a further check, it is desired to secure the comments of officers and men who were physically in contact with the front line elements. It would be appreciated therefore, if you would comment on the accuracy of the lines as traced upon the enclosed map, distinguishing between information which is the result of your personal observation and that of hearsay or data prepared by others. Do not consider any change too minor to suggest. Suggested changes should be indicated by pencil lines drawn upon the map.

If, in your opinion, the lines as shown are correct, please so state in your reply, indicating on the map that portion of the line concerning which you have accurate, first hand, knowledge.

Definitions of front lines decided upon by the Commission are as follows:

(a) In a stabilized warfare situation, the front line will be considered as a line which encloses the most advanced strong points in the defensive organization. These lines have in all cases been determined from trench maps of about the date in question.

(b) In mobile warfare situations, the definition of a front line used by G. H. Q. in France has been retained: "the most advanced line held by a division with an organized force will be considered as the front line. It is, in general, the line which would be protected, in case of an attack, by the divisional artillery barrage. A line joining points reached by partols will not be given as the front line."

It is desired to invite your attention to the fact, indicated on the legend of the map. that the front lines shown are only those as they existed at MIDNIGHT of each day, except where the line of relief was different from any mid night line. For this reason, in your comments particular attention should be given to the exact hour events happened, especially in cases where the line moved just prior or following midnight.

Your comments are also requested on the historical accuracy of the enclosed summary. This summary is for the purpose of supplementing the information given on the map, and the map and summary together will constitute our record of the operation.

In addition to pointing out any statements in the summary which you believe to be in error, please indicate by underlining or otherwise those parts concerning which you know from personal observation to be correct.

A narrative of your experiences (specific as to dates and map co-ordinates), which will give information concerning these operations, together with any original documents which you may have on the question, would be appreciated. If original documents are forwarded, please state whether you wish trem returned or not. If you do no desire them they will be incorporated in the official records of the Commission. If their return is desired, photostatic copies will be made here and the originals returned promptly to you.

An early return of the enclosed map summary, together with your comments, will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,
X. H. Price.

March 29, 1927.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS 93rd DIVISION (LESS 370th INFANTRY IN THE CHAMPAGNE

September 26—October 6, 1918

The 369th Infantry upon its relief on July 15th from the 16th Division (French) was assigned to the 161st Division (French) and went into support position in the 161st Division area north of Minaucourt. On July 23rd the 369th Infantry took over the subsector Calvaire and held this sector until August 19th (as shown on attached map). Upon the relief of the 469th Infantry from this sector it was moved to the rear for a short training period at St. Ouen and on returning to the front occupied the Bleausejour sector from September 11th-15th as indicated on attached map.

The 371st and 372nd Infantry attached to the 157th Division (French) were moved from the Argonne sector into the rear area of 9th Corps on September 13th.

The general plan of battle in which these regiments were employed was the drive of the First American and Fourth French Army on the line Mezieres—Sedan. The 9th French Corps was a part of the Fourth French Army and consisted of the 157th and 161st Divisions (French) and the 2nd Moroccan Division (French). In the general attack for September 26th the 9th French Corps plan of employment of troops called for an attack by the 2nd Moroccan and 161st Divisions(French) abreast with the 157th Division (French) as corps reserve. The final objective in the corps zone of advance was the line Triers Ferme—Sechault and upon attaining this line movements of exploitation were to begin.

Preliminary orders of the 161st Division, (French) issued September 21st. directed the 163rd and 363rd Infantry Regiments (French), from left to right, to advance abreast within the divisional boundary, (as shown on attached map for September 26th), and the 369th Infantry to act as divisional reserve with one battalion following behind each assault regiment and one battalion reld in divisional reserve.

SEPTEMBER 26th: At 5:25 A. M., following a heavy artillery preparation throughout the night the French attack was launched and encountering no resistance in the German first position continued to the second position where determined resistance was encountered. During the advance a gap was opened up between the 153rd Infantry (French) and the 2nd Moroccan Division and the 3rd Battalion, 369th Infantry, following in rear of the 163rd Infantry (French), and its own initiative, pushed forward to the left and closed this gap.

From this time on the 3rd Battalion, 369th Infantry, in assault, advanced with the 163rd Infantry (French) on its right and the 2nd Moroccan Division on its left and together with the 163rd Infantry (French) captured the town of Ripont. In this engagement the 3rd Battalion, 369th Infantry, surprised a battery of 77 s while limbering and captured two guns and twenty-six prisoners. The line was advanced beyond the Dormoise River, as shown on attached map.

The attack was ordered to be continued at 5:15 a. m. the next day with the 3.d Battalion, 369th Infantry, in assault between the 163rd Infantry (French) and the 363rd Infantry Infantry, in support. The 1st Battalion, 369th Infantry, in divisional reserve was moved up to the region of Calvaire.

The 371st and 372 Infantry were moved forward with the 157th Division (Corps reserve) to the vicinity of Ruisseau de Marson.

SEPTEMBER 27th: The attack did not begin until noon of September 27th due both to delay in troops reaching their position and delayed orders. The 3rd Battalion, 369th Infantry, as center assault battalion, advanced and meeting heavy resistance at all points pushed slowly forward to a line as shown on attached map.

The advance this day was far short of the final objective ordered and at 1:30 p. m. orders were issued placing the 157th Division in the line on the left of the 161st Division and giving new divisional boundaries for September 28th. (see attached map).

During the night September 27-28 the 3rd Battalion, 369th Infantry, was relieved by the 2nd Battalion, 369th Infantry, and placed in support.

In the 157th Division sector, the 371st Infantry with one battalion of the 333rd Infantry (French) was ordered to enter the fight between the 2nd Moroccan and 161st Divisions, but not catching up with the advance during the day halted for the night on the northern slopes of the Dormoise River. The 372nd Infantry, less the 2nd Battalion in reserve, was pushed forward to enter the fight of the 371st Infantry and reached Ripont on the morning of the 28th.

The 9th Corps order of attack for September 28th had the 161st, 157th and 2nd Moroccan Divisions (French) in the line and each division was to employ their three regiments abreast within their zones of advance.

SEPTEMBER 28th: The attack of the 161st Division began at 4:30 a. m. with regiments abreast and the 2nd Battalion, 369th Infantry, as center assault battalion. The progress of the advance was slow due to the meeting of heavy resistance and successive countering attacks against the three assault battalions were launched by the enemy but were driven off and the advance continued almost foot by foot until by nightfall the 16st Division (French) had gained a position on the crest of Bellevue Signal Ridge, as shown on map.

On the morning of September 28th the 1st Battalion, 371st Infantry, entered the assault by leapfrogging the right assault battalion of then 2nd Moroccan Division and advancing over the high grounnd of the Gratreuil reached a line 400 meters south of le Pied. During this advance a gap occurred in the morning between the 371st Infantry and the 161st Division (French) and was promptly closed by putting in the 3rd Battalion, 372nd Infantry, with the 1st Battlaion, 372nd Infantry, in support. The 3rd Battalion, 372nd Infantry, continued in the attack and reached a line on railroad track south of Bussy Fme-f4-6.m
of Bussy Fme., as shown on map.

The attack was ordered continued the following day with the mission of the 161st Division, to clear the remainder of Bellevue Signal Ridge, including Mt. Cuvelet, and to continue in the general direction of Lles Rosiers Fme. The 157th Division was to cover the right of the 2nd Moraccan Division and to facilitate its progress over the Marflanking the projecting spurs of the plateau from the plains and to advance in the general direction of Monthois. A new left boundary was ordered for tre 157th Division (French) as shown on map for September 29th.

SEPTEMBER 29th: The 161st Division after completing the occupation of the Bellevue Signal Ridge was ordered at 1:45 p. m. to advance on Sechault with the 1st Battalion, 369th Infantry, leading the assault and followed by he 2nd Battalion in support and the 3rd Battalion in reserve.

The 1st Battalion, 369th Infantry, launching its attack from the heights south of Sechault, captured the town after some severe house to house fighting and continued its advance to a line north and west of Sechault. (as shown on map.) In this fighting a platoon of Company K, 372 Infantry, was picked up by the 369th Infantry, they being the remainder of an unsuccessful attack on Sechault carlier in the day by the 372nd Infantry.

In the 157th Division (French) zone of action the 1st Battalion, 372nd Infantry, after relieving the 3rd Battalion in the assault position (3rd Battalion becoming the support) advanced and getting off its axis of advance, the 1st and 3rd Battalions, 372nd Infantry, made an unsuccessful attack against Sechault. This attack caused a considerable gap to exist between the 371st Infantry and 161st Division (French) and the gap was closed by putting in a battalion of the 333rd Infantry (French) during the night. The 1s and 3rd Battalions, 372nd Infantry, were withdrawn during the night and organized into a provisional battalion, in reserve position south of Bussy Fme.

The 3rd Battalion, 371st Infantry, advanced abreast the 333rd Infantry at 10:00 a. m. (this advance was on the 3rd Battalion's own initiative as no orders had been received at that time and verbal orders for an advance finally reached them at 10:05 a. m.). Their left flank becoming exposed and under fire due to the 333rd Infantry (French) not being able to advance, Company K, 371st Infantry, was sent to the west out of the regimental zone of advance and overcame this resistance, allowing the 333rd Infantry (French) to advance and come up abreast of the 371st Infantry. The advance of the 3rd Battalion, 371st Infantry, continued over the level plain and capturing the town of Ardeuil and Montfauxelles, reached a line in the railroad station and yards north of Montfauxelles, as shown on attached map. The 371st Infantry was in contact with the 333rd Infantry (French) on their left and their right flank was exposed during the day.

The attack was ordered to be continued on September 30th throughout the 9th Corps with the same areas of advance for divisions as on Sepember 29th.

SEPTEMBER 30th: In the 161st Division the 1st Battalion, 369th Infantry, continued as the center assault battalion, 369h Infantry, in support, and encountering dettrmined resistance advanced abreast of the 163rd and 363rd Infantry (French) to a line south of les Rosiers Fme., as shown on map.

During the night of September 30-October 1st, the 369th Infantry was leapfrogged by a regiment of the 74th Division (French) and was withdrawn to vicinity of Sechault, where it was held in reserve until the 161st Division (French) was withdrawn from this front October 6-7.

In the 157th Division the 3rd Battalion, 371st Infantry, with the 2nd Battalion, 371st Infantry, in support, advanced as center assault battalion and by 9:30 a. m. had taken Trieres Fme. and encountering heavy fire from the northeast the advance was halted here (see map) and the 2nd Battalion, 371st Infantry, was echeloned to the right to protect that exposed flank. The right flank of the 371st Infantry was later in the day covered by a battalion of the 333rd Infantry (French), but a considerable gap continued to exist between the 161st and the 157th Divisions (French) due to the flooded area of the Avegres River, as shown on attached map.

The 371st Infantry remained on this line until relived at 5:00 a. m., October 1st by the 2nd Battalion, 372nd Infantry, when the 371st Infantry was withdrawn and held in reserve until the 157th Division (French) left this front on October 6-7.

OCTOBER 1st: The 2nd Battalion, 372 Infantry, with the provisional battalion 372nd Infantry in support, relieved the 371st Infantry in line on the morning of October 1st and made no advance during the day but employed the day in taking better positions from which to begin the attack of October 2nd.

The attack of the 157th Division for October 2nd was ordered against the Monthois-Challerange line and was contingent on the capture of the heights of Croix des Soudans by the 120th Division (French). (which had relieved the 2nd Moroccan Division). Upon a signal from the 120th Division (French) showing that Croix des Soudans had been captured the 157th Division was to advance on their objective.

SIX-SEVENTHS OF MISS. COTTON

(Continued from Page 1)

ers and 2,104 white farmers 123,189 bales.

Tallahatchie with 4,538 colored farmers and 1,276 white farmers 47,982 bales.

Tunica with 4,660 colored farmers and 417 white farmers 28,545 bales.

Washington with 8,156 colored farmers and 558 white farmers 74,839 bales.

Yazoo with 4,647 colored farmers and 1,491 white farmers 37,975 bales.

Total 64,757 colored farmers and 11,286 white farmers, 701,755 bales.

Statistics further show that in these 11 counties there are about 2,50 white farmers owning their farms and two thousand colored farmers owning theirs.

The Delta produces the finest cotton and it is in better demand than that from almost any other section. A contract was made not very long since on a round lot of 1,000 bales Delta long staple that brought 34 cents per pound.

In four of the eleven counties of the Delta the colored farmers are already organized. Early in the year the other 7 counties will no doubt have their organizations perfected.

GEORGIA COLORED FARMER

(Continued from Page 1)

Average sweet potato production, 52,000 bushels or 110 ears.

Average in watermelons 2,043.

Average annual grain harvest, 494,387 bushels.

Peanuts, 367,294 bushels.

Tobacco, 53 756 pounds.

Peaches, 107,018 bushels.

OVER TWO HUNDRED FIFTY COWS

(Continued from Page 1)

There is good money in the dairy business provided the farmer has good cows and combines them with a good cream separator. It is very foolish for the modern farmer to follow the old method of hand skimming. The cream separator will give him better cream and it takes much less time and labor to get it.

If the colored farmers of Holmes county have discovered that they can make money selling cream they should enlarge their herds and go after it. A farm that will support one cow will support two or three. Members in adjoining counties will watch the Holmes county experiment and its sucess wil be a good thing for thousands of colored farmers in the state.

THOMAS BLACKMEAR'S

(Continued from Page 1)

farm as well as anybody could. We are giving you one picture showing him with a farm-all cutting oats with a self-binder. We are sending another photopragh showing him on the tractor with dishara and eultipacker preparing ground for soy beans. The large picture that we are sending is with the farm-all in Johnson grass with a two-row cultivator."

Because of the interest of The Modern Farmer in the soil and those who develop thesoil, this newspaper has gone to the tremendous expense of having these photographs made into plates from which we get the cuts that are to be found in this issue The information contained herein comes direct from the Chicago office of one of these big factories that specializes in farm material and farm implements.

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CHICAGO'S YARDS NOW MEDICINE CHEST OF WORLD

Europe Seeks Products to Cure Disease

By Arthur Evans—Chicago Daily Tribune: Wednesday, December 25, 1929.

Chicago's stockyards have developed into one of the world's great sources of medicinal products. As a token of the changing age, the slaughter and packing houses which in early days gained the title "the cow and hog butcher for the world" have become recognized centers of science for the relief of suffering humanity.

From London THE TRIBUNE recently received word that Armour and company have become an established standby for the medical profession of England and Europe as suppliers of rare animal extracts. The science of glandular products is still in its infancy. Two packing houses, Armour's and Wilson & Co., have research laboratories operating in a commercial way. Now medical men the world over look to Chicago's yards as a leading producer of medicinal preparations that are the equivalent of therapentically active fresh glands.

Important to World's Medicine

It's one of the things about Chicago which do not often get into print, being less exciting than gunmen and gang wars. Besides, medical ethics frown upon much publicity. But to the doctors of the world, Chicago has become a producing center of important medicines of animal origin.

For thirty years, the Armour laboratory, which is located in one of the largest abbatoirs in the world, has been keeping pace with scientific discoveries. For the medical profession only, no less than 51 preparations are made, glands and membraines being used while fresh in the plant laboratories. Among the medicinal agents produced are liver extract, pepsin, pancreatin, extract of red bond marrow and pituitary liquid. For 24 years, Dr. Fred Fenger, who used to be city chemist of Chicago, has been heard of the laboratory.

Down at the yards, the scientists speak of "the romance of liver." It indicates the difference between the meat industry of forty years ago and today, and the great transformation science has worked in the ultilization of the by-products of meat packing.

The liver used to be one of the waste products. It used to be given away. The surplus to be dumped in trenches on the prairie. It was a food supply for sea gulls from the lake. One market was the state, which brought quantities for next to nothing for feeding fishes. Now that is all changed due to experimental work by the scientists. The liver has become a source of medicine for building up red blood corpuscles. The doctors of the world are calling for the extract faster than it can be distributed.

Effective in Blood Cases

Some years ago, Dr. Whipple of Rochester university discovered that use of liver as a food was effective in blood regeneration in secondary anemia. Then in 1927 two noted scientists at Howard university, Doctors Minot and Murphy, after years of diet work in clinics and hospitals, announced that of all foods, liver is one of the most effective in the relief and cure of pernicious anemia. They proclaimed liver as the most efficacious food in building red blood.

Later at the University of Chicago, the late Dr. K. K. Koessler and his co-workers, Drs. M. T. Hanke and S. Mauer, originated a process of making a liquid extract of beef liver that was found very potent in pernicious anemia. That is what Armour's is now making commercially and marketing to the medical profession. It is made from livers inspected by the government and put into process while the tissue still retains its animal heat. The despatch from London said some of the greatest English medical specialists have been using it with success in the last seven or eight months, and that the demand is such that the supply is scarce and the product difficult to get.

This extract, it is pointed out by way of warning, is nothing for the layman to prescribe. Properly used under direction of a physician, it is said to be working out as well incases of pernicious anemia as the profession looked for although the doctors point out it is wrong to expect it to work magic.

The liver extract is also being made in laboratories in other cities, and in recent months has come into much demand professionally. When the discovery was first announced a year or two ago, it started what was called a "liver fad" and liver was made part of the daily diet by many and prices went up almost as high as sirloin, and the sales indicate it is still growing in popularity as a meat.

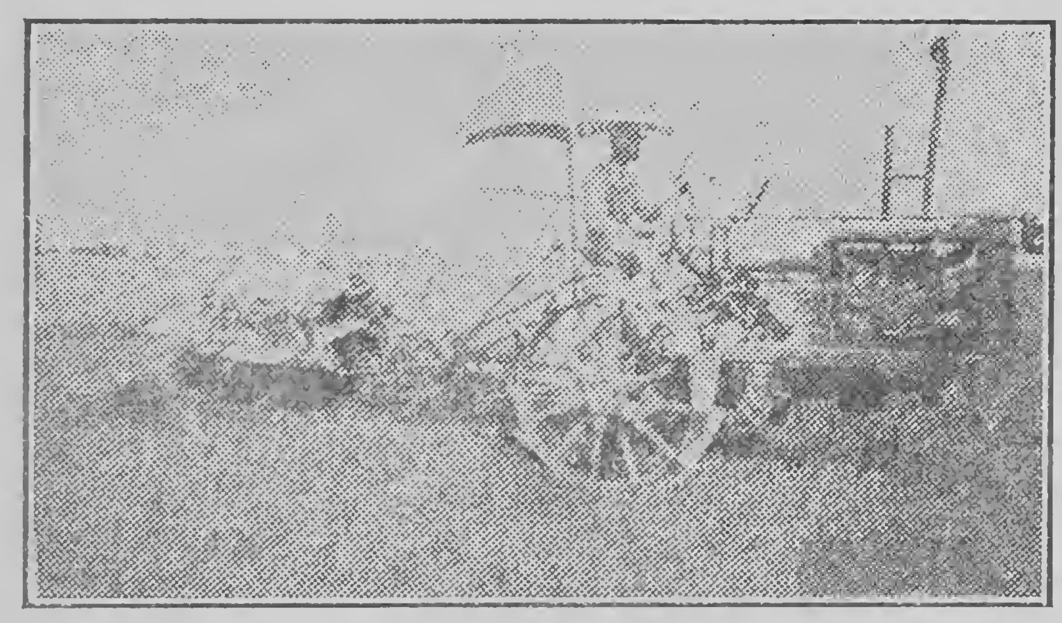
The laboratory specialists declare the medicinal properties of liver have not been exhausted. They are still experimenting for qualities still to be discovered.

Become World's Medicine Chest.

The research men declare the medicinal use of glands is only in its incipiency. Experimental work goes on in the hospitals and universities and medical schools and clinics, and when a process is discovered, then to get a commercial supply the world has to come where the supply of raw materials fresh, and, the world's abbatoirs have developed into the world's medicine chest.

Besides the more recent preparations from the liver, many other medicinal agents are being made at the yards from the membranes and glands of hog, cow, and sheep. Pepsin is from the lining of the pig's stomach, and is used as an aid to digestion. Pancreatin comes from the hog's belly sweetbread, and is used to peptonize food for infants and invalids. Thyroid glands of sheep are made into powder and tablets, for use in diseases due to a deficiency of thyrod secretion, such as goiter.

Suprarenal preparation are made from the glands that are located just above the kidneys. Suprerenalin, which is a powerful astringent and heart stimulant, is worth more than $5,000 a pound, but to produce that pound 135,000 sheep are needed. It is used in bloodless operations on the eye and nose, and it has been on the market for nearly a quarter of a century— made in "the yards.' In India it is used for cobra bites—the snake poison curdles the blood until the heart cannot normally pump it and the medicine stimulates the heart action.



Mr. Thos. Blackmear, operating a Farmall machine, cutting oats with a self binder. He is from Montgomery, Ala.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. I. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, February 15, 1930. No. 12.

Southern Shippers Profit Growing Vegetables

STATISTICS FROM AGRICULTURAL BUREAU SUPPORT STATEMENT

The United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics statistics show the following cars of fruits and vegetables arrived in Chicago during the month of December.

Alabama—46 cars oranges; 41 cars peanuts.

Arkansas—1 Car spinach.

Florida—7 cars peanuts, 105 beans, 25 cukes, 1 egg plant, 5 Escarob, 25 peppers, 12 cabbage, 130 grapefruit, 25 tomatoes, 25 mixed vegetables, 8 strawberries.

Georgia—66 cars peanuts, 1 turnips.

Kentucky—10 cars sweet potatoes.

Louisiana—1 car carrots, 3 Escarol, 19 mixed vegetables, 2 shallots, 2 oranges, 1 sweet potatoes.

Mississippi—4 cars sweet potatoes.

North Carolina—6 cars peanuts.

South Carolina—1 car cabbage.

Tennessee—96 cars sweet potatoes, 1 peanuts.

Texas—1 car sweet potatoes, 9 tomatoes, 10 mixed citrus, 14 beets, 1 carrots, 2 cauliflower, 1 greens, 75 mixed vegetables, 4 radishes, 2 turnips, 104 spinach.

Virginia—4 cars greens, 7 kale, 12 spinach.

Total—927 cars.

This averages over thirty cars per day.

Shippers who shared in this volume of business had an income which increased their bank account and not that they are wholly dependent upon their cotton crop.

LOUISIANA SHIPS CHRISTMAS TREES

Louisiana shipped into Chicago for the Christmas trade 21 cars of Christmas trees. The stock brought good prices and netted satisfactory returns.

The total number of cars Christmas trees shipped in Chicago from all sections of the country for Holiday trade totalled 196 cars. Vermont led of the states with 69 cars.

OWNS FIVE FARMS

Mr. Charles H. Jones of Winston-Salem, N. C., who is rated as North Carolina's only colored millionaire, is the owner of five valuable farms, four in North Carolina and one farm of 445 acres in Cumberland County, Virginia.

Mr. Joues is also the owner of 180 dwellings and two gas stations.

Mr. Jones was born in Wake County, North Carolina, and about thirty years ago he moved to Winston-Salem at which time he had no capital to begin life. His first purchase of real estate was a half of block of city property from a white gentleman who sold him the property for $13,500 without any down payment. This was the beginning of his success.

Mr. Jones is a firm believer in organization.

COTTON CENSUS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES

Washington, Jan. 23—The Census Bureau today issued the following report showing the number of bales of cotton ginned to January 16, from the crops of 1929 and 1928 respectively: Total running bales (counting round as half bales), 14,187,779 and 13,888,972 round bales included 560,815 and 646,396 American-Egyptian, 25,457 and 25,426.

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1929 prior to January 16, 1930:

United States, 14, 187,779, Alabama 1,296,078, Arizona 140,443, Arkansas, 1.351,514, California 228, 189, Florida 29,830, Georgia 350,168, Louisiana 798,144, Mississippi 1,813,762, Missouri 198,314, New Mexico 84,335, North Carolina 738,088, Oklahoma 1,104,630, South Carolina 809,587, Tennessee 472,918, Texas 3,763,840, Virginia 45,855; all other states 7,084.

36,190 Bales Imported

The statistics in this report include 560,815 round bales for 1929; 646,396 for 1928 and 530,190 for 1927. Included in the above are 25,457 bales of American-Egyptian for 1929; 25,426 for 1928 and 20,722 for 1927.

Cotton consumed during the month of December, 1929, amounting to 453,892 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on December 31 was 1,844,248 bales, and in public storage and at compresses, 5,914,422 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 29,060,510. The total imports for the month of December, 1929, were 36,190 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 910,321 bales

Over 25 Mission Bales Used

The estimated world's production ot commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1928, as compiled from various sources, is 25,611,000 bales and counting America in running bales, and foreign in bale of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31, 1929, was approximately 25,782,000 bales.

The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 164,000,000.

FARMERS REFUSE TO O. K. GRAIN PLAN

Omaha, Neb.—(AP)—Delegates to the annual meeting of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of Nebraska today voted down a suggestion of the organization's marketing cominttee that it officially endorse the grain marketing plan being developed by the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Fear that cooperatives, built up in this state through years of effort, might lose their identity by joining an organization controlled by a federal board was expressed by delegates opposing the indorsement.

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given this year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public-spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our March issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

RAISING OF CROPS IN FROZEN SOIL NOW POSSIBLE

RESEARCH IN LABRADOR TO ASSIST THOSE IN COLDER CLIMATES

(Special to the Christian Science Monitor)

Amherst, Mass.—Research to promote successful farming in a country where winter holds sway eight months or more of the year and the frost never leaves the substratum of soil, is the purpose of seven agricultural substations recently extended in Labrador. Tests on growth of both ornamental and commercial plants, as well as fertilizer, acidity tests, the raising of alfafa, drainage and the improvement of garden vegetables are being made.

Prof. Fred C. Sears has returned to his work as head of the department of pomology, or orehard eulture, at the Massachusetts Agriculaural College here, after a summer spent in the interest of agricultural development in connection with the Grenfell Mission. At Northwest River, the most northern point visited by Professor Sears, a 10-acre field has been cleared of its native fir, spruce and hackmatack, and is ready for alfalfa seedings or other experimental work. This station has a sandy soil, easily cultivated, and success is anticipated in the growing of asparagus, strawberries and raspberries and potatoes.

The rapid growth of vegetation in the few short weeks of warm weather is almost unbelievable, Professor Sears said. Potatoes planted on July 28 were on October 1 sufficiently grown for use in the four weeks during which Professor Sears was at the extreme northern point to which he carries his experiments, the cabbage at St. Anthony's grew from spindling transplants to fully developed heads. Northwest River, he said, is practically never dark during the summer season, which promotes almost continuous growth.

Following his investigations of the summer of 1928, the professor shipped to St. Anthony, apple, cherry, crabapple and plum trees and found them making excellent growth. Chief among the apple varieties were the Wealthy, the Yellow Transparent and the Oldenburg. In addition to productive plants, experiments in shrubs and vines, principally those bearing red berries, or flowers, are being carried on.

Just why there is such prolific growth with the blue larkspur and delphiniums, while red flowers are practically nonexistent in Labrador, is yet to be explained, Professor Sears said. It is hoped to prove that the brilliant red plants will thrive along, with the blue. Bittersweet growing on electric light poles offers a real possibility. Red dogwood and woodbine are also being planted. Also cardinal flowers, hollyhocks, dianthus, peonies, phlox and Oriental poppies.

Menus at most of the stations are made up of fish, salt pork, potatoes and white bread, and it is expected that the addition of fresh vegetables will be very welcome. The problem of growing the vegetables is simple, however, compared with the problem of educating the people to their taste. It is hoped to make asparagus a main crop, since it is native to the colder climates. Beets, lettuce, cabbage and turnips are being tested.

Professor Sears believes that he made his biggest "hit" as an agricultural investigator among the local populace with a soil tester which was furnished him by the department of agronomy at the state college. The soil in most places is extremely acid,

(Continued on Page 2)

Four Million Dollars Crop Yield In Georgia

INTERESTING INFORMATION ABOUT APPLES GIVEN TO FARMERS

The Modern Farmer is in receipt of a very interesting bulletin giving statistics on apples, issued by the Dept. of Agriculture.

There are over 500 different varieties of apples. The average annual crop is around two hundred million bushels. They grow in every section of the United States but the following states produce over three fourths of the crop every year. The states in order of their producing importance are as follows: Washington, New York, Virginia, California, Michigan, Oregon, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Idaho and West Virginia.

Apples are on the market throughout the entire year. Early varieties from states such as Tennessee, Georgia, Illinois, California and Delaware begin to arrive in June, while the late-keeping varieties from the previous year's crop are still on sale. The heaviest movement of apples is in October. Many large markets receive their supplies of apples from an average distance of more than one thousand miles. Transportation charges are a considerable item in the cost of apples to the consumer. The freight on a box of apples from the state of Washington to Chicago is 74 cents per box. Refrigeration or heater charges are in addition to this freight item.

Some markets show pronounced preference for certain varieties. New York prefers the Winesap and Baldwin. Philadelphia likes the Stayman Winesap, while Baltimore demands York Imperial, Ben Davis and Jonathan. Cleveland and Toleda section prefer the Baldwins and Jonathan. The Indianapolis section likes the Grimes Golden.

In Chicago which is the second largest market the Jonathan is far in the lead. In the intermountain area as represented by Denver and Salt Lake City the Rome Beauty, Delicious and Yellow Newton are the favorites.

California reigion demands Yellow Bellflowers and Rome Beauty. Nineteen southern cities with a combined population of nearly 2 and 1-2 million asks for the York Imperial, Yates and Stayman Winesap.

CANADIAN HEN PRODUCES EGG WITH THREE YOLKS

Regina, Sask.—A hen owned by Harry Bowers, Swift Current farmer, performed an extraordinary feat yesterday when she laid an egg with three yolks. Two of the yolks were as large as a walnut and the third the size of a marble. The bird is a last year's pullet.

CAMPAIGN TO CUT COTTON ACREAGE

Washington—(AP)—A national campaign to reduce the American acreage of 6,000,000 acres was launched tonight by directors of the American Cotton Coperative Association, who named a supervising committee and gave it full power to act.

In announcing the committee C. O. Moser of Dallas, Tex., vice president and secretary of the association, said the cotton acreage had been totaling approximately 46,000,000 acres and that to conform to the Federal Farm Board's warning against excessive planting directors had decided to take immediate steps to lop off at least 6,000,000 acres.

TERRELL COUNTY, GEORGIA'S ONE YEAR RECORD

Dawson, Ga.—(Special) The value of products grown in Terrell county farms in 1929 was $4,000,000 according to information furnished by A. E. Gibson, county farm agent.

The cotton yield was slightly less than 23,000 bales, valued at $2,227,550, with corn second in quantity and value. The best corn crop in the past 10 years was harvested, production being 468,bushels, valued at $221,2000. The average yield was 18 bushels, from a total of 26,000 acres. The peanut yield was 229,400 bushels, with a market value of $226,300. The average yield of this crop was 24 bushels per acre.

The production of wheat was 4,000 bushels, valued at $6,000; tobacco, 20,000 pounds, valued at $4,000; sweet potatoes, 48,987 bushels, valued at $40,000; Irish potatoes, 6,000 bushels, valued at $10,000; hay (including peanut hay), 3,115 tons, valued at $4,375; pecans, 90,000 pounds, valued at $25,975; asparagus, 5,000 crates, valued at $16,275; miscellaneous crops, such as velvet beans, cow peas, soy beans, fruits other than peaches and pecans, $197,350.

The above was taken from the Atlanta Constitution, January 4th.

Records from the Census of Agriculture at Washington show there are 614 white farmers and 1561 colored farmers in Terrell county that produced this four million dollar crop.

Records from Washington also snow that the total farm population of Terrell county to be 2717 whites and 9107 colored.

In 1924 the total value ot crops raised in Terrel county was only 2,687,640 dollars.

This heavy advance reflects progress on the part of the Negro farmer in Terrell County. If the white farmers in Terrell who are far in minority see the wisdom of organization in order to protect and promote their interests, how can the Negro farmer expect to make any headway, and again what of the future of the 2218 colored children under 10 years of age in Terrell if the white farmers through organization are laying a strong foundation for their 661 white children in the county.

Terrell County colored farmers wake up. Organize.

FARMERS WARNED TO WATCH THEIR SEED CORN

Tennessee farmers are warned to select their seed corn with care next spring.

Due to an early wet fall and a cold winter it is believed that the germination of much seed corn has been damaged and that bad stands of corn are likely to result from the planting of dead seed unless farmers use unsual care in selecting seed, crop specialists of the University of Tennessee state.

Information regarding seed selection and testing methods is being prepared by the crop specialists and will be given wide publicity through the press of the state at an early date. Farmers desiring information on the subject are advised to consult their county agents or write the Agricultural al Extension Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

NORTHINGTON HEADS AMERICAN COTTON CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Washington, Jan. 14—(AP)—Allen Northington of Montgomery, Ala., was elected president of the American Cotton Co-operative Association today by the board of directors. Northington is a member of the Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Association.

RAISING OF CROPS IN FROZEN SOIL NOW POSSIBLE

(Continued from Page 1)

and the visible reation to the tests proved of great interest.

It was observed that where wood ashes had been thrown out, and where lime had been used, vegetation made the best growth. Ammonium sulphate had been used as a fertilizer, and since this only makes the soil more acid, it is hoped to teach the gardeners the use of other chemicals. Alfafa is being introduced, and although it requires an alkaline soil, it may be made to thrive if mixed with other grasses. The Mission supports a considerable number of live stock, principally sheep and hogs, with enough dairy cows to supply dairy products for the use of the stations.

Professor Sears has had 30 years experience in investigational work, 10 of which were spent in Nova Scotia. His investigations have also carried him into Canada and eastern and western United States.

REFORESTATION ONLY METHOD OF REALIZING A PROFIT UPON SOME LANDS IN MISSISSIPPI

Soil of Apparently No Value Can Be Made to Produce Naval Stores of Timber From Pine in Few Years.

A. and M. College, Miss. One of Mississippi's foremost leaders in agricultural development recently declared that "approximately one-third of the land area of the state is furnishing the income from farms, while nearly 60 per cent of the land area has even proven to be unprofitable for the cultivation of crops," and his remarks were based upon reliable statistics.

Then the problem arises as to what these lands, which are seemingly of no value to their owners, can be made to produce that will return a remunera tion to justify their keep and attention, even though the evaluation may be a minimum consideration.

Two ways in which the remedial measures should be applied have been suggested: The reforestation of lands, and the growing of live stock. Many counties have long ago realized the economy of the latter method, where marketing facilities and soils and seasons were favorable, but the matter of reforestation of these otherwise unproductive areas has been found by experiment to be sound, and in many such instances the only applicable remedy.

Demonstration at Ellisville.

The extension department of A. & M College through its forester, D. E. Lauderburn, is attempting to get all the facts regarding forestry culture and the losses from failure to recognize its importance, and the educational campaigns being conducted are aiming to show the heavy losses resulting from woods fires. Actual demonstrations are pointing the way for increased income for the farmers who own or are able to acquire productive forest land.

A typical planting demonstration is to be found on the farm of Morgan Walters, Ellisville, where 735 one-year-old slash pines were planted to a half acre on a barren, gullied hillside in the spring of 1926. Trees were planted five and one-half feet apart each way. After four seasons growth the average tree height is near 13 feet. With a few years the growth will be thinned to provide spreading room for the branches, if the production in naval stores is being sought. Or, if a crop of timber is the objective, no thinning will be done, so the slender saplings will be aided in tall growth.

So satisfactory have been the results on the Walters farm so far that more young trees have been started, and early next spring some 1,400 one-year-old trees are to be planted to another of these unproductive hillsides.

"Eventually," Mr. Walters resolves, "we are going to turn all of our waste land into growing timber."

HEN SETS NEW MARK

Kentucky Biddy Lays 302 Eggs in 365 Days

Laying 302 eggs in 365 days, a hen owned by E. I. Hunt, a Meade County farmer, has set a new Kentucky record for single comb Rhode Island Reds. This is an official trapnest record made in record performance work, under the inspection of C. J. Maupin, field agent in poultry improvement for the experiment station for the University of Kentucky.

This high laying pullet is from a hen that laid 244 eggs in her pullet year and 170 eggs in her second year. Her sire is out of a hen that laid 280 eggs in her pullet years, 239 eggs in her second year and 199 eggs in her third year.

A SHEEP'S AGE

An expert can tell the age of a sheep by its teeth. First the bay teeth appear. Then the two permanent front teeth come in when the lamb is from 12 to 14 months old. A tooth comes in on side of these at about 22 or 24 months. The third pair appears a year later, and at the age of four the sheep has a complete set of teeth. Even as the animal grows older experts can tell their age by examining the teeth. The teeth gradually spread and show signs of wear.

THE OLDEST COTTON FIRM TO LIQUIDATE ASSETS

Boston, Jan. 21—Stockholders of the Boston Manufacturing Company of Waltham, the oldest cotton manufacturing concern in the United States today authorized the directors to liquidate the company's assets.

The company was established in 1813 and now employs about 1,600 persons.

AMERICAN APPLES DOMINATE MARKET IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Imports by Brazil in Year Are $200,000 Cases—Fruit Brings $1 to $2 a Dozen

(By the Associated Press)

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 7—Apples from Washington, Oregon and California are delicacies in Brazil and thousands of cases come here yearly. Only a small quantiy arrives in barrels.

In the small fruit stands these American apples sell by the dozen at the equivalent of $1 to $2, according to quality. Apples also are shipped here from New Zealand but the United States fruit has a virtual monopoly of the market.

Just as the inhabitant of the temperate zone in the states longs for pineapples, avocado, orange, papaya, and other tropical friut so does the Brazilian long for the apple, pear, peach and plum of a northern clime.

In the last year the imports of apples from the United States amounted to 200,000 cases valued at more than $500,000. In one month 120,000 cases arrived.

GROWERS OF TURKEYS URGED TO USE PENS

Modern Methods Oust Old Range and Tree-tops

The turkey has lost its privilege to range over the farm and roost in tree-tops, in the light of recent developments in the art of raising the holiday bird, 300 persons from 30 counties were told at the recent meeting of turkey raisers at the experiment station of the University of Kentucky.

Modern methods decree that the big bird should be raised in pens, protected from parasites and diseases which have caused heavy losses in the past and even threatened to destroy the industry. By hatching them in incubators and raising them in brooders and pens, away from chickens, they are kept free from worms, lice and mites, and the fatal blackhead disease is avoided.

Use Disease-Free Pens

Dr. W. A. Billings, a Minnesota turkey expert, described the confinement plan of raising turkeys, now used in many states. Only clean, uncontaminated ground is used, where no chickens have run for at least two years. The pens are rotated from year to year. They should be located at least 200 yards from the farm buildings.

Speakers stressed the fact that turkeys and chickens cannot be raised together because of the blackhead menace, which is spread by chickens.

According to figures presented at the meeting, it costs 8 to 10 cents a pound to feed a turkey to market condition.

This fact, speakers said, makes turkeys one of the most profitable farm side-lines, when methods are employed to prevent losses from disease and parasites. Feeding balanced rations was considered an important essential.

Robert White, a Bourbon County farmer, told of his experiences raising 500 turkeys by the confinement plan this year. He considered it the only successful way to raise the birds.

NEW COMPANY EXPECTS PROFITS IN CORNSTALKS

Building Material to be Manufactured

BY PAUL POTTER
(Chicago Tribune)

Industrial scientists of the middle west who for more than two decades have been prospecting for the economical utilization of farm wastes, particularly cornstalks, announced yesterday that they believed they had at last struck "pay dirt."

The announcement included the names of prominent farm leaders and Chicago business men who have advanced a half million dollars to develop processes of conveying cornstalks into cheap yet exceptionally high quality thin lumber substitutes. Other by-products of corn, the result of experiments in synthetic production at Iowa State College, may be added to the list of lumber materials later.

Take Over Dubuque Plant

This new corporation, capitalized at $1,000,000 is known as the National Conrstalks Processes, Inc., and will maintain headquarters in Chicago. Its plans announced yesterday provide eventually for a chain of cornstalk mills scattered throughout the corn belt, which are expected to provide a market for the farmer's cornstalks at $3 a ton or more.

The physical properties of the Maizewood Products coroporation at Dubuque have been taken over, and farmers in eastern Iowa and western Illinois are already being paid on the basis of $10 per ton baled and delivered in Dubuque. Patents, owned by the state of Iowa, on processes of converting cornstalks have been leased for a period of five years.

The nineteen stockholders of the new company, which has assured the Iowa patent holders it would not engage in stock promotion, but develop its rights for the benefit of the middle west agriculture, are as follows:

Joseph E. Otis, chairman of board, Central Trust Company, Chicago.

Eugene V. Thayer, chaiman executive committee, Central Trust Company Chicago.

Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, Oregon, Ill.

Herbert F. Perkins, president International Harvester Company, Chicago.

William V. Kelley, president Miehle Printing Press Company, Chicago.

George A. Ranney, vice-president and treasurer, International Harvester Company, Chicago.

A. E. McKinstry, vice-president, International Harvester Company.

Charles D. Wiman, president, Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.

Burton F. Peek, vice-president Deere & Co.

Charles N. Stone, manager harvester works, Deere & Co.

George N. Peck, Moline, Ill.

Chester C. Davis, executive vice-president, Maizewood Products Company, Chicago.

Frank H. Woods, Woods Bros., Lincoln, Neb.

Bernard M. Baruch, New York.

George M. Bechtel, president George M. Bechtel Company, Davenport, Ia.

Col. G. W. French, Davenport, Ia.

Joseph L. Hecht, Davenport, Ia.

Henry A. Wallace, editor Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Ia.

H. B. Hurd of Pam and Hurd, lawyers, Chicago.

The commercial development of farm wastes which has culminated in this enterprise was first started under the direction of James (Tama Jim) Wilson, secretary of agriculture in 1900. It has been centralized in the Iowa State college since that time, so far as the corn belt products were concerned.

While Dr. O. R. Sweeney has developed the processes through some fifteen years of research, greater momentum was given his work at Ames, Ia., some five years ago, when the state erected a modern testing plant, costing about $150,000, on the college campus.

Hoover Aids Movement

Since then the federal bureau of standards has lent assistance with men and funds appropriated at the insistence of President Hoover while he was secretary of commerce.

Some fifteen or twenty industrial by products have been succesfully produced synthetically under Dr. Sweeney's direction. His preliminary results were described in THE TRIBUNE of July 26, 1928. Not until this week, however, have the Iowa authorities seen fit to lease their valuable patents.

"We regard this development of farm wastes into profitable uses one of the custanding achievements in Iowa research," said George P. Baker of Davenport, president of the Iowa state board of education, yesterday. "It is the first big result of Iowa's foresight in erecting an agricultural chemistry laboratory, and we want all the farmers of the middle west to benefit."

Cheaper Than Growing Trees

President Raymond E. Hughes of the state college told THE TRIBUNE that this practical utilization of cornstalks was the most important research on the campus at the present time, and that Dr. Sweeney was regarded as the most able man in the field in developing synthetic products from farm wastes.

"We have proved that certain building materials can be produced more cheaply and of better quality synthetically than in producing trees over many years," said Dr. Sweeney in describing the significance of his experiments.

There are about 150,000,000 tons of cornstalks produced annually in the United States, Dr. Sweeney says. Not only can this enormous natural resource become cash when the farmer ordinarily requires financing to hold his crop for better prices in the fall and winter, but it furnishes an outlet for his labor in collecting and baling the stalks during otherwise slack times.

Predict Increased Consumption

There is potential annual consumption for 11 billion square feet of insulating or wallboard such as the new process will produce, he said. Chicago bankers indicated yesterday that their research shows that this new product might mean increased use of all insulating materials whether made from gypsum, wood, or other raw materials. Particularly, they say, it means increased revenue to the grain farmer of the middle west.

Engineers of several firms have reported investigations showing lighter weight, more tensile strength and resistance to warping, with economical production, for the thin boards turned out in the laboratory at Ames and the industrial plant at Dubuque. Not until the product had been tested in practical conditions of manufacture and use had the financing plan announced yesterday been consummated.

Economical methods of gathering stalks from the cornfield have also been developed, but considerable study is still necessary, it was said. The farm equipment manufacturers and agricultural engineers at state experiment stations are working on this problem. Prof. J. B. Davidson and Mr. Collins at Ames have produced a cutter and picker from present farm tools that serves fairly well.

HARVESTER CO. WILL ASSEMBLE IN MOLINE

International Harvester Company will start assembling combine machines at its East Moline plant soon. Shipments of parts are arriving daily and it is expected that several hundred men will be employed after operations are started.

PLAN REVISION OF FARM LOANS

By William S. Neal, International News Service Staff Correspondent

Washington—Congress will consider a complete revision of the federal farm loan system as a result of the insistent demands in both Senate and House and the receivership of some joint stock land banks, it was predicted today.

A half dozen proposals now are pending, including bills by Senator Brookhart (R.) of Iowa, Representative Dickinson (R.) of Iowa and Rainey (D.) of Illinois. Part of the latter's program is based upon proposals made by president of joint stock land banks throughout the country.

Announcing his determination to push legislation, Representative Rainey declared today "a national scandal is brewing unless Congress takes a hand in the situation."

The Illinois representative will propose a merger of the federal land banks conducted by the government and those private joint stock land banks that desire to change the character of their organization. This proposal is not presented as a united program of land bank heads, Rainey said.

"I am planning to urge complete federal control of both systems by providing for the issuance of federal land bank merger bonds in a maximum total of $689,000,000," explained Rainey.

"These bonds would be accepted in lieu of the stock and bonds issued by the joint stock land banks whenever two-thirds of the shareholders vote to surrender their charters. Stockholders and bondholders would receive bonds up to the amount paid for their securities, but not more than par.

22 Banks Suspended

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Nashville, Tennessee — Henry A. Boyd, Secretary

"The law at present operates against joint stock land banks which are private institutions under government supervision. Twenty-seven are active at the present time and twenty-two have suspended.

"The law permits them to issue bonds in amount fifteen times their stock, while the federal land banks can issue twenty times their stock. The joint stock land banks for the most part have issued bonds to the limit, and cannot help the farmer by extending more credit. Stock cannot be sold under present conditions.

"This land bank system has been in operation in Europe for 300 years and has operated satisfactorily. Our system, like the European, was intended to operate in times of farm depression as well as prosperity.

Adopt Sound Policy

"But the federal farm loan board has adopted what is called a 'sound business' policy. If a farmer is in arrears ninety days in interest and a mortization payments he is to be foreclosed. If the government takes his farm it immediately tries to sell it at distress prices, depressing the price of farm land in that locality. That is one of the troubles with the farm situation today.

Would Aid Farmer

"This system also prevents the holding of wheat, cotton or other grain to bring about orderly marketing. In Europe foreclosure can not be started for two years, and even that period may be extended. As a result the farmer who has a poor crop and cannot pay interest may wait until he gets a good crop and can then do so."

The operating joint stock land banks are perfectly solvent, but their assets in some instances are in farms instead of mortgages, Rainey said. It will take time to free these "frozen lands," he said.

Rainey expects to gain a hearing for his bill soon after the Christmas holidays.

POULTRY AND DAIRY FARM PROFITS HIGHER

Creamery Manager Reports Gain in Hog Sales Also; Eggs Set Record at $570,000,000.

If you are a farmer and specialize in cows, hogs, or hens, you had a profitable year in 1929.

That is the statment of H. C. Darger, general manager of the Blue Valley Creamery Company, who yesterday announced the result of his analysis of the prosperity of the industry during this year.

"The records show", Mr. Darger pointed out, "that the cash income from dairy products was close to the record year of 1928 when $1,510,000,000 went into the pockets of the farmers.

Egg Revenue Rises

"Farmers sold 49,100,000 head of hogs, an increase of a million head for which they received $1,138,000,000. Farmers' money for eggs in 1929 set a record, the total being $570,000,000, or some $10,000,000 more than the record of 1928.

Total incomes from the sales of poultry in 1929 broke the record of $280,000,000, set in 1928, the best previous year in the poultry industry."

More Butter Churned

Mr. Darger declared that during the fist ten months of this year 1,329,000,000 pounds of creamery butter were produced as compared with 1,307,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1928.

The receipts from fluid milk and cream, he said would be about 2 per cent greater than in 1928, and the output of evaporated and condensed milk increased nearly 8 per cent.

"Farmers have greatly improved their feeding practices as well as grading up their herds by the use of better sires" he said, "so that the output per cow is considerably greater than it was five years ago.' '

Hog Supply to Fall

Looking into the future, Mr. Darger declared that the supply of hogs in 1930 will probably be smaller than in 1929.

The pig survey of last Spring suggested a reduction of about 4 per cent in the corn belt crop," he said. "Outside the belt the reduction was more pronounced, so that market supplies up to late Spring in 1930 will be reduced even more.

—Constitution.

THE VALUE OF CERTIFIED IRISH POTATO SEED

Tests show certified Irish potato seed conducted for three years at the University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Stations resulted in an average yield of 183 bushels per acre. The yields from commercial, uncertified seed grown under the same conditions for three seasons, averaged 102 bushels per acre. This last average was 22 bushels per acre more than the ten-year average for the State, and indicates that somewhat better than average soil was used. But the fact that under the same conditions certified potato seed produced 81 bushels per acre more than uncertified seed shows the marked superiority of certified seed, states Prof. J. A. McClintock, Horticulturist for the Station.

The experiment station has issued Circular No. 25, "The Value of of Certified Irish Potato Seed," which contains full details of this experiment. Copies can be secured by writing the Station at Knoxvile.

COTTON CROP OFF TO GOOD START, LEGGE ASSERTS

Washington, D. C.—(AP)—With approximately $800,000 of the $30,000,000 authorized capital stock subscribed within a few hours after incorporation at Wilmington, Delaware, the American Cotton Cooperative association got away today to what Chairman Legge of the federal farm board declared to be the "finest start" made by any of the national commodity marketing associations.

Selection of a headquarters city and election of officers still troubled the national organization committee, which automatically became the cotton corporation's first board of directors Frank Buford, attorney for the committee, said it had laid the question of selecting officials aside until tomorrow.

Chairman Legge expressed gratification for the harmony with which state and regional cotton cooperatives were coming into the new association.

"The cotton men," he said, "have put this organization over with less delay and difficulty than any group with which we have worked. They made the finest start of the three national agencies."

The other two are the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the National Wool Marketing association. A fourth, the National Live Stock corporation, will meet soon to prepare a final draft of its plans.

Stock subscribed today was on the basis of cash or 10 per cent down, and the remainder in five annual installments, co-operatives subscribing for each share of stock at $100 for each 100 bales of cotton handled.

CALL FORD IN COTTON QUIZ, SENATE URGED

Hear Rosenwald Also, Suggests Witness, Who Proposes New Remedies

(Chicago Herald-Examiner)

Washington—Proposed remedies for the depressed cotton market were placed before the Senate agricultural sub-committee today along with a suggestion that Henry Ford of the Ford Motor Company and Julius Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck & Company, be called to give their views.

The committee took no action on the suggestion, however, and agreed to close the hearing unless other important developments occur within the next few days to warrant summoning additional witnesses.

The remedies for the depressed market were proposed by Arthur R. Marsh, a former president of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Recommend Changes

They included imposition of a tariff, improvement of packing by using cotton duck for wrapping bales, a progressive excise tax on cotton production and prosecutions by the Department of Justice of companies which may seek or are seeking to control the price.

W. L. Clayton of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, cotton merchants, whose name has figured frequently in discussions of the situation, testified denying statements made yesterday that his firm and three others dominated the market.

Others Are Named

The statements were made by Marsh.

The suggestion for calling Ford and Rosenwald was made by Marsh, who told the sub-committee their buyers were "remorseless" in driving down the prices of cotton fabrics they purchased.

He also named Montgomery Ward & Co., Woolworth's and independent dry good stores, which he said have organized buying syndicates. All were attempting to throw the price risk back on the farmer, he asserted.

ICE USED TO DELAY MATURITY OF FRUIT

Atlantic City—Ice placed about the roots of peach trees toward the end of the bloom period will delay maturity of the fruit several weeks, George A. Pardee, refrigerating engineer of Louisville, Ky., told members of the Eastern Ice Association at the twenty-third annual meeting of the organization just held here. Experiments conducted over a period of several years, Mr. Pardee, said, had definitely demonstrated that peach growers through the practice may prevent early maturity of their crops and thus avoid shipping to an "overloaded" market. The experiments, he said, had been carried out successfully in several sections of the country.

OKLAHOMAN PLOWS UP $125 IN TIN CAN

Andarko, Okla.—S. M. Powell, while plowing on his Indian lease, eleven mile northwest of here, struck something hard with his plow. On investigation he discovered he had cut the top off an old tin can, disclosing two glittering $10 gold pieces and 105 bright, shiny silver dollars, all dated 1884. He immediately took the $125 to the Kiowa Indian Agency at Andarko and asked if the agency had any claim to the money. After being assured that it did not, he went to an Andarko banker and asked if he would accept the money on deposit.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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EDITORIAL

AND NOW GEORGIA

There are approximately twelve thousand colored farmers in the state of Georgia who own their farms entirely and have been the possessors of their farms for as long as ten years. Approximately another two thousand colored farmers are part owners of their farms. These farmers are as intelligent and progressive as average Georgia farmers are, and we know that they are thoughtful enough to realize just what they are up against at the present time.

We are at a loss to understand why they are so backward about organizing. The Georgia white farmers are organizing rapidly. Organization leaders and experts have been unusually busy in Georgia during the past two weeks and they report abundant success. It is high time that colored farmers wake up and also organize.

These fourteen thousand farmers who own their farms should lead the seventy thousand colored tenant farmers of Georgia into the organization. The National Federation of Colored Farmers would like to hear more and better news from Georgia next month.

THE NERVE OF SOME PEOPLE

We got a letter last week from a colored brother farmer who lives in Mississippi and the said brother asks us for more relief than any other one farmer has ever asked for at one time. He wanted us to help him sell some turkeys,—borrow some money,—tell him where he could get twenty-two cents for his cotton,—tell where he could get a good price for some hardwood logs, and also wanted us to help him sell an eighty acre farm. We were glad to hear from him. We are glad to hear from all the farmers at any time. We want to help them all we can and we are helping all we can. But what got our goat was this,—the brother who wanted so much has never joined the organization, and he has never even so much as subscribed for the paper! That's what we call plenty nerve!

We cannot understand how anyone can believe that he can receive aid from an organization when at the same time he proves that he has not faith enough in it to become a member of it. The brother knows very little about co-operation. He wants help but he is unwilling to help others. He want a hundred dollars worth of service but is too "tight" to turn loose five dollars for a membership fee or even one dollar for a subscription. There are scores of white farmers in Mississippi who have given as much as a bale of cotton to their organization. We have been free long enough to know that the best way to get out of the mud is to walk out of it ourselves,—not stand still and wait for someone else to pull us out of it. A little more independence and manhood would work wonders for our race.

WE BACK UP OUR SLOGAN

When a colored friend of ours was asked to join the "Reds" during the recent cotton mill trouble in North Carolina, he replied, "I won't join up with no folks who don't believe there's a God, and I don't care nothin' about the mills nohow. That hain't our kind of work." Well it isn't. We are naturally a good-natured people. We can be happy most anywhere and under any conditions. But the mills and the shops are too far from the sunshine. Our laughter is shaded.

We back up our slogan, "Stay on the farm if you're on it! Go back to the farm if you're off it!" Too many of us are getting nervous breakdowns. Too many of us are dying from heart diseases. The worry is too much. The competition is too keen. We don't hear enough bird songs. We don't see enough green things growing. We don't feel enough open air. We back up our slogan. We are going to write an article about it next month. Look for it.

HOLD LAND FOR HIGHER PRICE, FARMERS TOLD

Back to Soil Movement Gains; Rural Values on Advance; Rental Acreage in Demand

By Calvin C. Bowsfield

Farmers are advised to refrain from selling their land by bankers and railroad officials who understand present conditions.

Even those who desire to sell in order to change location for persoanl reasons should hold their property for at least another year. Land values are advancing in all parts of the country and improved farms will reach their proper level next fall or not later than 1931, according to impartial judges.

H. L. Ford, Burlington Railway vice president, has had farm surveys made in different parts of the company's territory and is confident the present upward tendency of values will continue strongly for another year.

City Loses its Lure

One of the most interesting developments, according to Mr. Ford, is the fact that more city men are looking for farms than for many years. People of character, usually with some capital, who have been in business or holding positions in Chicago are buying or renting farms in the Middle West and the Far West.

This movement is due to a slowing down of industries, the high prices of farm commodities and the low price of land, with a reasonable certainty of an advance. City families believe they have a good chance to prosper in the agricultural districts.

Rent Farms in Demand

The demand for farms on a rental basis exceeds the supply perhaps two to one. City families in many cases prefer to rent land and try country life before investing too heavily. They will stick if they experience prosperity and comfort. In some cases families with farm experience are renting because they lack capital to buy a place and equipment. Uniformily high prices for grain, livestock and produce have stimulated this movement back to the soil.

The above was taken from the Chicago Herald Examiner of January 19th which is food for thought.

Every colored farmer who has a farm should hold it and buy more if it is possible, and every tenant who does not own a farm should by all means make an effort to get a small farm.

Further proof of the value of farm land is reflected in the prices of Federal Loan Bonds.

The stock market shows the following quotations:

5s May 1st, 1931-41 bid 99 1-9 and 100 asked. These are bonds owned by Federal Land Banks, and at these quotations it shows conclusively that farm lands are a good investment, and we again say that in about two years farm lands will be at least 25 per cent higher than present values. Another evidence of the confidence in farm land loans is shown by the fact that the Joint Stock Land Banks in several of its regions who a few years ago withdrew from the market are again accepting applications for 34 year farm loans at their usual rate of interest—about 5 1-4 per cent.

COTTON CO-OPERATION URGED

The importance of cotton in the world trade, and analysis of the 1928 crop, statistics and tables on consumption are some of the features of the year-book of the New York Cotton Exchange, just off the press.

This is a very interesting book and if any of our readers would like to have a copy, we will be glad to furnish same. Our supply is limited.—Editor.

34 BILLION EGGS A YEAR, YET U. S. IS EATING FEWER

Although 32,408,000,000 eggs were consumed in the United States last year, people today are eating fewer eggs per capita than they ate thirty years ago, Paul Mandeville of Rock Island, secretary of the United States Egg society, said today at the annual meeting of the association at the Hotel Sherman.

This decrease, Mr. Mandeville attributed to the great variety of foods served now, and, perhaps to the rapid development of the can opener.

"Another reason for the smaller per-capita consumption of eggs is the automobile," Mr. Mandeville said "The garage to house the car has displaced the henhouse in the back yard."

GOOD NEWS

We have the following letter:

Miss., January 14, 1930.

National Federation of Colored Farmers. Chicago.

Gentlemen:

We are making a strong effort to get our unit sufficiently strong in membership to consider the idea of operating a small cannery this fall. Our section of the state is adaptable to both tomatoes and beans and we figure that we could each plant an acre or more of these vegetables and market our product in the cans. Recent news items from the National Negro Business League thru its Secretary, Mr. Holsey, says the Colored Merchants Association now has over 500 stores in their organization, and this alone would give our unit a market for all the tomatoes and beans that we could can.

Will you kindly give us complete data as to approximate cost of a small cannery and such other information that will enable us to intelligently discuss this matter.

Yours truly.

This is good news. A very fine thing to consider. The National Canner's Association of the United States happened to be in session in Chicago this week, and we spent a part of two days making complete investigation in order that we could give the desired information. We find that a cannery capable of turning out twenty thousand cases of tomatoes and beans per season can be purchased for a thousand dollars. The machinery all new and the manufacturer's guarantee complete satisfaction. This unit is located in one of the heaviest colored farm sections of Mississippi, and if they can get their membership up to 500 and each member pay in the small sum of three dollars they would have an amount sufficient to purchase the machinery and a working capital of five hundred dollars in addition. We have gone a little farther and made inquiry as to fertilization of tomatoes and find that best results and heaviest yields are obtained by using 1-12-6—about 500 pounds to the acre.

In the state of Indiana there is a Ten Ton Tomato Club and they have over three thousand farmers as members. They own a cannery and the entire output is taken by one wholesale house in Chicago.

MARKET CO-OPERATION URGED FOR FARMERS

Athens, Ga., Jan. 21—Co-operative marketing was urged upon Georgia farmers today by Dr. Theodore Macklin, of Washington, representative of the federal farm board, and Dr. J. E. Purks, of Cedartown, president of the Georgia Education Association, in addresses before the farmers' conference at the State College of Agriculture here.

Mr. Macklin described the agricultural act of last year that created the farm board as "a Magna Charta of agriculture" if it is taken seriously and backed up by courageous action.

"For the first time in American history," he said, "agriculture has an opportunity to help itself on a vast scale and in a most vital manner. Probably no legislation affecting agriculture has ever before been intended to be so helpful as the agricultural marketing act of June 15, 1929.

"The authority of the act, the powers conferred upon the federal farm board, the character of the men chosen to constitute the board, the language of the act itself and the opinions rendered concerning it, are all encouraging evidence bearing out this conclusion. The act was essentially designed to provide a new opportunity for agriculture in general and for farmers in particular who cared to take advantage of its offerings."

Dr. Purks told the conference that this was an era of widespread consolidation and farmers must join together to hold their own. Through co-operation, he said, costs were lowered and protection was accorded to all.

Several session devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables were held today at Camp Wilkins, near the college. A home demonstration section also assembled at the camp and Miss Lulu Edwards, district supervisor, described homes in Denmark.

About 500 farmers and farm workers are attending the conference. W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph, was scheduled to speak today, but was ill.

J. W. Firor, head of the division of agricultural economics and marketing at the State College of Agriculture, told the afternoon session of the conference that wherever co-operative marketing has failed it his been due to misunderstanding of its purpose on the part of the farmers.

Mr. Firor discussed with county agents how they could induce farmers to become interested in co-operative marketing, and said that if one plan failed another should be tried.—Taken from **"The Atlanta Constitution."**

BUDGET BUREAU URGED TO APPROVE DIXIE LOAN

Georgia Representatives Appear in Behalf of $6,000,000 Farm Fund.

Washington—(Special)—The bureau of the budget was urged today by a delegation of southern congressmen to approve the $6,000,000 fund proposed in a bill already passed by the senate which is intended as a relief measure for farmers and fruit growers of the southeastern section in financing the purchase of seed, fertilizers and feed in connection with this year's crop operations.

The delegation was headed by Representative Charles R. Crisp, Representative Thomas M. Bell and Representative W. W. Larsen, of Georgia, the latter a member of the house agricultural committee which has the measure in charge.

Already the house committee has conducted hearings on the senate bill, but a reluctance on the part of republican leaders to grant a favorable report caused the delegation to call on budget officials today. Majority leaders had intimated that the appropriation would be held up unless the budget approved it. Secretary of Agriculture Hyde gave his indorsement before the fund was acted upon in the senate and ordinarily this would be interpreted as sufficient administration support, but further assurance was wanted in the house.

Members of the Georgia group said after the conference today that while budget officials failed to make a definite commitment, promising to take the matter under advisement, indications were that at least a part of the fund would be recommended. Probabilties are, it was stated that the budget will recommend an appropriation equivalent to the amount that has been repaid under a similar bill passed at the last session. Last reports were that something in excess of $5,000,000 out of the original $6,000,000 fund has been repaid.

The fund is intended as temporary relief to farmers of Georgia and the other southeastern states who suffered injury to crops because of flood conditions of 1927 and 1928.

KNOW YOUR COTTON

Key to Class And Grade Here Given

Approximately ninety per cent of American farmers know very little about the grading of cotton. When he desires to sell his crop the average farmer today follows the same routine his father and his grandfather followed. He carries his cotton to the market without knowing its grade, asks the buyer what he will give and hands in his sample. After laboring from April til October producing the crop, another tells him just what it will grade and what he may expect to get for it.

For the benefit of our subscribers and members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, we are giving herewith a key to both class and grade. Readers should file this edition for future reference.

FOR STAPLE

Number one is 7-8 inch.
Number two is 1 inch.
Number three is 1 1-16th inch.
Number four is 1 1-16th inch.
Number five is 1 1_16 to 1 1-8th inch.
Number six is 1 1-8 inch.
Number seven is 1 1-8 to 1 3_16th.
Number eight is 1 3-16th.
Number nine is 1 3_16 to 1 1-4.
Number ten is 1 1-4.
Number eleven is 1 1-4 to 1 5-16th.
Number twelve is 1 5_16th.
Number thirteen is 1 5-16 to 1 3-8th.
Number fourteen is 1 3_8.
Number fifteen is 1 7-16 to 1 1-2.
Number sixteen is 1 1-2.

FOR GRADE

A is strict Good Middling.
B is Good Middling.
C is Strict Middling.
D is Middling
E is Strict Low Middling
F is Low Middling
G is Strict Good Ordinary.
H is Good Ordinary.
I is Ordinary.
J is Inferior or better known as "Dogs"

FOR COLOR

O is White.
1 is Wax.
2 is Vim.
3 is Blue.
4 is Spotted.
5 is Stained.
9 is Extra White.

FOR PREPARATION

A is Excellent.
B is Good.
C is Fair.
D is Gin_Cut.

For instance if a ticket covering the grading of your cotton says:

16-B-9 your cotton is as follows: 1 1-2 inch staple—Good Middling and Extra White.

Beginning with the fall of 1930 the Government will in all probability control the selling of cotton and this information will be very valuable.

Application For Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago.

As a Farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

I herewith subscribe and forward $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date.

Name .....

Address .....

City or P. O. .....

County .....

State .....

Date .....

If there is any further information desired, write.

Yours Truly,
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
James P. Davis, President.
Major R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Leon R. Harris, Secretary.
S. B. Wilson, Treas.
C. R. Richardson,
Chairman Board of Directors

COTTON TRADERS UNLOAD; CLOSE AROUND BOTTOM

Announcement from Washington that the Cotton Co-operative association with $30,000,000 capital had completed its organization and that cotton planters generally agreed to reduce acreage. failed to stimulate new buying and advance prices yesterday. It was said that only $800,000 had been subscribed to the capital stock of the new company. This was used by cotton traders, who were bearish, to do a little selling, and by longs to unload. Although business in all was not heavy, traders lacked enthusiastic interest and the close was arround the bottom, with losses on futures in Chicago 15 to 24 points and in other markets 2 to 21 points. New York showed the smallest loss.

For the present traders have ceased to be scared by government announcements, which have apparently lost their effect. The government report on consumption is due early today and is expected to be bearish. Traders, discussing the probable movements of the government, said expectations were that when buying by the association started bids would probably be for round lots of spot cotton, which might have a strengthening influence on prices.

Liverpool was higher early with spot sales 6,000 bales. Spots in New York were 10 points lower at 17.45c, with no sales. New Orleans was 20 points lower at 17.05c; sales, 896 bales; Galveston, 17.45c, and Houston, 17.35c; sales, 546 bales. Prices follow:

Chicago Market

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Yr. Close	Last Year
Jan....	17.10	17.05	17.05	17.20	19.60
Mar...	17.48	17.31	17.31	17.54	19.68
May..	17.72	17.55	17.55	17.79	19.72
July...	17.85	17.68	17.68	17.88	19.63
Oct....	17.85	17.68	17.68	17.90	19.20

ROLAND HAYES, NEGRO TENOR, SINGS IN ATLANTA

Roland Hayes, famous Negro tenor, made his third concert appearance in Atlanta, January 29th. He appeared under the auspices of the Southern Musical Bureau.

Hayes was born in Georgia. His mother was an ex-slave and he was one of a large family that made a bitter struggle for existence on a north Georgia farm. Today he is acclaimed all over the world as one of the most perfect singers, technically, on the concert stage, while he is gifted with a tenor voice of charm so pure that it is ranked as one of the three greatest living tenors today.

With all his success Hayes is popular with his own race and with white people alike and wherever he goes his audiences are composed of leading representatives of both races. He is now on his sixth concert tour of the United States and reports from all cities where he has appeared state that he is attracting larger crowds than ever before.

U. S. COURT OUTLAWS NEGRO TENANT BAN

Richmond, Va., Jan. 14—(INS)—Richmond's city ordinance barring Negroes from establishing homes in certain residential areas was declared unconstitutional today by the United States Court of Appeals. Today's action grants Negro families the right to move to and live in any so-called "white neighborhood" if they can obtain leases or deeds.

CO-OPERATIVE FAVORED IN DARK TOBACCO BELT

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 12—Whether sentiment among growers of the dark-fired type of tobacco favors organization of a co-operative marketing association like those already formed for wheat, cotton and other products, is being sounded out in this district by representatives of the Federal Farm Board and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

J. V. Jones, representing the Farm Board, and J. B. Hutson, of the bureau, following conferences with western Kentucky growers and at Clarksville, Tenn., reported today they found conditions and sentiment favorable thus far. They said they expect to make a similar survey later of the Burley tobacco belt in central Kentucky and nearby territory soon.

SYMPATHETIC THOUGHTS ABOUT THE FARMERS AND THEIR SALVATION NEEDS

Sage of Georgia Gives All Farmers Sound Advice

By Sam W. Small

(In The Atlanta Constitution)

There was a lot of mighty plain speaking in Atlanta the past week by men who knew their onions and had the courage to talk turkey about what are the real ailments of the farm industry in Georgia.

No one of them dicounted to a degree the fact that farming is not only the basic industry in Georgia, but in the whole world of civilized mankind. It is an essential vocation of human creatures, ordained for them by their Creator, and incapable of being monopolized by any tribe or country. Adam and Eve were gardeners, Cain was a tiller of the ground and Abel a shepherd—and it is curious that the farmer got the better of it in "the survival of the fittest."

Who Are The Cains of Today?

But we are little concerned now about what happened to "righteous Abel." The supreme issue, is, What is happening now to Friend Farmer out on the broad acres of every really agricultural state of this vast union?

There are about 6,000,000 of him and he has 21,000,000 others living with him as family or farm hands. While all of them do not constitute one-fourth of our 122,000,000 population, they are the most important part, for it has been axiomatic since the city of Enoch was founded by Cain, when he shifted from farming to town-planning, that "the farmer feeds us all!"

As Bryan told the democratic national convention at Chicago in 1896. when you wipe out the farms of the nation you leave all its other concerns on shifting sands. Then all the people become dependents for life on other nations and the decay of the republic and its civilization has begun.

Farming Must Be Preserved

That fundamental fact of national economic life compels us as a people to resolve that farming in the United States must be preserved as a paramount industry and made profitable to those who are willing to engage in it.

If the complexities of our domestic vocational structuce and our relations with world commerce have so affected normal agriculture in this most favored country of the world as to render it unprofitable, then undoubtedly it must be aided and stabilized by the general power of the whole people, legislative and financial.

Legislation to that end is not "class legislation" in the common sense, but is legislation for the consequent welfare of the whole people; and the use of the whole people's money to establish a profitable status for the farm industries is not "subsidy," or "gratuity," but investment by the nation to preserve its independence and self-support.

What National Farm Aid Implies

When we reach that decisive point there come to the front certain reciprocal things that cannot be left out of the great equation.

In the first place is the reasonable fact that when the government finances farming it should have the right to say how much farming it will finance, and refuse to finance palpable overproduction—the creation of huge annual unmarketable surpluses of whatever crops.

Secondly, the government should have the right through its expert agencies to select, as in the civil service, those who are competent farmers and worthy to be aided in their operations.

The indiscriminate financing of farmers notoriously incompetent, sloven in their methods, and always coming out of the year "in the red," will bring all farm relief measure into discredit and leave the majority of the people to kick vigorously against such vain wastage of their money.

Making Claims Isn't Making Proofs

This wild business of claiming that all the farmers in America are experts and that none of the ills they complain so dolorously about are of their own creation, is getting tiresome and disgusting.

That transportation rates are often prohibitive to farmers in some areas is certain; that marketing processes absorb the farmer's profits in other regions is also certain; that the spread between the farmer and the consumer is too great, we all know; and that millions of farmers farm poorly, prepare their produce slovenly, neglect their soil, seed and implements, is notorious.

Some of these evils can be minimized by proper legislation and farmer co-operations, but the loafers, laggards and wasters will always slow down the procession and prohibit the general profits.

The Case of Cotton Exemplified

We do not need to go outside of Georgia to see those hard facts exemplified. Many letters come to me telling of the pitiful plight of Georgia cotton growers. God knows there is no man in the sate more anxious to see our farmers the most prosperou and happy that the nation contains.

But, in spite of my good old pal Martin Amorous, and some others, who claim that the Georgia cotton farmer is the best farmer in the world and in the worst fix of any, I am convinced that whoever of them is in a bad fix is largely the author of his own ills.

High freight rates, government grad standards, the manipulation of future contracts, points of delivery, do no create poor seed, eroded soil, scant fertilizer, insufficient cultivation, and a crop of bumble-bee, stained and untenderable staple in any Georgia man's field. And that's that!

There Is a Way Out

That there is a way out of such doldrums is known to all careful, thoughtful students of the situation. But the federal government, it appears, cannot drive the farmers into it and keep them in it.

Labor was once in a worse fix in this country than farming is, or ever has been. But labor had the gumption to organize for its own protection and profit, and today it is generally the most independent and prosperous element of the national population.

The farmers can do the same thing. There are 3,275,000 organized Free Masons in America. Farmers can organize with less ceremony and expense than the Masons and 3,000,000 compactly organized farmers could absolutely control their industry in the United States and make it yield more richly than all the gold and silver mines of the globe. But they won't do it.

DISTRIBUTORS OF THE NATIONAL AUTO MOTOR VEHICLE RIGHT AND LEFT FRONT AND REAR TRAFFIC SIGNAL DEVICE R. F. DOYLE, INVENTOR, PATENT PENDING

A device destined to save life and damage to cars, a device that is simple and easily operated by switch on steering wheel.

If drivers only could tell by some National Signal just what the driver ahead has in mind, to turn to the right or left by signal, ninety per cent of the loss of life and property by accidents could be prevented. That is just what prompted this inventor to invent The National Auto Motor Vehicle Signal Device.

Seventy-five per cent of drivers drive faster through towns, cities, and traffic than should be permitted, where streets are intersecting every 600 to 1000 feet, and it is at these and other intersections where most accidents occur.

The New National Auto Vehicle Signal Device does away with that very deceptive method of signal now putting out the hand or opening a door. Drivers often put out their hands to knock ashes from their cigarette, many times a door is opened and a driver following does not know if the door is voluntarily opened or the driver is going to get out. Those two signals are at many times very conflicting and confusing.

A car equipped with The Auto Motor Signal Device on steering wheel or by switch on dash board will not be misleading in any manner, for all cars should be equipped with The National Signal and when familiar with the distinct signal from rear and front, there will be no danger of a collision if the driver properly operates signal of their intentions in due time of a turning, parking, or stopping point.

The green lights signal that the driver intends to turn to the right or park his car. The red lights signal that the driver is going to turn to the left, or that his intentions are to pass the car that he is following, or that he is backing in a parking place, or that he is coming out from a parking position. These lights are simply operated from the steering wheel, and the operating will soon become so systematized with your other methods of operating a car, that you will soon be signalling automatically, just as you operate your clutch, brake, and gas by foot.

O. T. JACKSON, Commercial Interest Distributor, 2422 Lafayette St., Phone Fr. 1323 M, Denver, Colo.

R. F. BOYLE, Inventor, 2732 Lafayette, St., Denver, Colo.

Agencies established in each County in Colorado. Write for terms.

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and when so many advantages can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

Fill out the blank—secure a money order for $1.00 and mail at once:

The Modern Farmer,

447 Fourth Avenue, North,

Nashville, Tenn.

Find enclosed order for $1.00. Send me the Modern Farmer for one year.

Name .....

.....

Post Office Address .....

State .....

Rural Route No. ..... or Box .....

NUMBER OF COWS ON TEST SHOW BIG INCREASE

Three thousand and fifty-six cows were on test during December in ten dairy herd improvement associations throughout the State as compared with 2,391 cows in five associations in December 1928, according to records submitted to C. A. Hutton, Extension Dairyman, University of Tennessee. The average production of 3656 cows was 397 pounds of milk and 19.9 pounds of butterfat, as compared with 411 pounds of milk and 20.3 pounds fat for December 1928.

Three hundred and forty-six of the 3,656 cows on test during the month made the honor roll by producing 40 pounds or more butterfat by 800 pounds of milk per cow, as compared with 222 cows in December 1928. Owners culled 30 cows from their herds as unprofitable producers as a result of tests, making a total of 697 cows eliminated from the herds as unprofitable producers in 17 months.

A herd of Jerseys owned by T. B. Haynes, Rutherford County, led the State with highest average milk production with an average of 838 pounds per cow. A herd of Jerseys owned by O. T. Smith, Shelby County, led the state with the highest average butterfat production, with an average of 38.6 pounds per cow.

A grade Holstein cow owned by Masonic Home, Davidson, Co., led in milk yield by producing 1,638 pounds of milk and 67.2 pounds fat. A grade Jersey owned by Jarrett Bros., Rutherford County, was the high cow for the State in butterfat production, producing 1,256 pounds of milk and 70.3 pounds of butterfat.

REV. W. H. POPE COMPLIMENTS THE MODERN FARMER.

PASTOR, TEACHER AND PRACTICAL FARMER DECLARES NEWSPAPER IS A GREAT HELP

From every section of the United States encouraging letters are coming in to The Modern Farmer, complimenting it as a publication that fills a long-felt want along the line discriminating helpful news to those of rural districts as well as to those who conduct truck gardening in and about large cities. This letter accompanying was received from a Kentucky farmer, preacher and teacher. Its speaks for itself:

"Hopkinsville, Ky., Dec. 24, 1929.
Dear Bro. Harris, Sir:—I came across a copy of your paper and it certainly made me "sit up and take notice." It was a farm paper—and the best I have seen, (and I have seen many) and printed by colored men. I am a farmer, (also a preacher and a teacher), and the motto, you have viz: "Stay on the farm," was my text to the farm boys and girls of the Green River District during the 25 years that I was District Sunday School Supt.

I see that the present issue is the 10th and I regret that I did not get the other nine. But from now on I shall try to keep up with it. Your Objective—the organization of the Colored Farmers into a great Federation is a great Goal which I hope, will be crystalized into a Reality in the near future.

Your editorial "Christmas Cheer and Summer Sorrow," cannot be surpassed and I wish every colored farmer in the U. S. had a copy of it to paste in his Scrap Book, for reference during the hour of temptation "to plunge." "Marse" Henry Watterson the matchless editor of the Courier Journal never wrote anything to beat it in my estimation. This 10th issue settled the question of "Quail and partridge" argument that has been with us for a long time.

The account of the Negro Mississippi State Fair injected Optimism all through my system and made me hopeful of the future of our race and convinced me that the achievements of the colored people of these U. S., will some day convince the most skeptical that his friends of yore did not dare and do in vain. But I do not want to "bore" you and though there are many other features of your paper that, that entertain, or I may say enchant me yet I will desist. Send me your paper, I intend then to join the Federation and become a permanent subscriber.

Yours for success of Modern Farmer

REV. W. H. POPE,
Hopkinsville, Ky.,
No. 1010 2nd St."

NEW RECORD IS SET BY NASHVILLE COW

Producing 537.23 pounds of butterfat and 10,375 pounds of milk, Fair Margaret du Coin, a purebred Jersey cow owned by Herbert Farrell of Nashville, Tenn., recently set a new high record for Tennessee Jersey cows more than twelve years old tested for 305 days. She was started on this 305—day test when twelve years old and for seven months produced more than fifty pounds of butterfat per month. Her total yield during the time of the test is the equivalent of 671 pounds of butter and 4,825 quarts of milk.

The record supersedes the record of Tycoon's Kerry Girl, purebred Jersey cow tested by Henry Waters of Tycoon's Kerry Girl, purebred Girl held the State championship for aged Jersey cows tested 305 days with a record of 487.32 pounds of butterfat and 9,990 pounds of milk, the equivalent of 609 pounds of butter and 4,646 quarts of milk.

Mr. Farrell owns one of the leading Jersey herds of the South, comprising about 150 purebreds. The herd is located at Crievs Hall Farms, near Nashville, owned by Mr. Farrell

SOUTHERN COW WINS

Newton, N. C.—Red Lady, the south's most noted dairy cow by virtue of her exceptionally high production records has stepped into the distinguished circle of world champion Jerseys with her latest official test yield.

Now in her fourteenth year, she has just completed a record of 951.94 pounds of butterfat and 17,434 pounds of milk, the equivalent of 1,189 pounds of butter and 8,108 quarts of milk, in 365 days. During the quarter of a century in which official test yields have been recorded by the American Jersey Cattle Club this is the highest record ever made by a Jersey cow over 12 years of age.

In addition to this remarkable production record, Red Lady has completed four other official tests, each for 365 days. During these five tests she has yielded a grand total of 4,209.44 pounds of butterfat and 80,425 pounds of milk, the equivalent of 5,251 pounds, or more than two and a half tons of butter, and 37,406 quarts of milk.

1,028 Pounds of Fat.

One of these five tests brought Red Lady into international prominence when with her yield of 1,028.51 pounds of butterfat in 365 days she became the first cow south of the Mason and Dixon Line to make a 1,000-pounds butterfat record. All of her records have been outstanding. Three successive times she has been awarded the coveted Medal of Merit, highest medal award of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and honor achieved by only two other cows in America.

Red Lady was bred and raised on the farm of R. L. Shuford Newton, N. C., where all of her amazing records were made under ordinary herd care. In 1927, shortly after the completion of her 1,028-pound record, she was exhibited at the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tenn. Her appearance there was the sensation of the show and the occasion of a history making ovation.

Started in 1891.

"Bob" Shuford as Red Lady's owner is known throughout North Carolina, started his purebred Jersey herd in 1891 with two cows, developing it as circumstances permitted. Today it is considered one of the south's most important dairy herds. It has probably won more medals for high production than any herd of equal size in the United States, and two world championships are counted among its honors.

As a business enterprise, Mr. Shuford's herd has been exceptionally successful, the sale of dairy products assuming such importance that during a single year 40,000 gallons of ice cream have been manufactured and sold at "Oakwood Farm." Diversification is practiced and the farm has made an enviable reputation for itself for super-yields of corn, cotton and feed crops from its 500 expertly cultivated acres.

ILLINOIS TENANT FARMERS TAKE TO TEST TUBE TO AID THEM IN LOCATING FERTILE SOIL

Special To The Christian Science Monitor.

CHICAGO—Not often does one hear of a tenant farmer making use of chemistry in selecting a farm.

Henry Pitstick, a farmer of La Salle County, Illinois, as often happens among tenant farmers, had to move, but this time he went at it differently. In his various migarations there had come to him the conviction that good land can be rented as cheaply on share rent as poor land and that the renter's chance of making money on low-producing land is rather slim.

What he wanted was a farm that would grow the clover which his dairy herd required. There were a number of La Salle County farms available, but Pitstick proceeded with caution. He knew that all farmers are not the same; in fact, that soils differ not alone on different farms, but even on the same farm.

So Pitstick brought out his testtubes and, after tests of the soil on several farms, he finally found one that would grow sweet clover on practically every acre.

The part that the test-tube can play in farming operations had been taught him by the extension service of the college of agriculture at the University of Illinois, in co-operation with C. E. Gates, La Salle County farm adviser.

By mixing a sample of soil from a field in a standard solution in a testtube there is revealed the secret of whether the soil is "sweet" or "sour" and what quanity of ground lime stone is required to correct the condition.

La Salle County farmers tested 5,000 acres the past year and made maps showing the conditions of their soil, so that they know definitely how much limestone their fields rquire and where to apply it.

CO-OPERATIVES JOIN TO IMPROVE HANDLING

BIG FEDERATIONS CAN CUT COSTS, SAYS U. S. EXPERT.

The tendency toward federation of local farmers co-operative marketing units into large-scale organizations, for more effective control of the merchandising or agricultural commodities, is growing says Chris L. Christensen, secretary of the federal farm board, in a circular just issued by the U. S. department of agriculture, which was written by Mr. Christensen while he was in charge of the division of cooperative marketing bureau of agricultural economics department of agriculture.

"In developing co-operation among co-operatives." says Mr. Christensen, "the agricultural co-operative business associations are following the trail blazed by industry, commerce and banking. In the past, many small business enterprises, whether owned individually or jointly by a number of individuals, have become parts of large corporations. Similarly, co-operative marketing and purchasing associations among farmers were a first local movements. The assembling and shipping of livestock, the manufacture of butter, and the grading and packing of fruit, are typical of the functions performed by these local associations.

"These local co-operative unit performed, and are still performing, valuable and necessary services to the individual farmers in the community in which they are located. Experience has demonstrated, however, that local associations cannot give their member complete marketing service, such as adequate financing, transportation and central-market warehouse facilities, complete market information, technically trained and skilled personnel, and the necessary managerial servics.

"There are certain functions with respect to distribution, selling making the market contact, controlling the rate of shipment to market, allocation to various markets, standardization, and merchandising under common brands which are and must be under centralized control if there is to be the highest efficiency in distribution.

"The trend among agricultural co-operative is toward the federation of local units and the consolidation of existing association in order that a more complete marketing service may be rendered to the original producers of agricultural commodities. There is for instance, the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, a large-scale organization composed of 201 local packing-house units, federated into one central selling and distributing agency. A more recent development is the federation of 450 cooperative creameries in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Dakotas all selling through one cooperative agency. The records of the U. S. Department of agriculture show that in 1928 200 large scale cooperatives in the United States handled about one-third, or approximately $800,000,000 of the total business done by cooperative associations."

HOW TO KEEP WELL
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

DIET ON THE FARM

People who live on farms and in towns, villages and cities do not eat enough green vegetables, fruits, milk, whole grain cereals and butter. On the other hand, they eat too much meats, milled flours and cereals and foods made from them, and sweets. Most of them eat too much potatoes. The grownups suffer from constipation and are obese, both the result of overeating or wrong eating. The average daily cost of food could be reduced with advantage. On the other hand, the children two years of age and older are undernourished. This is the substance of the three-year study of food habits made in Cattaraugus County, New York. The conclusions would hold true of rural and small town populations in all parts of the country.

Farmers do not raise enough vegetables and fruits. Town people, converted into suburbanites, rarely use the ground around their houses for growing vegetables. Even where vegetables are raised there is little or no provision for carrying them over into the winter season. Therefore, the mid-winter diet consists, almost altogether, of meat, bread and canned foods.

The suggestion is made that people who live in the country set aside more ground for gardens and spend more time working them. That they provide themselves with old-fashioned cellars and dry wells in which vegetables can be kept or, better still, they make use of cold storage at creameries or at cooperative cold storage plants. If homes were equipped with coffee mills or other simple grinding machines thy could grind whole grains for cereals with advantage to health.

The grocers in the towns and small cities of this country did not carry green vegetables and fruits generally. Their facilities for keeping them were inadequate. They would get in a supply every now and then but there was not enough demand to warrant them in carrying an even dependable supply.

The Cattaraugus demonstration spent considerable effort during three years in improving the diets of both adults and children with resultant improvement in health.

FAIR EXHIBITS SHOW NEGROES ARE MAKING DECIDED PROGRESS IN GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18—That the Negroes of Georgia are making decided progress educationally and economically was evident to the thousands who visited the colored exhibit at the Southeastern Fair in this city last week. Covering 2,000 square feet of floor space in the Agricultural Building, it offered a striking evidence of ambition in the face of discouragement, achievement against odds, and effect to use to the best advantage every opportunity for progress. Cooperating in putting on the exhibit were the Negro home and farm demonstration agents, the "Smith-Hughes" agricultural teachers, the "Jeans" supervising teachers, and the various schools.

The Negro farm demonstration agents, of whom there are fourteen now employed for work in nineteen counties, were responsible for a remarkable display of farm products of every character, including 8,000 ears of excellent corn and hundreds of pieces of bacon scientifically cured and perfectly preserved. Through agricultural institutes, farm and livestock demonstrations, club work, etc., these agents, who are employed jointly by the counties, by the state, and the government are teaching Negro farmers to be more intelligent, efficient and prosperous. They reached directly last year no less than 7,638 persons and doubtless many times that number indirectly.

The Negro home demonstration agents, of whom there are twenty-one at work in the state, are well-trained women who are teaching thousands of colored women and girls the arts of making their home more attractive, efficient and wholesome. In the 4-H Clubs alone these agents have enlisted more than 5,000 girls in a four-year course in cooking, canning, sewing, nursing, and other home-making arts. Hundreds of cans of fruits and vegetables, perfectly packed and preserved, and thousands of pieces or artistic needlework testified to the effectiveness of this part of the extension program. In a sentence it may be said that the purpose of the farm demonstration agent is to teach Negro farmers: how "to make a living," on the farm, while that of the home demonstration agent is to teach Negro farm women and girls how "to make a life."

The "Smith-Hughes" teachers of agriculture, likewise supported jointly by local, state and federal funds, are conducting classes in forty-three schools, and last year enrolled 1,745 pupils in farm projects which produced crops and livestock valued at $112,301. These classes sent fine displays of agricultural products and also some beautiful examples of cabinet making and other manual arts.

Most important of all because most fundamental were the school exhibits proper, which were amazing in variety and beauty.

MISSISSIPPI LOSES 25,000 BALES COTTON

Clarksdale, Miss.—Rain, snow and ice have all conspired to put a crimp in the completion of cotton picking in the Mississippi delta. There are from 15,000 to 25 000 bales of cotton remaining in the fields that will be allowed to rot and will be plowed under as fertilizer.

Every delta county has from 1,000 to 5,000 bales of cotton remaining in the fields that was left over from the first part of the season and cannot be picked on account of weather conditions.

Some fields remain white with cotton badly weather stained.

Ginning reports from delta counties show that region has already produced a larger amount of cotton than last year.

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COTTON SEED PRODUCTS SAVING THE COTTON FARMER

By E. E. Elliott,
Kansas City, Mo.

In The Rock Island Magazine.

The lowly cotton seed, once burned as worthless, will produce $413,540,000 for the industry in 1929, according to current prices of cotton seed products. This will be obtained from the seed of 11,500,000 bales, and early estimate of production. Cotton seed oil alone will

bring $246,340,000
Cotton seed meal and cake
will bring 111,238,000
Linters will bring 36,500,000
Hulls will bring 19,373,000
Labor will be paid 75,000,000

Cotton seed products may be divided into two classes, those having food values, and those having scientific values. For example, "linters" has only scientific value. This is the very first product taken from the cotton seed. It is obtained by ginning the raw seed a second time. The first ginning removed the staple cotton, which has a fibre usually from one half inch to an inch in length, which permits it being spun. "Linters" is more like felt and cannot be spun like staple cotton. It is used in pads, cushions, comforts, horse collars, mattresses, and upholstery. It makes good absorbent cotton for professional and hospital usage, is mixed with "shoddy" (dead wool) for clothing, and with live wool for felt hats and the like. When mixed with lamb's wool, linters becomes fleecelined underwear. Linters make good lamp and candle wicks, twine, ropes, and even-carpets. As cellulose, linters are turned into writing paper, guncotton, smokeless powder, varnishes, coating for metals, artificial leather, waterproofing, celluloid, artificial silk, and photographic films.

Uses of Seed Hulls.

Cotton seed hulls have both food and scientific values. Fertilizer, fuel, potash, packing, household utensils, fiber for paper stock, and so forth, constitutes the scientific values in hulls. The food values are bran and other cattle foods.

The meats or kernels of the lowly cotton seed also produce this combination food and scientific value. Even some of the food products are used in science, such as dyestuffs, cosmetics, soaps, putty, washing powders, glycerine, and others, used in the manufacture of roofing materials, linoleums, insulating materials, oilcloths, waterproofing, cheap paint base, phonograph records, and a large list of other articles and commodities.

The food value in the meats are cake or meal, which in turn may become feed for cattle, horse, poultry, swine, sheep, or man. The oil which is squeezed out of the meats under great pressure after cooking, becomes animal compound lard, cooking oil, or salad oil. It is made into a substitute for lard, and vegetable compound lard. This oil is used in setting olives, packing sardines, and is a prime constituent of margarin. It is made into an emulsion for medical purposes, and a substitute for the well known sweet oil.

Science Came to Rescue.

This is a brief explanation of the results obtained by science in aiding the cotton industry. Society changed quickly from cotton to silk, and from many clothes to fewer garments. The cotton industry, threatened with extinction turned to science. And science has saved the day. Throughout the South, cotton-oil mills are located at points convenient for the assembling of vast quantities of seed. One such is at Chickasha, Oklahoma. There are others at ..Fort Worth, Dallas and elsewhere on or near the Rock Island Lines. A visit to a cotton-oil mill repays for time spent. Your informer saw the seed pouring in at one end of the mill, and the products pouring out at the other end. He saw the farmer collecting money for his seed and the mill collecting money for its products sold back to the farmer. The mill is full of wheels, belts and pulleys, with conveyors running here and yonder, to dust piles, sorters and cookers. A battery of hydraulic presses squeezes the yellow oil from the ground kernels, and the residue is called "cake."

Packers of pork products save every thing but the "squeal" of the hog, but the cotton-oil mill saves the "squeal" in addition to everything else in the cotton seed. The process is interesting. The big thing and the most important is not the process, nor the products obtained, but the outstanding fact that the cotton industry has actually been saved by this economic process of salvaging the products from cotton seed. For every bale of cotton ginned the farmer sells half a ton of seed for from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. But for the cotton-oil mill the cotton farmers of the South would be threatened with financial disaster.

HOPE TO MAKE ARTIFICIAL SILK OF CORNSTALKS

CHEMISTS EXPERIMENT ON FARM WASTES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Experiments now being conducted on a semi-commercial scale hold out the promise of utilizing cornstalks, together with their tassels anl leaves, in the manufacture of artificial silk for stockings, cravats, dress fabrics, and other products.

Nearly 300,000,000 pounds of artificial silk, known as rayon among silk manufacturers, is being made yearly from cellulose, the fibrous substance of which all vegetation is composed. Up to the present time the rayon manufacturers' chief source of cellulose has been wood or cotton linters.

Hopes of Chemists.

The re-search workers expect to make from three tons of cornstalks a quanity of cellulose equal to that now obtained from two tons of wood. Instead of trees being chopped down to produce the delicate threads for artificial silk, it may be made worth the farmer's while to bale and sell cornstalks that would otherwise be burned in the field.

If the chemist achieves this a new source of revenue would be opened up for the farmer, which would help in the solution of his economic problem. Conservationists, too, are rejoicing at the prospect, for if the experiments prove to be commercially economical; it means the saving of countless trees.

Other Uses of Cellulose.

Not only silk is made from cellulose. Artificial leather, lacquers, wallboard paper, and a hundred other products also, depend on it in their manufactures. So it is suggested if the production of cellulose from cornstalks is made possible, we may be wearing garments of transformed cornstalk and using it for wrapping and printing paper and for upholstering library chairs and automobiles with it.

An entire industry has been erected on the utilization of cottonseed, once regarded as nothing but a waste. So the vision of cellulose factories springing up in the corn belt may not be over opmistic.

HEN RETIRED ON PENSION AFTER 17 YEAR SERVICE

CLYDE, N. Y.—(U. P.)—In her old age and infirmity, a hen which laid a goodly supply of eggs regularly for Henry Lauster for nearly 17 years has been "retired."

The hen is blind now. Lauster refused to kill her when she stopped laying, rewarding her faithfulness with an extra large daily ration of corn, instead.

Lauster, a retired butcher, bought the hen in 1912.

LEADS IN GARDEN WORK

Coahoma Woman Gets $279 Worth of Vegetables From Half-Acre.

Clarksdale, Miss.—Mrs. D. T. Carter, of Dublin and Fairview communities, led Coahoma County in garden work. Mrs. Carter sold $160 worth of vegetables from a half-acre garden, canned 380 quarts and 215 pints of vegetables, fruits and preserves. Mrs. Carter states that in addition to the amount she canned that she had at least two vegetables from her garden on her table each day.

Miss Eudie Kavanaugh, home demonstration agent, estimates that Mrs. Carter's pantry store is worth that she sold.

Mrs. Carter states that on Nov. 22, $119 in addition to the $160 worth she still had eggplants, peppers, lettuce, collards, turnips, onions, butter beans, tomatoes, carrots, and potatoes.

CANTON (MISS.,) FAIR ATTRACTS THOUSANDS

Canton, Miss.—The Madison County Colored Fair which was held here Oct. 29th to Nov. 3rd attracted thousands of visitors and was by far the best fair ever held in this locality. All the exhibits were exceptionally fine and they were many and varied.

The officers of the fair association are: Jos. Caldwell, Pres.; S. L. High, Sec.; and S. H. Whisenton, Treas. These officers are to be commended for their ability to put on such a fine and orderly affair and they merit the success of the undertaking.

Madison County is heavily populated by colored farmers. There are 4218 colored and only 871 white farmers. These colored farmers are not organized.

FARMER SHOULD KNOW BUSINESS

By Associated Press Leased Wire

Urbana, Ill., Jan. 4—It's nothing short of folly for the farmer of today to believe that he does not need to use modern business methods just because his grandfather was successful without them, in the opinion of R. R. Hudleson, extension specialist in farm organization and management at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

The most obvious need in the way of better business methods on many farms today is a suitable system of accounts, he said. This is the time of the year, he advised to choose a system of financial record which will measure the efficiency of the 1930 business.

"The typical central Illinois farmer of today gets as much money in one year as his grandfather had invested in his entire business. Furthermore, the farmer of today borrows more money than the entire business of his grandfather was worth.

"This does not mean that accepted business practices of other industries can be transferred bodily to the farm. Farming, because of its relatively slow capital turnover and its dependence on weather and other peculiarities, is fundamentally different from other industries. With all of its perculiarities, however, it still is a business having large investments and large operative costs as compared with former years and it has for its primary purposes the making of a net income."

LEAVES CHICAGO TO LIVE IN MISSISSIPPI

From Chicago Defender.

A year ago Kellie Bennett, age 47, of 622 E. 36th St., went to Cary, Miss., and purchased 120 acres of farm land. The original owner had been flooded by the high water and fled to Chicago. He wanted to sell. The enterprising Mr. Bennett paid him $4,500 after inspecting the soil and location, and title to it passed into his hands.

Bennett, his wife, Eather, and two other persons tilled the newly acquird land last year. Cotton, corn and potatoes were the principal products grown.

Last week, it was learned that the Bennetts, who spent the Christmas holidays here, are leasing their property here and are moving—bag and baggage to Mississippi.

The yield for the past year, Mr. Bennett said, is merely an indication of what he will do in future years if the Mississippi river behaves. From 36 acres the four hands were able to gather 18 bales of cotton, which sold from 19 to 22 cents a pound; 79 bushels of sweet potatoes and nine wagon loads of corn also were harvested, he said.

Originally from Pine Bluff, Ark., Mrs. Bennett, a native of Benton, He bought the property on 36th St., two years later.

Mrs. Benntt, a native of Benton, Miss., owns 40 acres of farm land there.

NAME BEST METHODS TO REGAIN FERTILITY

MANURE, COVER CROPS BEST FOR THE SOIL

The first step in improving soil fertility is to stop the washing of hill lands. Land can never be built up as long as plant food is washed away into the ditches, creeks, rivers and out into the ocean. When the farmer has stopped the washing of his land by building terraces and through proper crop cultivation and rotation methods he is ready to build up the fertility of his land as it will then retain what he puts on it.

The use of barnyard manure commercial fertilizers, plowing under of summer legumes, liming and the growing of clover and alfalfa and the growing of winter clover crops are steps recommended by good farmers and the Tennessee College of Agriculture for building up the fertility of wornout soils.

Manure is one of the best of soil builders if the farmer has a liberal supply for use on his land. That is why the farm should have some livestock on it. The limited amount of livestock kept on the average cotton farm means that a small amount of manure is made.

The amount is so small that building soil by this method would be extremely slow. It is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Commercial fertilizer is in many cases necessary, but this will not give a permannt effect.

Plowing under crops of soybeans, peas, etc., is sometimes recommended, but with the usual scarcity of feed this is not practical for the average farmer. These crops should be fed to livestock and the manure put back on the land. Lime and clovers with the growing of winter crops offer the real opportunity for building soils. Practically all of our lands are acid, and with the application of lime clover can be grown. This means real soil fertility. The growing of crops on the land during the winter months will be much assistance. Such crops as vetch crimson clover, etc., put much fertility in the soil.

ROSENWALD FUND LISTS $4,000,000 GIFTS IN YEAR

SCHOOLS, RESEARCH WORK GIVEN AID.

(From Chicago Tribune.)

Four million dollars of its capital assests of $3,000,000 were appropriated during 1929 by the Julius Rosenwald fund for the establishment of schools and libraries, philanthropic and research activities of several national committees, medical clinics, and Negro higher education. The expenditures of the fund, created by Julius Rosenwald "for the wellbeing of mankind," were detailed yesterday in the annual statement of Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund.

Mr. Embree's statement showed that one-tenth of the year's expenditures were devoted to the building of 553 Negro school units making a total of 1,729 Rosenwald schools established in the south. The schools are located in 818 counties and 14 southern states.

All Must Be Spent.

Under the terms laid down by Mr Rosenwald for the handling of the fund, both the principal and any interest that may accure must be entirely expended within twenty-five years after his death. The $4,000,000 appropriated during the last year included both capital and interest from the $30,000,000 capital fund.

A statement was made public through the Associated Press showing the following principal expenditures during 1929:

"The sum of $100,000 to the national advisory committee on education appointed by Secretary Wilbur to survey the relations of the federal government to education; $200,000 for demonstrations of county library service in southern states; $85,000 to the national illiteracy crusade and to a campaign against illiteracy in Louisiana; $62,500 to the Canadian mental hygiene committee for studies of child growth in Toronto; $50,000 to the social science research council for southern fellowships in the social sciences; $37,500 to the new school of social science research in New York City; and $50,000 to the International Association of City Managers.

Thousands for Medical Funds.

"For medical services, the fund appropriated $250,000 to the University of Chicago clinics; $150,000 to the Massachusetts General hospital for a pavilion for patients of moderate means and $40,000 to the national Committee which is studying the cost of medical care.

"In addition to the $400,000 appropriated for the building of Negro rural schools, other gifts included: $250,000 to Howard university for biological research work and for additions to physical plaints: $200,000 to Fisk university; $100,000 each to Morehouse and Spelman colleges in Atlanta; $50,000 to defray fellowships for advanced study by Negroes, chiefly to train teachers, physicians and nurses and in addition appropriations for four Negro hospitals and to colored public health nurses in sixteen counties of five southern states."

RAILROADS TO LOAN BULLS FOR FARMS

Bulls for Alabama and Georgia farmers who desired to go into the dairying business or wish to improve their herds are to be furnished by Central of Georgia Railway, President A. E. Clift announces. Authority has been given General Agricultural Agent J. F. Jackson to purchase the bulls to be loaned farmers in the two states.

The Central of Georgia believes, says President Clift that there are great possibilities for profit in raising of livestock in Alabama and Georgia, a policy the railroad has advocated for years. This work was begun in 1912.

"The Central of Georgia feels that the time has now come," says President Clift when special attention should be paid to dairying. Dairy cattle bring in a steady cash income and also materially increase soil fertility. Pure bred stock is more profitable than scrubs, but good herds can be built up from native cattle and pure bred bulls. Markets have already been stablished for more sour cream and milk than is now being produced. The equipment needed to produce sour cream is inexpensive. The requirements are only the cows, a few cream cans, a cream separator, the feed and a willingness to work."

A NEW WRINKLE WITH CUCUMBERS

The past spring I took up an idea that I would try an experiment with cucumbers, as the vines make such a rank growth and run so far. The result from this experiment was entirely satisfactory.

After they began to run and got about 36 or 40 inches in length, I took a sharp knife and cut a short piece off the end of vine, and after every runner got about the above length I did the same.

I find this made them blossom more prolific in bearing, and fruit of a much better quality, and I wasn't bothered with the vines running among the other rows of vegetables near them.

I hereafter expect to use this method with watermelons and muskmelons as I believe it will work eqaually as well as with cucumbers.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. II. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, March 15, 1930. No. 1.

"We Back Up Our Slogan" Says Editor Harris In Recent Utterances

From Seventy-five Cents A Day On A Farm To A Harmon Medal

STORY OF JOHN C. CLAYBROOK WILL HELP INSPIRE YOUTH

Subject Finished From School of Hard Knocks Says Writer

(Special To Modern Farmer)

A few months ago John C. Claybrook was unknown. Today they are talking about him in every community where his people reside. The Harmon Foundation heard of his achievements and decided that they merited a bronze medal. His success should be an inspiration to every young man, no matter how poor or illiterate he may be. Read his story.

John C. Claybrook was born in Florence, Alabama, June 11, 1871, and lived there until the death of his mother. He never knew the care of a father during his youth—his father having left his mother when he was a baby.

At the unlucky age of thirteen years, young Claybrook ran away from home and came to Mississippi, stopping, he knew not why, at Commerce. But, what was supposed to result in bad luck turned to be good luck, for it was here that he learned the lesson of self-reliance, spent the teens of his years, and took to himself his first bride.

Mr. Claybrook's business life began as a laborer for Colonel R. E. Abbey at seventy-five cents per day. Here he worked until he had saved up $75 and with this sum he bought a mule, harness, feed and other necessary equipment and rented his first land as a farmer. The fifteen acres rented resulted in such a success that Claybrook decided to rent on a bigger scale and moved from Commerce to Robinsonville near the Pork plantation where he contracted for fifty acres. Success continued to smile upon him. His experiences at Commerce where he had worked by the day and hired his brother to work his crop, thereby furnishing himself, had made him some kind of a manipulator, and though he could not write his name or read a line, his enterprise and exercise of common sense brought to him many friends and admirers.

Among these was Mr. L. J. Thomas, a conductor on the Y. and M. V. railroad. Mr. Thomas offered Claybrook an opportunity to make his first large sum of money. He turned over to him a section of land consisting of 640 acres to sell out in plots of 40 and 80 acres at $5.00 per acre. He sold it in six months at $6.00 per acre, thereby making a commission of $640.00.

Upon the completion of the sale, several of the purchasers of the land fell down on their contracts and Claybrook had the foresight to buy the contracts which resulted in his own-

(Continued on Page 4)

BALANCE FARM PRODUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ISSUES WARNING TO TILLERS OF SOIL

Washington.— (AP) —The Department of Agriculture today warned farmers of the imminent danger of overproduction of many products and cautioned them to adjust expenditures carefully in order to maintain farm incomes during 1930.

This advice was embodied in the yearly report on the outlook for agriculture, prepared by governmental agricultural economists with the cooperation of farm experts from forty-five states and of members of the federal farm board.

"The domestic market may improve later in the year, but it is unlikely that the demand for farm products in the Summer and Fall of 1930 will be as good as during last Summer and Fall," the report said.

EFFECT ALREADY FELT.

"Demand for some farm products already has been affected by the decline in industrial activity since last June. Butter, cotton and wool have been noticeably affected, and apples, potatoes and grains have failed thus far to make the usual seasonal price advances."

The report, described by department officials as "probably the most important of its yearly economic statements," is made for the purpose of helping farmers to gauge production to the prospective demands for their products.

"The outlook for farm mortgage financing and for marketing credit is more favorable than a year ago, but the outlook for production credit appears less satisfactory in most of the South," the report said.

BROWN ROT OF PEACHES DISCUSSED

The season of 1929 was one of the worst in history for the Tennessee peach grower. Brown rot took a havey toll. Prof. J. A. McClintock, horticulturist for the Tennessee Experiment Station, has an article in the February issue of the American Fruit Grower magazine on the Brown rot situation in 1929. He has a limited number of copies of the magazine which will be sent to peach growers upon request. Address him, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

STUDENT IS COTTON KING

Brunswick, Tenn.— Elisha Gray, vocational student, produced last year 2,900 pounds of seed cotton on one acre leading the cotton belt. The project netted him $178.71, and a first prize of $25 awarded by a fertilizer company.

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given this year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public-spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our March issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

FARMERS HOLD MEETING AT ALPINE

TALLADEGA COUNTY UNIT HEARS INTERESTING TALK BY PRESIDENT

Alpine, Ala. —(Special)— The Talladega county unite of the National Federation of Colored Farmers held their regular meeting at Alpine Wednesday night, January 15.

The officers are B. H. Swain president; J. L. Nicks, secretary-treasurer; and Noble Calhoun, county marketing agent. The meeting was called to order promptly at 7:30 and a large group of colored farmers were present. Much interest and enthusiasm was manifested in the meeting.

Letters of recommendation and encouragement were read by the secretary from James P. Davis, chairman of the National Federation, located at Chicago.

The chairman outlined plans for the organization and read market quotations from national headquarters. The farmers were requested to outline their most urgent needs for the year. The subject of loans was discussed and the fact brought out that a number of applications for loans had already been filed with the federal land bank at New Orleans, and that favorable reports had been received on a number of them. Several of the farmers filled out applications for loans at this meeting and a few new members were taken in.

J. D. Bridges, of the International Harvesting company, made a talk on the needs of the colored farmer and stressed the proper kind of implements to be used on the farm.

R. A. Daly, dairy field worker, made a talk in which he stressed the milking of dairy cows as a means of diversification, advising the farmers

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ALL FARMERS URGED TO READ THE PAPER

"Valuable farm information published in The Modern Farmer cannot be obtained from any other Negro publication in the United States, and all farmers, wherever they may be located, should become subscribers and readers of "The Modern Farmer," said Mr. O. T. Jackson out in Dearfield, Colorado, in a letter that was recently written to the secretary and treasurer of The Modern Farmer. He not only supports this by sending in for fifty additional copies of the January issue, but he says further: "Had there been a real farm paper like The Modern Farmer in existence when Dearfield, Colorado was established in 1910, we would probably have by now a farming population in eastern Colorado of 10,000 of our people doing well."

Knowing these things to be true, the promoters of The Modern Farmer and those who are working in the National Federation of Colored Farmers have decided that the time is now at hand to use the advantages at the command of the Negro of the United States in the tilling of the soil and in the development of the rural communities.

The Modern Farmer is inviting these discriminating sons of toil to accept its service, and to peruse its columns from month to month.

PRODUCE MAN BUYS ALL

MERCHANT CONTRACT FOR PRODUCE FROM TWO COUNTIES

Whitevile, N. C.—Assisted by his wife who does a deal of the grading of his products, William Spaulding here, Produce Merchant, sells hundreds of crates of vegetables and fruits every week.

Besides the products he buys directly from farmers, Spaulding has many acres of land leased and cultivated for himself. Because his work necessitates his traveling he does not do his own farming.

Seventy-five Per Cent

"This year,'" Mr. Spaulding said, "I bought 75 per cent of all the beans sold in Columbus and Brunswick counties. One week I sold twenty seven hundred crates of beans.'"

"This is not so much tho," he continued, "when you consider the large amount of produce that the large warehouses and companies need. I work strictly on contract so that there is no danger of my losing in case of falling prices. Among my customers are the North Carolina Sanitarium at Sanitarium, N. C., and Pinehurst, incorporated.

Contracts

"If my present negotiations turn out well, I will have contracts with farmers from whom I buy which shall also assure them of fixed prices. According to this contract, their products are sold to me at stipulated prices.

"Therefore if prices soar, I am safe. If they fall, the farmer has no fears."

Over to Cuba

His itinerary to buy his fruits and vegetables includes points as far as Georgia, Florida, and Cuba. On some of these trips he is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Mable Spaulding, but usually she stays here and superintends the grading at his packing house.

Among the produce which he handles are strawberries, oranges, bananas, grapes, apples, beans, Chinese cabbage, sweet potatoes, corn, broccoli, kohl rabi, spinach and eggplant.

Man-like Mr. Spaulding emphasizes his part of his thriving business, but he has to break down and confess that his wife is more than a silent partner.

SCIENCE PRODUCES FROSTPROOF CORN

New Haven, Conn.,—Mr. and Mrs. Canada Yellow Flint, the later the former Miss Leaming Dent, who were united sometime ago by Dr. Donald F. Jones, today announced the birth of a sturdy son, Canada-Leaming.

Dr. Jones of the Conencticut Agricultural Experiment Station, declared the new crossed corn will resist early frosts. The scientist says the new corn matures in 100 to 110 days and often may be out and shocked before then.

In addition, it pushes up a stalk eight to nine feet high and produces a grain ear. The corn will be placed on the market this Spring.

Chicago Herald, Feb. 2.

STRIKES BACK AT PAY ROLL AND MIGRATION

Tells Why Colored Farmers Should Keep on Farming

Recently a Negro orator, politician, lecturer, singer and preacher— he claims to be all these,—took us sharply to task on account of the slogan which is printed at the head of the editorial columns in the Modern Farmer. He was talking to a group of our people in a northern industrial center and he told them: "A movement is on foot to get your names off the weekly pay-rolls. They want you to go back to the mule and the cotton-patch,—to the cabin and the overseer,—to debt and proverty. They want you to leave the freedom of the northern and southern cities and sell yourselves into slavery. They want to throw you into the hands of the mobs. And the rich landlords are backing them up!" All this and a lot more blah-blah.

It's just too bad, isn't it. The good brother's applesauce got plenty of applause,—plenty of "Amens,"—and all we could do was grunt. But nevertheless.—

We back up our slogan! Here it is:—"Stay On The Farm If You're On It! Go Back To The Farm If You're Off It!" We are squarely behind that slogan and we appeal to every fair-minded— hard-headed,—deep-thinking, — far-sighted, — progressive Negro man and woman in America to get behind it too. And this is why:—

The American farmer,—be his color black or white,—is the most independent human being on the face of the earth. He may be poor in purse but money can't buy some things, and these very priceless things are just what a growing, restless, impatient, ambitious, frisky and fruitful young race like ours needs the worst. These things that build character and bring success and happiness are produced on the farm,—these essential things like independence and patience and "stick-to-it-iveness." That's the very reason why a majority of the biggest city men were born and reared in the country. If they had not been born and reared and trained on the farm they never would have become the "biggest city men." They wouldn't have had the stuff in them that make men big and successful.

NOT ALL, BUT MOST

Don't think for a moment that we are foolish enough to believe that all of our people should leave the cities. As Dr. George E. Haynes has so truthfully said, "He cannot keep out of it (the city) if he would, and he would not be out of it if he could." Many of us are being pushed toward urban life and we should not resist the pushing. It's the life we are best fitted to live. But a huge majority of us who are on the farms now should stay on them and a majority of those of us who got impatient and restless and discouraged and left the farms ought to go back. Factory and mill labor is not "our kind of work,"—we know it,—and the sooner we stop thinking it is and fooling ourselves the better. The voice from heaven said unto Saul of Tarsus: "It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks." The whistles of the mills and factories are saying that same thing to thousands of Negro laborers every morning and night.

WHERE IS THE SQUARE DEAL?

Generally speaking, the American workman, white or colored, is fairly well off. But of all American workmen the colored laborer is the least

(Continued on Page 4)

His Birthday Is March 15, 1930

Baptists of the World will Honor this Builder and Race Benefactor who was once a Farmer in Mississippi and Texas

The Late R. H. Boyd, D. D., LL. D, Founder of the National Baptist Publishing Board and builder of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant, Nashville, Tennessee, whose denomination will honor him during this Month.

Order Some Of Our New Books and Helps

Thoughts and Sayings of S. S. Congress $1.00	Class Books 5c each; 60c per doz... ... ...
Boyd's S. S. Record and Roll Book... ... ...$1.00	**PASTORAL HELPS**
Map of Palestine..$2.00	
Scripture Text Buttons 50c per doz.	Boyd's Pastor's Guide 75c
Bring and Brought One Buttons, 5c each; 50c doz.	Bible Thoughts with Questions and Answers 30c
Home Mission Buttons 50c per doz...	Cole and Robinson's Sermons and Sermonettes $1.25
Woman's Home Mission Badges.... ....60c each	Theological Kernels by Brown... ... ...$2.00
Boyd's Class Collection Envelopes 30c per doz.	The Pastor, by Harvey $1.25
Class Cards, "On Time" and "Late"... ... ...15c	Pendleton's Christian Doctrine... ... ...$1.75
Scripture Text Cards, ten to pack, 15c, 20, 25c, 35c per pack.....	Hiscox's Manual... ..50c
Text Cards (large size) ten to pack, Lord's Prayer or Ten Commandments, per pack... ... .30c	Home Mission Guide 25c
Scripture Tickets, 100 to pack, 15c, 20c, and 25c per pack.....	Howell on Deaconship 50c
National Baptist Sunday School Lesson Commentary, Single Copy $1.00 In lots of 5 or more, cloth binding, express not paid, each... ... ...80c	Select Sermons by Gordon... . .. .$2.50
Front Line Sunday Schools 15c	**CALL BELL**
Hiscox's (old) Directory $1.25	No. 7 Wrought Steel $1.00
Riscox's (new) Directory $2.00	No. 72 Finely Polished $1.25
Everett's Pastor's Hand Book... ... ...$1.50	No. 74 Brass Base..$2.50
Making of Sermons by Patterson... ... ...$2.50	**OUR SONG BOOKS**
What Baptists Believe and Practice... ... ...25c	National Baptist Hymnal (music) $1.00 each, $11.50 per doz. Express not paid
Boyd's Pastor's Pocket Memorandum... .. ...35c	National Baptist Hymn Book (word) 70c each, per doz. Express not paid, $8.40
Plain Theology $1.00	Gospel Voices Nos. 1 or 2 cloth, 40c each, $4.80 per doz... ... ...
Topical Text Book ...85c	Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 Combined, 45 cents each $5.40 per doz... ... .
How to Study the Bible for Greater Profit, $1.25	National G. V. Hymnal Board binding 50c each; $6.00 per dozen... .....
Pendleton's Manual ..50c	Celestial Showers Nos. 1 or 2, 40c each, $4.80 per doz... ... ...
Robert's Rules of Order $1.50	National Hymns of Victory 35c each, $3.20 per doz
Reed's Rules of Order $1.50	National Tidings of Joy 35c each, $4.20 per doz....
Smith's Bible Dictionary $3.50	National Harp of Zion 35c each, $4.20 per doz....
How to Preach With Power... ... ...$2.00	Pearls of Paradise Part No. 1 Manila cover, 20c each, $2.40 per doz... ...
Preacher's Text and Topics... ... ...15c	Choice Songs No. 1 15c each, $1.80 per doz.....
Preacher's License ...15c	Choice Songs No. 2, 20c each, $2.40 per doz... ....
Ordination Blanks ...15c	National Temperance Song 12c per copy, $1.44 per doz.
Outline History of Negro Baptists... ... ...60c	Short Talks on Music or Rudiments of Music. 30c each, $3.60 per doz... ...
Our Sixty-six Sacred Books... ... ...75c	National Jubilee Melodies 50c per copy, $5.50 per doz.
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Nashville, Tennessee Henry A. Boyd, Secretary

SOUND ADVICE

By LeRoy A. Wilkes, M. D.

Director Division of Medical Service

Everywhere today through one means or another people are generously offering their advice. Some of them have a particular hobby or pet subject which they deal with exclusively while others more versatile are willing to help the general public on any subject. An unusual feature of all this is that they give freely of their knowledge without solicitation or charge.

Don't think these people are not clever. They know that in order to be popular advice must be disguised and so they do it artfuly, skillfully, and sometimes even artistically. A clever slogan that wins popular approval, a cartoon or a friendly little talk over the radio are all effective forms of advising the public.

The only standard of judging the value of a person's advice for us would be to know from what authority he speaks, or what his training or background in regard to his particular subject has been.

Doubtless some of these people 'mean well" but what a chance we should take in following their advice. When the baby of the family acquires measles or whooping cough or any of the countless diseases of babyhood do you follow the advice of little Mrs. Henry across the way—"because that's how Mary got better." That might be true and Mrs. Henry undoubtedly wants to help but the treatment for Mary will in all probability not apply to baby at all.

Each individual case of the same disease differs and necessitates special attention. This over-simplified advice which is being given is often dangerous and is seldom effective because of the other factors concerned.

It would be an unusual but very convenient system if we could cure our ills and prescribe for ourselves by merely tuning in on the radio and getting a concise description of our disease and a prescription for it. It would be handy too if when we saw the picture story in the evening paper of Mrs. Howe of Blanktown before and after taking some remarkable new tonic we would go right away to the nearest druggist, purchase a bottle of the magic fluid and cure our ailment, whatever it might be. Unfortunately this ideal situation does not exist and the old-fashioned idea of consulting the doctor still seems to be the wisest, the most effective and the most economical means of getting substantial advice.

—Southern Christian Recorder

THE DOCTOR LOOKS AT CHILD LABOR

Fifteen physicians of outstanding repute recently agreed that child labor is a national menace—from a health standpoint. They condemned it as a major cause of physical unfitness among children and as the foundation for much illness, maladjustment and inefficiency among adults. A child's strength should be used for growth and development. A symposium of the opinion of these physicians will be published under the title, 'The Doctor Looks at Child Labor."

Child labor during the adolescent period puts an undue strain on the child at an age during which, even under normal conditions, the tax upon him is greatest. On this the fifteen health authorities are agreed.

Over fatigue brought about by unregulated child labor is one of the chief reasons why many Americans are still physically unfit in spite of the tremendous increase in health work and health teaching "Laborious occupation is harmful for any growing child," said Dr. Joseph St. Bainton, member of the Heart committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, "but for the cardiac its effect may be disastrous."

Child labor contributes directly to the increase in three of the most serious diseases affecting American people today—heart disease, nervous diseases, and tuberculosis. "The fact that more people are suffering from nervous diseases today than from all other diseases combined can not be separated from the question of child labor," is the opinion of Dr. Louis I. Harris, former Commissioner of Health of New York City.

The evils of child labor, however, are not limited to the city worker as Dr. Richard A. Bold pointed out when he stated that "the industrialization of agriculture, the use of machinery on the farm, and the unsanitary conditions make the work of the farm laborer as hazardous as that of the city worker."

Dr. C. Floyd Haviland points out that childhood is the period during which types of adult personality are determined and he says that child labor tends to warp, distort, and inhibit personality growth.

The only solution to the problem according to Dr. Shirley W. Wynne Commissioner of Health of New York City, lies in increased social responsibility. Child labor constitutes not only an injustice to the weakest member of society but it weakens the foundation of the social structure itself. "We would not permit the exploitation of a child that is precious to any of us. Let us not therefore, as citizens, tolerate the exploitation of other people's children. Vigilance in our legislative halls, a social point of view in industry, and an abiding love for children wil restore to children their just birthright."

VITAL FOODS AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

It is sometimes unfair to blame children for disliking certain foods. This is pointed out in 'Safeguarding Children's Nerves," by Dr. James J. Walsh and Dr. J. A. Foote. These tastes are generally developed and encouraged by unwise parents. The responsibility of the father and mother in training their children in self-control and simplicity of diet is one which cannot be neglected or it will be the frequent cause of worry to the parents and misery to the child in after life.

When a normal child refuses certain foods he should be ignored. The food should be removed but brought to him again in a day or two.

Setting a good example is an important factor in training a child's eating habits. If older members of the family are enthusiastic about foods that are good for a child, the child will generally imitate them.

Behavior clinics have been organized in some cities where a typed slip is prepared for the mother whose children has acquired food dislikes and a student worker follows up the child at home to see that the proper routine is followed.

Teaching children to eat requires patience and firmness. Show the child that you expect him to eat certain foods. The older members of the family should agree upon a method and adhere strictly to it or the child will do just as he pleases. If every one carries out this method the family mealtime will be a happy one.

—Southern Christian Recorder

3000 PERSONS HEAR ABBIE MITCHELL SING

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb.—(ANP)—Three thousand music lovers crowded Musical Fund Hall Friday evening to hear Abbie Mitchell, soprano, in a recital, given as a part of the Founders' Day Celebration of the Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses.

—Nashville Globe

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ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

WHEN GOOD FELLOWS GET TOGETHER

We are publishing in this issue a report of a weekly meeting of the King's Mountain Unit of our Federation at Alpine, Ala. Because this is a rather detailed report of a meeting of a very progressive Unit, and because it is the first report of a meeting we have been able to publish, we desire to call to the attention of our readers to some important facts relative thereto.

First of all, this was a regular meeting, held at the appointed time, and it was called to order promptly. Evidently, the officers of this Unit believed in system, order and punctuality,—three good business principles. A co-operative organization is a business organization any how, so why not carry on the meetings in a business-like manner? The officers are to be commended for so doing.

The president read letters of recommendation and encouragement from the National office and also market quotations. The National office keeps in close touch with the Units and is always ready and able to serve them. In the one matter of aiding its members in securing loans from federal land banks, the National office has been able to get action on applications which had been on file for months. All Units and members get conscientious service from the National office.

And then we are told that a representative from a large farm implement manufacturing company,— a dairy field worker and a college man were present. All thinking people are ready and willing to help a group of farmers who prove that they are progressive and want to help themselves. The manufacturer's represenative told the farmers that they could make more money if they would purchase and use improved machinery. The dairy field worker told them that they could make more money if they would mix up a little dairying with their cotton raising. The college man told them that organization was a good thing and commended them for being wise enough to organize.

Good fellows got together, had a good meeting and all departed encouraged and helped. This is co-operation. Each was willing to help the other. Each got help from the other. We are told further that the white farmers of this county, who have long been organized, have shown a ready willingness to aid and co-operate with their colored brother farmers. We knew it would be that way. White and colored farmers have been getting along together for years unorganized so what is to prevent them from getting along well together when all are organized. Naturally, the white and colored organizations will co-operate to a certain extent. All are farmers and must rise or fall together. White farmers have nothing to fear from a national organization of colored farmers. Our real friends—our best friends are glad we are organizing and wonder why we have not had sense enough to organize long before now.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS:—

"Its main object is CO-OPERATION."

"The organization is devoted to the practice of diversification of crops,—correct methods of grading, packing, shipping and marketing of livestock, fruits, vegetables and grain, and also to the purchasing of needed farm supplies cooperatively."

"It will be one of the main purposes of the FEDERATION to see that better cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are raised by the members because the best grades bring the best prices."

"The use of improved farm machinery will be encouraged because machinery saves man-labor and increases production."

"The problems of the farmer's wife will not be overlooked."

There are approximately 275,000 colored farmers in the United States who own their farms, the total acreage of which is more than forty-five millions and the value of which is more than two and one-half billion dollars. There are also more than 700,000 colored farmers in America who are managers and tenants. Most of these farmers live in the southern states. In the state of Georgia alone there are forty-five counties which have a larger population of colored farmers than white farmers. In more than two hundred southern counties the colored farmers outnumber white farmers two to one. At the present time Negro farmers ownership of land is increasing by 16.2 per cent compared with a white ownership increase of 4.8 per cent.

The average amount of principal farm crops raised yearly in America by colored farmers is as follows:—

Cotton—four million bales or 37 per cent of average crop.

Corn—one hundred million bushels or 3.5 per cent.

Rice—twenty million pounds, or 9 per cent.

Wheat—four million bushels, or .5 per cent.

Sweet potatoes — twelve million bushels, or 21 per cent.

Tobacco—ninety million pounds, or 10 per cent.

Watermelons—32 per cent.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS is the organization for one million American farmers, who with their families constitute one-third of the Negro population of the United States. Units of the FEDERATION are organized and at work in all southern states and in all northern states where there are settlements of Negro farmers.

The MODERN FARMER— the official organ of the Federation—circulates in every state in the Union and reaches a Negro farm population of more than one hundred thousand. Its circulation is growing rapidly.

WE BACK UP OUR SLOGAN

(Continued from Page 1)

well off, and we must remember that nearly all of our people who work in the mills and factories are just laborers,—nothing more. Because it is so hard for them to become anything more than ordinary laborers is the main reason why we back up our slogan.

It is almost impossible for the colored laborer to get a square deal,—a man's chance,—as a mill or factory worker. Employers know this to be a fact as well as we ourselves know it. Many employers are fair and just,—they sincerely desire to treat us right,—but they cannot over come some conditions nor destroy certain prejudices that work against us. It is well understood that a Negro workman can go just so far,—he can rise just so high,—and right "there" he must stop and stay. Nothing less than a miracle will move him any further or higher.

We are acquainted with a machinist of our group,—a Tuskegee graduate,—who entered the employ of a large cement company during a serious labor disturbance. This man is the best machinist in the plant and everyone knows it. He has served the company well and the management owes him a debt of gratitude which they can never pay. But as long as he worked in the shop with his fellow machinists there was trouble. Eventually, the management put him on "nights" by himself. He is satisfied but, Why?

American race prejudice is a funny thing, but alas, it is a very real thing. No one knows this better than does the ambitious Negro workman who enters the mill or factory as an employee. He cannot learn a special trade because he is barred from serving an apprenticeship,— he cannot hope for promotion to a foreman's position,—he cannot serve as a clerk or stenographer,—he cannot be a delegate to any employee's meeting or convention,—he cannot be any thing but a Negro workman. He is usually the last one to obtain employment and the first one laid off when the lean times come.

Leaders of national labor organizations know that their members mistreat, blackball and ostracise Negro labor but what can they do about it? Nothing but talk. They cannot compel a local carpenter's union to admit a Negro carpenter to membership. They cannot prohibit a group of white union bricklayers from refusing to work along side a colored union bricklayer. They cannot compel their members to do any thing to assist a Negro craftman unless they want to do so. The constitutions of some of America's largest labor organizations bar Negroes from membership outright. The only labor organizations that give Negro workmen half-a-chance are a few of the so-called "hard job unions" like the miners' building laborers' and longshoremens' and his chances are getting slimmer in these every year.

The Negro workman's status in the "company unions" or employees' associations, is little better. These in the main have become merely social organizations and Negroes are barred from active participation for social reasons. The apprenticeships and best jobs in these mills and shops always go to relatives or close friends of foremen and other employees. The few jobs left for the colored brother are those no one else desires.

COMPETITION AND THE SPEED-UP

When it comes to having a "lifetime job," the colored mill or factory employee cannot claim it. The Brother knows that if he has a job of any importance whatsoever he must be the very best man for that job and such he must continue to be. To hold his job he must stick to it tighter and he must produce more than any other person could possibly do. Competition is keen. Today there are no "Negro jobs." There are still plenty of hard jobs but there are plenty of others who are willing to "get hard with them" besides the colored workman. So in order to hold his job the colored workman must pray often,—work every day,—and watch all the time.

Orientals and Filipinos are getting what we used to call "our jobs in the middlewest and even in Chicago. Many of the western railroads are now Mexicanized as far as common labor is concerned and many of the southern roads will also be in the near future unless legislation is enacted to restrict Mexican immigration. It seems peculiar that we, who are Americans by birth, blood and nature, have to stand still and see our jobs "copped" by these little brown men, when at the same time their government will hardly let an American Negro light across the Rio Grande to make a visit,—much less to live. But it is so.

The speed-up system in many mills and factories is fast speeding colored workmen to early graves. More of us are dying of heart diseases than ever before. More of us are having nervous breakdowns. We always did like to gallop and chase around at night and we simply cannot do that and hold down a hard job in the mills and still live. But neither can we live and be happy unless we can enjoy our church and social life as we have always enjoyed it. It is as essential for us as the sunshine.

THE BIG PAY

Not what the Negro laborer earns is the proof of his progress. The proof lies in what he saves. High wages is the mirage that has drawn more of us away from the farms than anything else. With us, however, high wages have meant high living and as a result we find ourselves harder up than we have ever been before. And it is not altogether our fault. Everybody is after the fellow who makes big money and we cannot resist the temptation to spend.

We have not yet learned how to save money because we have had so little to save. The big pay goes,—we know not where,— and should sickness or a shut-down come, we find ourselves as poor as ever we were on the farm, and what is worse, we get ten times hungrier. (Concluded in next month's issue).

FROM SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A DAY ON A FARM

(Continued from Page 1)

ership of 200 acres of the land previously he had sold to others.

More than that he was wise enough to contract for timber rights on the land he had sold as well as on land adjacent to this section and surrounding it Claybrook had heard that a railroad was to be run through that territory to Tutwiler and he had learned a deal about logs and the handling of them from a former employer, so here he used his wits to lay the foundation for his future success.

The Yellow Dog Railroad was put through the territory; the lumber mills began to make bids for the timber along the right-of-way; and doing business became a part of the life of Claybrook. He made enough money on the timber he controlled to pay for his two ox teams he brought to haul his timber, to pay the balance due on the 200 acres he purchased and to build himself a house and a barn.

Later he sold the 200 acres at $20.00 per acre, making a profit equal to more than three times the original cost.

The land was sold to Mr. H. M. Spain, now a Timber Cruiser with an office in the Bank of Commerce Building, Memphis, Tenn., for cash and Mr. Claybrook then become established in the business world. But, "I never worry about what I have done already," says Mr. Claybrook, "my biggest worry is about what I have not done and what I want to do."

So, having a natural adaptation to the logging business, he accepted a contact to move twenty million feet of timber which resulted in his leaving Mississippi for Arkansas.

He established himself in Crittenden County in the midst of a canebrake so dense as to be the home and rendezvous of bears. Here he felled and cleared away the thicket, lifted tents for himself and his men and laid the foundation for his splendid plant.

What was a cane-brake twenty years ago, is now the thrifty little station of Claybrook, nestled on the northern side of the Missouri Pacific, with its 800 acres of fertile lands, its Saw-Mill, Cotton Gin, General Store, Farm buildings, and other necessary farm equipment. More than one hundred employees work regularly, including clerks, book-keepers, stenographers and agents, while a large number of tenants rent and cultivate land on the 1-2 and 1-3 basis.

The Achievements of Mr. Claybrook have been more than ordinary and yet no success of his has ever caused him to become abnormally big or to lose the common touch. He is modest in his speech, plain in his language, and true in his purpose.

The conferring upon him of a Bronze Medal by the Harmon Foundation is not more than he rightly deserves and in his acceptance of it, the people of Memphis and its surrounding territory feel complimented and deeply appreciative of the honor it brings to both him and his race.

FARMERS HOLD MEETING AT ALPINE

(Continued from Page 1)

to supplement their cotton crop with a few dairy cows.

Demus Frazier of Talladega college made a short talk commending the colored farmers for the interest shown in the movement and pointing out to them the good that will be derived from the organization.

The above report of the meeting at Alpine, Ala., of the King's Mountain Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, was secured and published by the leading daily paper of Talladega, Ala. The article should be an inspiration to every Unit of our Federation in the country and to every Negro farmer who believes in organization.

This Unit promises to be one of our largest and most active. They meet every Wednesday night and the interest is growing. The white farmers of Talladega County have long been organized and have shown every willingness to aid and co-operate with our unit.

There are 1994 white farmers in the county and 1932 colored farmers. The county produces 18,371 bales of cotton, 17,514 bushels of sweet potatoes and 11,594 bushels of peaches per year— average production. It is a good dairying county. Number of dairy cows in the county, 5092.

This report is very encouraging to the national office and is proof that colored farmers are beginning to realize the necessity of organization. See editorial on page 4.

BULLETIN ON BURLEY TOBACCO CULTURE ISSUED

The Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, has just issued a new 20 page publication on Burley Tobacco Culture. New growers of this crop will find this publication of great value as it deals with every step in producing, from the plant bed to final preparation for market.

Copies of this publication can be secured from county agents or by writing the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Call for Publication 161, "Burley Tobacco Culture."

MR. JOE NICKSON'S LETTER

Rondo, Ark., Jan. 27, 1930, to the Editor of The Modern Farmer, Dear Sir:—The more I read your paper the better I like it. I find more business in that paper than in all the rest put together. I really love The Modern Farmer. I want to be in the organization. Tell me what it will cost to join.

I own a little farm down here, about 90 acres, and I want to be in some organization that is in the interest of the farmer. Let me hear from you.

Joe Nickson.

Application For Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago.

As a Farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

I herewith subscribe and forward $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date.

Name .....

Address .....

City or P. O. .....

County .....

State .....

Date .....

If there is any further information desired, write.

Yours Truly,

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
James P. Davis, President.
Major R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Leon R. Harris, Secretary.
S. B. Wilson, Treas.
C. R. Richardson,
Chairman Board of Directors

FARMERS ADVISED TO PLAN PRODUCTION IN VIEW OF OUTLOOK FOR PRICES NEXT FALL AND TO AVOID EXPANSION IN MOST LINES.

The Tennessee Agricultural Outlook for 1930 which has just been issued by the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, indicates that there is need for further adjustments in most types of farming in the State.

Farmers are advised to plan production of both crops and livestock in accordance with the outlook for prices during the next marketing season and to avoid expansion in most lines.

The outlook was prepared by specialists of the Extension Service in cooperation with the College and Experiment Station staffs and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture and is based largely on the national outlook issued by the U. S. Department. A brief summary of the outlook for Tennessee for the leading crops and livestock follows:

COTTON

There is nothing in sight that indicates any radical change in the present cotton situation. Tennessee growers are advised to continue their program of reducing acreage as they increase the yield per acre.

BURLEY TOBACCO

Burley production is expected to exceed consumption this year. Increased acerages are advised only where Burley can be profitably grown at prices lower than those of the 1929 season.

DARK TOBACCO

A decreased acerage of fire-cured tobacco is advised. Where marketing facilities are available strawberries and sweet potatoes appear to offer better opportunities for profits except for growers favorably situated for the production of snuff and wrapper tobacco.

CORN

There is little change in the outlook for corn. Tennessee growers are advised to continue their program of reducing the acreage and working for larger yield per acre.

SMALL GRAIN

Small grains are advised for soil protection and pasture purposes. Wheat prices may not be materially better than last season.

HAY AND PASTURE

The outlook is better for legumes than grass hays. As alfalfa and clover are increased more and more of the grass lands that have been used for hay production should be thrown into pasture.

PEACHES

Plantings in full bearing, if properly protected from inspects and diseases and if located on desirable sites, are as promising of profits as ever before. Growers are advised to destroy old plantings that have not proven profitable during the past few seasons.

STRAWBERRIES

The outlook for Tennessee Strawberries for 1930 and 1931 is favorable. Increased planting are advised where improved cultural methods are used and good land is available

TOMATOES

Only experienced growers are likely to find early tomatoes for shipment profitable this season.

IRISH POTATOES

Tennessee farmers who plant early potatoes this year may expect prices lower than last season. Plateau growers who use certified seed and fertilize well have a fair chance to profit, although prices will probably be lower than last season.

SWEET POTATOES

Tennessee sweet potato growers who can produce high yields economically are in good position to profit this year.

CABBAGE

Early cabbage growers who use good land healthy plants and handle the crop well may expect better returns than last year.

FORESTRY

Since the local supply of timber continues to decrease, Tennessee farmers should use every opportunity in 1930 to improve their woodlands by removing crooked, unsound, slow growing trees for firewood and other farm uses. Poor lands with promising young growth of trees should not bo cleared and should be protected from livestock and fire.

BEEF CATTLE

Farmers producing cattle of quality may expect a firm undertone to the market this year. The lower grades will probably suffer some in price. Since there is a tendency to increase beef cattle numbers, farmers already established in Beef production are cautioned against further expansion.

HOGS

In view of the prospective higher prices for Hogs farmers who feed their fall and spring pigs by the Ton Litter Method and get their fall pigs on the March and April markets and their spring pigs on the July, August and September markets will likely reap good profits this year.

SHEEP

While prices of both lambs and wool is lower than last season are probable, Tennessee growers who produce lambs of quality economically may expect favorable returns as compared to others farm enterprises.

DAIRYING

The dairy situation is not as bad as would appear from present milk and butterfat prices. The price of butter has recently been materially reduced by retail distributors, and consumption has likewise increased. Dairymen are already culling low producing cows, and further culling which will undoubtedly be done, should still further reduce production, yet milk and butterfat prices will likely be slightly lower during the year than during latter half of 1928 and the first half of 1929.

POULTRY AND EGGS

With a prospect for lower prices for poultry for the first half of 1930 and with egg prices only slightly under the prices received in 1929, Tennessee poultry raisers should feed for increased egg production this year and avoid the unusual heavy spring selling of laying hens.

TURKEY

The outlook for turkeys in 1930 is favorably for growers who use improved methods, which make for lower morality, faster gains and improved quality.

MILD WINTERS KEEP FRUIT TREES FROM NEEDED REST

Severe winters in the North usually means short crops, but with peaches in Georgia and apples southward from Virginia, the rule works just the other way. This is because temperate-zone fruit trees require a definite amount of cold weather during which certain changes are carried on which prepare them for growth in the spring. This period of "rest," which is so definitely required for many trees and plants, is really therefore a period of slight but important changes in the trees.

Dr. M. B. Waite, of the United States Department of Agriculture, observed many years ago, that our northern fruits such as the peach, when cultivated too far south in Georgia, frequently exhibit symptoms of delayed growth in the spring, attributable to lack of sufficient resting period. Dr. Lee M. Hutchins, of the same department, has recently observed the same phenomena and points out that as a rule, in about one year in five, the mild winters of Georgia do not give peach trees the required amount of resting period, and the result is what peach growers call "prolonged dormancy." When this happens, peach trees in the lower portion of the State fail to bloom at their regular time. Finally they bloom, from a week to several weeks late.

This disturbance may interfere with the setting of the fruit, and the ripening of the gruit may also be thrown off schedule and come in with the crop in other parts of the State farther north, which tends to make an overcrowded market.

Albany is given by Doctor Hutchins as about the southern limit for the commercial production of our standard varieties of peaches. South of this limit the trees during most winters do not get enough cold weather for maximum production. The same prineiple applies to apples in a zone much farther north.

Faith in the Negro Proves Justified

The Granting of the William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes for the fourth year should serve to call attention to some most significant facts about our American culture. A few well-informed people have known for some years that the Negro group of citizens, comprising about one-tenth of our population, has great potential power of contributing to the material and spiritual culture of our common life. The general public, however, has known little or nothing about the matter except possibly the contribution of folk music.

The range of these contributions as shown by the accomplishments in the fields in which these recipients of the Harmon awards have been accorded recognition is illuminating, sufficiently so as to surprise their friends and confuse the scornful. In four years the roster of those given awards for achievement in the seven major fields of human endeavor furnishes evidence of productive power that will stand the scrutiny of the most critical. In music, in literature, in fine arts, in science, in education, in religious service and in business 55 awards were conferred upon distinguished Negro Americans. In addition, this year a Negro has been given a gold medal and an honorarium of one thousand dollars for outstanding achievement in improving relations between white and colored people in America, the first time such a distinction has ever been accorded to a colored person.

In estimating the significance of these achievements one should bear in mind that the recipients of the awards have overcome barriers of poverty, ignorance, previous condition of servitude and unreasoning prejudice such as no other element of our American population has faced. Viewed in relation to the depths from which they came, the heights to which they have climbed take on an extraordinary impressiveness.

These distinguished Americans who have received such recognition from their white and colored fellow-citizens are only the advance guard of larger possibilities, of greater achievement of larger numbers in the future. These achievements over so wide a range and of such a quality should encourage all those who in the darker days of the past have believed in the human possibilities of these people and should stimulate many today to hold out brotherly hands of encouragement. Especially should the churches be gratified; some of the men and women who have been recognized by these awards received practically their entire training in some of the schools and colleges supported by the churches, and some of the Negro educators who have achieved distinction are carrying forward the work begun by the missionary teachers of a generation ago.

As the Negro population shifts to urban centers and as conditions change in both town and country, more and more there is need for greater emphasis by the churches upon equality of opportunity irrespective of race or color. With the barrier broken down we may expect larger contributions from Negroes in all the other fields of our varied culture and civilization.—Federal Council Bulletin.

Young Man Gets Grandfather's Watch

Presentation Made in National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant

A watch formerly worn by the late Dr. R. H. Boyd, founder of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant in this city, was presented to Richard Henry Boyd, III, at the chapel service of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant on Saturday morning.

R. H. Boyd, III, is the son of the late J. Blaine Boyd, who was the second son of the late R. H. Boyd. The presentation was made by Henry A. Boyd, the oldest son, and the present secretary of the Plant who succeeded his father.

The watch was left in trust to be presented to the grandson at a stated time. The delay in the presentation was due to the fact that Henry Allen has been constantly on the go, and this was the first opportunity to make the presentation.

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and when so many advantages can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

Fill out the blank—secure a money order for $1.00 and mail at once:

The Modern Farmer,

447 Fourth Avenue, North,

Nashville, Tenn.

Find enclosed order for $1.00. Send me the Modern Farmer for one year.

Name .....

.....

Post Office Address .....

State .....

Rural Route No. ..... or Box .....

Leaders Of Both Races Pay Honor To Pres. W. J. Hale

President of the State A. & I. College Given Harmon Foundation Award For Outstanding Service Rendered Race In Field of Education.

Dean William F. Russell of Columbia University Presented Gold Medal—Governor Henry Horton Speaks—Telegrams from U.S. Senators and Congressmen Read

Winner of the William E. Harmon Foundation award, President William J. Hale of the State A. and I. College, yesterday returned to the progress of his race the $400 honorarium bestowed upon him as the nation's outstanding educator of the Negro race.

PROF. WILLIAM J. HALE,
President of State A. and I. College, who was honored Tuesday by leaders of both races.

Dean William F. Russell of Columbia University, a member of the committee selecting Prof. Hale for the award given for the first time to a Tennessee Negro delivered to President Hale the gold medal emblematic of his outstanding service to his race, and in turn the head of the Negro institution retained unto himself only the honor of the reward and with the $400 honorarium and $400 of his own, contributed that fund to the work of the interracial League of Tennessee.

Leaders Pay Tribute

Education, white and Negro, from every section of Tennessee, officials of the nation's oustanding institutions of learning, the governor of Tennessee, and leading citizens of the commonwealth gathered to honor the president of the institution and to pay tribute in his recognition as one of the outstanding creative and administrative leaders of the Negro race in America, recognition which the national awards carries with it.

"It wasn't intended for me alone. But it's yours, ours, as well as mine, emblematic of achievement through cooperation of the races, white and black," Prof. Hale declared and turned to hand the check for $400 to Prof. P. L. Harned

To the honorarium of the Harmon fund, President Hale added $400 of his own funds.

Horton is Speaker

"Men of the character and outstanding ability of Prof. Hale have brought about the uplift of the Negro race more than any other factor," Governor Horton said in expressing the sentiment voiced generally throughout the ceremonies.

"The story of the boy who fought hatred, adversity, and the prejudices of his race is the story of Moses, the story of Napoleon, of Lincoln, of Franklin, and the noble characters of history," Dean Russell said in awarding on behalf of the commission of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, the Harmon award.

Hundreds of telegrams from leaders throughout the nation from U. S. senators, congressmen, bankers, educators, statesmen, were flooding the offices of Prof. Hale in praise of his achievement and his honor therefor, while the ceremonies was being held.

Throughout the program, the spirit of cooperation between the races, the revelation of the common aim of progress and improvement of citizenship were the keynote sounded by Negro and white. The rise of the A. and I. from a two-building plant to a million dollar state institution, recognized by the nation's leading universities, and all under the direction and through the genius and effort of President Hale was recalled by the state's educators including: Prof. P. L. Harned, state commissioner of education; Governor Horton, Dr. W. F. Russell, City Attorney J. Washington Moore, representing the mayor; Speaker Charles H. Love, the Rev. Prentice A. Pugh, S. L. Smith of the Rosenwald Foundation, Prof. C. B. Ijams of the state board of education; Prof. R. L. Jones of Memphis and members of his own race; W. L. Porter, editor of the E. Tennessee News of Knoxville; Dr. R. T. Burt of Clarksville; Dr. C. V. Roman, editor of the National Medical Journal; Dr. A. M. Townsend, member of the commission of race relations, federal council of churches; Dr. H. H. Walker, president of the Nashville Negro board of trade; Dr. J. A. Lester, registrar of Meharry Medical College; J. C. Napier, former register of the U. S. treasury and others.

Presented by Russel

Dean Russell, in the presentation of the award, paid tribute to the efforts of such men as Dr. Hale in setting up a new standard of citizenship and education through which all citizens were offered the opportunity of improvement.

He denied the theory that all men were created equal, or that all were offered equal chances to succeed, but proudly boasted of the nation's achievment in giving every citizen a chance to educate and improve his condition.

"We have set up in our society, regardless of race, regardless of birth, regardless of conditions, the opportunity for every man to improve his condition and advance with civilization," he declared.

Governor Horton declared it a service of honor to one of Tennessee's distinguished educators.

"This institution does as much for the uplift of our citizenship as any other in the state," said the governor. "Its growth and development are attributable to one man—Prof. Hale." He praised President Hale's leadership in the progress of the institution.

Memphian Pays Tribute

Prof. R. L. Jones, surerintendent of Memphis schools, and former superintendent of public instruction for the state, told of his experiences in the start of the school, of Prof. Hale's early life and struggles in Chattanooga, and the rapid development of the institution through his guidance.

"The award exemplifies hope that the colored youths may hereafter take their place in the world," he concluded.

Commissioner P. L. Harned recalled the history of the school, its steady growth, the early boyhood of President Hale who carried water for a railway crew and later loaded coke and coal or a living to support his mother and family in a little home in Hamilton county.

"This great institution is the growth f his mind, and the development of .is conception of a great institution for the education of his race." Commissioner Harned declared.

W. L. Porter, editor of the Knoxville Negro daily explained that the friends of the colored race in the North and East could not realize the cooperation and common aims of the two races in the South. He introduced Governor Horton as the "Elisha" upon whim the mantle of the great Governor Austin Peay has fallen.

Dr. R. T. Burt, Negro leader of Clarksville, accompanied here by the Mayor of Clarksville and several leading citizens, in introducing Commissioner Harned, a fellow townsman gave him credit for the "present high standard of education in Tennessee."

Special Musical Nnmbers

Music and special numbers by the A. and I. orchestra, the Fisk glee club and individuals of the Negro race were given.

The program was broadcast over stations WTNT of the Tennessean and WLAC.

Included in the group sending letters of appreciation and telegrams were:

Ex-Governor Tom C. Rye, U. S. Senator W. E. Brock, Congressman J. Will Taylor, L. G. Walker, editor of the Chattanooga Times; Ex-Governor Alf Taylor; Dr. George Stoves, Col. Luke Lea, Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, of Vanderbilt; Dr. Bruce R. Payne of Peabody College, Dr. W. F. Powell of the First Baptist Church, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, T. R. Preston of Chattanooga, Judge John H. Dewitt of the state court of appeals, who presided over the ceremonies; Rogers Caldwell of Nashville, Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, Mayor Hiliary E. Howse, President H. A. Morgan of the University of Tennessee, Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk University, Dean W. F. Tillett of Vanderbilt University, J. B. Watson, president of Arkansas A. M. and N. College; Alice Dunbar Nelson of American Interracial Peace Committee; J. S. Zeigler of the Austin Peay Normal; R. S. Wilkinson of A. and M. College of South Carolina; N. B. Young president of Lincoln University of Missouri; C. H. Tobins of the National Council of Y. M. C. A.; Dudley Tanner, state agent of the Rosenwald fund; Clement Richardson of Kansas Vocational School; H. Alvin Russell of St. Paul Normal and Industrial school of Virginia; W. A. Robinson of Austin High of Knoxville; William M. Kelley editor of the Amsterdam News of New York; Dr. Mabel Carney of Columbia University; John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial school; Paul E. Baker of the Greater New York Federation of Churches and Mordecia W. Johnson of Howard College of Washington.

—Southern Christian Recorder

PROTECTION FOR FUR BEARERS

Added protection for fur-bearing animals was afforded by some States in 1929 through Federal legislation Foxes, civet cats, and opossums were added to the protected list in Iowa; muskrats in Nevada; raccoons in New Brunswick; and lynxes in the Northwest Territories. In Arizonia a closed season was provided on muskrats, raccoons, opossums, and others, except from November 1 to March 1.

NEW SPRAY PROMISES CONTROL OF BACTERIAL SPOT OF PEACH

A new spray containing zinc and lime which promises to give commercial control of bacterial spot of peaches has been developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This discovery is especially important, since this is the first time, so far as known, that a bacterial disease of fruits has been brought under direct control by spraying.

Bacterial spot has been known to plant disease specialists for about 20 years, but it is only within the past 10 or 12 years that the disease has become seriously destructive over extensive areas. It occurs in practically all peach sections of the eastern half of the country, but causes serious loss mainly in sections in which the soils are light and comparatively low in fertility.

Tests carried on in Southern Indiana and in Arkansas have shown that six applications of the spray at intervals of two weeks, beginning at "petal fall," greatly decrease the effects of the disease with no injury to fruit or foliage. In addition there was a stimulation which resulted in larger and darker green leaves. It was found also that lead arsenate might be used in connection with this material, thus reducing labor coasts. or costs.

The spray solution is prepared by using 4 pounds of zinc sulphate, 4 pounds of hydrated lime, and 50 gallons of water. One pound of aluminum sulphate may be added where agitation is poor or entirely lacking, as this helps to keep the material in suspension.

One of the first recommendations in the control of bacterial spot of peaches is to keep the orchard in a high state of vigor through good cultivation, pruning, fertilizing, control of borers, etc. In spraying it is necessary to cover the fruit and the under side of the leaves thoroughly.

COURT RULES BUSES MUST CARRY NEGROES

North Carolina Supreme Court Sustains Contention of State Interracial Committee.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb.—The decision just handed down by the North Carolina Supreme Court, ruling that buses are common carriers and hence that they must provide accomodations for Negro passengers, brings to a satisfactory end a case that has been under negotiation and in the courts for many months.

Discovering that Negroes were being denied transportation on many of the bus lines, the State Interracial Committee first took the matter up with the bus companies more than a year ago, but without success. The Committee then appealed to the Corporation, requesting that the Commission issue a ruling that buses were common carriers and must make the desired provisions. The Corporation Commission in turn failed to act and, as a last recourse, the interracial group took the matter into the courts.

— Southern Christian Recorder.

Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co.

Nashville, Tennessee

A Dollar Saved Is A Dollar Made--

We pay 4% on Savings.

Send A Post Office Money Order
For Your First Deposit

$50,000.00 Capital Stock, Fully Paid.

Twenty-five Years of Banking Success
--The Oldest Negro Bank In America.

Banking By Mail Department

Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company

Fourth Avenue, North and Cedar Street

Nashville : : : : : Tennessee

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

TWO HUNDRED COLORED ALABAMA FARMERS

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 31—Having as his inspiration the presence of more than 200 substantial colored farmers of Montgomery county and the attractive exhibit of 2,500 pounds of homegrown pork and 105 dozen of eggs, Pres. Benjamin F. Hubert of the Georgia State College was the feature speaker at the third annual conference of Montgomery county's colored farmers held today at the Alabama State Teachers' College, H. Councill Trenholm, President.

Presented as a recently appointed member of the Advisory Committee of the National Illiteracy Commission, President Hubert began by urging every farmer to learn at least to read. In a most practical and appealing fashion, the speaker emphasized the importance to every farmer of (1) getting some land that he can love, (2) finding out what that land can best produce, (3) getting first class stock and everything else that can work for the farmer, (4) recognizing that not only capital labor but sense as well is necessary for successful farming, and (5) participating in all the efforts at cooperative marketing that are sent up by the proper county officials.

Other speakers at the morning session included Supt. W. R. Harrison, of the Montgomery School, Messrs Simon Roswald of the State Fair, and D. C. McInnis of the Royal Mills. The conference devoted the opening hour to community reports on the work of these units during the year.

For the afternoon, an interesting demonstration in the cutting and trimming of a hog as done by a representative of the local Armour agency and an extended address by Mr. T. M. Campbell, Regional Supervisor of the Southern states were the chief features. Ten prizes—five for the best exhibits of homegrown pork and five for the best three-dozen-egg displays—that totalled $225.00 were announced by Mr. Haygood Paterson, Chairman of the County Board of Revenue. The prize winners in order were Messrs. William Phillips, William Lewis, I. D. Tolos, J. P. Phillips and W. P. Puckett for the meats and Mr. W. H. Hardman, Mesdames Ellen Denard, Rosa Lucas, Mr. J. W. McCree and Miss Fannie Jackson for the eggs. These prizes had been contributed by Montgomery merchants in response to the appeal made by the county agents—Mr. J. T. Alexander and Miss A. M. Boynton.

The officers of the Montgomery County Colored Farmers Association as re-elected are Mr. O. C. Crowe President; Miss Sadie Jordan, Secretary; Mr. Dan Isaiah, Treasurer; Mr. W. C. Campbell, Chairman of Executive Committee and Mrs. Emma Jordan, Chairman Woman's Division.

Among the visitors in attendance at the conference were Messrs. T. M. Campbell, E. C. Dobbs, V. C. Turner, C. H. Gibson and Miss L. C. Hanna of the Extension Division with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute; President J. F. Drake of the A. & M. Institute at Normal; Messrs. J. P. Phillips, M. L. Blackwell and Mrs. L. R. Daley who have been county agents in Montgomery County in previous terms; Mr. L. M. Edmondson and other representatives of the demonstration division of Montgomery county; and a representative group of the Colored ministers of the city.

HEAVY CROP OF STRAWBERRIES

(Special to the Modern Farmer.)

With acreage of Florida strawberries about 30 per cent greater than last year and an average yield of 2,300 quarts per acre indicated this season, the Florida crop may amount to the high total of 18,400,000 quarts, or about one-third more than in 1929 This would be a record for the state, but recent cold weather may cause some reduction in the final crop estimate. January movement has been heavier than during the same period in any previous season.

Shipments last week increased to 120 cars, compared with 12 a year ago. Shippers were getting mostly 17 cents a pint or 33 cents per quart cash at loading points Receipts in large consuming centers were bringing 15-23 cents on a pint basis.

STARVING BABY CHICKS IS FOUND UNNECCESSARY

The popular belief that baby chicks should be starved for the first 48 or 72 hours to prevent bowel trouble has finally given way to scientific knowledge. It is now known that early feeding is not harmful. However, neither, does delayed feeding seem to be harmful.

Experiments conducted by Burt W. Heywang and Dr. M. A. Jull, poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, to determine the effect of early feeding on the absorption of the egg yolk which is usually present in the body of the chick when hatched show that early feeding actually tends to stimulate slightly the rate of yolk assimilation. Feeding scratch grain caused more rapid assimulation than feeding mash.

As a result of these experiments, Doctor Jull points out, poultry raisers now have unbiased facts to guide them in the management of baby chicks. Under normal conditions the best thing to do is feed them early. If there is some special reason for withholding food for the first two or three days, this can be done without running the risk of stunting the chicks. Baby chicks shipped by parcel post or by express probably should not be fed before being shipped, Doctor Jull says.

HORTICULTURAL ODDITIES SAMPLED

American grown dates, tangelade, and persimmon ice cream were three unusual delicacies served to the members of the Batanical Society of Washington at the December meeting when Dr. Walter T. Swingle, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, delivered an address on the department's work introducing the date palm into the Southwest. He exhibited motion pictures and lantern slides illustrating comparative conditions of date culture in the Old World and in California, and then offered samples of the American grown fruit.

Tangelade is made from the juice of the tangelo, a hybird offspring of the grapefruit and tangerine orange.

The persimmon ice cream, made by mixing with the cream the pulped fruit of the Oriental persimmon, much the same way that peach ice cream is made, reflects another activity of the United States Department of Agriculture in its effort to introduce and develop superior varieties of persimmons.

COTTON GINNED PRIOR TO JANUARY 16 IN TENNESSEE: CROPS OF 1929 AND 1928.

The Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of the Census, announces the preliminary report on cotton ginned by counties, in Tennessee, for the crops of 1929 and 1928. The total for the state was made public Thursday, January 23, 1930.

(Quantities are in running bales. Linters are not included.)

County	1929	1928
The State	473,015	404,656
Benton	2,358	2,107
Bradley	1,888	1,950
Carroll	17,582	12,839
Chester	10,355	9,391
Crockett	24,477	19,927
Decatur	4,966	4,100
Dyer	31,677	26,605
Fayette	27,967	22,904
Gibson	32,552	26,755
Giles	8,889	8,781
Hardeman	19,867	16,806
Hardin	7,193	5,684
Haywood	25,687	21,479
Henderson	16,639	15,733
Henry	2,683	2,204
Lake	21,745	16,435
Lauderdale	26,776	24,129
Lawrence	18,709	18,634
Lincoln	7,904	9,252
McMinn	1,365	1,359
McNairy	20,399	17,693
Madison	28,171	22,829
Obion	11,330	9,027
Polk	2,557	2,743
Rutherford	7,287	7,073
Shelby	41,979	34,462
Tipton	35,041	30,661
Wayne	1,656	1,719
Weakley	5,666	4,542
All other	7,650	6,828

RAILWAY WILL RUN SOIL IMPROVEMENT CAR

Tour of West Tennessee Counties to be Made Last Half of February.

Farmers along the lines of the N. C. & St. L., Railway west of Nashville will have an opportunity to have their soils tested for acidity without cost, through the cooperation of the N. C. & St. L. Railway and the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, in operating a soil improvement car during the last half of February. Besides a Chemical test of soil for acidity by experts, the car will be equipped to offer practical suggestions for the improvement of undesirable soil conditions and for building up soil fertility through the use of lime.

The car has been equipped with a Laboratory specially designed for practical testing of soils for acidity. The University is providing an experienced agronomist to have charge of the car throughout its entire trip, in addition to the district and county agents and home demonstration agents who will be with it in their respective territories. The car will also carry exhibits and literature dealing with the advantage and methods of improving soil so as to get more economical farming results.

The Railroad will operate the car on a schedule allowing stops of several hours at principal station in each county, where all soil samples brought in by farmers will be tested for acidity in their presence. Every farmer in the territory served is invited and urged to take advance of the service, offered without cost. County Agents and home demonstration agents in the various counties through which the car is to run will be able to provide farmers or gardeners with diagrams for taking soil samples, and advise with them as to just how and where these samples should be secured.

Counties through which the car is to be operated are Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman, Madison, Henderson, Decatur, Carroll, Henry, Weakley, Obion, Humphreys, Dickson, Hickman, Lewis and Cheatham. County Agents and home demonstration agents in these countries will be in position to furnish detailed information about the car. Railroad agents at N. C. & St. L., stations in the counties will be informed of the schedule of the car.

SEED CORN SITUATION ALARMING SAYS CROP EXPERT

The Tennessee corn grower has not faced a proper prospect for home grown seed of high germination since the winter of 1918 states Prof. O. W. Dynes, Agronomy Department. University of Tennessee.

The late fall rains and early cold weather caused untold damage to seed corn in many sections of the State. The farmer who selected his 1930 seed corn in the field from standing stalks and stored it in a well ventilated place has no reason for worry, However. Germination tests of corn from certified fields just completed by the Agronomy Department of the State University shows a high germination in almost every case.

Most Tennessee farmers still select their seed corn from the crib. The danger of securing of low vitality is therefore great. The only way to be sure that such corn will germinate is to conduct a germination test. The following simple method of selection and germination is recommended.

SELECTION

Select seed corn from the top and sides of the crib. Discard all ears where the kernels are loose on the cob and where the cob itself is discolored or damaged. Discard any ear with dull, dark kernels or where the germ is a dark yellow or blackened. Remove all kernels from the tip and but of each ear.

TESTING FOR GERMINATION

Shell about a hundred of these selected ears mix the seed thoroughly and select at random 100 Kernels. Secure a pie pan or dinner plate and place in it a clean damp cloth. Arrange the kernels in such a way that each grain will have full contact with the cloth. Cover with a similar damp rag invert another pan or plate of the same size on top and place behind the stove or other warm place where the temperature does not exceed 110 degrees F., or drop below 70 degrees F. Watch the moisture condition from day to day, adding water but allowing no free water in the germinator. In five or six days the test should be complete.

If 90 per cent or more of the kernels sprout the corn can be safely utilized for seed. If the sample becomes Moldy and drops below 90 per cent it will be advisable to secure seed from a certified field. Addresses of growers of certified seed will be sent, upon request to the Department of Agronomy, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

NEGRO FARM ASSOCIATIONS

Eight years ago the farmers of Florida organized what was known as the **Negro Farm Association of Florida.** H. H. Williams of Hastings was made president, Prof. A. A. Turner, of Tallahassee, secretary, S. H. Hendley, of Gainesville, Treasurer. It was soon observed that body could do very little toward helping the farmers—other than to act as an advisory agent. The organization was chartered under the laws of Florida.

FARM UNITS ORGANIZED

These officers got busy. They organized Farm Association at Shipping points where ever they group 15 to 30 farmers. Alachua county has 4, Marion county 4, Sumter county 1, Columbia county 1, Suwannee county 1, Jackson county 1.

These farm associations have been shipping in car lots to the northern and wastern markets ever since. The **Florida State** Marketing Bureau at Jacksonville financed by the state of Florida for the benefit of all farmers, has been of untold benefit to Negro farmers. This Bureau co-operates with the bureau of agricultural economics at Washington.

I was farm demonstration agent of Alachua county for 8 years—resigning two years ago. In making my round I would make a survey of 1 The number of acres of the various crops to be sure the acerage was large enough to insure car lot shipment from that point. 2 Uniformity in the time of planting. Uniformity in kind of seed fertilizers.

GEORGIA FARMERS

Five years ago 40 farmers—led by Prof. Williams, formed a motorade and visited our shipping to get points on grading and car lot shipping. We were glad to show them through.

FARM RELIEF BILL

After the passage of the Farm A the number of associations rose 10 to 20 in the hope of getting Federal aid. At the Ocala meeting 3 months ago nearly every agricultural county was represented.

S. H. Hendley,
Ex. Dem. Agent.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. II. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, April 15, 1930. No. 2.

COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION AND INTENSIVE FARMING URGED

Better Farming Contests Are Announced By Federation

Will Award Prizes of Considerable Value

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST AS ANNOUNCED VERY SIMPLE

Right this way, Brother Farmer: We want to tell you about a contest that cannot help but interest you and every member of your family. It is our great "BETTER FARMING CONTEST" which starts right now and ends December 1, 1930.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and The Modern Farmer are sponsors of this contest and every member and subscriber is welcome to enter. Any member of your immediate family is also welcome. No strings are attached. There are no fees. Some valuable prizes will be given away December 1st and you will not have to be "lucky" to win one. You will only have to enter the contest and do some real, sure-enough, "BETTER FARMING" this year for that is why the contest is being held. We want to encourage those who are ambitious enough to attempt to be better farmers.

You can be a better farmer and you can win a prize. And too, your better farming will pay you much more than the prize will be worth. There is no reason why you should not enter the contest.

In this issue we are going to tell you about some of the prizes. Not about all of them. Neither are we telling you who all the donors are. We will announce the names of the donors when the prizes are awarded. We will add to this list from month to month. You have until the fifteenth day of June to enter.—to get your name enrolled. Now here are some of the prizes:—

To the farmer who submits the best itemized statement showing the cost of producing any chosen crop,—livestock included,—and the profit derived from same,—a prize of ten dollars will be given.

For the best and largest watermelon,—a prize of ten dollars.

To the farmer's wife or daughter, for the best can of peaches exhibited at any state or county fair,— a prize of ten dollars.

To the farmer who markets the first bale of 1930 cotton,— a valuable dictionary.

To the farmer who exhibits the best display of vegetables from his own garden,—a Planet Jr., No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe.

For the best letter received telling "Why The Colored Farmer Should Organize,"—a year's subscription to a prominent agricultural publication.

For the second best letter received, —a year's subscription to a prominent household magazine.

For the best display of poultry any breed, —exhibited at any state or county fair,—a valuable incubator.

The Rules are Simple

We have mentioned just a few of the prizes to be won by "Better Farmers." To be eligible you must notify us that you desire to enter the "BETTER FARMING" Contest,—not later than June 15, 1930. Simply write,—"I wish to enter the "BETTER FARMING" CONTEST,"—sign your name, and address your letter to Secretary, National Federation of Colored Farmers, Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill. There is plenty of room. There are lots of prizes. Write today.

Sou. Carolina Farmers Grasp Opportunity

Federal Land Association Great Aid

Federal Land Bank Will Give Assistance

LEXINGTON, MISS., ORGANIZATION IS DOING GREAT PIECE OF WORK

One of the most successful Federal Land Bank Associations in the country is the one organized by a group of colored farmers at Lexington, Miss., in 1911. The members of this Association are all Negro farmers of the county. C. C. Richardson is Chairman and Prof. U. S. Donellson is Sec.-Treas.

This Asso. has passed on and secured over a quarter of a million dollars in Federal land bank loans for colored farmers. There are at the present time 154 of our farmers in the county who have borrowed money on their farms from Federal land banks. During 1929 four farmers paid up their loans in full.

Thirty-five years Federal farm loans can be paid out in full any time after the fifth year. The interest is only five and one-fourth cents on the dollar per year and colored farmers in any county can form a Federal Land Bank Assn. The officers of the Lexington Association are to be commended for their good work. It should be an inspiration to our farmers in all the counties of the south especially.

Your organization,—ever ready and willing to serve you,—will send you full particulars about how to start a Federal Land Bank Assn. if you desire to start one. Write to the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

FARMERS ORGANIZE AT LOUISE, MISS.

March 15th the farmers of Humphrey county near Louise held a most enthusiastic meeting and organized—with 50 red blooded farmers giving their names for membership.

The following officers were elected:
Harrison Tyler, Chairman.
H. L. Montgomery, Secretary.
Miss Martha Chalmers, Market Agent.

Roosevelt Huddleson, Treasurer.

The next meeting, which will be held about the first of April, will bring their membership to something over one hundred.

Plans were discussed for the purchase of a tractor and based on a membership of one hundred the initial payment would be about three dollars for each member. The tractor when not being used by its members could be rented out to non-members and earn its second payment. With the ownership of a tractor several of the members could sell off a mule and thereby save the cost of feed and reduce costs on the farm.

Continued on Page 3)

FEDERATION NEWS NOTES

Activities of President as Reported to Paper

MUCH TIME HAS BEEN SPENT ORGANIZING UNITS IN MISSISSIPPI

The President of the National Federation of Colored Farmers is now in Mississippi and aiding in the organization of several new county units. Mount Olive unit will build a modern order for 21 tons Nitrate of Soda at a saving of over 6 dollars per ton to its members. They are also making up an order for 12 dozen pairs of overalls. Isaac Randall, a member of this unite has recently purchased a tractor and is sawing on an average of ten thousand feet of lumber daily. Mr. Randall secured his tractor thru the National Federation officers and says if the membership fee was $25.00 per year, it would be worth it.

Mr. Booker another member of Mount Olive unit will build a modern poultry house with capacity for one hundred hens. He has a large flock of very fine chickens.

C. C. Richardson and Winkler Moore, of the Trinity unit with Nick Hoskins have set their goal for five hundred members by first of September, and at the rate of present activity they will not be disappointed.

Beginning with the cotton season next fall they will open up an office in Lexington for the transaction of business for members—handling of cottan and shipping of produce as well as purchasing of supplies.

R. B. Payne, Chairman of Honey Island Unit, is holding meetings regularly now and new life is injected in his unit. This is an all colored settlement and some of the finest farm lands in the south.

Mr. Payne is now negotlating for an acre of land and plans to erect a building to be used for headquarters of his unit and look after the handling of their cotton and other farm products this fall.

Recently the County Commissioners and the State Highway Commission have appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for improving levee work and graveling the roads in Honey Island section. This will increase farm value considerably.

Good Hope unit has placed their second order for groceries and supplies. The members are well pleased with the saving by purchasing co-operatively. On one order alone they saved nearly one hundred dollars.

Clarance Jordan, Louis Irving, Tom Stewart, Calvin Winston are a few of the big moguls behind this unit.

Mt. Herman unit is just beginning to grow. They are holding meetings regularly and new members are coming in at each meeting.

(Continued on Page 2)

Products Doubled in Value In One Year

OVER HALF MILLION COLORED FARMERS WHO OUTNUMBER THE WHITES

(Special to Modern Farmer)

South Carolina, The "Palmetto State," but long known among our people as the "state of abandoned hope," has come to the front and recognized her one million Negro citizens in a way that will bring due credit to her and to her officials, and will cause every colored person within her borders to be proud to be called a South Carolinian.

Mr. William N. Jones, writing in the Baltimore Afro-American, tells us all about it, and we are indebted to him for this interesting news. Mr. Jones says:—

"South Carolina is one of the states below the Dixie line that finds it impossible to get along without the Negro. During the week Governor John G. Richards appointed twenty-two race men and one woman as members of the South Carolina Natural Resource Commission with Seymour Carroll of Columbia, Southern field secretary of the American Humane Education Society of Boston as the chairman of the commission.

The commission carried with it a budget for $10,000. Governor Richards also approved of an appropriation of $120,000 for the State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Iodine in Fruits

It was discovered that the fruits, vegetables and milk produced in South Carolina contain a sufficient quanity of iodine, in its natural state, to prevent or cure goitre and other conditions due to the lack of iodine. The discovery was made by Dr. William Weston, white, widely known scientist and medical specialist.

Large manufacturing interests from all parts of the United States are rushing to South Carolina to establish plants for the purpose of canning the vegetables and fruits of the state.

Canning Factories

Many thousands of Negroes will be given employment in the canning

(Continued on Page 2)

SPECIAL DEPUTIES FOR NATIONAL FEDERATION COLORED FARMERS

Misses Martha and Fannie Chalmers of Louise, Miss., have been appointed Special Deputies for the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and in about three weeks will begin their duties of visiting different sections of Mississippi and organizing units among our farmers.

The Misses Chalmers are well known throughout Mississippi, Alabama and Texas and are from one of the most prominent and highly respected families in the south.

They are well educated and fitted for this work. Any section needing assistance in organization work kindly write in for your dates.

Advocated by Georgians—Wants Ways Changed

EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND COLORED FARMERS REPORTED IN THE STATE

Recently the Atlanta Constitution has published articles by two prominent citizens of the state of Georgia, who have commented upon the condition of southern agriculture generally, and have given some very sound advice which should interest and help the Negro farmers of the south in particular. In one article Mr. Charles Haden advocates co-operative production of cotton as a relief. He tells all of his brother farmers that the low wage countries of the world,—mainly Russia, Brazil and India, are about to take the production of cotton, the master industry of the South, away from us, and that if we do not get together and work together the future will be black indeed. Mr. Haden says:—

"So much public attention," has been directed lately to the one phase of marketing as to overlook things of equal or greater importance.

"The people of the south" "should know that our master industry is challenged. If we hold our place we must adopt labor-saving methods and thrift."

"Co-operative marketing with federal financial aid at best is only a partial relief for cotton. As much or more can be saved in co-operative growing. Modern tractor-drawn farm equipment, which may be used especially on plantations, will reduce the cost of production from 2 to 4 cents per pound. This equipment costs more than the average individual farmer can pay and has as a capacity often beyond his individual requirement. The difference between fuel oil and mule muscle in the operation of a plantation is just what it is in the operation of transportation in the city. Big business can and should join with the farmers in furnishing this labor-saving equipment on an equitable basis. It can be done in mass production just as in ginning or wheat thrashing.

"Add to this the great saving through the buying of fertilizers as separate chemicals in carload quantities, to be mixed on the spot and distributed among groups of farms.

Important Things Overlooked

"So much public attention has been directed lately to the one phase of marketing as to overlook things of equal or greater importance. For example, while the foreign production of cotton is steadily increasing in volume, the production in the south is slipping back. A few decades ago the south produced nearly 80 per cent of the cotton crop, but now we produce barely more than 50 per cent. The competition has become acute with the lands of low wages, particularly in Russia, Brazil and India. In Russia within the past few years the output of cotton has grown from near zero to the enormous yield of nearly one and one-half million bales, and this production is by men and women who work for the soviet government for their board and clothes.

"The people of the south should know that our master industry is challenged. The fight is not local, but a contest with the world outside to maintain what we have heretofore believed to be a birthright monopoly. If we hold our place we must adopt labor-saving methods and thrift."

The second writer, Mr. Harvie Jordan, advocates intensive farming. Mr. Jordan says:—

"Thirty years ago with much less acerage planted to cotton and more

(Continued on Page 2)

Farm Board of Government To Aid All Agriculturists

ARTICLE CLIPPED FROM PITTSBURG COURIER

By Robert A. Pelham

Washington, D. C.—(C. N. S.)—Economic emancipation of the Southern Negro farmer is one of the objectives of the Federal Farm Board, which has looked into the situation in the South and stands ready to grant substantial loans to this group of needy farmers when they have organized themselves into cooperatives and are eligible for the loans, it was indicated here.

The Farm Board has investigated conditions in the South, as they affect this group of American farmers to discover that the Negro farmer has never been able to obtain aid from any of the s urces and agencies which give help to white farmers in financial straits. Excluded from membership in the national farm associations which were set up under the farm loan system, the colored farmers of the South, no matter what their legal rights may be, have in the past been able to secure no help from these groups. Organized by white men, these associations have white men for their appraisers and white officials to administer applications for loans. As the Federal loan system requires that money which is advanced be secured on valuable land of other tangible property, and unfavorable report by the appraiser automatically makes loans of these Federal funds unavailable to Negroes. The Negro tiller, although responsible for the production of more than 40 per cent of the agricultural products of the South is denied even 1 per cent of the aid from Federal moneys available for loans in that region.

As a result nearly 70 per cent of the Negro farmers are barely able to eke out a livelihood from their small, and often impoverished farms. Tenant farmers, share farmers, or owners of small farms, with no fund available for them to modernize their methods, many of them are forced to toil away year in and year out, often raising but a single bale of cotton in a season. At the country store where they borrow supplies against their growing crops, the balance at the end of the season is often chalked up in red on the debt side.

It is to this group that the Federal Farm Board aims to give relife, and under the Agricultural Marketing Act, there is a possibility that Federal money may be used to ameliorate the conditions for the Farm Board may extend help through co-operative marketing associations which require no security for membership. As medium which market crops to the advantage of the growers, unlike the national farm association affiliated with the Federal Farm Loan system, the man who is farming on shares, or on a rented farm, and the little fellow who owns scarcely enough to warrant a loan, all may become members, and thereby become eligible for loans. Working through these organizations the Federal Farm Board can grant loans, therefore, without the necessity of having large initial security, and in this way solve one of the most distressing problems of the national farm situation.

The burden, however, is very definitely placed upon the farmer himself. Race leaders have been warned that individuals cannot be dealt with. It is up to the farmers to organize into co-operatives and elect officials from their own group to represent them, and reports say, they are accepting the challenge.

FEDERATION NOTES

(Continued from Page 1)

The wives of the members of Mt. Herman have formed a canning club and will pack vegetables this summer and fall.

The Federation offices will endeavor to find markets for their product.

Cooper unit near Belzoni have some very substantial men as members of their unit. The church building where meetings have been held recently burned, but they have secured another meeting place and will give a good account of that section this spring.

Mr. Jno Cooper has recently placed an order for a carload of feed and hay at quite a saving.

King's Chapel near Alpine, Ala., under guidance of Nobile Calhoun, B. H. Swain and J. L. Nicks are needing two or three cars of fertilizer and will also need groceries and supplies for its members.

Mr. Calhoun is considering the idea of erecting a store on his farm for the members.

Nealey Jackson one of the best farmers in Mississippi and a member of Mt. Herman unit has been seriously ill at the hospital in Lexington. Late reports are to the effect that he is much improved.

Jakie Williams of Glen Allan is busy getting things in shape for the organization of a unit in his county. The President of the Federation will assist him.

Mr. Joe Woolfolk, one of the most prosperous farmers in the Delta called a meeting at the church in Craigs. the middle of March and organized a unit of the Federation. A small beginning, but Mr. Woolfolk says it will be but a few weeks when he will have good representation in his district.

Holaday Chapel unit near Louise, Miss., are considering the idea of purchasing a tractor for its members as soon as they reach a membership of one hundred. The tractor will be rented out to non members when not used by the owners. One hundred members paying three dollars each will make the initial payment on a tractor.

COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION

acres planted in food and feed crops, although the staple sold for only 6 to 8 cents per pound in our interior markets, farm life was attractive, farm land mortgages were practically unknown, farmers' credits with both supply merchants and local banks were good, while farm labor, wages, tenants and share croppers were plentiful and contented.

With an increased acreage in cotton within recent years and less acreage in food and feed crops, land mortgages have multiplied, cotton growers' credits have greatly decreased, while farm labor in rapidly migrating to industrial centers.

Every effect has a cause. What is the trouble and what is the remedy? It cannot be charged to the prevailing price of cotton for the past several years, and the difficulty will not be altogether cured through any economic reform in co-operative marketing.

Co-operative marketing, if managed economically, will be most helpful in aiding the growers to better secure the full market values for their grades and staples, but it does not reach the real fundamental troubles of the cotton growers.

The main hope of the future for Georgia agriculture lies in the rank and file of the farmers getting back to the days of 30 years ago, when every farm was self-sustaining by growing abundant food and feed crops and not making the supply bills dependent upon cotton.

There are thousands of farmers who are now adopting safe and sane methods of farming which enable them to lead a life of freedom and independence from debt. There are thousands of others changing from the unprofitable all -cotton system to better methods through a more diversified practice of intensive culture."

Intensive culture means fewer acres to the plow, higher fertilization, increased yields per acre at a lower cost of production. When the great masses of our farmers shall have returned to safe and sane methods of farming the greatest economic problem of the cotton growing industry will have been solved.

Both of these writers have emphasized one thing and that is,—that in order to carry out any sort of a helpful program, southern farmers must work together and work together. They cannot do this unless they organize co-operative units and mass what strength they have for their benefit. Negro farmers of the South are right at the pushing off place and unless they organize they might as well pack up, bag and baggage, and pass out as an economical factor in the South. Their days are numbered unless they organize.

The colored farmers of Georgia are progressive, are not illiterate, and some of them have become fairly prosperous. There are nearly 35,000 of them in the state. 12,000 of them own their farms. In forty-five counties of the state they outnumber the white farmers.

The Farm Board says "ORGANIZE!" The white farmers are doing this. The colored farmers are hesitating. Pretty soon it is going to be EITHER ORGANIZE OR ELSE!

A TARIFF FOR COTTON

The entire South, and the Delta especially will be elated at the action of the United States senate in placing a tariff of seven cents on cotton longer than an inch and one-eighth in staple.

This action of the senate comes after a long fight and is an indication that the United States congress is recognizing Southern agricultural interests in its tariff schedules.

The tariff on long staple cotton should and will mean more profit to the Delta cotton growers. It will be the cause of manufacturers using a greater amount of American grown long staple cotton through forcing up the delivered cost of Egyptian staples which are now used.

The difference in carrying charges between cotton delivered in the United States and in foreign countries will remain in the hands of the cotton section as profit.

The Egyptian competition is a serious one for the long staple producers. The production in Egypt averages 395 pounds to the acre to 153 pounds in America, thus averaging a far less cost per acre.

In 1928 America imported a total of 457,804 bales of cotton of all classes, of which 315,325 bales were long staple. In other words, from one-half to one-third of the long staple cotton consumed in the United States comes from abroad.

While the tariff on Egyptian cotton benefits only the long staple growers, comparatively few in number, when compared with the whole number of cotton producers in the short, it augurs well that cotton producers may ultimately expect whatever benefit the tariff may render, to be extended to them.

Editorial Greenwood, Miss., Commonwealth.

This bill will in all probability become a law and add hundreds of thousands of dollars revenue to organized colored farmers.

SPECIAL DEPUTIES

(Continued from Page 1)

factories. which will furnish a ready market for the produce of the Negro farmer. Already the farmers in Newberry county, who are organized have sold their spring crop to New York buyers. A little over 1,400 acres of land in this county have been planted in spinach alone. There isn't any material increase in acres planted in other crops.

The Negro colleges of the state are carrying the slogan, "South Carolina the iodine State." So enthusiastic are the people over the discovery by Dr. Weston, that the word "Iodine" appears on the automobile license plates of the State.

$5,000 for Travelling

On March 18 to 20 inclusive the Commission will make a good-will tour through the northern part of the State. The Commission will travel to other states in its effort to carry out the Iodine Educational program. The Commission will also be represented at all national conventions, state fairs and all similiar meetings throughout the country in its attempt to spread iodine good news. An appropriation of $5,000 has already been made by the State to meet the traveling expense of the Commission.

The race men on the committee are Seymour Carroll, of Columbia, Chairman; President D. H. Sims of Columbia; George B. Yeargan of Simpsonville; Andrew Hill of Aiken; Joseph Orangeburg; James E. Dickson of Columbia; Mrs. J. Miller-Earle of Ridgeland; C. E. Nelson of Columbia; George W. Howard of Georgetown; Samuel L. Finley of Chester; J. P. Burgess of Orangeburg; W. I. Peeks of Anderson; Henry Butler of Hartsville; Andrew. Hill of Aiken; Joseph B. Williams of Newberry; Harry E. Daniels of Orangeburg; A. G. Kennedy of Bennettsville; Willis Watson of Ridge Springs; A. J. Collins of Columbia; Geo. H. Hampton of Columbia; I. M. A. Mayers of Manning; A. A. Sims of Union; President John Jacob Starks of Sumter.

Mrs. Mary Miller-Earle, the only woman on the commission is the daughter of ex-Congressman Thomas E. Miller of Charleston. Ex-Congressman Miller is still living."

For the benefit of our readers we are quoting some interesting statistics from the agricultural census of 1925.

FARM PROGRAM MAPPED

Tallahatchie Farmers and Agents Confer at Charleston

Charleston, Miss., March 11.—A meeting of farmers of Tallahatchie County with the district and county agents was held in the auditorium of the Tallahatchie Agricultural High School, to agree upon a program during the year.

H. E. White, district agent, had charge of the meeting, being assisted by H. B. White, county agent, Miss Viola Phillips, county demonstrator, and Miss Jewell Garland, district demonstrating agent.

The present outlook for cotton was represented as calling for a radical reduction in acreage and production and an increase of food crops and hay was stressed. Soil improvement and drainage were fully iscussed and plans made for the holding of several terracing schools next fall. The financial situation was discussed and farmers were to understand that banks were compelled to be more conservative than ever before in order to expect liquidation of advances made on the year's cotton crop.

It was decided to put on an active campaign for the planting of more legumes and adopt the slogan "Soy beans in every row of corn in 1930" for Tallahatchie County.

The above clipping was taken from a recent edition of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The Negro farmers in Tallahachie county are now getting ready to organize. They should have done so long ago.

We give our readers some data which is food for thought.

Number white farmers in the county 1,276.

Number colored farmers in the county 4,538.

Total farm population in the county white 4,463.

Total farm population in the county colored 18,916.

Average value of crops yearly over five million dollars.

Average cotton yield every year forty thousand bales.

Now if the white farmer who is in the minority in the county finds that it is to his advantage to organize in order to preserve his interests, how is it that the colored farmer feels that he can even hold his own without organization. Then again, what is to become of the Negro children that will soon be men and women citizens of Tallahatchie if their parents do not blaze the way for them?

WINS $6,500,000 IN OK.

COLORED WOMAN GETS 13 MILLION DOLLAR VERDICT ON TULSA OIL FARM OF 200 ACRES—LEFT BY HER GRANDMOTHER WHO HAD 3-4 INDIAN BLOOD—LAWYERS GET ONE-HALF.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17, 1930.—Word has been received by Mrs. Mary Harris Wallace, 2928 Jarboe Street, this city, that she has won a fortune of six and one-half million dollars as her share of a ten-year legal battle with the Texas Oil Company in the courts of Tulsa, Okla.

Mrs. Wallace learned of her wealth she says, in a long distance telephone conversation with her lawyers in Tulsa. The total amount won from the oil company was thirteen millions of dollars, but by contract one-half of the sum went to the law firm which handled the case.

From 200-Acre Farm

The wealth comes directly from a 200-acre farm just north of Tulsa, which was left to Mrs. Wallace by her grandmother, Mrs. Nancy Brown, was three-fourths Indian.

According to Mrs. Wallace, the Texas company has been drilling in the farm for the past nineteen years and in that time disputed her title and has paid no royalties. The sum which she received now is what the court judged she should have been entitled to over all the years.

Oil is still being pumped from wells on the land, and Mrs. Wallace left Friday for Tulsa to take over the title to her farm, arrange payments or royalties and clear up the little business of six and one-half millions.

In Hauling Business

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have lived in Kansas City since 1919. She was born in Scooba, Miss., and lived awhile in Oklahoma before coming to Kansas City. Mr. Wallace has a truck with which he carries on a hauling business.

GNATS CAUSE BIG LOSS

Planters Lose When Mules Die Near Pine Bluff

Pine Bluff, Ark., March 6.—Losses estimated at from $10,000 to 15,000 were suffered by planters in the vicinity of English and Altheimer, northeast of here during the last several days through the deaths of approximately 100 mules, killed when the section became infested with millions of large gnats.

According to L. W. Clements, English planter, the country became infested with the gnats last Sunday and during the next few days hundreds of mules, horses and cows that were forced to inhale the insects became ill. Veterinarians were called from Pine Bluff and other nearby cities and work was immediately started on covering the animals' nostrils with a fine netting used as a protection against the gnats.

About 75 of Mr. Clemments' mules were sick, but only eight of the animals died. Edgar Blackwell, who has a plantation in the section lost five mules and one horse and the operators of the Hanaberry Lake Plantation also were heavy losers. A. W. Lueka lost five mules.

The Government Enters The Grain Business

EDITORIAL FROM THE FARGO FORUM—CLIPPED

The (Farm) board should be organized to investigate every field of economic betterment for the farmer so as to furnish guidance as to need in production, to devise methods for elimination of unprofitable marginal lands and their adaption to other uses; to develop industrial byproducts and to survey a score of other fields of helpfulness.

Certain safeguards must naturally surround these activities. Certain vital principles must be adhered to in order that we may not undermine the freedom of one of our farmers and of our people as a whole by bureaucratic and governmental domination and interference. We must not undermine initiative. There should be no fee or tax imposed upon the farmer. No governmental agency should engage in the buying and selling and price fixing of products, for such courses can lead only to bureaucracy and domination. Government funds should not be loaned or facilities duplicated where other services of credit and facilities are available of reasonable rates. No activities should be set in motion that will result in increasing the surplus production as such will defeat any plans of relief.

SUBSTANTIAL BASIS FURNISHED

The most progressive movement in all agriculture has been in the upbuilding of the farmer's own marketing organizations, which now embrace nearly 2,000,000 farmers in membership and annually distribute nearly $2,500,000,-00, worth of farm products. These organizations furnish a substantial basis upon which to build further organization. In order to strengthen and not to undermine them, all proposals for govermental assistance should originate with such organizations and be the result of their application. Moreover by such bases of organization the government will be removed from engaging in the business of agriculture—President Hoover's address to the extraordinary session of Congress, April 16, 1929.

Less than a year ago President Hoover informed Congress that he wanted a Federal Farm Board to give agriculture the relief he had promised. He was explicit, however, in his warnings against the Government entering business or fixing prices. "Certain vital principles must be adhered to," he said. There must be "certain safeguards." There should be no Government domination and interference." Private business must not be undermined. "No Governmental agency should engage in the selling and price fixing of products, for such courses can lead only to bureaucracy and domination." All "proposals for Government assistance should originate" with the farmers' organizations themselves. Marketing setups should be the results of their initiative.

That was ten months ago. Since then much has happened. The Farm Board has been created. It has been functioning for about eight months. It suggested and organized the Farmers National Grain corporation, which is the large-scale, all-time orderly marketing agency. It formed the stabilization corporation, which is empowered to buy up surplus wheat and sell it at a loss to the Government, if necessary. It has loaned money right and left, provided capital for the national corporation, extended additional lines of credit. It approved the articles of the Farmers National Grain corporation approved its general manager, fixed things so it exercises a measure of control so long as the corporation is indebted to it.

It promulgated a loan policy for wheat growers, the value of the loan being based on certain fixed market prices, which the board thought necessary. Since then, it has made these loan values, the prices at which stabilization operations will have to be entered into. In other words, it fixed a price which the Government today guarantees to the co-operatives.

But what else has it done? Well, to be brief, it has put the Government in the grain business. It has put private grain concerns out of business, so far as trading in the high grades of wheat are concerned. It has created two markets, one for co operatives, one for the private trade, with the latter paralyzed because the world situation has made the actual value of wheat some fifteen or seventeen cents under the fixed prices.

Mr. Hoover's urgent demands have been forgotten. His warnings that the Government must be kept out of business, that it must not interfere with established business, that it must not kill initiative, that it must not dominate any business endeavor have been forgotten. Every safeguard he suggested has been thrown overboard.

The Federal Farm Board has become sternly bureaucratic. It has set up a grain corporation, which only in theory is farmer-controlled. It has set up a stabilization corporation, and that corporation, under its direction and guidance, is engaging in the purchasing and storing of wheat. It is buying at prices fixed by the Federal Farm Board, a Government agency and it is buying under a marketing policy promulgated by this same Government agency—a policy that interferes with private business; nay, places private business in a position where it cannot compete with the Government.

Since that message to Congress, since the Farm Board's activities first struck at the private grain trade, Mr. Hoover has repeatedly said that it is not the intention of the Government to interfere with private business or to injure it. But this one order of the Federal Farm Board's interferes with it in a particularly costly manner. It interferes with it to such an extent that the private grain houses are vitally suspended, so far as the daily market is concerned. If that isn't interfering with business, what is it?

If the Farm Board's policy is not bureaucratic, what is it? If its present purchases are not made under Government fixed prices, what are Government fixed prices?

If, finally, the Board is not manipulating the market (where now the charges made against the grain trade?) to the benefit of one class and the detriment of another, what is it doing? Aiding the farmer? Is that the answer? Doubtless. That and stabilizing the market. But how is it going to stabilize the market when the price for two-thirds of the wheat is seventeen cents under the price for the other third? The board will answer that the amounts will switch when the cooperative elevators all sign up with its marketing setup. That is true, but when will it go then? What will it do with the huge surplus, which is bound to increase? Verily, the revolving fund will be a "dissolving fund."

FOUR THOUSAND COLORED FARMERS IN ONE COUNTY

Down in St. Francis County, Arkansas, the colored farmers are leading the white farmers almost three to [illegible] These statistics were secured at the request of Mr. Joe Nixon, who, e[illegible]do, Arkansas and th[illegible]re published for the benefit of othe[illegible] farmers who perhaps will want t[illegible]now something about their own particular county.

Number colored farmers in county 4,009

Number white farmers in county 1,338.

Number bales cotton produced annually 26,000

Number bushels sweet potatoes annually 38,820

Number bushels Irish potatoes annually 15,000

You can see by the above that the Colored farmers out number the white farmers by three to one and therefore produce two-thirds of the above.

By all means the Colored farmers should be together.

Total farm population in the county 22,043

Colored farm population 16,777

White farm population 5,266.

You can see by the above that the farm poulation in the county the colored is also three to one.

AMERICAN FARM POWER SECOND ONLY TO RAILS

American agriculture has more power available than any other branch of industry except railway transportation. It has more power available per worker than all manufacturing industries, and it uses more power annually than all the country's mining industries. In electrial power alone the farms of the United States are showing rapid advancement, according to Silas A. Altorfer president of Altorfer Bros., Company

BUTT BY BIG RAM CURES FARMER OF HIS RHEUMATISM

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 8,—A farmer in Lyman County was advised that the only cure for sciatic rheumatism was a chiropractic adjustment of a vertebra. He finally decided that as soon as he could take time off from his farm he would try the plan.

But a large ram caught him unaware one day and butted him on the base of his spine, causing threats of dire revenge.

But when the farmer started to line up for acts of retribution, he found that the proper "adjustment" in his spinal column had been made by the charge of the ram, and that his rheumatism was gone.

SAYS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES FAVOR FARMER

Taking issue with recent statements which he attributed to Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, A. A. Zinn of Kansas City, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, stated yesterday that "life insurance companies have never been more favorable to the farmer." Secretary Hyde, he stated, charged insurance concerns with contributing to farmers' distress by foreclosing mortgages and refusing renewals. This Mr. Zinn denied, saying renewals and extensions had been liberal Reading reports from 20 companies, which he said hold 50 per cent of all farm loans held by life insurance concerns, he asserted that life insurance firms have about two billion dollars in farm loans outstanding. There is more money available for farm loans he asserted, than there are customers for the loans. Farmers, he added. reduced their indebtedness to life insurance companies by $44,-000,000 during 1929.

GARDEN PESTS CONTROLLED BY POWER SPRAY

Demand Grows for Nicotine Dust, Bordeaux and Pomogreen; Process Explained.

By Colvin C. Bowsfield.

There is a growing demand fo such powders as nicotine dust, Bordeaux and pomo-green in the control of garden pests.

There is some advantage in combining these preparations if it is done under the advice of dealers or experts. The nicotine dust is specially for exterminating insects of various kinds, while the other powders are good fungicides.

All such powders must be kept in airtight cans, as they soon lose their efficacy if left in open receptacles. Each preparation is put up by itself in cans of convenient size and the garden owner can do the mixing.

HOW TO MIX.

A good combination is three pounds of nicotine dust and a pound each of Bordeaux and pomo green mixing them in an airtight can or jar that will hold the five pounds. For a small garden a proportionately smaller amount will serve. Either preparation may be used by itself, but the combination is recommended.

A small blower will suffice fot the ordinary garden, but the powder must be applied to both sides of the leaves and all over the stalks. This task is necessary at the opening of warm weather. Two or three applications, light but thorough, may be required if flowers and vegetables show insects or defects of any kind.

AFFECTED DIFFERENTLY.

Nearly all plants have diseases peculiar to themselves. This combined powder may be expected to correct defects in a majority of plants while destroying or repelling, insects from the aphis and thrip clear up to the largest worms and beetles.

As the season advances if there are large insects to be dealt with arsenate if lead may be used to advantage either by itself or in combination with the nicotine dust. All of this work in garden or truck patch comes after the early spraying of fruit and shade trees with scaleside or arsenate of lead, the latter in combination with lime-sulphur. Do not spray trees while they are budding or blossoming. Scaleside may be applied in moderate weather as Spring comes on, and the other once of twice after blossoming.

FARMERS ORGANIZE AT LOUISE, MISS.

(Continued from Page 1)

It was also decided at the meeting for the members to put a part of their acerage in vegetables with a view to making co-operative carlot shipments this summer and fall. Miss Chalmers, the Market Agent, was instructed to secure wholesale prices on groceries and farm supplies by their next meeting.

The members also discussed the different varieties of cotton and will plant Weber 49 this year.

Practically every farmer at the meeting spoke enthusiastically and pledged himself to double the membership by bringing a member to the next meeting.

Holaday Chapel means business. The men and women are reliable and absolutely no discord was in evidence.

The New Policy of the New Company

The Peerless Casualty Policy Protects

Your Most Valuable Physical Assets

Your Eyes---Arms---Legs

Your Most Valuable Financial Asset

Your ability to make money

Pays for each days disability on account of

Accident---Illness

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EXCELLENT CONTRACTS For Full and Part-Time Salesmen.

SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
3511 South Parkway,
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Gentlemen:--Please send me full information about The New Peerless Casualty Policy.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Age _____ Occupation _____

Monthly Income _____

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

The Modern Farmer

Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennnessee, and Chicago, Illinois.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"
STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

OUR SECOND YEAR

The Modern Farmer enters upon its second year of service. We are thankful for the many blessings we have received the past year and we want you, our readers, to know it. First of all,—we thank YOU. We have appreciated your interest,—your faith in us,—your loyalty and your generosity. You have inspired us to hold up our heads,—to put our shoulders to the wheel,—to keep right on striving to do what we could to make the lives of the thousands of our racial group who live on American farms, brighter and happier.

For after all, that is why the Modern Farmer is published. It is published for your benefit. You read it, and every month you get from its pages some information or advice that helps you whether you realize it or not. We have tried to give you an interesting publication. It is not the biggest agricultural publication in the country,——perhaps it is not the best,—but it is the only one published by colored American citizens for America's colored farmers.

We hope that during this, our second year, we will be able to serve you better. We desire your support and your co-operation. Your letters will encourage us. Your subscriptions will help us exist and grow. Recommend the MODERN FARMER to your friends. Get together and subscribe for it for your libraries, clubs, and reading rooms. Show it to your white friends, to your ministers and school teachers. It is the paper for the colored farmers of America,—for all who depend on you,—for all who are interested in you. We are not ashamed of our first year's record. Get behind the MODERN FARMER, your paper, and the National Federation of Colored Farmers,—your organization,—and let us prove to the world that the Negro farmers of America are awake,—are progressive,—and are determined not to fail. We have got to get out of the wilderness. We can get out. Come on,—all together,—let"s go!

"WE BACK UP OUR SLOGAN" ANOTHER ARTICLE ABOUT STAYING ON THE FARM

By The Editor

We thank the many who prasied and commended our article on the above subject which was published in the March issue of the Modern Farmer and we were also glad to hear from those who criticised. A majority of those who praised the article were farmers, rural school teachers and leaders, or citizens of the small towns and cities. Most of our critics were citizens of the larger cities and many of them were business and professional men. We will have something to say to the latter class in a subsequent article.

No intelligent person has nerve enough to say that he knows positively just what the other fellow should do to win success and happiness. He does know however that success and happiness is what the other fellow wants. If he is willing to serve and help the other fellow he will freely offer advice and assistance which he believes will be beneficial. When we say that farm life is the best life for a majority of our racial group we say this because we honestly believe that more American Negroes can win success and happiness as farmers than as followers of any other occupation. When we say "Stay On The Farm" we do not mean that you should stay on the farm you are now, if conditions are so bad that you should not stay on it, and when we say "Go Back To The Farm If You're Off It" we do not mean that you should go back to the farm you left, if adverse conditions forced you to leave it. But we do know that if you were born a farmer,—trained a farmer,—and have been a farmer all your life, you will never be a successful "anything else," Today you are simply one of the million or more restless, dissatisfied, unhappy colored Americans who hold a grudge against their native land and their fellow-citizens. How did you get that way? You either made a misstep yourself or somebody kicked you in the wrong direction. But no matter how you got that way you never get too old to learn and you never get too wrong to get right. In these brief articles we are going to tell you about a few members of our racial group who got on the right track and succeeded in spite of the misstep or the mean kick.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.
State of Tennessee,
County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Secretary of the Modern Farmer, and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, Etc., of the said publication for the date sworn above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill., Henry Allen Boyd, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holder or owners holding 1 per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

Signed M. G. Ferguson, N. P.

Sworn before me the 3rd day of April, 1930.
My commission expires January 10th, 1931.

THOSE P'S AND Q'S

What the Negro racial group in America needs today is a few more P's and a few less Q's. We need more Pioneers, Pushers and Prophets. We need a few less quakers, quitters and quacks. We have always had great respect for pioneers. When a boy in Kentucky, we used to read stories about Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton,—those hardy backwoodsmen who conquered the wilderness and established homes for their families in one of the fairest states of the Nation. The day for Negro pioneering is just dawning. Let us tell you of a colored quaker who became a pioneer.

We will call him Tom Jones. He got disgusted and left his father's house at the age of eighteen. He was reared on a southern plantation,—had picked cotton and followed a mule from the time he was five. When he left his home he had ten dollars,—a strong body,—and could read and write his name, but nothing else. He wandered from pillar to post,—worked in nearly all of the larger southern cities for from fifty to ninety cents a day,—learned how to shoot craps and drink whiskey and went to the bowwows for ten years. Then he got work with an extra gang on a western railroad. The gang settled at a little station in the middle of Illinois for a two month's job.

One night a German farmer in the neighborhood lost two pigs. Some of the gang had stolen and eaten them. The "quaker" was the biggest coward in the gang. When the others accused him of the theft he failed to prove his innocense. The farmer told him, "I won't have you jailed, but you've got to work for those pigs." So every day for three weeks during the wheat harvest Tom Jones worked on the hated farm from six to nine at night paying for the stolen pigs.

The farmer learned to like him. When the gang left the neighborhood, Tom remained on the farm for ten dollars a month and eats.

He worked on that farm five years and he learned good farming. Not another colored person was within forty miles of him and in those days autos were unknown. Then he got restless. He was thirtly-three years old. He remembered a little girl back on the southern plantation. The good folks he lived with had taught him much from books. He had joined the church and had a few hundred dollars. He went back home, got married, and brought his wife up north. He worked as a hired hand three more years then rented a farm of eighty acres. In two years he purchesed it. Twelve years later he purchased eighty acres more which lay across the road and which is now occupied by a son. In 1915 he celebrated his twenty-fifth wedding anniversary and he and his good wife are anticipating celebrating their fiftieth anniversary within a few years. He has seven children and twelve grandchildren and four of his children are on farms in the neighborhood. Tom Jones is a wealthy, contented farmer. He has everything to make him happy. He told us his story and summed it all up in these words:—

"Our folks will never get nowhere as long as they're scared to venture out. I used to be scared to make a move, but I learned to be scared of nothings. I work had and get plenty of rest. That's what keeps you well and happy. Hard work and good rest will keep you alive a long time."

God bless Tom Jones and all these other Negro pioneers! They are your examples,—you discouraged, strong young fellows,—now living from hand to mouth in the cities. If thy could win success in spite of their difficulties what can you not do? Venture out! Stop quaking! Be a pioneer! (To be continued).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE COLORED FARMERS

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, March —Organization of Negro farmers of Alabama into cooperative units qualified to receive aid from the Federal Farm Board under the Agricultural Marketing Act is actively being effected following a series of conferences attended by representatives of the Alabama State Farm Bureau, the Alabama Extension Service, the United States Department of Agriculture and Tuskegee Institute.

Negro farm demonstration agents in cooperation with White agents, have been authorized to act as organizers in the Counties in which they work. The units which these Agents establish are affiliated with the County Farm Bureau and through the County Organization with the Alabama State Farm Bureau, the demonstration agent acting as contact officer. Paid-up membership in the County Organization carries with it, life insurance and subscriptions to state and national magazines of the bureau as well as regular agricultural and marketing services.

Under the agricultural marketing act the Federal Farm Board may make loans for marketing purposes to cooperative units only. It does not deal directly with the individual. And because the Negro farmer has been for the most part unorganized for operative purposes and has had little affiliation with White organizations it has become necessary to form such units as are now being organized in Alabama.

T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, United States Agricultural Extension Service, who has been active in helping to work out plans for organizing the cooperative units, states it as the wish of Dr. Bradford Knapp, President, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Prof. L. N. Duncan, Director, Alabama Extension Service and Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, that the units set up for Negro farmers have the closest cooperation and connection with those for the White farmers, so that at no time should there be any competition between commodities grown by White farmers and those grown by Negro farmers.

Steps toward securing recognition for the Negro farmer under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act were first taken last Fall when Dr. Moton conferred with President Hoover, Alexander Legge, Chairman, and other members of the Federal Farm Board in Washington. Tentative plans were worked out for the inclusion of the Negro in such benefits as the Board had to offer to the farmers of the Country.

Addressing farmers assembled at the 39th Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference here last December, James C. Stone, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, declared that the Board is as interested in improving the situation of the Negro farmer as that of any other agricultural group in the Country and urged Colored farmers to organize local cooperative units as the first step toward securing federal aid.

At a Conference with Dr. Moton, Mr. Campbell, Prof. Duncan and Mr. E. A. O'Neal, Head of the Alabama State Farm Bureau, a general plan of organization was agreed upon. Later sectional Meeting with White and Colored Agents were held throughout the State.

—Southern Christian Recorder

ROOSTER ATTACKS CHILD

Eugene, Ore., March 6. — A red rooster that was watching over a litter of pigs attacked and severely cut the 15-months-old daughter of E. B. Tinker as the child crawled about the ranch at Pleasant Hill. Several gashes were made above the eyes and the child was saved from serious injury by a bonnet which partly covered its face.

LARGEST SNAKE SKIN

New York, Mar. 6.—The skin of what is said to be the largest snake ever killed on the American continent is at New York Zoological Park. It is the skin of a South American anaconda, 22 feet long and three feet wide. It was killed by a native on the River San Lorenzo in Brazil. It is dark olive in color, with round dark spots.

Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. Workers

ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE

Sunday School Congress in Chicago, June 11-16, 1930

Reduced round-trip rates have been authorized on the identification certificate plan, to Sunday School messengers, representatives and dependent members of their families. The rate is one and one-half fare for the round trip.

TICKETS WILL BE ON SALE JUNE 7-13.

Any Sunday School desiring to send a representative, and wishing to get a railroad identification certificate, write to

HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary,
Sunday School Congress,
523 2nd Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given this year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public-spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our next issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

Application For Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago.

As a Farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

I herewith subscribe and forward $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date.

Name .....

Address .....

City or P. O. .....

County .....

State .....

Date .....

If there is any further information desired, write.

Yours Truly,

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
James P. Davis, President.
Major R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Leon R. Harris, Secretary.
S. B. Wilson, Treas.
C. R. Richardson,
Chairman Board of Directors

VEGETABLES FOR FLAVORING

The flavor of the great majority of the dishes served to us at our daily meals is due to the use of some vegetable or vegetables in their preparation. The vegetable flavor is the element that makes many of them palatable and attractive.

Often if we do not care for the substance of the vegetable we like its flavor. One of the most important of the flavoring vegetables is the carrot. Highly esteemed for itself alone as a vegetable by most people, it is a household necessity for flavoring in soups and stews even when the carrot itself is removed and thrown away.

Aside from its sweetness and sugar content it has a characteristic flavor without which many dishes are not complete. The flavor of a carrot is best disseminated through a dish by slicing it rather than cooking it whole. It is a flavor that blends admirably with that of other vegetables, particularly with the onion.

Onions and carrots au gratin is a dish served at some of the well-known restaurants that has met with much favor and has been adopted by housewives. The method of preparing it is to use equal portions of boiled onions and boiled carrots, the onions shredded and the carrots sliced, in alternate layers with a cream sauce to which powdered cheese has been added.

Another happy association of onions and carrots is that of frying a portion of an onion soft in butter, removing the onions and then tossing sliced carrots in the onion flavored butter before serving them.

Raw carrots shaved thin or chopped fine are now used in mixed salads often in combination with cooked vegetables such as green peas and string beans, the raw carrot being much better for this purpose than the cooked vegetable.

The carrot now even appears in Irish stews although residents of the "old sod" often protest that no vegetable of that color ever would be tolerated in an Irish stew in its native land. However, the stew is much the better for the presence of the carrot. Plant plenty of carrots this year when you lay out the vegetable garden. There will be use for them.

MORE CARS THAN COWS

It is reported that there is not a milk cow in a settlement in North Carolina known as Honey Hill, which is situated near the city of Whiteville. But every farmer in the settlement has some kind of a car. This was discovered during the "Live at Home" campaign recently carried on by the state departmnet of agriculture.

Honey Hill is a settlement of Colored farmers. The Modern Farmer is extremely anxious that all of them enter our better farming contest.

WORLD'S CORN KING

For the fifth consecutive year, Mr Ira C. Marshall of Dola, Ohio, has upheld his title Corn King of the world. His production this year was 170 bushels per acre. The average yield for the state of Ohio is 38 bushels per acre.

Mr. Marshall's yield for the last five years averaged 166 bushels per acre.

In fertilizing the crop Mr. Marshall followed the same method he used in making his previous world's records Before planting, he broadcast 400 pounds of 0-14-6 fertilizer per acre and at planting time he drilled with the seed 125 pounds of the same fertilizer mixed with 50 pounds of Chilean nitrate of soda per acre. In June when the corn was about knee high, he side dressed with 150 pounds of Chilean nitrate per acre.

FORD BUYS PLANTATION

Georgia Property Valued at $150,000, Bought by Manufacturer.

Savannah, Ga., March 10.—Henry Ford has purchased the famous old Vallambrosia plantation, 14 miles from Savannah and has increased his real estate holdings in this vicinity to 25,000 acres, it was announced here today.

The price paid for the Vallambrosia, homestead was not announced, but J. L. Budreau, from whom Ford bought the plantation, said the property was valued at $150,000.

The plantation has between 4,000 and 5,000 acres and has a five mile frontage on the Ogeechee River directly across the stream from Mr Ford's property in Bryan County.

No announcement was made of the intended use of the property by Mr. Ford. His other holdings in Bryan County are now being used to further the rubber experiments of Thomas A. Edison, with goldenrod, which grows profusely on the plantation.

The above clipping is taken from Memphis Commercial Appeal. Statistics show that there are 202 colored farmers in Bryan County and of this number 133 own their farms. This is a great sweet potato county. Our farmers in Bryan should organize at once.

FARM SITUATION SERIOUS NEGROES NEED ENCOURAGING

The following letter was sent to the Editor of the Atlanta Constitution. who kindly published it. Another good and wise brother backs up the slogan of the Modern Farmer. We are thankful.

Editor Constitution: I look with favor on all that is seeking to be done for our farmers and the rural sections of the state and the whole country. But I fear the most important foct is being overlooked. We cannot have permanent economic prosperity unless it is backed up by rural prosp rity. Idle acres and crowded cities are no cure for financial depression and no foundation for future stability.

The main issue, as I see it, is to get the people back to the farms. It is well enough to help these few who still remain on the farms but they are too few to produce enough for the many who occupy idle hangouts in the towns where criminal breeding is at its best. We must rehabilitate our farms before we can hope for prosperity or law enforcement. A back-to-the-farm movement is the first order of the day and those who own country land should offer inducements to settlers, especially to colored settlers who can adjust themselves easily to our country life and environs.

The cure for crime is work and a fair return for labor honestly done. A cure for weeds and bushes is cotton and corn. If you want people to be contented and happy give them plenty to do, plenty to eat and good environments. Let them feel safe and secure in their homes, schools and churches. Let the law and all good citizens protect them and encourage them.

All farmers, however insignificant should be allowed the benefits of farm unions, association and marketing organizations. Small and ignorant farmers lose interest if they feel that the "big fish are eating up the little fish.' I would suggest that farm meetings be called right away at every court house in Georgia and an effort made to instruct, interest and organize the people for a determined move toward rehabilitating our farms and improving the efficiency of those farmers who still remain in the country.

D. D. CRAWFORD,
Executive Secretary General Missionary Negro Baptist Convention of Georgia.

Atlanta Constitution
Sunday, Jan. 26, 1930.

BURIAL ASSOCIATION A TEN YEAR SUCCESS

Holmes County, Miss., Colored Farmers Can Stick Together

The Holmes County, (Miss.) Burial Association, organized ten years ago. now has a membership of 368, and during its existence has handled 129 burials. Pauper funerals among our people are unknown in this county

This Association was organized by colored farmers. It is an "assessment plan" organization,—each member paying in to the treasury twenty-five cents upon the death of a fellow-member. Present officers are Wm. Pickens, Pres.; Cornelius Richardson, Sec., and J. C. Davis Treas.

WILL COTTON GROWERS MAKE WORLD ANOTHER $600,000,000 GIFT THIS YEAR

Are cotton growers of the South going to make the nation another $600,000,000 gift this year or will they read "The hand writing on the wall," and reduce their acreage?

This is a question that men who have made a long study of agriculture are asking, and in anticipation of a "Yes" Answer, based on past experiences, they are shouting from the house tops "Don't do it."

The Federal Farm Board is issuing statements almost daily warning of dire calamities if cotton growers do not cut their acreage at least 6,000,000 acres. They are talking of 10 cent cotton next fall and no effective government aid because of over production unless the acreage is cut to 40,000,000 acres.

Growers are reminded by agricultural experts of the government and state college that large cotton crops always sell for less than small ones A ten million bale crop sold for $1,600,000,000 in 1923. In 1926 an 18 million bale crop sold for less than $1,000,000,000 which means that Farmers picked and ginned 8 million bales of cotton in 1926 and gave them to the world free of charge and in effect, paid $600,000,000 for the privilege.

SULPHUR NEEDED IN SPRING PEACH SPRAYS

Tennessee Conditions Reqired It For Brown Rot Control Say U. T. Specialists

March 17, 1930

Tennessee peach growers who are now planning for the spring sprays are advised to include sulphur in the first two applications. This may be in the form of either self-boiled lime sulphur or dry-mixed sulphur lime, which are recognized by specialists at the University of Tennesee to have equal value for the control of Brown rot. It is understood, of course, that these sprays will also contain arsenate of lead, which is necessary to destroy curculio.

Specialists at the University, have found that in some years, like 1929, there is a great deal of blossom blight in peaches. This blight, although frequently attributed to frost is really due to the same fungus which later rots the fruit. It is for this reason that the use of sulphur in the first two sprays, as in the later sprays, is being insisted upon.

As there is evidence that sometimes many curculio beetles may be killed by an arsenical spray applied when about three-fourths of the petals have fallen, growers who wish the most complete control of the curculio are advised to determine the time of arrival of the Curculio by jarring a few trees, especially those near wood lands and packing houses. A large piece of canvas spread under the trees will catch the beetles that fall If many beetles are found before the time of the customary shucks spray, an extra spray containing both sulphur and arsenate of lead should be given.

Some growers are asking why it is that sulphur is needed for the first two sprays in Tennessee Peach Orchard and not, apparently in those of other states. Answering this question, plant disease specialists at the University point out that the Many rainfall is generally much greater in Tennessee Peach Counties than in the peach sections of Georgia. Brown rot is more readily spread in wet weather and therefore greater protection must be given by means of these additional sulphur sprays.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON BEET FIELD LABOR

Last Year's Contract of $23 an Acre to Be Continued

March 3, 1930.

Beet field labor in Colorado this year probably will be paid for at $23 an acre, the same contract rate as last year. Apparent agreement on this figure was reached here yesterday at a meeting of the Mountain States Beet Growers' Marketing Association and the Great Western Sugar Co.

Chief discussion arose yesterday over the bonus of 50c to a ton paid for extra good yields of beets. Last year this bonus was paid for all tonnage above 12 tons an acre. Growers proposed raising the minimum to 14 tons..

The growers and the field representatives of the company annually co-operate in recruiting the field labor for the beet fields.

This is a kind of farm work that our people are adapted to do as it is similar to cotton cultivation.

Colorado could use 500 families in this work, the Mexicans are now doing the work but are undesirable because they do not become citizens and improve their community. Some graduate from a southern agricultural college should investigate this opportunity for college boys.

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and when so many advantages can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

Fill out the blank—secure a money order for $1.00 and mail at once:

The Modern Farmer,

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Find enclosed order for $1.00. Send me the Modern Farmer for one year.

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What South Carolina Has

NINETY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED EIGHTY-ONE COLORED FARMERS

Total land in farms, 10,638,900 acres.

Value of all farm property 523,084,-383.00.

Total white farmers 82,186.

Total colored farmers 90,581.

Number of counties in the state where Negro farmers outnumber white farmers, 34.

Total number counties in the state 46.

Average annual cotton yield 850,000 bales.

The total white farm population in the state is given at 382,583 while the colored farm population is 529, 292.

Some of the counties with heavy Negro farm population are given as follows:

Abbeville county	7,112	Whites and	10,488	colored
Aiken county	10,247	whites and	17,725	colored
Allendale county	1,353	whites and	8,482	colored
Bamberg county	2,823	whites and	10,291	colored
Barnwell county	4,043	whites and	10,017	colored
Beaufort county	1,359	whites and	11,304	colored
Berkeley county	3,913	whites and	9,937	colored
Calhoun county	2,372	whites and	7,879	colored
Charleston county	2,374	whites and	17,206	colored
Chester county	4,115	whites and	13,393	colored
Clarendon county	5,112	whites and	16.316	colored
Colleton county	7,381	whites and	10,275	colored
Darlington county	9,196	whites and	16,397	colored
Dorchester county	3,824	whites and	6,205	colored
Edgefield county	4,068	whites and	9,337	colored
Fairfield county	2,502	whites and	14,318	colored
Georgetown county	3,478	whites and	5,934	colored
Greenwood county	4,621	whites and	10,979	colored
Hampton county	3,851	whites and	6,996	colored
Jasper county	1,132	whites and	4.554	colored
Kershaw county	7,814	whites and	13.216	colored
Laurens county	10,822	white and	13,909	colored
Lee county	4,691	whites and	14,739	colored
McCormick county	2,796	whites and	7,647	colored
Marion county	5,338	whites and	7.101	colored
Marlboro county	5.337	whites and	14,834	colored
Newberry county	7,153	whites and	12,462	colored
Orangeburg county	11,893	whites and	28,566	colored
Richland county	5,362	whites and	12.030	colored
Sumter county	5,058	whites and	20,493	colored
Union county	4,885	whites and	9,072	colored
Williamsburg county	7,801	whites and	20,756	colored
York county	9,468	whites and	17,034	colored

It is apparent that the leading citizens and the officials of South Carolina desire that colored farmers shall share in the state's prosperity. They are aiding them in a wonderful way. Vegetable farming in the state is going to increase rapidly. S. Carolina vegetables bring higher prices now when shipped to markets in the goitre belts, such as Cleveland and Detroit. There is but one thing for the colored farmers of S. Carolina to do, and that is to get together and organize Units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers and get in position to make the most of this great opportunity which has come to them.

WHITE DAILIES OVERWHELMINGLY USE CAPITAL "N" IN NEGRO

N. A. A. C. P. Poll Induces Many Editors and Publishers To Employ This Style

Southern Christian Recorder

New York, Mar. 28—A poll conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People among editors of leading white dailies throughout the United States, and book publishers, shows that sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the use of the capital N in printing the word Negro, and that many editors and publishers have adopted this style in response to the request of the N. A. A. C. P.

The first two week's replies received by post card and letter at the N. A. A. C. P. National Office, 69 Fifth Avenue, show the following startling results:

Now using capital N in printing Negro, or endorsing this use editorially: 114

Will use this style henceforth, acceding to N. A. A. C. P. request: 28

Do not use capital N: 7

Included among those who have adopted this style at the N. A. A. C. P. request are Brentano's, publishers; G. P. Putnam's Sons; Boston Evening Transcript, Albuquerque Journal, Paterson Evening News, New York Evening Post, Harvard Law Review, Cornell Law Quarterly and San Francisco News. Roscoe Conkling Bruce who has been very active in this campaign for some time, informs the N. A. A. C. P. that Houghton Mifflin Co., and the Directory of Social Agencies, published by the Charity Organization Society have also adopted the capital N.

Among the pioneers in the use of the capital N in this country should be mentioned the Standard, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, which has used this style for fifty years, and the following publications report that they have been capitalizing N in Negro for one or more years: South Bend Tribune, Indiana; The World Tomorrow; Louisville, Kentucky, Times; Birmingham, News, Alabama; Norwich Bulletin, Connecticut; Columbus Enquirer-Sun, Georgia; Peoria Journal and Transcript, Illinois; Register and Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa; Capper's Weekly; Louisville Courier-Journal; Lowell, Mass., Courier-Citizen; Worcester, Mass., Evening Post; Duluth, Minn., Herald; St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Paterson, N. J. Press-Guardian; London, England, Daily Telegraph and Sunday Times; Better Times; New York; Vanity Fair; Troy, N. Y. Record; Troy Times; Elizabeth City, N. C., Independent; Harrisburg, Pa., Telegraph; Johnstown, Pa., Tribune; Columbia, S. C., State; Nashville, Tenn., Banner; Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, Richmond News-Leader; Clarksburg Telegram, West Va.; Evening Telegram, Superior, Wisconsin; Japanese American News, San Francisco.

Besides these, the leading magazines and publishers of the country including the publisher of the **Saturday Evening Post** are using or have adopted this style. The seven replies to the N. A. A. C. P. from editor who do not capitalize Negro, come from Texas (3), Louisiana (1), Florida (1), Mississippi (1), and Missouri (1). These are all states with a high lynching record.

Many Editorials Commend Capital N

Upwards of twenty editorials from all parts of the country commending the capital N have been received by the

(Continued on Page 8)

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	Metoka or Galeda Wall Object and Pledge Charts—Printed on cloth in colors. Price $1.50				
	Hand Book with Drill Manual, 10 cents.				
	B. Y. P. U. MAGAZINE (Quarterly) 12 cents per copy; $1.44 per dozen				
	SENIOR TOPIC CARDS 20c per dozen; $1.50 per hundred				
	JUNIOR B. Y. P. U. MAGAZINE (Quarterly) 10 cents per copy; $1.20 per dozen				
	Junior B. Y. P. U. Topic Cards 20c per doz., $1.50 per 100.				
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	PLEDGE CARDS 50 cents per hundred.				
	CELLULOID BUTTONS 5 cents each or 60 cents per dozen Gold filled pins 40 cents each.				
	Suggested Constitution and Guide 15 cents each or 2 for 25 cents.				
	B. Y. P. U. Manual 60c (Board) $1.00.				
	B. Y. P. U. Record and Roll Book, $1.00				
	B. Y. P. U. Object Wall Charts, $1.50				
	B. Y. P. U. Pledge Charts, at $1.50				

Farm Census Aids Agricultural Adjustment, Says Olsen

March 24, 1930—The 1930 farm census is of special importance in view of the far-reaching economic changes which have occurred in American agriculture the last ten years, says Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He appeals to farmers to give every assistance to the census enumerators.

Approximately 70,000 enumerators will be engaged in taking the farm census in conjunction with the population census which will begin April 2. Preliminary results will be published by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, early in 1931, but the figures for some States will be available this fall.

"The farm census," Mr. Olsen says, "Has been organized to yield basic information which will enable Federal and State agricultural institutions to aid farmers in formulating plans for improving the economic position of farmers. In this connection, the census is vital to the research and statistical work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as it provides basic data from which to estimate annual farm conditions in inter-census years.

"The 1930 census will make available exact data regarding acreage and livestock expansion in recent years and regarding the various shifts in specific lines of farm production. We will know precisely the extent to which mechanical power has replaced animal and man power on the farms and we shall be able to form some judgment as to future developments in this field. The farm population now is estimated to be the smallest in thirty years; we should like to know how much longer this depopulation of farms will continue.

"The information that the census will yield on farm ownership and farm tenancy will give an indication as to whether the trend is toward the development of large farm holdings worked by tenants and hired hands—that is, toward so-called corporation farming—or whether despite the reported industrialization of agriculture the family farm will persist.

"The agricultural census, for the first time, will endeavor to secure information regarding farm income, and expenditures for operating equipment. We shall learn the amount paid for taxes, and obtain data concerning mortgage debts. The amount of the mortgage debt, and the amount charged the farmer for interest, commissions bonuses and premiums will be asked for the farm he owns and operates, and also for other farm land he owns. The need for more complete information on the payment of interest and other charges on mortgage debt is very urgent.

"Data covering the dairy industry will be especially valuable in view of the present uncertain position of that industry. We shall have figures on the number of milk cows and the quantity of milk produced in 1929 The schedules will yield information as to the number of cows milked which are of beef or dual-purpose breeding; quanity and value of milk sold, cream sold, butterfat sold, and butter sold, together with data on the number of cows being milked at the time the census is taken, and the daily production of milk at that time.

"Complete information will become available on all phases of the poultry and other livestock industries. The number of each kind of farm animals sold, number purchased ad number slaughtered on farms for home use or for sale will be asked; also the number of hides and skins sold. These questions have not been asked since 1910, and are important in determing the annual production of livestock.

"Since 1910 there has been a tendency to sell or slaughter animals at an earlier age and consequently the number of animals on farms when the census is taken is an unreliable indicator of production. The returns from the census of 1930 will afford a basic for better estimates of meat production than could be made heretofore.

"More information than heretofore will be available on the fruits. A special fruit schedule for Florida and the Gulf of Mexico coast, and a similar fruit schedule for California and certain counties in other Pacific Coast States will secure information on the acreage, number of trees, production, and sales of citrus fruits, classified into several varieties; similar information will be obtained on grapes, dried fruits, and other tree and vine crops.

"There is practically no increase in the total number of questions to be asked farmers, as compared with the censuses of 1910 and 1920, but it is believed that the questions will yield more valuable information, and especially give data on pressing agricultural problems. All farms will be classified into types of production and also as to value of products.

PASSAGE OF SEED FUND BILL LIKELY

Representatives of Georgia and a few other southern states appeared before the house committee in Washington, the latter part of February, urging a special rule for consideration of the seven million dollar farm relief bill, which has been reported by the agricultural committee, for farmers and fruit growers in financing the purchase of seed, fertilizer and feed in connection with this year's crop operations.

As passed by the house this bill was limited to cover states of the southeast including Ga., Fla., Ala., N. C., and S. C.

It is believed that favorable action from the Rules Committee will open the way for the funds to be approved and made available for early loans to farmers and fruit growers.

Such Negro farmers in these states that suffered losses are eligible for relief from this fund if they are properly organized.

ALEXANDER HURSE DOING GOOD WORK IN S. GA.

The Negro 4 Club of Ware county under the direction of Prof. Alexander Hurse is showing rapid growth. Starting a short time ago with but a handfull of members the roll now has reached something slightly over one hundred. Prof. Hurse is one of the county agents in the entire south.

CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAM OUTLINED TO FARMERS

Macon, Ga., Feb. 17th,—(AP)—Small but strong co-operative marketing associations were described today by J. W. Firor, head of agricultural economics and marketing at the State College of Agriculture in Athens, as essental in the federal farm board program to help farmers.

The 1921 law for organization of co-operative marketing associations, Mr. Firor said, met the requirements of the federal board. He said the usual procedure is to draw up a membership agreement and obtain a charter granting the right to buy and sell certain types of products grown on Georgia farms.

Mr. Firor spoke before a group of farmers of Bibb and neighboring counties. D. F. Bruce, Bibb farm agent, said the Bibb Co-operative Dairy Association was ready for business.

—Atlanta Constitution

GEORGIA LEADS DIXIE IN CUTTING COTTON ACREAGE

While the land devoted to cotton in the other eight southern states increased by 11,060,000 acres in the past ten years, in Georgia it decreased 1,622,000 acres and in South Carolina 646,000.

Statistics showing the decrease in Georgia and South Carolina, as compiled by Charles Molony, Dublin railroad official, and broadcast in a circular letter some weeks ago, were made public by Vivian Stanley, of the state prison commission. Mr. Stanley in announcing them said that they had assumed additional importance in the light of new demands that cotton producers curtail their acreage.

"Georgia farmers," he declared, " have already done more than their share in reducing cotton acreage."

The figure showed that in 1918 Georgia had 5,341,000 acres on which cotton was raised. In 1928 it had 3,719,000 acres. South Carolina showed a decrease in the decade from 3,001,000 to 2,355,000 acres. The total decrease of the two states was 2,268,000 acres.

On the other hand, the other eight states, including Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina and Tennessee, increased their acreage, bringing the total from 35,457,000 to 44,249,000.

Had the other cotton producing states decreased their acreage in the same proportion that Georgia did, the letter stated, in 1928 there would have been 24,800,200 acres of land instead of 44,249,000 devoted to cotton.

"The 44,249,000 harvested acres in 1928 produced 13,795,000 bales of cotton for these ten largest cotton producing states equal to a bale to every 3.21 acres," he said, "This same average yield per acre applied to the reduced 24,800,200 acres would bring 7,725,919 bales, which would amount to an acute cotton shortage.

"With the knowledge that Georgia cut its acreage 1,622,000 acres is shown by the comparison of 1928 and 1918, and is wholly unfair to even think of suggesting to Georgia any further reduction in its already reduced cotton acreage."

—"Atlanta Constitution."

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WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—
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VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, lo cated at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprie tress. Write for Prices and Rates.

MINISTER LEADS RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES UNIVERSITY IOWA

Iowa, City, Ia., Jan 30—When a grave problem confronts a community and that community or the individual citizens residing within its boundaries, fails to meet the problem, the social welfare of each and every human in that community is directly or indirectly affected. So in Iowa City, where the Negro student population of the University of Iowa is over 100 souls, the long neglect of certain local church leaders to construct an effective social or religious program which would attract the intelligent young students on the campus has heretofore retarded the cultural growth of the local community life.

The appearance of Rev. Edward L. Fuller at Bethel A. M. E. in September not only marked a new era in the history of the church but in extra curricula activities of the Negro students. After finding his desires to enlist the interest of the students in the church proper, thwarted by a few citizens whose ideas were at variance with his, Rev. Fuller sought to establish a social center after resigning from direct pastorship of Bethel. His hopes were to found an institution dedicated to the Christian ideals in the working of which employment would be afforded those students who needed assistance, religious services conducted weekly by a fully ordained minister; a culinary department offering board for students at a minimum of cost; in short he has sought to actively personify the most urgent needs of the Negroes attending the university as well as those residents of the town, and in the seeking of Rev. Fuller he has surely found some of those aims. Through his sole efforts the Carey Social Center has been founded and is at this writing functioning in Iowa City. Employment is now provided for some five students and board for over 40 students.

Undoubtedly Rev. Fuller's contribution to the social and religious life of this town is being felt by those who need an affectually real, vital leadership and a practical institution. This was partly evidenced Sunday, Jan. 12, in the recent election of Rev. Fuller to the office of chaplain of the Student Forum, the largest organization of Negro membership on the campus of the University of Iowa. The unanimous vote received by Rev. Fuller illustrates how this man has struck an answering note in the hearts of all the students on Iowa's campus.

LEASE RADISH ACERAGE

Newport, Ark., March 11.—James G. McGarrick & Co., widely known growers and shippers of truck gardening stuff of Robstown, Texas, have leased 1,200 acres of land near Newport and will plant radishes. Planting will begin next week and seed and drillers are en route to this city. The crop will be ready for harvesting, it is said, by April 20, and ready to turn back to the owners for planting cotton by May 1. The value of the radish crop, it is said, will be around $130,000 and will give employment to a large number of persons.

Large markets like New York and Chicago take several hundred cars of radishes monthly. The Negro farmers in Newport section are not organized.

Largest Onion Town In The World

Kenton, Ohio, a berg with less than a thousand population, claims to be the largest onion shipping center in the world.

Four thousand cars of onions are shipped from this point every year, and in addition to this volume there are several hundred cars hauled out of that section by truck. Davenport, Iowa ranks second.

Farm In One Family Over Hundred Years

The Daniel Reeder farm near Quincy, Ill., consisting of one hundred acres sold a few weeks ago for twenty thousand dollars. This is one of the finest and most modern farms in the entire west. Grand father, son and grandson have been the only owners.

Quincy section is a great wheat and livestock country. There are quite a sprinkling of colored farmers in this part of the state.

OFFER LAND FOR TAKING

Lumber Company Will Give Quit Claim to Parcels for Taxes.

Caruthersville, Mo., —March 6.—The Wisconsin Lumber Company of Deering, a subsidiary of the International Harvester, 12 miles west of here has worked out a plan to dispose of its land holdings in this county in such a manner that it will retain its value as farming land and not be abandoned in default of taxes.

The first of this year this company announced that it would relinquished claim on 57,000 acres of land in Pemiscot and Dunklin counties in lieu of paying this year's taxes. The company has dismantled the mills.

The company will give a quit claim deed on land to individuals on the one condition that they pay this year's on the land, retain ownership of it improve it and keep the taxes paid. Mr. Collier went before the Pemiscot County Court with this prosal and all the members approved of the plan which would add more revenue to the county and state treasury which otherwise would be lost.

A form application is now being worked out with the courts approval by which persons desiring to take over 20, 40 or 80-acre plots or larger ones, can do so and get a quit claim deed on the land without charge providing they pay last year's taxes on the property and any other rightly included liens.

—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

LAUNCH FARM PROJECT

New Firm With $400,000 Capital to Use 10,000 Acres

Newton, Miss., March 6.—A large farming corporation, capitalized at 400,000 to be known as the Mississippi Co-operative Livestock Farms Association and guided by local men as officers and directors, expects to begin operation this spring on a 10,000-acre tract near Newton on which options for purchasing have been obtained.

Organization of the concern has just been announced by H. W. Hoye, real estate dealer, who was elected president. H. N. Brown was elected vice president and W. W. James secretary-treasurer. The company plans to specialize in dairy, beef and pork production, as well as handle poultry, raise feedstuffs, and possibly operate creameries or dispose of its products to the local cheese branch of the Kraft-Phenix corporation.

An elaborate farm program has been planned. The 10,000 acres under contract consist of black lime soil, clay and silt or Norfork sandy loam, underlaid with clay, the majority being of the heavy prairie type.

Two thousand purebred Holstein heifers and 40 purebred Angus sires will be imported and about 600 cows will be in the dairy.

It is the purpose of the promoters to make the 10,000-acre farm self-supporting: to produce all feedstuffs, soy beans, cow peas, clover, vetch alfalfa, beans, lespedeza hay, oats, corn, sorghum, and all other crops upon its lands. Housing, silos and all other modern dairy building equipment will be provided.

The association hopes to realize its profits through the sale of baby beef to northern markets and through the sale of stock to livestock farmers throughout Mississippi and the south. and dairy products to local plants.

BIG GROWTH IN RAYON INDUSTRY .

Mr. Francis E. Simmons tevtile expert of the Commerce Department has issued a very interesting report on the remarkable growth of rayon industry in this country in the past two decades.

Mr. Simons says that production of rayon in this country increased from 320,000 pounds in 1911 to 123,200,000 pounds in 1929.

The popularity of rayon did not expand until 1921. The prospects for 1930 out put will in all probability exceed one hundred and fifty million pounds.

Of the four general processes or rayon production, the report reveals that the viscose process accounted for around 86 per cent of the world output and 85 per cent of the United States production in 1929. The world production of cellulose acetate and cuprammonium processes are next in order of importance, Great Britain and Germany, respectively, being the chief producers by those processes. On the other hand, the United States is the leading producer of rayon by the nitrocellulos and viscose processes, its share in 1929 accounting for about 64 and 30 per cent, respectively, of the world's total output of these two types. The tariff hearing reports further disclose that there were built, or being built, in the United States in 1928 rayon plants classified according to process as follows: Twenty viscose, 4 cellulose-acetate,3 cuprammonium and 1 nitrocellulose.

In spite of the fact that we produced during 1929 a total of 123,000,000 pounds of rayon yarns, we also imported about 16,000,000 pounds from abroad, this comsuming in this country nearly 35 per cent of the world output for that year.

Consumption Classified.

The consumption of rayon yarns by various industries is another interesting point which is commented upon by the Commerce official, who finds that approximately 60 per cent was consumed in the United States in the knit goods industry, the knit underwear branch being credited with 35 per cent, hosiery mills with 21 per cent, and the manufacture of other knit goods with 4 per cent.

The rayon industry and trade of the United States is concerned primarily with producing for the domestic market and exports from a very small percentage of the total output. American producers are, however, giving serious consideration to possible future foreign outlets for American-made rayon yarns.

Another matter of popular concern brought out in the Commerce official's report is the relative importance of the use of rayon yarns, with respect to the consumption of other textile fabrics, and comparative figures are quoted to show that rayon has shown the greatest relative increase.

The eleven counties of the Delta produce a long staple cotton that is perferred by manufacturers to any other section.

Weber 49 is a very popular variety and always bring a premium. A bill has been introduced in the House in Washington placing a duty of 7c per pound on all cotton over 1 1-8 inch. This, if passed will be quite a protection to the farmers who grow long staple cotton.

URGES SOUTHERN PEOPLE TO USE OWN PRODUCTS

Editor, Constitution: We are told many times that speculation in cotton is the ruin of the cotton farmer. This may have some truth in it. But the law of supply and demand still controls.

We people here in the great old south could greatly help matters. How few of us are really using the cotton we produce? Nearly all of our people are wearing silk or wool. Too few of us are wearing any cotton. It seems that we are cutting our own throats, growing cotton and wearing silk and wool. If it were not for automobile tires cotton would not bring anything. We will never have any relief as long as we do not use our products. We are making fat the silk mills in the other nations, who can get labor for nearly nothing, at the same time starving ourselves.

It is a fact that a farmer who grows cotton, his wife and daughters wear silk hose and other clothing to do the work of the farm in. Is it not time we were waking up and starting a movement for the wearing of cotton goods? The current report is that many of our cotton mills are either shut down or running part time. The reason for this is there is no demand for cotton goods. Cotton is the money crop of the south, and there is no reason why it should not be a profitable crop. It is not and we know it is not, and we know why it is not.

There is another thing that can be done that will greatly help our economic life. Why import jute from some other country to wrap our cotton and guano in when cotton cloth would be so much better? In fact, why not wrap all our products that are sent out in bags in cotton bags instead of jute?

It is hoped that we people of the dear old southland will wake up to our condition and start a movement for cotton consumption. We can wear cotton cloth and appear just as well. Health authorities tell us that it is much healthier to wear clothing made from the cotton staple than from silk or wool. May we make a start to better our condition.

H. H. Heisler.

Ocilla, Ga.,
February 26, 1930.

—Atlanta Constitution.

WHITE DAILIES—

(Continued from Page 6).

N. A. A. C. P., from which the following excerpts are forwarded:

Altoona. Pa., Tribune: "The N. A. A. C. P. is right in its campaign for the capital N and the readiness with which newspapers and other periodicals have agreed to fall in line indicates that there was no intentional slight in the usage of the small letter. And it is a source of pride to the Tribune that this newspaper does not need a reminder of the justice of the capital N. The number of southern newspapers which use the capital N is extremely interesting. The success of this movement is one more indication that the effort to relieve the acuteness of the racial problem is thoroughly sincere."

Des Moines, Iowa, Tribune: "The list it (N. A. A. C. P.) publishes is an imposing one, and it must be particularly satisfying to the Association to see how many such papers are in the south. And of course it promises well for the future of race relations in southern states to find friendly publishers there."

Providence, R. I., Journal: "The matter is an interesting one and it is regarded earnestly by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. There is no reason for opposing the desired capitalization. Inasmuch as 'Negro' is the correct form and 'negro' is incorrect, there is good reason for a general compliance with the organization's request."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph: "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week—not without pride, it is to be imagined—the names of a number of newspapers and magazines, a number of them from the South, that have adopted the use of the capital 'N' in the word Negro.... The Telegraph used the small letter for a great many years, but for several years now it has been using the capital letter, because there is no good argument against its use."

Other editorials have appeared in the Columbia, S. C. State; the Troy, N. Y., Morning Record; Time, New York; The Chattanooga, Tenn., Times; Kingston, N. Y., Freeman; Hopkinsville, Ky., New Era; Petersburg, Va., Progress-Index; Grafton, West Va., Sentinel; Catskill, N. Y., Mail; Paterson, N. J. Call; Brunswick, Ga., News; Allentown, Pa., Chronicle News; Springfield, Ill., State Register; Jackson, Miss., News; Dalton, Ga., Citizen; Bristol, Va., Tenn., Herald-Courier, and many others.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. II. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, May 15, 1930. No. 3.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK'S

Louisville, Ky., Branch Writes Letter

MODERN FARMER COMMUNICATES IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZATION

Federal Land Bank located in various sections of the United States for the purpose of facilitating loans to farmers of every description, have not been generally understood by the farmers. The one serving Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio is located at Louisville, which is designated as District No. 4.

The Modern Farmer, who has interested itself in explaining the work of the Federal Land Banks, the Land Grant Banks and other Federal Financial Organizations and Agencies, recently addressed a letter to Mr. L. A. Skene, the Assistant Secretary of the Louisville Bank, in the interest of the Rutherford County colored farmers, and the publication received a reply, in which this Louisville Branch said:

"The Modern Farmer, 447 4th Avenue., N., Nashville, Tenn.:— We are in receipt of your letter of recent date in which you advise us that the colored farmers of Rutherford County, Tennessee, desire to make Federal Land Bank Loans.

"Applications for loans on farms in Rutherford County may be made by colored farmers through the Stone River National Farm Loan Association, of which Mr. Eugene Black, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, is secretary-treasurer. Of course there are necessary requirements for considering loans some of which are as follows:

1. The owners must live on and operate the farm, or live in the immediate vicinity of the farm and have its operation under personal supervision and control.

2. Each must be of sufficient size to produce an income for support of the average family of an applicant and enough to take care of the amortization payments and taxes on the land independent of other income.

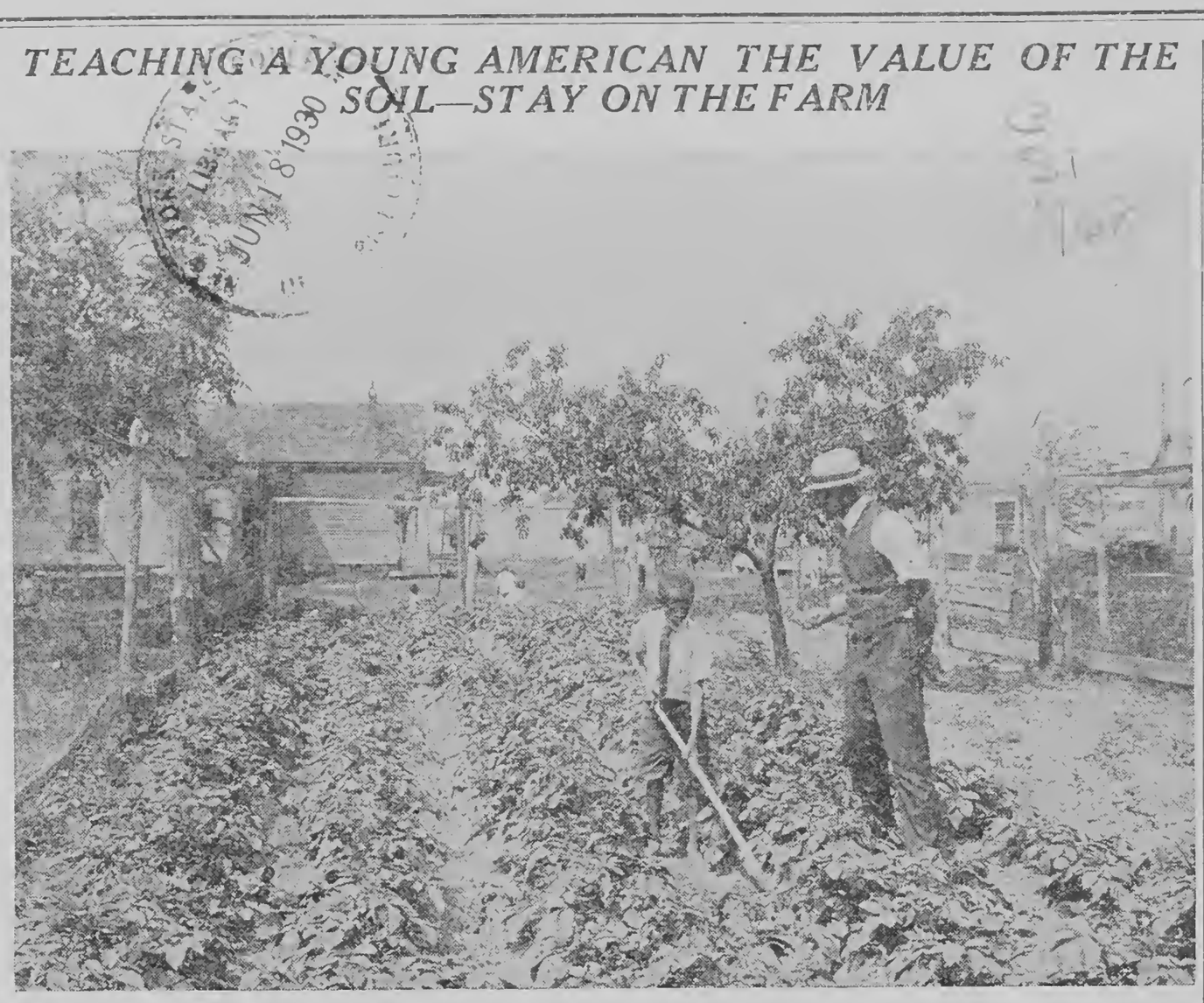
3. Where there are more than two joint owners, except a husband and wife, we will not accept the application because we have more trouble with this class of loan than any other by reason of the fact that when one or the other does not wish to make the payments and take care of the taxes and insurance, the farm is abandoned and it falls on our hands, and of course we are not in business to take over or carry farms at a loss to the bank or association. We must also know that the owner is capable of operating a farm successfully, and has a sufficient equity of at least fifty per cent in the farm to justify a loan.

Yours very truly,
THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF LOUISVILLE,
L. A. Skene, Assistant Sec'y."

INSECTS FLY LIKE PLANES

There is an interesting resemblance in the methods used by insects for flight and the principles used in present-day aircraft, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Entomologists who have been making a special study of insect flight say the rapildy whirring wings of certain insects present an interesting counterpart of the rotating propellers of air-

TEACHING A YOUNG AMERICAN THE VALUE OF THE SOIL—STAY ON THE FARM



AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL WORK—POTATO PROJECT AT METHOD, N. C.—THERE ARE MANY OTHERS DOING THE SAME KIND OF GOOD WORK

STATE PEACH CROP FORECAST

RECORD FOR 1929 WILL NOT BE REACHED AGAIN

Macon, Ga., April 27.—(AP)—The 1930 peach crop in Georgia is not excepted to greatly exceed last season's crop of 5,300 carloads, according to the preliminary estimate made by the Georgia Peach Growers' Exchange after a three weeks' survey of peach orchards in every section of the state, it was announced Saturday by officials of the exchange.

The small size of the crop, to be more accurately estimated after the May drop, has been due to many causes, principally among them the sudden drop in temperature to 20 and 19 degrees on November 30 and December 1, of last year, following unseasonable warm weather.

"The 'winter kill' was very abnormal," W. C. Bewley, general manager, explained, "and many people believe that it may be traceable to improper fertilization, unsuitable types of soil and to methods employed in controlling insects and diseases.

"The loss of trees in the opinion of the exchange and Federal Government representatives will reach the figure of 200,000 killed outright and others expected to die. The low temperature referred to not only killed outright thousands of trees or parts thereof, but killed or injured many of the peach buds which had formed on the new wood. That partly accounts for the short crop of peaches.

"The Early Rose crop has been seriously damaged and the crop will be light this season. The Carman crop will be extremely light as there are few orchards of this variety.

"There will be a 60 to 70 per cent hiley crop. Most of the Georgia Belles have a full crop, but there are only a few of such orchards left in the state. It is quite certain that we will have less than 50 per cent of the Elberta crop. The situation at present is so abnormal and spotted that it will be difficult for any agency to accurately estimate the 1930 crop; it simply can not be done until the May drop is over and the fruit has become set. From all indications it appears that the total crop of all varieties will not greatly exceed the 1929 crop."

MONEY TO FRUIT GROWERS

USE OF TRUCK FOR HAULING DEMONSTRATED

Motor trucks are effecting big savings in moving perishable fruits and vegetables, according to a recent series of reports by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Motor trucks are moving 65 per cent of the fruit in Southern Indiana, 23 per cent in Southern Illinois, 53 per cent in Virginia and 16 per cent in Delaware and Maryland.

"The movement by motor truck is working a revolution in the selling of fruits and vegetables in the corn and coal belts of Illinois and nearby areas in Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Kentucky," reports Brice Edwards, assistant marketing specialist of the fruits and vegetables division of the bureau of Agricultural economics, in his survey throughout that district.

"The trade formerly was supplied through wholesale dealers who obtained their supplies from St. Louis, Memphis, Chicago and Indianapolis. The trucking movement avoid these primary markets for the most part and goes direct to the retailed, consumer and wholesaler in the smaller towns and cities.

This has made an enormous outlet for second-grade fruit by increasing the total consumption of these fruits and vegetables in the rural districts, which formerly were poorly supplied."

Among other advantages found in using the motor truck were: Easo of rapid handling in direct from farm to consumer market elimination of refrigeration necessary en route; higher net returns to producer and lower final market prices; package savings and the advantage of marketing less than car load shipments.

WORLD RECORD ESTABLISHED

MAN ON HORSELESS FARM POINTS THE WAY

What is believed to be a world's record for quantity of field crops produced by one man with a two-plow tractor was established in 1929 by Nels Nelson, of Meckling, S. D., when he produced nearly 23,000 bushels of grain with a value of about $15,000.

Not only did Mr. Nelson handle a much larger acerage and produce far more crops than most owners of larger tractors can boast of, but he established a record far beyond anything ever accomplished by one man using horses.

His experience is particularly significant, not only as a demonstration of the possibilities of horseless farming, but also as an indication of the change which the younger generation of farmers is bringing about in farming. Like Roy E. Murphy of West Burlington, Iowa, who pioneered horseless farming in the corn belt, Mr. Nelson is just a young man. But while he may lack many of the advantages which more experienced farmers possess, he has the great advantage of not being hindered by customs nor traditions, but has studied the possibilities of modern equipment from an unbiased viewpoint and acted on his own judgment. It is needless to say that his outstanding success in comparison with farmers who are still following older methods will lead many other young men, and doubtless some older ones, too, to follow his example.

His corn acerage last season was 240, and that of small grain 200. Machinery, of course, is the answer as to what took the place of horses and men. A tractor and a truck were the big factors, with other machinery adapted.

In the fall of 1928, Mr. Nelson plowed 140 acres of corn land. Last spring he listed 100 acres. That took care of the preparation of his large corn acreage.

His crops were good. Oats, of which he had 80 acres, went 60 bushels an acre; corn, 240 acres,

(Continued on Page 2)

TRUCK CROP ESTIMATE

Division of U. S. Agriculture's Figures

PREDICTION ON EIGHT STATE CROPS GIVEN OUT FROM WASHINGTON

The commercial truck crop estimate of the Division of Crop and Livestock estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture gives predictions on potatoes, cabbage, strawberries, cucumbers, tomatoes, snap beans, green peas and watermelons.

The report follows:

Potatoes: Acreage of early potatoes in both the Lower Valley of Texas and in Florida is now estimated at 45,900 acres which is about 44 per cent increase over the acerage grown in these states in 1929. The production is now forecast at 3,925,000 bushels as compared to 3,576,000 bushels last year, which would be only about 10 per cent larger this year than last. Average yields are forecast well below 1929 in Florida and about 3 bushels lower in the Lower Valley of Texas. The average yield indicated for both states is 86 bushels, which would be nearly one-fourth smaller than the average production per acre in 1929.

The preliminary estimate of acres of Irish potatoes planted in the early states of Alabama, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, other than Lower Valley, and Virginia, is 8 per cent larger than the acerage grown last year, but is 8 per cent below the five year average during the period 1925-1929. Acerage in this group of states is estimated at 177,550 acres compared to 163,860 acres in 1929, and 241,480 acres in 1928.

Cabbage

The production forecast of cabbage for the second early group of states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, is 80,800 tons, about 29 per cent smaller than the production in these states in 1929. The estimate of acreage in this group of states is 13,640 acres, about 32 per cent below the 1929 acerage. The production forecast this season in Alabama is 12,600 tons compared to 10,200 in 1929; Georgia 3,000 this year compared to 2,900 in 1929; Louisiana 13,600 compared to 44,900; Mississippi 18,600 compared to 20,500; N. Carolina 6,200 compared to 6,000; and South Carolina 26,800 compared to 29,500 in 1929.

The estimate of acerage of cabbage that growers intend to plant in the intermediate group of state is 4 per cent below the 1929 acreage, but about 6 per cent above the average acerage for the five year period, 1925-1929. Arkansas and Tennessee will have 25 per cent less acerage than last year.

The total acerage of cabbage reperted in the early, second early,

(Continued on Page 8)

URGE POULTRY IN UNION

New Albany, Miss.— The Union County Council met at the courthouse Monday with 10 clubs represented. The morning program was devoted to a discussion on color, illustrated by the use of charts and materials, led by Miss Ouida Midkiff, state clothing specialist, and Miss Bessie Hanks, local home demonstration agent.

ANOTHER NEGRO WOMAN ELECTED TO NATIONAL Y. W. C. A. BOARD

DEAN OF WOMEN AT FISK UNIVERSITY ELECTED

In the 11th National Convention of the Y. W. C. A. assembled at Detroit, April 25th—May 2nd Miss Juliette Derricotte, Dean of women of Fisk University, was elected to the National Board. The other Negro member of the National Board is Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes.

Dean Derricotte was formerly administrator of National Student Y. W. C. A. Work among Negro Colleges. She received her A. B. Degree from Talladega College and M. A. from Columbia University. As National Student Secretary, she visited India and went around the world. She is also on one of the National Committees.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes was also a National Student Y. W. C. A. Secretary. She received her A. B. Degree at Fisk University and M. A. at Columbia University. She is the author of "Unsung Heroes," and of "Negroes in Domestic Service in the United States." During the World War she was a dollar a year woman of the National Women's Bureau; and is now serving on several committees of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.; on the executive committee of The Inquiry; and on the executive committee of The Race Relations Commission of the Federal Council of Churches; and secretary of the Board of Management of The A. Clayton Powell Home for the aged. She is also a mother.

The present Negro secretaries of the national staff of the Y. W. C. A. are not only graduates of some of the leading universities of the country, but through their constant world contacts and outlook, their participation in world community development, their sharing in world secretarial interchange, they have become specialists in their several departments and fields. They are: Miss Eva D. Bowles and Mrs. Cordelia Wynne, (City Department): Miss Juanita Saddler and Susie Bailey (Student) Mrs. Bella Taylor McKnight (Girl Reserve.)

The Negro members of National Committees are among the best prepared of the outstanding women and girls of the race. They are Dean Lucy D. Slowe, Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, Mrs. Emma Shields Penn, Mrs. J. O. Blanton, Miss Mabel Byrd, Miss Flora Pinckney, Miss Carrie L. Raysor, Mrs. Josephine Pinyon Holmes.

The outstanding achievements of many of the local general secretaries, together with their efficient staff secretaries—Industrial, Girl Reserve, Educational, Health Education, Employment, House, Cafeteria, Membership, Religious Work, Finance and Social and Music, are unsurpassed by none of those of National Board members or staff. The main difference is that National Board members are volunteer workers, Members of the Committees of Management and many other splendid members are also volunteer workers. One of the stipulations and actual practices of the National Association is that it will hold its National Convention in no city which will not furnish equal accommodations to its Negro delegates. All of the hotels in Detroit vied with each other in entertaining all of the 2205 delegates.

The National Board of The Y. W. C. A. is composed of about one hundred of the leading women of the country, among whom are Mrs. Robert E. Speer, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Charles W. Gilkey, Mrs. John French, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. John Finley, Miss Mary Wooley, president of Mt. Holyoke College and others just as eminent. The three General Secretaries of the National Board are: Miss Anna V. Rice, Miss Helen A. Davis, Miss Emma P. Hirth. The President of the Worlds Committee of The Y. W. C. A. is the Hon. Mrs. Montague Waldgrave of London.

—Nashville Globe.

A LIVE UNIT OF THE NATIONAL A. AND F. CADETS

Hugo, Okla., May 3, 1930.—(Special to the Baptist Union-Review—On last Sunday evening the A. and F. Cadets unit No. 63 enjoyed a real good time at the Hugo Chapel Baptist Church.

They entertained the Church and School for at least three quarters of an hour, and according to their own expressions they enjoyed it.

Of course they are the talk of the town today.

At the close of the entertainment the Supt. of the school was asked to make a few remarks, among the many things that he said were, "These boys here today will be the sons in law of some of these mothers—will be the husbands of some of these dear mothers, dear daughters and for the Lord."

J. E. Sams.

we cannot do too much for them in training them for future usefulness.

"Let us stop neglecting him and encourage him that he may have his proper place in life."

Mrs. Nannie Hogans and Mrs. Cora Rees responded with nice words of encouragement.

Under the direction of Mr. Samuel Monroe, the Cadets are making great strides of progress.

Cadet M. L. Fields, Jr., was the master for the occasion, Cadet Tiger read a short sketch of the History of the Cadets, Cadet O. T. Butler received the contribution.

Miss Addie Lancaster, was a great help to the Cadets in preparing their program ,for which we extend to her whole-heartedly, many sincere thanks.

Three cheers for unite No. 63 Cadets of the United States.

Affectionately,

Miss Addie Lancaster

—Union-Review.

WOMEN LEADERS TO MAKE EUROPEAN TOUR

Evansville, Ind., May.— (By The Associated Negro Press) Announcement has just been made by Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women, and fourth vice president of the National Council of Women, of the special tour in European cities which is to be made by colored women leaders from various states who are to attend the Quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women which is to be held in the former imperial palace at Vienna, Austria, May 26 to June 7.

There are ten American delegates to the convention from the thirty-seven national orgaizations which comprise the National Council of Women. Mrs. Stewart is one of these ten delegates.

Other women leaders who are to accompany Mrs. Stewart are: Mrs. Hallie Q. Brown, honorary president of the National Association of Colored Women, chairman of the scholarship fund and trustee of the Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, Miss Meta Pelham, trustee and treasurer of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association; Mrs. S. Joe Brown, also a trustee and ex-president of the Ohio Women's Federation; Mrs. Nellie Weaver Green, Muskogee, Okla., Mrs. L. T. Miller, Yazoo City, Miss., A. L. Spaulding Charleston W. Va., Miss Jane Hunter, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. L. C. Jefferson, Vicksburg, Miss., and Mrs. Cora Allen, Shreveport, La. —Nashville Globe.

IMPORTANT FOR COLORED FARMERS

Prof. A. L. Hosley of Tuskegee Sends Out to the Colored Farmers the following information.

Washington, April.— Negro Extension News is the name of a new quarterly published by the United States Department of Agriculture covering the activities of the U. S. Extension Service among Negro farmers of the South. Its seventeen pages contain agricultural announcements, of farm projects and excerpts from reports by Negro farm and home demonstration agents.

In a foreword, Dr. C. W. Warburton, director, United States Agricultural Extension Service, calls attention to the work of the service among Negroes. "A staff of 335 Negro cooperative Extension workers is engaged in carrying to the Negro farmers of the South information on improved farming and home-making methods." He states, "These are trained men and women cooperatively employed by the United State Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges of the 15 southern states. Of these, 171 are agricultural agents working in counties, 128 are home agents for one or more counties, four are in movable school work and 28 are supervisors. Three new farm agents and 12 new home agents have been placed in counties during the past year. Two field agents work from the Federal department, J. B. Pierce of Hampton Institute, Va., and T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, Ala."

Negro Extension News is effectively and clearly illustrated with pen and ink sketches.

—Southern Christian Recorder

Negro Farmers

Washington, April—A marked trend toward diversification on the part of Negro farmers is recorded in the recently published report submitted by Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of the United States Agricultural Extension Service to the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Negro farmers" the report states "did more diversified farming and participated more generally in cooperative undertakings than ever before. Negro extension agents in sections of Oklahoma and Alabama, wishing to promote dairying, organized tours of their farmers to Starkville, Miss., that they might see for themselves the prosperity of Negro farmers in Mississippi who have included farm dairying in their farm enterprises. One outstanding extension event in Lowndes County, Ala., was a cooperative turkey sale in which six carloads of turkeys were handled. Approximately 90 per cent of the turkeys brought into this sale were raised and owned by Negro farmers, the majority of them tenants. Credit for the success of this sale was given the Negro agent in this county.

"Perhaps the outstanding work of Negro home demonstration agents was in child care, health and sanitation in rural Negro homes. Their food production and preservation was also very successful. On the whole the record of Negro extension work for the year in all lines is a highly creditable one. Much progress has been made."

The Federal Department in Negro Extension Work is represented by two field agents; T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., whose district comprises the gulf states and J. B. Pierce of Hampton, Va., whose district includes the northern section of the southern states.

—Southern Christian Recorder

AMERICAN NEGRO WELL TREATED IN EUROPE SAYS J. A. ROGERS

New York, April 25.—The May, 1930 number of the American Mercury carries a long and searching article by J. A. Rogers examining the treatment of Negroes in Europe as contrasted with their treatment here, and drawing upon numerous individual instances known to him to show that the European treatment of the Negro is far more humane and enlightened than the American.

In his article, as summarized by the N. A. A. C. P., Mr. Rogers tell how on an automobile tour of Europe in 1928, himself and two companions were treated with the greatest kindness. In Stockholm, Sweden, reports Mr. Rogers, a restaurant keeper created a public scandal and was reproached on a llsides for declining to serve colored people. In Vienna the ex-Crown Prince danced with colored women while her colored escort danced with white women.

Black color, he continues is something of a distinction in Europe and black women "receive attention that would not be accorded worthier white women. From Sweden to Italy a Negro meets with prejudice only in Americans and in an occasional white South African or Cuban, who is often touched with the tar brush himself." Even frizzled hair is cultivated by white Europeans, says Mr. Rogers, and they cannot understand the desire of American Negroes to have their hair straightened.

"Mixed couples attract no attention on the Continent,," writes Mr. Rogers, though in England prejudice is strong and "the everyday lot of the Negro in England is far worse than in America." In some of the English seaports, like Cardiff in Wales, there has been much intermarriage of white and black people. But in the English law courts there is no discrimination, says Mr. Rogers and "In cases involving white women, Negros are frequently acquitted where they would be punished in America, right or wrong."

—Southern Christian Recorder.

WORLD RECORD ESTABLISHED

(Continued from Page 1)

between 50 and 60 bushels; barley, 80 acres, made 62 bushels; and his wheat ran 22 bushels and acre on his 40 acres. Thus he raised and harvested more than 12,000 bushels of corn, 4,960 bushels of barley, 4,800 bushels of oats, and 880 bushels of wheat, at a total of 22,740 bushels, estimated to be worth $15,000.

This was Mr. Nelson's first year of horseless farming on any scale, big or little, but contending that his theories, at which so many scoffed, have worked out well in practice, it will not be his last, he says.

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and when so many advantages can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

Fill out the blank—secure a money order for $1.00 and mail at once:

The Modern Farmer,

447 Fourth Avenue, North,

Nashville, Tenn.

Find enclosed order for $1.00. Send me the Modern Farmer for one year.

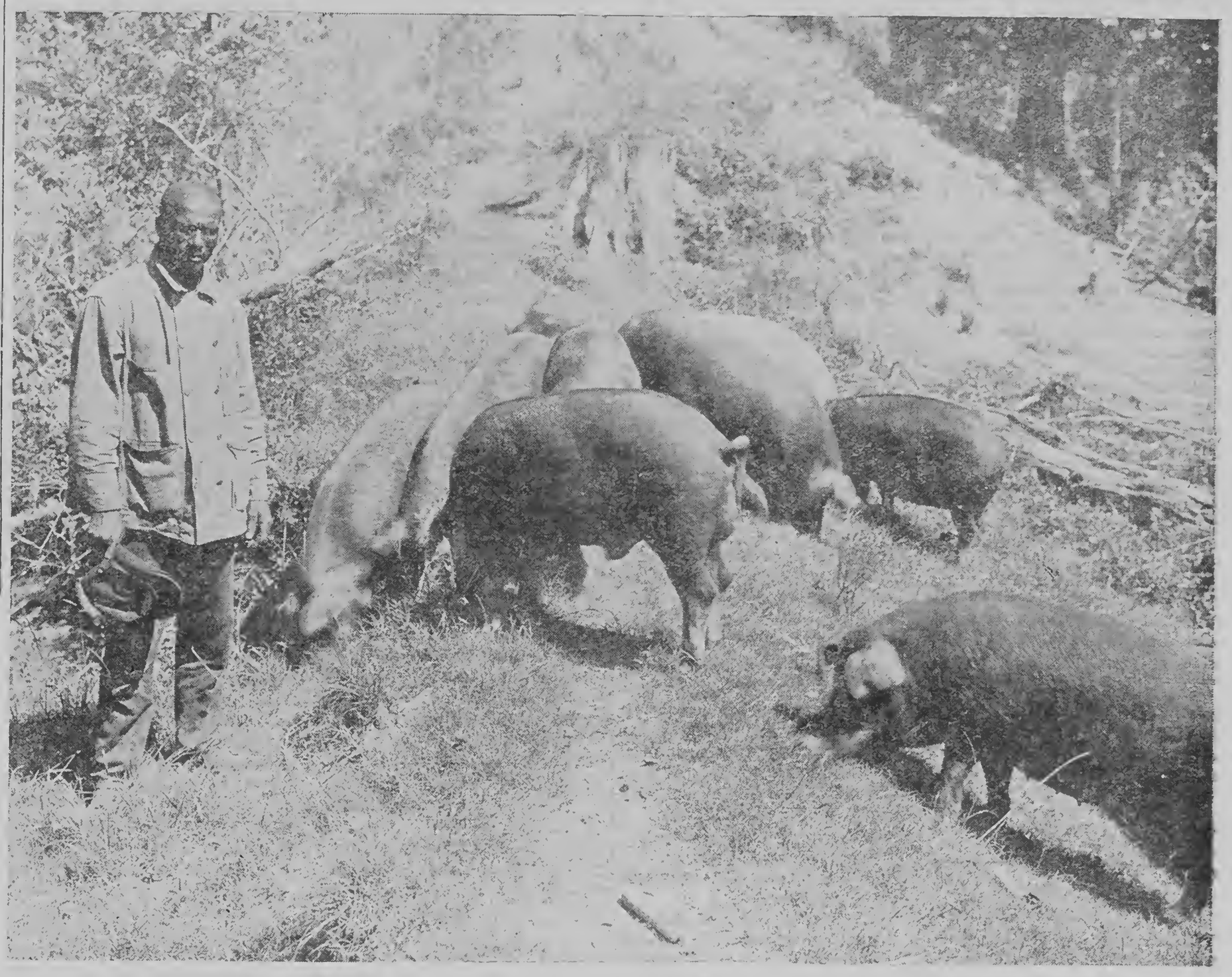
Name .....

Post Office Address .....

State .....

Rural Route No. ..... **or Box** .....

Millions of Dollars Could Be Brought Into The Farmer's Bank Account By An Increase of This Live Stock Raising



Farmer with his herd of hogs, Warren County, Mississippi.

BARROWS ON FEED TEST GAIN MORE THAN SOWS

Hog farmers in the future will do well to give special attention to the male hogs on their farms. Feeding tests recently completed by the United States Department of Agriculture show that barrows make better gains than sows when all get the same kind of feed and attention.

In eight years of comparative feeding tests, 5,653 hogs were studied. Of this number 3,018 were barrows and 2,635 were sows. The barrows outgained the sows by 5.43 per cent, according to E. Z. Russell, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who was in charge of the tests.

The study was made on hogs in various experiments conducted in practically all parts of the country, under a wide range of climatic conditions and during nearly every month in the year. It included purebreds of all of the popular breeds used in this country, both bacon type and lard type, as well as a number of crossbreds between some of these and grades of unknown breeding.

"Hogs under almost every known system of management were used," according to Mr. Russell. "The results included dry-lot feeding, also hogs on pasture supplemented with limited rations. In some of the experiments a limited ration of barley was fed, followed by a full feeding of corn; in others this ration was reversed.

"In some of the experiments the hogs were full fed from weaning to a weight of about 200 pounds. In others the hogs were started on full feed at weights as high as 50 pounds and carried along to 500 pounds or more. Practically all known hog feeds, including peanuts and soybeans, were used and the resulting carcasses graded in firmness all the way from oily to hard.

"The hogs studied were from sows ranging in ages from 12 months to over 7 years and by boars within the same age limits. Most of the pigs had been farrowed in March, April, May, September, and October, although a few were farrowed in every other month of the year. Some were from sows farrowing but one litter a year, other from sows farrowing two litters."

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given this year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public-spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our next issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

The New Policy of the New Company

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_____

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Monthly Income _____

FORESTERS STUDY HARDWOODS

Growth and yield studies for the upland hardwoods of the Central States are being made by the Central States Forest Experiment Station in cooperation with other eastern stations of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Under the direction of L. I. Barrett, of the Central States Experiment Station field work was carried on last summer, and compilation of the data has been in progress during the current winter. This study is one of the most ambitious of the growth and yield studies yet undertaken by the Forest Service. Some 30 or more species of hardwoods are involved. It will be necessary to prepare numerous volume tables before the yield data can be worked up. Already there has been much demand for the few volume tables that have been completed the Forest Service says.

OUR RED-CLOVER CROP NEEDS LONGER-TONGUED BEES

How long a tongue should a honeybee have? In Russia students have made careful biometric studies of bees in areas where there has been relatively little interregional shipment of bees, and where the bees in any given region are fairly uniform in race and strain. The Russian students find that the northern bees have shorter tongues than the bees of the south. The explanation lies in the adaptation of the bees to the conditions under which they live. In the north the bees gather their honey supply in a relatively short season and in what the beekeepers describe as an intense honey flow. In the south the season lasts longer and the honey flow is not so intense. The southern bee needs a longer tongue.

From the standpoint of the red-clover grower in the United States it might be desirable, says W. J. Nolen, of the United States Department of Agriculture, to have bees with longer tongues in the red-clover regions. He explains that the corolla tubes of the red-clover blossoms are too long for the shorter-tongued honeybees who find it difficult or impossible to gather honey from them. This tends to reduce the visits of all but the longest-tongued bees, and, consequently, many clover blossoms are not pollenized by visits of bees and to bear seed. The races of bees most common in the United States are not exceptionally long tongued. Introduction of long-tongued bees in areas where clover-seed production is important would probably result in larger seed crops and in a larger clover-honey supply.

AMERICAN NEGRO SPIRITUALS ECHO IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY FOR FIRST TIME

FORTY BOYS AND GIRLS FROM HAMPTON INSTITUTE PAY TRIBUTE TO MISSIONARY LIVINGSTONE

London, May 4—The vaulted arches of Westminster Abbey, which shelter the remains of England's kings and great men of history, echoed for the first time today with the soft strains of American Negro spirituals. Forty boys and girls from Hampton Institute of Hampton, Virginia, gathered before the memorial to the explorer David Livingstone, celebrated missionary to Africa, and paid tribute to him as a benefactor of their race.

Great crowds of Londoners waited for an hour outside the Abbey doors for a chance to hear the singing. The congregation of the evensong service remained to hear the little informal concert in the west transept.

Led by Dr. Nathaniel Dett, the little band of Negroes stood for a brief silent prayer before the memorial and then raised their voices in the hymn "Rest, Ye Weary Traveler."

The humb of conversation, in the curious crowd of Londoners, to whom the presence of a Negro choir in the old Abbey was a departure from tradition, stopped as soon as the singing began. The spirituals seemed to cast a spell upon the hundreds of hearers, and as the singers filed out of the west entrance, the crowd almost reverently stood aside to make way for them.

The party left tonight for Belgium, where they will begin a continental concert tour, returning for a final concert in London later.

—Nashville Tennessean.

SAP MOVEMENT IN TREES

Because trees give off water by evaporation at a very rapid rate, the supply must be kept up or the leaves will wilt and die. Water is constantly supplied to these leaves, taking the place of water that has been lost by the air and used by the plant. Just what forces operate to secure this rise of water to the tops of the trees have not been clearly worked out. The water is generally pulled from above and its rise depends fundamentally on two well-known properties of water, cohesion and adhesion. Trees are different in their miscroscopic structure and some are able to raise water higher than others and it is possible that the height of any tree species is limited by this ability to raise soil water to the leaves. That may be why the dogwood can grow only to a scant 20 feet high, while the Sequoia rears its head 300 feet and more above the ground.

The Modern Farmer

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

EDITORIALS

PITYING THE FARMER

The following editorial from the Jackson, (Miss.) Daily News is timely and truthful. It proves that the business of farming is successful, that capital invested in farms pays a good return and that the farmer is not as downtrodden as some appear to believe.

But "between the lines" it tells the Negro farmer something else. It tells him that the white man knows there is money in good farming and is getting ready to get as much of it as possible. The Negro farmer should buy land and forget about a railroad ticket. We need another Booker T. Washington to drive this truism into our heads: "Let Down Your Bucket Where You Are!"

Occasionly one encounters a bunch of statistics that carry a jolt like a punch from Jack Dempsey's paw. Here is a paragraph from a leading editorial in the Hattiesburg American:

When the last census was taken the value of all farm lands in Mississippi was $347,000,000. The value of Mississippi's farming crops for that year was $177,000,000, which represented a gross return of 50c on every dollar invested in farming operations in 1920. The United States Department of Agriculture in a report, titled "Crops and Markets, January, 1930," valued the principal crops of Mississippi at $262,000,000 for 1929. On the basis of the 1920 farm valuation, this crop total shows a gross return of 75c on every dollar invested in farming.

From the above it would seem that all the crocodile tears shed at this session of the legislature concerning "the poor downtrodden farmer" have been utterly wasted.

What other line of business in Mississippi do you know that pays 75 cents on each dollar invested therein?

Farm lands have not appreciably increased in value since 1920, nor has there been a notable increase in farm land assessments. On the other hand, property assessments in the cities have been boosted to dizzy heights, and there has been no market increase of revenue therefrom, after maintenance expenses are deducted.

The legislative idea that the farmers of Mississippi are bearing the heaviest burden of taxation is the veriest tommyrot.

The burden falls heaviest on town property, corporations, industrial plants, and the common carriers. Tax rolls on file in the office of the State Tax Commission conclusively prove this statement.

The 1920 census figure on farm land valuations and crop sales showed only a 10 per cent gross profit for Iowa, admittedly in the highest classification of agricultural prosperity. Mississippi beats the Iowa record five times, and the percentage will no doubt hold good when census figures for 1930 are compiled.

If we farmed in Mississippi with the same energy and intelligence that they farm in Iowa, the Magnolia State would be rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

One of our most urgent needs in this commonwealth is more farmers, white and black, who will spend from eight to ten hours each day in the fields instead of chasing up and down the highways in Ford cars and leaving the farm work to women and children.

HOW TO HANDLE AND PREPARE WOOL FOR MARKET

Wool growers of Tennessee often lose from one cent to five cents per pound on their wool due to lack of proper handling and preparation, according to A. L. Jerdan, extension specialist in marketing, University of Tennessee, who offers the following suggestions for preparing wool for market:

WHEN TO SHEAR—The sheep should be sheared as soon as the weather gets warm and danger of cold rains has passed. Some good shepherds say, "As soon as blackberry winter is over." Shear when the wool is absolutely dry, never when there is any moisture in it.

WHERE TO SHEAR — Shear only on a smooth, dry surface, preferably on a smooth board floor; never on dirt or ground.

HOW TO SHEAR—With shears or clippers. When using shears be sure to clip with blades level with body of the sheep. This avoids making second cuts which shorten the length of the staple and reduces the value of the wool. When using the clippers adjust them so as not to cut close, or the hot sun will blister the back and flies will annoy the sheep before the wool makes the necessary growth to protect the skin. Always smooth the skin toward you with the left hand and the wool roll naturally from the sheep. Never pull the wool down with the hands.

PREPARATION OF FLEECES—Keep fleece intact. Discard all dung locks. They are worth more for fertilizer than they are to the wool manufacturer. Remore tags from each fleece and pack separately. If the fleece has only a small sprinkling of burrs, pick them out before shearing, as it will increase the value three to five cents per pound. Roll each fleece into a neat bundle and tie around both ways. To roll a fleece properly, spread it out evenly on a shearing table clipped or flesh side down and fold in sides until they slightly over-lap. Begin at the neck end and roll in a neat, compact bundle. Tie each fleece separately with four-ply paper fleece twine made for the purpose; never tie two fleeces together or leave the wool untired in bulk, nor tie with binder or sisal twine. Eight and one-half feet of twine will tie a fleece. (See your county agent immediately about fleece twine and wool bags.)

FOREIGN MATERIAL IN FLEECE— Do not permit the fleece to come in contact with chaff, hay, dust, manure or any foreign material, for the buyer wants a package as nearly all wool as possible.

SACKING WOOL—Place the tied fleece in regulation 7 1-2 foot burlap wool bags or cover with canvas or new burlap. You can pack approximately 40 to 50 fleeces in one bag. Keep the white and black fleeces separate Do not permit any of the black wool to be mixed with the white. Keep the burry, seedy, cotted, dead or pulled, black and gray fleeces separate from the clear, clean, white and well-grown wool and pack separately. All grades should never be packed together indiscriminately. Tie or sew bag with hard cotton twine. Do not use sisal twine as fibers get mixed with fibers of wool.

STORING WOOL— Store wool in a clean, dry place until sold. Do not store in a damp place, basement, or leave on the ground.

WASHING WOOL—Never wash wool. It does not pay. You lose more in weight than the gain in price will offset.

POTATO TERMINAL TO COST $2,000,000

Chicago— A $2,000,000 railroad terminal is being built here for the exclusive use of one family—the potato branch of the vegetable kingdom. All modern conveniences for giving the lowly potato safe and rapid transit are included in the plans.

The new yard can be used by any railroad entering the city, according to an announcement by the Chicago & North Western Railway, as track connections are to be provided. The first unit is scheduled for completion by April 1. Team tracks facilities for 600 cars will be provided. with auxiliary tracks for 1850 more.

Some 33,000 carloads of potatoes make the trip into Chicago annually, most of them coming southward from Wisconsin, while Idaho, Maine and Minnesota are well represented.

DO NOT SELL LAYING HENS THIS SPRING

A. J. Caldwell, extension Poultryman, University of Tennessee, warns poultrymen not to sell laying hens this spring for the following reasons:

1. Eggs are the principal source of income from poultry.
2. Spring is the natural laying season.
3. Eggs can be produced at less cost during spring and summer months.
4. The majority make more profit when eggs are 20 cents per dozen then they do when eggs are 50 cents per dozen.
5. The number of eggs per hen is more important than the price per dozen. Fifteen eggs at 20 cents per dozen are worth as much as 6 eggs at 50 cents per dozen.
6. If hens are sold in the spring, many of the good layers will be sold, since practically all hens are laying at that time.
7. The good layers, if properly fed, will continue to lay through the summer and fall months and should be retained in the flock.
8. The hens that go out production in July, August and September are the low producers and should be sold at that time.
9. The eggs laid during the spring will more than make up for the small difference in price of hens.
10. It is not possible to build up a flock of high producing hens where heavy spring selling is practiced.

EDITORS SELECT CAPITAL CITY FOR NEXT ANNUAL MEETING PLACE

Publishers, Printers and Newspaper Managers Coming to Nashville in 1931

EXHIBITION AS WELL AS EXPOSITION SHOWING PAPERS, MAGAZINES AND BOOKS TO FEATURE SESSION

Editors, Publishers, Managers and Owners of Newspapers, Publishing Houses and Periodicals will assemble in this city in 1931 under the auspices of the National Negro Press Association. This announcement reached the city last week from B. J. Davis, the President of the Association, which has just adjourned in Detroit last month, and was confirmed by the Corresponding Secretary, who resides in this city.

According to the early plans, it is expected that the meeting next year will not only embrace the regular annual session, but will be a combined exhibit and exposition of the Periodicals, Books and Magazines produced by members of the fourth estate from their pen and their brain, their printing presses and their newspaper offices. Bound volumes of these publications will be placed in an exposition hall and the citizens of Nashville and middle Tennessee will be invited to give them their constructive criticism during the week that they are placed up for show.

The organization itself, of necessity, has a limited membership, because under the recently amended constitution only publications and periodicals can hold membership. These of course are to be represented either by the editor, managing editor, publisher or president of the organization. It is understood that only three cities were candidates for the entertaining of this Convention of newspaper folks at the Detroit session, that the other two declined when they found that Nashville was nominated. The exact dates have not been handed out, but it is thought that the Convention will be held some time in February.

—Nashville Globe.

NOTED MISSISSIPPIAN ADDRESSES OUR FARMERS

Speaking at the Commencement exercises at Utica Institute, Dr. J. S. Clark, who delivered the main address, advised colored farmers to buy more land, organize cooperative associations, and stay on the farm. The address was delivered before the largest crowd that ever assembled at Utica.

Dr. Clark told his hearers that our racial group could succeed better at farming than any other occupation and that we were foolish to go chasing rainbows when the solid gold lies buried in the soil of our farms.

Utica Institute owns 1,600 acres of land. The farm and plant is run on a business basis. Dr. Holtzclaw, the principal, and Mr. Lawrence, treasurer, are both much interested in cooperative marketing and in the organization of our farmers.

PROSPEROUS COLORED FARMER SAYS "ORGANIZE"

S. L. High prosperous farmer of Madison county Mississippi has 200 acres planted in sweet potatoes this year.

Mr. High owns 660 acres of very fine land in Madison county near Canton and he is one of the most prosperous colored farmers in the United States.

In talking with Mr. High he said, co-operative marketing was the main spring in the success of our farmers, and that Madison county would be organized into the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and he felt sure ninety per cent of the farmers of our group would become members.

Mr. High also has 40 acres in dewberries and finds ready sale for them in large markets like Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Detroit.

The N. F. C. F. will assist Mr. High in marketing his potatoe crop this year.

FEDERATION NOTES

Mr. J. B. Lee prosperous farmer of Indianola, Miss., attended the commencement exercises at Utica Institute the last of April.

Mr. Lee says prospects for crops this year are very promising, and if the colored farmers will only organize it will be but the question of a year or two when they will be able to operate their farms without the use of borrowed money.

We are glad that we are able to inform any of our members who are desirous of owning a small farm and are unable to make a cash payment, that there is a way open for them to get some real nice tracts of 40 to 50 acres if they are real dirt farmers.

Write the National Federation of Colored Farmers Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill., for full particulars.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

CLEAN CULTURE AND CROP ROTATION CHECK BARLEY SCAB

"A clear complexion and no freckles" on the face of a field plower in the fall is recommended for most farms. This advice has become familiar in areas where the European corn borer has been working. It applies also to areas in which corn and winter wheat are important crops and in which barley is a crop grown either for sale or for feeding. Barley scab has caused serious losses in the central and eastern sections of the country.

The United States Department of Agriculture investigators have found that the fungus causing scab lives over winter on bits of cornstalk or straw. When these bits are covered thoroughly by the plowman the clean-plowed field does not have a freckled appearance. It has the uniform complexion indicative of clean culture, which has proved so desirable in checking the activity of barley scab the following season. Investigators found that on the average in a number of barley fields in northern Illinois the scab infection was more than eight times as great in fields disked or poorly plowed as it was in barley sown on fields plowed clean in the fall. Crop rotation is also helpful in controlling barley scab.

If harvested barley is seriously affected by scab, it is more profitable to feed it on the farm than to try to sell it at the ruinous discount grain buyers must impose. Scabbed barley is useless as hog feed. Hogs reject it, or, if they eat it, they suffer digestive disturbances. Cattle and sheep, however, will relish a ration containing a large portion of scabbed kernels and suffer no ill effects.

CLOTHING HYGIENE SHOWN IN EXTENSIVE LITERATURE

The tremendons advantages made in the direction of hygienic and comfortable clothing, especially for women and children, in the last 10 or 15 years are evident as one scans the literature on clothing for any given period.

Ruth O'Brien, who is at the head of the textile and clothing division of the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, has made a study, with two of her associates, of the available sources of information about the relation of clothing to health. She reports that strictly scientific material on the subject is very meager, but that popular interest in it over a considerable period of time is shown by a bibliography which she has prepared of nearly 1,200 books and articles on some phases of clothing hygiene.

There have always been dress reformers in advance of the times, it seems, protesting against prevailing modes that hampered physical development or contributed otherwise to ill health. Attention to men's clothing seems to have been directed very much to their footwear, especially during the war years. The type of clothing advisable for various occupations has been given considerable thought, of which the latest indication is a discussion of what should be worn for high-altitude flying.

A great variety and quantity of material dealing with women's clothing was found. Some of this relates particularly to the effect of style on health, while another group of references brings out the effect of fabrics on health. The controversy that has raged around the corset for many years can be easily traced through the literature. Women's shoes have also been scored by both lay and medical writers, and there is no dearth of literature decrying the long skirt and other styles even when their vogue was strongest.

Ideas about clothing for children have perhaps emerged most conspicuously of all from traditional practices. It is a far cry from the author of 1863 who recommends flannel as the most appropriate material for children's clothing and who says "dresses should have long sleeves and high neck lines" to the brief sun suit and other lightweight washable children's garments of today.

Those interested in following the changes toward better hygiene and the ideas expressed on the subject at various periods will find this bibliography a mine of fascinating references.

THE CHILD'S DESTINY IS THE NATION'S DESTINY

General Executive American Child Health Association

By S. J. Crumbine, M. D.

There are twenty-six million children in the United States today, a juvenile population that would fill more than four cities as large as New York. In their young bodies and undeveloped minds lies latent power as great as that which gives the economic and civic strength to the most powerful centers of the world. That is why the problem of their health of body and mind concerns the whole nation and why our future as a nation depends on the physical and mental calibre these children possess.

As a nation we are keenly alive to the importance of our enormous child population. It must be educated, trained, protected from disease and accident, and, on the foundation of healthy and successful childhood, brought to happy and successful adulthood. The story of the many community forces at work to make childhood happy and successful has become very familiar to us. There are few mothers and fathers, from the least to the greatest, who have not come in contact with one or more of these forces and who do not know, therefore, where to turn for help in their tremendous job of guiding the destinies of our great child cities of this big population, considered not only as a mass, but more intimately as the individuals who are somebody's much-loved little sons and daughters do, in every truth, depend upon intelligent parental cooperation.

All studies of the present condition of children and the ways and means of securing for them the maximum health and success lead to one primary conclusion—the most important influence in the physical and mental life of children is the influence of the home, for children grow to strong and vigorons manhood and womanhood in direct ratio to the character of the diet, the care and education they receive, especially in the home. Not only must parents inform themselves as to the kind and quantity of food for the growing child that will ensure optimum growth and development, by they need likewise to study the latest information as to the kind and manner of guidance that will ensure growth and development of a sound mind.

The American Child Health Association has made a study of the health of the American school child. This study includes the physical examination of fifth grade children in seventy cities scattered in thirty-two states. It included certain other tests in the fields of health knowledge, health attitudes, health habits and the character and quality of the school facilities provided to meet the health needs of the school child. A great deal of technical information has been gathered in this way and from it we shall be able to improve many of our methods. But over and above the special facts that the study makes clear, the essentialness of intelligent parental cooperation stands out.

The school has a big responsibility which it is trying to meet. It has a health program and health services. Likewise the community has a responsibility, and, to meet it, the community provides immunization against diphtheria, well child clinics where babies and preschool children are examined for the detection of physical defects, other clinics where remediable defects may be corrected, habit clinics where problem children may be examined and the reason for their misbehavior discovered and the treatment outlined that will make the children normal and happy. There are prenatal and postnatal clinics to safeguard the mother's health before the baby comes so that both she and it will be well at the time of baby's birth and to keep them well afterwards. All this exists in addition to the services of the family physician who, can afford to employ him is the person best fitted to safeguard the health of mother, father, baby and older children.

All these means are splendid. If they are used we shall see the improvement of our race and the progress of our child population into a population of healthy, able, right thinking and successful men and women.

"If they are used"—those words point us again to the pivot of the whole wheel of health—the fathers and mothers of the children of the United States. It is the duty of the nation to supply tools and instruction as to the use of the tools, but there its power ends. We may put efficient tools into a parent's hands and teach him how to use them; but if he lays the tools indifferently aside, he will never become a master craftman and never fashion a study or beautiful object. Authentic information, expert advce and well-trained services are the tools which the community offers to fathers and mothers. The bodies and minds of their children are the materials on which to use their tools. And the object of their labor is to produce a sound and beautiful human being, a sound mind in a sound body.

May Day—National Child Health Day 1930 urges us to remember that "if the race is to march forward to a higher civilization, it must march on the feet of healthy and instructed children," and that ahose childish feet will march on the foundation laid by healthy and instructed parents.

—Southern Christian Recorder

EX-SLAVE ELECTED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Council Grove, Kensas, May—(By The Associated Negro Press) — Tom Woods was elected Justice of the Peace at the recent city election. For many years it has been the custom of a number of voters to write in Woods' name for one of the city officers. This time he received a sufficient number of votes to elect him. He is a former slave, and was owned by a master named Woods previous to the time he was freed. Tom does not knw his real name or his exact age. He came to Council Grove in 1870.

—Nashville Globe.

FORMER TEXIAN A PH. D. TO SERVE ON P. V. STAFF

Official news has just been released that John Lovell, Jr., son of the eniment clergyman known to all colored Texas, will serve on the staff at Prairie View for the coming summer. Lovell who after taking his B. A. degree from Northwestern and his A. M. from the same University at the age of nineteen (19) will receive his Ph. D. June 1930 from the University of Pennsylvania. He is a specialist in English and will conduct a seminary for post-graduate students and interested staff members on Negro Poets and Writers. Mr. Lovell is one of the best prepared men in the country in his special field, and will be the first Negro Ph. D. to give instruction in Texas in the field in which the doctoral degree has been received. The young scholar was formerly a professor at West Virginia State College and is only twenty-two (22) years of age.

—Nashville Globe.

A Back-To-The-Soil Movement Brings These Results—Self-dependence, Comfortable Homes and Happiness

Plowing Cotton, Greensville County, Virginia

ARKANSAS MEETINGS FOR CO-OP MEMBERS

Sessions Promoting Mid-South's Growth to Be Held In May.

A series of 18 Arkansas meetings, to be held in the interest of the membership drive of the Mid-South Cotton Co-operative Association was announced today by R. S. Burgess ,secretary.

Ten meetings will be held in Tennessee and eight in Missouri. Places and dates of the Tennessee and Missouri meetings have not been set.

Field workers of the co-operative, members of the state agricultural extension service, and representatives of the federal farm board will assist in the meetings.

The Arkansas schedule includes: Blytheville May 6; Jonesboro, May 7; Helena, May 8; Brinkley, May 9; McCrory, May 10; Pine Bluff, May 12; McGehee, May 13; Warren May 14; Strong, May 15; Texarkana, May 16; Hope, May 17; Arkadelphia, May 19; England, May 20; Conway, May 21; Russellville, May 22; Batesville, May 23, and Newport, May 24.

—From Jackson, Miss., Daily Times—warning to our farmers to get together.

BEAN BEETLES EXPECTED TO BE PLENTIFUL

Bean Growers Should Prepare for Hard Fight This Season Says Entomologist.

The Mexican bean beetle was very destructive last summer and is expected to be equally bad on beans this spring. They have already made their appearance and growers are urged to prepare themselves for a hard fight if they hope to have any beans, states Dr. S. Marcovitch, Entomologist for the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee.

Dr. Marcovitch has made a special study of the bean beetle and has issued a circular No. 28, "How to Prevent Damage by the Mexican Beetle," to assist growers in controlling the ravages of the pest. This circulation may be secured by writing to the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee. Dr. Marcovitch has found that other materials not as poisonous as arsenic will give very good control of the beetle. Cryolite and barium Fluoslicate gave a 300 per cent increase in yield with no foliage injury. He found that perfect control of the Mexican bean beetle may be had if two essentials are observed. These are: (1) Spraying or dusting when the yellow spiny worms are just hatching from the eggs and are still small. (2) placing of the spray or dust on the undersides of the leaves where the worms feed so they can get sufficient poison to kill them.

TURKEY GROWERS MUST IMPROVE METHODS

Extension Service Issues Free Publication To Aid Growers with Production Problems.

If Turkey growers in Tennessee are to continue in the business on a profitable basis they must adopt methods that will check losses of young poults, states A. J. Chadwell, Extension poultryman, University of Tennessee.

A recent survey made by the Agricultural Extension Service through a questionnaire mailed to seventy-one representatives turkey raisers in East Tennessee revealed the very startling information that out of a total of 4,800 eggs hatched in 1929 only 1,269 turkeys or 26 per cent were raised to maturity. No business can hope to succeed under such conditions. Unless there is a rapid shift to improve methods of growing poults, turkey production in Tennessee will be a thing of the past in a few years, according to Mr. Chadwell.

"Growing Turkeys in Tennessee," is the subject of an eight page publication which Mr. Chadwell has prepared to aid growers in improving their methods and increasing their profits. This publication which is No. 163, can be secured free of charge from County farm and home agents or by writing the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee. It discusses selection and care of the breeding stock, hatching, brooding of poults, range and feeding and prevention of blackheads, the most destructive disease of turkeys.

Every turkey grower in the State should have a copy of this publication.

BABY CHICKS GROW FAST

Baby chicks do a lot of growing in the first four weeks of their lives. H. L. Shrader, extension poultryman in the United States Department of Agriculture, says they double in size in the first two weeks. Not satisfied with such a record, they double in size again in the next two weeks, if they get the right kind of attention.

Two essentials for success in rearing baby chicks, Mr. Shrader explains, are plenty of heat and feeding chicks, he says, is to profeed. A good rule to follow in vide a hopper 4 feet long for each 100 chicks. At the end of three weeks another hopper should be added.

Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. Workers

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Reduced round-trip rates have been authorized on the identification certificate plan, to Sunday School messengers, representatives and dependent members of their families. The rate is one and one-half fare for the round trip.

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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a Farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through cooperative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

I herewith subscribe and forward $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date.

Name ... ...

Address ... ...

City or P. O... ... .

County . ...

State ... .

Date... ... ...

If there is any further information desired, write.

Yours truly,

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

James P. Davis, President.
Major R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Leon R. Harris, Secretary.
S. B. Wilson, Treas.
C. R. Richardson,, Chairman of Board of Directors.

THE WAY TO REVIVE LYNCHINGS

Slowly but surely lynchings and other violent expressions of the mob spirit are being eliminated from the record of the country. In the 1928, 11 persons were victims of lynchers and last year the number was reduced to 10, of which three were white and seven Negroes. The 10 lynchings occurred in five states, thus furnishing a clear bill of health to 43 of the nation's commonwealths.

It makes no difference how many or how few lynchings there are their superfluity is measured by their number. It is true that 10 are a great reduction from the record of a few years ago, but, even so, they are 10 too many. However, the continued reduction points the finger to the day in the not far distant future when every one of the 48 states can show a clean record as to mob violence.

The only way to prevent this certain and soon eventuation is for the federal government to take a hand in the matter and complicate the situation. It is possible, now and then or here and there, that some strong provocation may cause an outburst of the mob spirit and delay or set back temporarily the day of the lynchless nation. But sentiment is set against mob violence, and, if let alone, the authorities of the various states will settle the matter within a few years.

The only possible chance for a revival of the lynching spirit lies in the passage of such federal legislations as the Dyer act, which would interfere with the solution being made by the states and might cause an outbreak of the crimes for which lynching is invoked through conveying to potential criminals the thought that they would be protected in provocative crime by the natonal government. Lynchings will be eliminated if the states are allowed to handle them. They may be revived, if the states are subjected to federal interference.

—Editorial from Memphis Commercial Appeal, Apr. 29, 1930.

PEACH ROWERS URGED TO PICK UP "DROPS"

Measure Will Help to Reduce Number of Wormy Peaches Says Entomologist.

A large proportion of wormy peaches is caused by the plum curculio. Where the curculios have not been fought in a thorough manner they may become so abundant that the ordinary spray applications of lead arsenate will give little relief, states Dr. S. Marcovitch, entomologist for the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee, who suggests that certain additional measures at this time such as picking up "Drops" will be of real benefit in the presentation of wormy peaches.

The fruits that are punctured fall to the ground and breed additional curculios that will puncture the fruit as it ripens. The importance of picking up drops is apparent when one realizes that a bushel of dropped peaches may yield 6,000 beetles that are capable of puncturing at least 600,000 peaches, says Dr. Marcovitch.

The first collection should be made the week of May 12. This should be followed by a collection the following week. A third collection should be made a week later.

All drops should be buried in a trench 18 to 24 inches below the surface of the soil and covered with a layer of quicklime before filling in with the soil. After the "drops" have been picked, cultivation will be beneficial. Destruction of "Drops" will also aid in the control of Brown rot.

MOTHER

By Roselle

To her whose very blood I own,
Whose heart throb set my pulses beating,
Whose disposition shaped my life,
To her to-day I send this greeting.

She loved me long before I knew it,
A helpless mite of human, I;
My life and every joy and comfort
Depended on her ministry.

Her watchfulness was never ending,
My childish steps her constant care;
My growth the cause for deep thanksgiving,
My sins occasioned anxious prayer.

And when I left the dear home circle
To build a hearthstone of my own,
'Twas her example and her training,
That out of things, produced a home.

Since then though far away I've traveled,
Her love has bridged the distance wide;
Her messages of cheer and comfort,
Have been my hope, what-e'er betide.

And now, for her, life's sun is setting,
'Tis little for her I can do;
A message warm, a cheery letter,
Some comforts, or a flower or two.

But such as 'tis, I send it pregnant
With gratefulness and filial love;
With prayers for her abundant entrance
Into the Father's home above. —*Clipped.*

—Union-Review

STATION WANTS CEDAR RUST SPECIMEN

Specimens of red cedar stem rust which affects certain varieties of Apples that are resistant to common rust are wanted for study by the horticulturist of the University of Tennessee Experiment Station, Knoxville.

The common rust on cedars appears in form of Galls suspended from small branches. The galls are covered with "horns" which during wet weather swell and become bright orange in color. These are commonly known as "Cedar Apples."

The stem rust affects older stems where it produces small to fairly conspicuous swellings or cankers. Just at this season these cankers have the bark cracked open, exposing orange colored spores which exude in jelly-like masses during wet weather. Both of the rusts may appear on the same red cedar tree.

So far only a few specimens of this stem rust have been found in the State, therefore it probably is not common. However, in view of the fact that this rust affects certain varieties of apples that are resistant to common rust a knowledge of its distribution in Tennessee is very important and the Aid of Apple growers and farmers throughout the State is solicited. Send specimens and information to J. A. McClintock, Horticulturist, University of Tennessee Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn.

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WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

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TRUCK CROP ESTIMATE

(Continued from Page 1)

and intermediate groups of states in 1929. The total for these groups for 1930, is about 14 per cent less than the acerage in the same States in 1930 is 80,020 acres, compared to 93,350 acres in 1929 and 80,010 acres in 1928. These groups of States had in 1929 about 5 per cent or the estimated total commercial acreage of cabbage grown in the United States for shipment and for manufacture of kraut.

Cucumbers

The preliminary estimate of acreage of cucumbers for two of the early group of states, Florida and Texas, is 11 per cent above the acreage in these states in 1929. Florida has 11,300 acres, an increase of 32 per cent; and Texas 6,240 acres, an increase of 64 per cent.

The total acreage in the four groups this season is 51,200 acres compared to 42,420 acres in 1929 an increase of about 21 per cent.

Strawberries

The forecast of production of strawberries in the early group of states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, is 68,149,000 quarts, slightly below the production in 1929 although there is an increase of more than 3 per cent in acreage. The production forecast for Alabama is 14,560,000 quarts; for Florida 18,400,000 quarts; Louisiana 29,315,00 quarts; Mississippi 2,312,000 quarts; and Texas 3,062,000 quarts.

Both the acreage and forecast of production of strawberries for the second early group of states of Arkansas, California (S. district). Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, are 20 per cent below the 1929 estimates. Production in Arkansas will be less than half of the 1929 production, while Tennessee and N. Carolina are expected to produce about 20 per cent less. California and Virginia will have a larger production than in 1929.

Tomatoes

The preliminary estimate of acreage of tomatoes for the early group of states of Florida. Texas (Lower Valley), and California (Imperial), is one per cent below the 1929 acreage, but 17 per cent above the average for the period, 1925-1929. Although there is a decrease of 14 per cent below last year's acerage in Imperial Valley California, and 25 per cent below in South Florida, the other Florida acreage is about the same as in 1929, and the acreage in the Lower Valley of Texas is about 44 per cent larger than a year ago.

The acreage in the second group of states of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas (Other), is estimated to be about 20 per cent greater than the 1929 acreage. Increase are planned in all states except Louisiana.

Combining the acreages reported for the two groups of states with the fall acreages in Florida and Texas, an increase of 6 per cent over last year's acreage is indicated. More than half of the acreage estimated for shipment in the United States in 1929 was grown in these three groups of states.

Snap Beans

A production of snap beans 7 per cent larger than the 1929 production, and 27 per cent larger than the average for the five year period 1925-1929, is forecast for the early group of state of California, Florida, and Texas. The acerage for this group is 21 per cent greater than last year, but the average yield per acre indicated this season is 11 per cent smaller.

The acreage of snap beans planted in the second early group of states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina, decreases in Mississippi and North Carolina and about the same acreage in Alabama.

Combining the acreages in the fall, early, second-early, and intermediate groups of states, an increase of 13 per cent over the 1929 acreage is indicated. About 89 per cent of the total commercial acreage of snap beans for shipment in the United States in 1929 was grown in these four groups of states.

Green Peas

The commercial acerage of green peas in the second early states of California, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, is about 30 per cent larger than in 1929. Acreages in Louisiana and Mississippi are about the same as last year, but California has a 35 per cent increase, and South Carolina 45 per cent increase. The forecast production for this group of states in 1929 is 2,648,000 bushels compared to 2,053,000 bushels in 1929, an increase of 29 per cent. California production is forecast at 2,167,000 bushels; Louisiana 94,000 bushels; Mississippi 178,000 bushels; and S. Carolina 209,000 bushels.

The acreage of green peas intended to be planted in the Intermediate group of states of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and Virginia, is 13 per cent greater than the 1929 acreage, but is one per cent smaller than the average for the five year period 1925-1929.

The total acreage of green peas reported to date for 1930 in the early, second early and intermediate group of states, is 21 per cent over the acreage estimated for these groups last year.

Watermelons

The preliminary estimate of acreage of watermelons for the early states of California (Imperial) Valley and Florida, is 12 per cent below the 1929 acreage, although it is 17 per cent above the average for five year period 1925-1929. Florida has a 16 per cent decrease this year; California a 7 per cent increase.

The intended acreage of watermelons estimated for the second early group of states is 2 per cent below the 1929 acreage, but is 3 per cent above the five year average acreage. The states in this group are Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. If present intentions are carried out it appears that Georgia will have a 2 per cent decrease in acreage, North Carolina 1 per cent decrease, and Texas 15 per cent smaller than last year, while acreages in Mississippi and South Carolina will be 9 and 33 per cent larger. Alabama and Arizona are reported as planning the same acerage as last year.

The total acreage reported for these two groups is 5 per cent less than the 1929 acreage for the same states when they had about 84 per cent of the total commercial acreage in the United States.

THE NEGRO'S STRIDE IN EDUATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

New York.

One of the most remarkable advances of the Negro at the beginnings of the sixty-seventh anniversary of his freedom in America has been the progress made in education. No factor has contributed more toward the unparalleled progress of the Negro than education, and in this direction the race has shown capacities that have been astonishing. When the Negro received his freedom there was practically no private or public school, except in a few remote cases, which he could enter. There were few Negro children who were attending [illegible] type.

At the time of the emancipation 95 per cent of the entire colored population of the country was illiterate. Today there are over 2,150,000 Negro children in the public schools of the country.

The annual amount expended for Negro education is $37,000,000. Of this, $3,000,000 comes from Negro resources. The Negro has reduced his illiteracy to approximately 10 per cent, so that today nearly every Negro can read and write.

The progress made by the Negro along educational lines has served to produce outstanding leaders in the fields of business, literature, science, and religion. As the result of this training these Negro leaders are making a definite contribution not only toward the further progress of the Negro, but the country as well.

IN TEN YEARS

It has been within the past decade that the most marked and noted progress in education has been made. Shortly after the war there began what might be called a renaissance in Negro education.

According to the report of the Federal Bureau of Education in 1917 there were 31 Negro institutions that were doing work of college grade. In 1927, when the survey of the bureau was concluded, there were 77 Negro institutions that were doing work of college grade. Referring to the enrollment in Negro colleges the report states: "The college enrollment in the 31 Negro institutions was 2,132 Negro students compared with 13,680 who were attending college in 1927. Today the total enrollment in Negro colleges is over 19,000."

This increase in attendance at these institutions is without a doubt a fine indication for a thirst of knowledge. It represents sacrifice on the part of Negro parents to give their children an opportunity which was denied many of them.

This trend in education among the Negroes is also an indication of an improvement in the economic status of the race. With the opening of better economic opportunities parents are in better position to provide for the education and training of their children.

There is also an increasing large number of Negroes who are working their way through the larger northern institutions, notably Harvard, Yale, Columbia, University of Chicago and similar institutions.

The Negro colleges are on a sounder financial basis than at any time in their history. In 1917 the total income of Negro colleges and universities in America amounted to $2,283,000, while today the annual income is over $10,000,000. The support that is now being given to higher education among Negroes is nearly four times that given in 1917.

The question of financial support has always been one of the big problems facing Negro institutions, and as the result presidents of these schools had to be constantly on the go seeking financial aid for the maintenance of the work. With many of the Negro colleges receiving endowments and larger financial support, more can now be given toward the standardization of these institutions.

Increase of Capital Invested

The total capital that is invested in the real properties of the universities and colleges that were studied by the Bureau of Education has increased from $15,720,000 10 years ago, to over $40,000,000 today. This increase in investment has served to aid in the physical improvement of the plants of these institutions. From inadequate buildings, that were poorly equipped, have come modern buildings with the latest in equipment, with well-kept campuses that would do justice to any northern institution.

Concentration is now being made toward the improving of the academic standing of these institutions so that graduates from Negro colleges will be admitted for graduate work in northern institutions with equal rank. A step toward meeting this condition has been the dropping of high school departments from many of these institutions so that more attention can be given to work of purely college grade.

Some of the Negro colleges that have eliminated their high school departments are Morehouse College, Atlanta University, Howard University, Fisk University, Johnson C. Smith University, Samuel Houston College, and Lincoln University.

The Negro colleges today are paying more attention to admission requirement, enrollments, training of the faculty, salaries, teachers loads, and educational and scientific equipment. Negro educators are paying more attention to matters of administration and many of the southern states are providing scholarships for students.

TRAPS FOR ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTHS

Traps baited with a solution of molasses or sugar and water have been found promising as a control measure for oriental fruit moths in tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The addition of small quantities of aromatic chemicals such as citral increased the effectiveness of the traps about three times. Glass containers of 1-quart capacity were used for traps. Since there is no effective insecticide control for this pest, further tests will be made with the baited traps. This pest, since its discovery in the United States some years ago, has spread well over the peach-growing regions east of about the Rocky Mountains and is causing serious damage to peaches, infesting both twigs and fruit. It also attacks other fruits, as the apple, quince, pear, etc.

MOVIES AID IN TICK FIGHT

Last year the United States Department of Agriculture's cattle-tick movies were shown four hundred and fifty-seven times and were seen by 62,503 persons in the States of Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas. In the six years from 1924 to 1929, inclusive, the pictures were shown in rural communities two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine times to an attendance of 370,778 people.

Two films have proved very helpful in tick-eradication work. "Mollie of Pine Grove Vat," a 3-reel film shows a community organizating to get rid of cattle-fever ticks, the dynamiting of the dipping vat by opponents of trick eradication, their capture by the heroine, and the final release of the county from quarantine. In more than one instance, communities hostile to tick-eradication work became favorable to it after seeing "Mollie of Pine Grove Vat."

"Southern Cattle Yesterday and Today" is a 1-reel film photographed in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Mississippi and shows the gradual eradication of the cattle-fever tick in infested Southern States.

FARMER, 89, HURT WHEN PLOW TEAM RUNS AWAY

Petersburg, Ind., April 9.—(Special.)— Herman Fulscher, aged 89 years, Pike County's pioneer corn grower, who was plowing his land for his 75th consecutive corn crop, was seriously injured here this afternoon when a team ran away with him.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. II. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, June 16, 1930. No. 4.

S1
M68

Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen Car Loads of Produce

Chicago Received This Amount in One Month

ONE-FOURTH OF GROSS SHIPMENT SENT FROM THE SOUTH BY FARMERS

Chicago received during the month of March 8,816 cars of fruits and vegetable as follows:

Anise—3.
Artichokes—14.
Asparagus—53.
Bananas—622.
Beans—63.
Beets—63.
Brocolli—2.
Brussell Sprouts—2.
Carrots—345.
Cauliflower—274.
Chicory—69.
Cucumbers—7.
Eggplant—4.
Escarole—4.
Greens—4.
Mixed Vegetables—275.
Mustard Greens—9.
Parsley—12.
Parsnips—3.
Peanuts—146.
Peas—122.
Peppers—41.
Pineapples—21.
Radishes—58.
Rhubarb—52.
Rutabagas and Turnips—54.
Shallots—10.
Spinach—266.
Potatoes (white) 2448.
Potatoes sweet—145.
Strawberries—104.
Tomatoes—355.
Apples—396.
Cabbage—309.
Celery—245.
Grapefruit—254.
Lemons—66.
Lettuce—943.
Mixed Citrus—117.
Onions—151.
Oranges—623.
Pears—60.

Total 8816.

Of the above—

Florida shipped 884 cars.
Georgia shipped 53 cars.
Mississippi shipped 11 cars.
Tennessee shipped 96 cars.
Louisiana shipped 43 cars.
Virginia shipped 29 cars.
Texas shipped 922 cars.

The south shipped 2038 cars or one-fourth of cars shipped.

Several units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers are planning to ship solid cars of vegetables this summer and fall.

ENDORSED NATIONAL FEDERATION COLORED FARMERS

On May 5th, while in Canton, Mississippi, the President of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, through Col. Sol High, prosperous Madison County farmer met Hon. J. W. Rogers, President of Chamber of Commerce at Canton.

Mr. Rogers not only endorsed our movement, but added that the Chamber of Commerce would stand squarely behind us and render any aid needed in the promotion of organizing colored farmers in Madison County. Mr. Rogers said that the shipping cooperatively of fruits and vegetables by our members would bring a better financial condition to the colored farmers of that section.

Mississippi Members Of Federation Purchase More Land

Two Large Tracts Acquired Recently

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY OF NEGRO FARMERS WHERE COOPERATION BENEFITS

Two large tracts of land in Mississippi were closed out to members of our Federation during the month of April. This is the first time in the history of the Negro farmer where he has been able to colonize tracts of land and secure farms of their own at liberal terms and practically no down payment.

This was accomplished through the continued efforts of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Members who have been paying as high as four hundred dollars per year rent for the past five or six years and never owned a foot of land in their lives were the buyers of those tracts.

One six hundred acre tract will be divided between 15 farmers—each owning forty acres. They will next purchase a tractor to be used by them cooperatively and save the cost of a mule and feed. This is a step in the right direction.

THREE ACRES A FARM

According to the U. S. Census Bureau, anything from 3 acres up is considered a farm. No tract of land smaller than this is being recorded as a farm in the present census unless it produced at least $250 in crops last year. Not many 3-acre patches will do that well.

The Ever-popular Water-melon In Large Demand

SIXTY THOUSAND CORDS

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS WANT BRUSH AND POLES

United States Engineers will need approximately sixty thousand cords of brush and poles to be used in preventment work in the Memphis district.

The willow brush and poles are woven into large flexible mats and placed on the river banks to prevent scouring.

Fifteen thousand cords of the brush and poles are to be used in mats for the protection of the Memphis river front. Fair Landing Arkansas will require about 20,000 cords and about 8,000 cords for Avenue, Ark. Repair work will require something over fifteen thousand cords.

Completion of any contracts for this brush and poles must not be later than June, 1931. Government barges and tow boats will be furnished for conveying the brush from the contractors camp to the site of the revetment work.

Any of our farmers who would like to make bids for supplying this brush and poles should write United States Engineers, Memphis, Tenn.

Department Issues Encouraging Statistics

A GOOD SOURCE OF VITAMIN--A NEED FOR GROWTH PHYSICALLY

A bulletin recently issued by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture says that watermelons are a very good source of vitamin A, needed for growth and physical well-being. The watermelon is also well supplied with Vitamin C, the food factor important in the nutrition of the teeth, and some other parts of the body. Further, Vitamins B and G which are essential in stimulating growth and normal development were shown to be present in watermelon.

The seeds of the watermelon are often used for medicinal purposes. The melon seed is mild, mucilaginous and a very excellent diurêtic, a tea of which is valuable in retention of the urine and all affections of the urinary organs. The seeds are to be bruised and infused in boiling water, the tea to be drank freely.

This tea is also good in inflamation of the bowels and in fevers.

The watermelon is a very popular fruit. The Tom Watson, Dixie Bell, Irish Grey and Thurmond Grey are the most palable varieties, and from 30 to 40 pound average the best sized sellers.

(Continued on Page 2)

YOUR OWN VINE AND FIG TREE

AN EDITORIAL OF FAR REACHING IMPORTANCE TO FARMERS

Under the heading, "Important Information for Colored Farmers," the April number of the MODERN FARMER carried an account of the organization in Alabama of certain units of Negro farmers which can affiliate with County Farm Bureau organizations and thru these with the Alabama State Farm Bureau and through it with the American Farm Bureau. In other words,—these newly organized Negro Units become adopted great-grandchildren or fourth cousins of the American Farm Bureau,—the leading organization of the white farmers of America.

It is not our purpose to condemn the organization of these Units. We are so glad to see Negro farmers organize that we don't care where they organize, what they call their organization, or who runs them. Just now, "organization" alone is the big word, and the big job is to get them to organize at all. If Negro farm demonstration agents in cooperation with white agents can do the job, let them go to it and we wish them success. But, as they attempt to set up these organizations,

(Continued on Page 2)

County Agent Demonstrating Selection of Seed Corn to Club Member, Morgan County, Oklahoma.

YOUR OWN VINE AND FIG TREE

(Continued from Page 1)

we want them to be honest with our farmers, we want them to tell the whole truth, and we want them to play fair with the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

These organizers are not telling the whole truth when they tell our farmers that the American Farm Bureau is the only national farm organization recognized by the Federal Government. The American Farm Bureau may appear to receive the most recognition because it is the "biggest" and by far the "loudest," but the Government cannot give it any special treatment nor favors. Every national farm organization, and there are several of them, has certain rights and privileges and many desires. We believe the Government and the Federal Farm Board are trying to be fair to all of them.

These organizers are not telling the whole truth when they tell our farmers that they must organize and join these Units, which are supposed to affiliate with the American Farm Bureau, or they cannot expect to receive any relief under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act. It is true that the Negro farmer will get no relief at all unless he organizes. But it is nobody's business just how he organizes. The farm Board is authorized to make loans for relief to any cooperative association of farmers. The law does not say that these associations must affiliate with the American Farm Board Bureau to obtain relief.

These organizers are not telling the whole truth when they tell our farmers that it is necessary for them to join an organization that affiliates with white organizations so that at no time will there be any competition between white and colored farmers. Unless it be these particular organizers, we know of none who fear such competition. It has been well proven that membership in a farm organization will not prevent competition anyway. Some members will abide by the dictates of the orgaization but many will not, and officers and leaders who attempt to compel obedience have a hard time of it.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers shall keep right on organizing Units and we believe the Colored farmers of America and their friends will be loyal to it and will support it. We again declare that it is the only organization of Negro farmers in America and we know what we are talking about. We fully realize that some other national farm organizations, the American Farm Bureau included, have recently discovered that there are a million or so Negro farmers in America, and of course, they desire now to take this million under their benevolent protection. Many colored farmers will join these organizations. But they will never be satisfied in them simply because they belong to the Negro racial group. American Negroes, and the Negro farmer included, are tired of being babied and "protected" and cajoled and petted by those who have never proven that they have any particular regard for our interests. We are sick and tired of these mother-hen-baby-chick arrangements. We have reached the frying size now. We want to scratch the crow, and we want to scratch and crow under our own vine and fig tree.

Eventually, these adopted and affiliated great-grandchildren of the American Farm Bureau will come back home. They will come, body and soul, into the National Federation of Negro Farmers, where they belong, and they will come in spite of anything our great race leaders may say or do. For today, the Negro race is leading. It is leading its leaders. They are wise leaders who can understand what the race is thinking and doing and are willing to follow it.

And again we say, the National Federation of Colored Farmers is the only organization of Negro farmers for Negro farmers in America. It is an organization of Negro farmers for Negro farmers from the top on down. It is doing good work for its members. The American Farm Bureau is also a great organization. It is also doing good work. But we do not desire to affiliate with it. We do want to cooperate with it. This we will do.

Under our own vine and fig tree we shall find peace, happiness, and eventually, prosperity. Your own vine and fig tree, Brother farmer, is the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Get in it. Stay in it. Be builders and build it up. Make of it a great national organization. Be independent. Stay indepedent. Keep the ring out of your nose whether it be a ring of gold, iron or velvet. We thank you.

THE EVER-POPULAR WATERMELON IN LARGE DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

During the summer months Chicago and the territory contiguous, consumes over 125 carloads of melons per day.

There are about 700 to 800 large sized melons to a carload, and during the early part of the summer months the grower can invariably get from 350 to 600 dollars per car for his melons, provided they cut red and there is no white streak in the center.

The colored farmers in the southern states produce over half the melon crop.

For the first time in history the colored farmers will have a selling agency of their own in the National Federation of Colored Farmers. The Federation will find buyers for cooperative and individual shippers, and our farmers will get the top of the market without the trimmings deducted.

NEWS NOTES OF IINTEREST AMONG OUR MEMBERS

A small group of redblooded farmers in Leflore county have organized a unit that promises to become one of the largest in the state of Mississippi. A rousing meeting was held at one of the leading churches and every farmer present pledged to bring more to the next meeting.

Prof. A. B. Carter and Rev. Womack are being backed by practically every farmer in Butler county, Alabama in the organization of a unit in that section.

The President of the Federation is planning a visit the latter part of May.

A. R. B. Payne the hustling chairman for Honey Island unit has sent in 6 orders for groceries and supplies totaling fifteen hundred dollars. The members are saving over 30 per cent in purchasing co-operatively and the quality of the goods in some instances is superior to what they have been buying.

R. B. Granderson and Jasper Brown are all smiles. The fifty-six tons of nitrate soda they purchased arrived and each member has received his share. They are well statisfied and saved about ten dolars per ton on the purchase.

This unit also made up a large order for overalls and the saving was far more —per member than their annual membership fee in the Federation.

Quitman county, Miss., has organized at last.

A good crowd of farmers in Quitman county near Marks met at Belmont church on the evening of April 18th and organized the Belmont unit. Encouraging talks were made by several of the farmers present and they appointed another meeting for one week later at which time they were to send in their first order for groceries and supplies.

Several inquiries coming in from Louisiana relative to the organization of units in that state.

It looks as if Mansfield will be the first in that state to organize.

Mrs. Bettie Jackson the brilliant wife of Miles Jackson of the Mt. Herman Unit has organized a canning club.

Order for the canning outfit and equipment has been placed and the plan to begin canning in about 6 weeks.

This is the first club to be organized by Federation members and promises to develop into a very large and profitable venture. They will pack tomatoes, beans, peas, turnip greens, sweet potatoes, pumpkin and fruits.

At Bethel Church near Tchula, Sunday April 27, 29 enthusiastic farmers met and made plans for the organization of the Belmont unit.

One of the principals at the meeting stated that the church was organized in 1870 and not since that date had any effort been made to organize our farmers until this gathering. These men were in earnest. They are hustlers. Complete report in June issue of the Farmer.

Mr. Scott Williams of Holmes county had the misfortune to get in an auto accident some weeks ago. He suffered a broken leg, but is coming around all right and will soon be active again. A very good man.

H. S. Harrison of Thornton has been elected by Good Hope unit to succeed the late Clarence Jordan. He started off with a rush and Tom Stewart and Louis Irving says he is the right man in the right place.

Success to Brother Stewart.

NO ADVANCE IN MELON RATES

The Georgia Department of Agriculture states that the railroads have decided to abandon a proposed increase in freight rates on watermelons for the coming melon shipping season. This is good news for both the grower and consumer.

Watermelons are well supplied with Vitimine A, needed for growth and physical well-being. The watermelon also carries Vitamines C B and G very essential in stimulating growth and normal development.

TWO THOUSAND GROCERY STORES IN CHICAGO SELLING SASSAFRAS ROOT

A survey of the retail grocers in the city of Chicago revealed the fact that something over 2,000 groceries and delicatessen stores are selling sassafras root.

The sassafras root is generally known all over the country as a blood purifier and hundreds of thousands of citizens drink sassafras tea for about two weeks in the spring of every year.

The sassafras tree is found principally on rich uplands usually from twenty to thirty feet high and from a foot to eighteen inches in diameter.

The bark of the root is the part generally used as a medicine though the whole tree—wood, bark, twigs and flowers is more or less medicine, and possessed of a pleasant agreeable flavor: Sassafras is an aromatic stimulating alterative, and purified of the blood; also diahoretic, diuretic and as stingent. A tea made of the root is often used as a beaverage.

It is especially good in chronic rheumatism skin diseases and syphillis.

There are several sections in Mississippi and Alabama as well as the other southern states where sassafras trees are more than plentiful, and another season we will urge our units to urge their members to gather the bark from the roots and prepare it for shipment to the larger markets where they will find a ready sale for it. During the early spring months when there is not so much to do on the farm a part of the idle idle moments of the farmer could be made profitable in gathering safras root.

EXPERTS PLAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST BUGS AND WORMS

"Be Ready to Fight Pests," Farmers Advised by Mississippi Officials.

A. and M. College, Miss., May 23.— Farmers, orchadists, truck growers and gardeners will pay heavy tribute to insect pests during the next few months unless they are prepared to fight them, says the State Plan Board of Mississippi. The board is advising that sprayers, dusters, poisons or other equipment should be on hand ready for prompt use.

Among the insects that usually cause heavy loss each summer is the striped cucumber beetle. This is a small beetle about one-fourth ineh long with yellow and black stripes on its wings. Altho it is an important cumcumber pest, it is known thruout the Southern states as the most destructive insect attacking matermelons. Tips of vines are soon destroyed by the beetles, and in some cases parts of the rind may be devoured by the hungry insects.

The board suggests that dusting the plants thoroly with a mixture of one part calcium arsenate in 15 parts hydrated lime every week or 10 days is perhaps the most effective control measure. If sodium fluosilicate is available, a mixture of one part in three or four parts hydrated lime will also be effective. These dusts should be applied with a hand dust gun in order to give a good distribution of the posion.

COMBAT GRASS WORM

The Southern grass worm is another pest dreaded by all Southern farmers. Corn is the main crop damaged, but when the worms are unusually abundant they will destroy beans, peas and other plants. The worms are so small when they first appear that frequently they are not noticed until the corn is severely damaged.

When present in large numbers a field of corn can be ruined in a day or two. The most effective control is dusting the plants with plain calcium arsenate as soon as the worms are noticed. Very little, if any, burning will be caused by the poison and the worms are usually killed quickly.

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and when so many advantages can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

Fill out the blank—secure a money order for $1.00 and mail at once:

The Modern Farmer,

447 Fourth Avenue, North,

Nashville, Tenn.

Find enclosed order for $1.00 Send me the Modern Farmer for one year.

Name .....

.....

Post Office Address .....

State .....

Rural Route No. ..... or Box .....

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given this year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our next issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

The New Policy of the New Company

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Monthly Income _____

Stands of corn, beans, tomatoes and other crops are often ruined by cutworms. There are several kinds of cutworms, but most of them are rather general feeders and the measures suggested for one crop will prevent damage to others. A poisoned bate made of one part Paris green in 50 pounds of wheat bran, mixed thoroly and moistened with enough water to make a stiff mash has been found very effective. This should be scattered broadcast over the field late in the afternoon at the rate of about 10 pounds (dry weight) per acre.

The baits should be distributed as soon as the cutworm damage is noticed, or injury is expected the baits should be applied before the plants comes up. This bait has been very satisfactory in certain sections of the delta and in some of the trucking areas.

Plant Decoy Traps

Many gardeners will soon be asking how to keep worms out of the cucumbers and cantaloupes, but it will be too late to use a remedy at that time. This worm is known as the pickle worm, and is best controlled by planting trap rows of early squash among the cucumbers or cantaloupes.

Four or five rows to the acre, with alternate hills planted first and the remaining hills planted about two weeks later, will give good results. The infested squash blooms should be pulled off and destroyed as rapidly as the worms get in them. When plants become badly infested they should be pulled up and destroyed.

The harlequin cabbage bug, the red, yellow and black bug so common on mustard, cabbage and collards is a regular offender in the garden. This is a sucking insect and is very difficult to control since it does not swallow poison and is killed only by sprays strong enough to injure the plants The best method of controlling it is to pick off the bugs as early in spring as possible and thus prevent them from increasing in number.

LIGHT PLANT AT LOW COST

In the fall of 1923 Ira Noble of Lucas county, Iowa, installed a farm light plant in his home. Since that time, this plant has constantly furnished electricity for the farm, almost without attention the total expense for repairs consists of the price of one new spark plug.

Although he had experienced no trouble with his farm light system, Mr. Noble decided recently to have a service man look it over. The service man suggested an overhauling of the small gas engine which supplies power for the plant and said that the outfit was good for several years more of service.

The life of a farm lighting system, users say, can be lengthened by good care and particularly by following directions of the manufacturer.

Baking soda, table salts, and also epsom salts, when added to your 'foot water," all make for healthy comfortable feet. About two tablespoonfuls to an ordinary foot basin of water is the right proportion to use. Use whichever of these three is the handiest.

Just after you have soaked your feet is the best time to trim nails. A great many people prefer having their nails rather short and nearly straight across. This keeps them from wearing holes in the toes of stockings.

To avoid ingrown toe nails, some chiropodists advise cutting a small "V" in the middle of the toe nail. As this grows together its tendency will be to naturally draw the ingrown nail out.

It is best to change your hose daily. It is not hard to rinse out a pair or two of hose every day or so, and how much better your feet will feel!

When a woman's feet feel good she can sweep, dust, wash, and make up beds with vim and vigor, and feel happy while she does it. She can walk for miles and not get tired.

Oh yes, healthy comfortable feet are very important, not only for beauty, but for living, working, and enjoying life in general

SHIPMENTS DURING APRIL

Interesting Figures on Movement of the Various Products

Detroit, May—Shipments of apples the past month from all sections of the United States amounted to 3,193 cars. The market during the month assumed a firmer tone.

Asparagus shipments from all sections of the country amounted amounted to 1,359 cars. In addition to this, of course shipments by local express amounted to a considerable tonage. The bulk of the shipments were from California.

Cabbage shipments from all sections of the country amounted to 3,086 cars. The market throughout the entire month of April ruled very high. Imported receipts of Holland cabbage were quite heavy and were shipped out from New York to many other cities in the East and Middle West.

Lettuce shipments amounted to 5,595 cars. At the present time, Salinas shipments are reaching the eastern markets and are selling at extremely good prices. The Arizona deal was a disastrous one.

Orange shipments amounted to 3,476 cars from all shipping sections. Prices ruled high all over the country during the month of April.

Cucumbers were very light during April, compared with the previous year. In all, 332 cars were shipped from all sections for the month. Texas is the heavy shipping point at present.

Pea shipments amounted to 1,083 cars from Mexico and California to United States points. The market ruled high until Mississippi peas commenced to move, but the pea deal in Mississippi will be very short this season.

SQUASH ON BASIS $3 CRATE F. O. B.

Zephyrhills, Fla., May.— Pasco County truck farmers are encouraged over the success of squash growers this season, from the standpoint of yield as well as price being in the northern markets. Shipments now moving are bringing the equivalent of $3 or better per crate on the platform. and the volume now permits the movement in carlots. Shipments of Spring beans are moving also at satisfactory prices.

WE'LL BUY FROZEN PEACHES NOW

A million dollars is to be spent in Georgia this year for equipment to pack the peach crop in "dry ice." The peaches are peeled, sliced and put into small paper cartons with just enough sirup to fill in the spaces, then frozen. In this way they retain the ripe peach color and flavored in idefinitely. They are to be handled much as ice cream, and retailed by drug stores, grocery stores, etc. Heretofore markets have been limited to points reached within 10 days from the orchard, allowing time to handle and sell them. Frozen, the crop can be sold any where in the world. Last year Georgia grew 20,000 carloads of peach color and flavored indefi- at a loss and left 3,000 carloads to rot on the ground. It is predicted the new plan of handling the crop will add $5,000,000 to the state's farm income.

TOMATO DISEASE

The most common tomato diseases are wilt or blight; two kinds of leaf spots found separate or together and mosaic. These are diseases of the growing plant and are to be found in all parts of the southern states.

Prof. S. H. Essary, Botanist for the agricultural experiment station University of Tennessee, has prepared a very interesting bulletin describing these diseases and giving methods of control.

Copies can be secured by writing the Agricultural Experiment station, Knoxville, Tenn.

BEES STING TWO HORSES TO DEATH

Grover Hargrove a farmer near Pemberton New Jersey was badly stung about his head and arms by a nest of bumble bees when he dislodged a pile of lumber while plowing.

One of the horses hitched to the plow was so badly stung that it died a short time later. The second horse stung is also expected to die.

Hargrove was completely blinded from the stings.

Tomatoes and Lettuce Intercropped

The Modern Farmer

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

EDITORIALS

A TALE OF TWO COUNTIES

This advice is being displayed on large placards in Greenville, Miss:—"TRADE WITH AMERICANS, WHITE OR COLORED, AND NOT CHINESE." There are thirty-seven grocery stores in that thriving little city owned by Chinese and they are drawing quite a bit of the grocery business.

This placard interests us because it proves that the white man and the Negro are getting together in business. They are beginning to look out for each other's interests. Greenville is in Washington County. There are eight thousand colored farmers in the county. There are 2298 white people living on farms in the county and 31,651 colored people.

Evidently some of or farmers are patronizing some of these foreign groceryment and we say bluntly that they should stop it These foreigners, especially Chinese and Greeks,—have no love for America and still less for American Negroes. They are here for what they can get. Every surplus dollars they get their hands on goes back to their native lands. Negro farmers should patronize American business. These foreigners are sure to kick us out of their establishments as soon as they discover they can do without our trade, so why contribute to heir prosperity? Yes, Trade with Americans, White or Colored. Keep your money in America,—where it belongs and where you belong.

Madison County, Miss., is a great fruit and vegetable county. It is one of the biggest sweet potato countiees in the country. It also produces thousands of bushels of peaches annually. Its citizens, white and colored, are wide-awake and progressive. They are industrious and peaceable and best of all they are farsighted. They are alert to take advantage of every opportunity to help their county that comes to them.

A few weeks ago Mr. Sol High, a colored farmer of Madison, became acquainted with the work and program of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Mr. High is a big farmer and a big man. He owns a six hundred acre farm,—has nearly forty acres in peaches and nearly two hundred acres in sweet potatoes. He is a man of influence and his advice is heeded.

Mr. High realizes that the colored farmers of Madison need such an organization as ours. He knows that if they are organized they can ship their fruits and vegetables to market in car-lots and will get better prices. This will bring more money to the pockets of Madison county farmers,—they in turn, will spend more in Madison and thus Madison County will be benefited.

Mr. High introduced the president of the Federation to the president of the local Chamber of Commerce, Hon. J. W. Rodgers. Mr. Roberts not only endorsed the Federation but also said the Chamber of Commerce would stand squarely behind us and would render any aid needed in getting the colored farmers organized. Both these influential men,—one white,—one colored,—realized that the Federation was a necessity for Madison County and they intend to make it a success in Madison County.

The officers of the Federation appreciate such courtesy and friendliness and are encouraged. What is good for Madison County is also good for every other county in Mississippi. Be loyal to your own county and to your own community. Stop passing up these opportunities. When a good thing comes your way, grab it,—like they do in Madison county.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The proof of the value of any organization to its members is the good it does for the membership. The Natcnal Federation of Colored Farmers has recently assisted several of its units in the purchasing of groceries and farm supplies and this assistance has already resulted in a saving to the members of these units of much more than the cost of their yearly membership fees. These supplies were purchased co-operatively at wholesale prices. The goods arrived safely,—they were above the ordinary quality, and the members were well pleased with them and doubly well pleased with the saving. What these units have saved, others also can save. The Federation is not selfish. It wants to aid Negro farmers every where if they will allow it the privilege.

The Federation is also assisting its members in buying land and much has been accomplished. The officers of the Federation are being well treated by business men and leaders. We are doing business for our members in a business-like manner. It is remarkable how others will help you if you only show a willingness to help yourself a little. The National Federation of Colored Farmers merits the support of every American Negro. Let us have it. We will not abuse your friendship or your confidence.

READ THIS AND CUSS, WE DON'T CARE

This little gem appeared in a recent issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal:—

OSCEOLA, Ark.,—The function of the Federal Farm Board will be explained to Mississippi County cotton growers at a conference to be held at the court house here April 6, at 7:30 P. M. Speakers from the University of Arkansas Extension Service, Federal Farm Board, the Mid-South Cotton Growers' Association, and thee Cotton Credit Corporation will be on the program.

Admission is upon invitation and cards are being mailed to cotton growers of the county from the office of County Agent S. D. Carpenter today. Interested growers whose names are not on the mailing list and who desire to attend the conference are asked to apply at the county agent's office for admission cards.

Why the invitation cards? Can you read between the lines, Brother Colored Farmer? Somebody in Mississippi County, Arkansas, and also in a good many other counties we might name, does not want YOU to learn anything about farm relief. Probably they think your head is too thick to understand in any way. You are a good cotton grower—have been growing it all your life,—but yet you haint!

O well, that's just another reason why you should get in your own organization and learn something in your own meetings. The time has come when you have either got to be pig or pup—dead or alive,—a respectable American Negro farmer or a peon. Let that soak in then write to the National Federation of Colored Farmers and say that your community is ready to organize.

A "BERRY" GOOD LESSON

We remember reading a letter about this time last year which was written by a Tennessee farmer and all through it he sang the "blues" because himself and his neighbor farmers were unable to secure a profitable price for their berries. They had to take what was offered them or nothing, while at the same time, berries were selling in northern markets for about three times what they, the growers were offered.

Here is a little item from a Kenton, Tenn., paper. "The Berry Growers Association of Kenton had a meeting at the Star Theatre Bldg., for the purpose of setting berry picking prices and arranging for the handling of the coming berry crop. It was agreed by the growers present to pay two cents a quart for picking and a representative was chosen to handle the shipping."

Of course no colored farmer attended this meeting. None of them belong to the Association No wonder they have to take what is offered them. What else can they expect? Why don't they organize like their neighbor farmers have done?

This is a "berry" good lesson for the colored farmers of Tenn. The colored farmers of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia are organizing,—are buying their supplies co-operatively and are getting ready to ship their products in carlots this summer and fall. The Tennessee farmers are still looking on and whining and writing "blues" letters. We advise some of the progressive leaders of the colored farmers of Tennessee to write to the national office of the Federation of Colored Farmers and tell them that they now see their mistakes and want to organize. Those are the kind of letters that mean something and do some good. This is the United States of America, Brothers, and Tennessee is in it. Nobody has any time to fool with whiners in this country. Get busy. Get together. Organize in every county in your state.

THE POOR COLORED FARMER OF TEXAS

A report compiled from government records and published in this issue informs us that of the 2,038 cars of fruit and vegetables shipped into Chicago from the southern states, one state, Texas, shipped 922 cars. We would like to know how many of these cars were shipped by Texas colored farmers. There are thousands of colored farmers in Texas but if any one of them or any group of them ever shipped a car of vegetables to Chicago or anywhere else we have never heard of it. Why?

Someone made some money during March. Vegetables sell well in Chicago during March. Why didn't some colored farmers get some of this good money? Simply because they were in no position to take advantage of their opportunities. No one knows anything about them—no one knows or cares whether they have any carloads of vegetables to sell or not,—no buyer has ever heard of them because no group of them have ever gotten together and offered their products for sale. In other words,—they are unknown because they are unorganized.

Folks who are unwilling to help themselves a little receive no help from others. The colored farmers of Texas are that kind of folks. No wonder they say,—"the poor colored farmers of Texas."

THE FARMER CAN HELP

It always pays to help out a good cause and when by so doing you may save yourself much expense, sickness and sorrow, your effort at helping pays all the more. A cause every colored farmer should be willing to aid in the yearly fight on the malaria mosquito.

Malaria has steadily increased during the past four years and no one seems able to tell just why. It is causing more suffering than ever before. It is still largely a rural disease so it can be fought better and more effectively in the rural districts than anywhere else. It is known to be a disease caused by the bite of he malaria mosquito and a sure preventive would be the total destruction of the pests This will require many year's labor, but all can help at the present time by screening our houses and by either draining or oiling the stagnant pools of water on our premises. Five dollars spent for screens may save you a fifty dollar doctor bill. Screen your home, your outbuildings,—and keep the vessels about the yard empty of stagnant water.

FIGHTING THE WEEVIL

In some sections of the cotton belt, there are signs of the weevil, and if weather conditions are favorable for their multiplication this summer, they could do great damage. Farmers are urged to have dust guns and a supply of Calcium arsenate ready for immediate use if needed. A pre-square application of 1-1-1. Molasses mixture or in other words 1 gallon molasses, 1 gallon water, 1 pound Calcium is advised and then followed by regular dusting.

Corneluis Richardson, large planter near Lexington, Miss., says early planting and rapid cultivation is a "sure cure" against the weevil. Joe Chalmers, Jr., of says his method of examining the Halady unit in Humphrey County, weevil is to split a crocus sack and tack it across the handle bars of the plow, letting the sack down sufficiently low to brush against the plant while plowing

Tack an empty can (the bottom of which is perforated with small holes) on the cross bar of the plow - fill the can with about a cup of coal oil. The oil dripping on the sack gives sufficient application to the cotton plant and is a sure dead shot to the weevil.

Owing to heavy rains throughout Ark., and Miss., during May, several thousand acres of farm lands are under water and it now looks as if there will be considerable replanting necessary.

In some sections, replanting will not be possible.

In Washington, and Holmes County Miss., washing rains have devastated several hundred acres, leaving numerons ruts excavated to considerable depth.

Several farmers in Miss., have decided to plant corn instead replanting cotton. This will to some extent bring about a reduction in the cotton acreage.

In southern Miss'ssippi conditions are bettere and fields fairly well cultivated.

"And so it is that conditions throughout the cotton industry continue the exact reverse of last year. Last spring optimism was running high, with consumption figures soaring. This year the demand is exceedingly dull and prospects not very encouraging. Last year the peak of the market was reached on March 9 when the spot month went to 21.65, whereas the low of 14.03 cents was touched on March 10 of this year. Therefore, if history repeats itself and if the present depression is to be followed by a revival of prosperity as is the history of former periods of depression, it might be reasonable to expect an improvement in conditions a little later on. To this theory optimists are turning for consolation and it is hoped that their predictions may materialize in the not too distant future."

LONG STAPLE COTTON

Lots of cotton buyers will say that there is practically no difference in the price of long staple cotton and short staple cotton. This is wrong. Long staple cotton will command better prices at all times and in future still greater differences will be paid.

Under the new tariff, a duty of 7 cents per pound must be paid on all long staple cotton coming into this country from foreign countries. This will protect the cotton growers in this country who raise long staple, and will mean better prices. If you are growing long staple cotton this year you should get better prices than for short staple cotton.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE

Editor's Note:—The author of the following article is first of all, a good farmer. He is a landowner. He is one of the oldest members of the National Federation o Colored Farmers. He is loyal to his organization. He is the Secretary of Trinity-Mt. Zion Unit,—Miss.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS! FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

By W. Moore, Sec.

TRINITY—MT. ZION UNIT, N. F. C. F.

If you don't use the talent you have they shall be given to the one who uses his! An hazardous issue is before colored men today. Our ideals must be raised. "Where there is no vision, the people perish." We must have a vision and the time to have that vision is NOW! The past is gone and should be forgotten. The lesson it taught has undoubtedly been learned.

The Future

The future! Ah, to just peep into it; to glimpse its treasures! But what good would that do? Leave that with faith and trust in the hands of Divine Intelligence. It is wise to map out a course to follow, but even this should be subject to change if the spirit of God within us so direct. The colored man is facing a world revolution. The shadow of coming events is cast from the public press and platform everywhere.

Where Is, What Is My Talent.

As a whole, we are farmers by inheritance. All of our forefathers were farmers and are children are farmers. We cannot say what our grandchildren will be. They may be LOAFERS. If they are, it will be our fault because we fail to use our talents Farming is our talent. It is our birthright.. If we fail to follow our calling we will receive nothing but woe in the hereafter

In the newspapers daily, you can see that men of every calling are advertising for plantations and country homes. What is the trouble- What is the matter with the towns and cities? These men have quite a sum of money to invest. They are enjoying every blessing life affords, but they have discovered that all the bait is on the farm and they are seeking bait.

"In Sympathy With My Colored Brethren"

I am in sympathy with my colored brethren. Discontent aroused

Discontent is causing them to wander from city to city. Some object to the idea of discontentment. But I do not blame them. To be content is equivalent to being satisfied with things as they are. But they are ambitions,—eager for power, position, wealth. They are restless and want something to happen.

Here Is An Opportunity.

I am holding for sale one thousand acres of delta land. I want to sell this land to the members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. I am selling this land at a bargain,—trying to help someone help himself. I am selling small tracts,—forty, eighty or one hundred acre plots.

The price is a treat to members of the Federation. $32.50 to $75.00 per acre. Adjoining land is selling at $100 per acre and more.

This land is going to be sold to members of the Federation. I have sold during the last twenty-five days,$7,900.00 worth of this land and am holding applications now from men that will bring the amount to $12,000.00 I can't feel just right in helping only one or two men. I want to help all I can. You don't know what I can do for you but it is no crime to find out. Let us correspond with one another. I am willing to send any information desired about the above described land. Address—W. Moore, R. F. D., 2, Box 74. Lexington, Miss.

Be on your watch. Don't fail to use your talents. Grasp opportunity while it awaits you and make your last days your best days.

LEGGE TO STAY

Alexander Legge has agreed to remain as chairman of the federal farm board for another year. That is good news. Faced with the difficulty of harmonizing conflicting farm leadership and with the opposition of private handlers of farm products, and with an imperfect law to work with, Mr. Legge has made a remarkable record. The job is far from complete, and it is fortunate for agriculture that he has agreed to stay with it.

—Prairie Farmer.

Editor's Note.—We agree most heartily with the above. Mr. Legge has given the National Federation of Colored Farmers some nice consideration and we believe he will be fair. Our organization is young. We are not expecting anyone in power to "fall for us" suddenly. Like all young things we are being watched. It is up to the leaders and the members of the organization to be so true to our ideals that we will merit every consideration given us.

EXCAVATIONS BACK BIBLE

Finds Around Jericho Tally With Scriptural Descriptions.

Jericho, Palestine, May 3.—Excavations around the walls of Jericho are claimed to confirm the Biblical story.

Some time ago doubt was raised as to whether the trumpets really did shatter the ancient ramparts. The passage from the Bible reads:

"And it came to pass when the people heard the sound of the trumpet, and the people shouted with a great shout, that the wall fell down flat, so that the people went into the city, every man straight before him .... and they burned the city with fire."—Joshua. vi. 20-24.

A section cut through the mound under the city has revealed some of the old wall lying flat and unbroken. Pottery under the walls has been identified as belonging to B. C. 1400. The city is said to have been captured by Joshua about 1451 B. C.

HEALTH WORKERS GIRD FOR FIGHT ON MALARIA MOSQUITO

City Has Three Trucks Traveling Over Memphis While U. S. Forces Map Out Busy Summer's Campaign—Oil Used as Preventive.

While the city health department is busy pouring oil on all standing water in Memphis to catch the mosquitoes early this summer the United States public health service's malarial experimental office in the courthouse is mapping out a busy summer's campaign, despite the illness of the director, J. A. Le Prince, who has fought malaria and yellow fever for the government since the Spanish-American War.

The city has three trucks traveling over the streets under the direction of A. H. Fletcher, sanitary engineer. Every stagnant puddle in Memphis will be oiled

Oil is still the only preventive for the ordinary pest mosquito and should be used in the yard and around the home, according to H. A. Johnson of the public health service. It kills all types of mosquitoes.

Malaria Has Increased

Malaria has steadily increased in Memphis and the midsouth as it has everywhere in the south—since 1926, the city health department's records show. In 1927 there were 516 cases and 17 deaths in the city; in 1928 there were 671 cases and 20 deaths last year the number of cases was 715 of whom 29 died.

"The increase throughout the south has been phenomenal, said Mr. Johason, "as yet entirely unexplained, except by assuming that malaria, like epidemic meningitis, recurs in cycles. We know only by estimates that the increase since 1926 has been from 30 to 50 per cent in this part of the country. At first there was a tendency to blame it on the 1927 flood—but that doesn't explain an increase in North Carolina and an increase of 100 per cent in the number of cases in Florida. Mr. Johnson only recently returned from Florida where he conducted a screening campaign.

Despite the recent increase in the city, Mr. Johnson says malaria is today largely a rural disease, and is no longer the scourge it was two decades back. Its increase at present is probably not so alarming as the figures would indicate. Actual figures for the states of the south are kept only in Alabama and Mississippi and these only recently. In many cities and counties in the other southern states, accurate figures are kept also.

Plasmochine Favored.

Quinine is still the sovereign remedy but its old companion, calomel, is losing favor a bit with the medical fraternity. Quinine is cheap and can be administered at home, but recently a new substance, plasmochine a quinine derivitive has come into favor with the medical fraternity. It has been used very successfully at Memphis General Hospital. Plasmochine is not to be handled by the layman though as is quinine. It can be administered only by the professional physician

"Forty per cent of all malaria cases are recurrences," the department of public health holds, "largely because the patients do not keep up the treatment long enough." A few doses of quinine will break up the clinical symptoms of malaria, but will not eliminate the disease.

The work of the public health service malarial office here is all experimental, and all mechanical It is not a medical office It problem is to show the states, counties and cities how to get rid of the anopheles mosquito. After the experiments are concluded, it is up to the local government entities to wage the actual warfare.

Two major activities are being carried on now. The first is the campaign to make the southern farmhouse, and particularly the Negro tenant cabin impenetrable to find a cheap poison that will kill the anopheles mosquito where it exists over large dark or watered areas

Screens Are Aid

A large measure of success has been acchieved in both. The public health screen door, the public health screen windows and methods of sealing walls and floors will keep out mosquitoes. For example, an active campaiga for screening and sealing in Lake County, Tenn., during the last two years resulted in a decrease of four per cent in malaria cases while the maladay increased in all surrounding counties.

It is not enoaght to screen. The walls and floors must be made "skeeter proof." Mr. Johnson has lately evolved a satisfactory sealing. He tried tar, and other substances for filling cracks and none were successful, until he hit on asphalt. The modus operandi is to stuff ordinary newspaper in the crack as a base and then fill the crack with asphalt. It is apparently impervious to everything then.

The Memphis office will in June start the third year of a three year program of experiment with Paris Green for killing the anopheles (malaria) on large bodies of water. It is quite obvious that to cover Reelfoot Lake with fuel oil, or kerosene or gasoline, would cost an enormous sum, would probably kill fish, and ruin the appearance of the lake.

But the public health service has proved that Reelfoot Lake can be rid of the anopheles mosquito very cheaply. In fact it has practically been done. Lest the fishermen who were bitten by mosquitoes on the lake last year protest at the statement, let it be said that the Paris Green method is not fatal to the ordinary pest mosquito but—this creature holds no interest for the public health service. It's only a nuisance, not a menace.

Paris Green Is Used

The paris green is used in every weak mixture—10 per cent to 90 per cent lime— and is actually broadcast over the whole surface of the lake or pond. For small areas of water or dank marsh it can be distributed with an ordinary cotton duster. On the lake, an automatic blower driven by a small engine mounted on a rowboat was used. The wind always blows from one side of the lake to the other, and by blowing with the wind the boatman can broadcast his cloud of lime and paris green 600 feet at a single swath. "We know that we can kill all the anopheles mosquitoes with 600

Field Demonstration in the use of a Farm Level, Morgan County, Alabama

feet of the boat without harming other forms of life," said Mr. Johnson. Reelfoot Lake is covered with vegetation extending a foot or more from the surface of the water, yet the cloud of poisoned dust will filter through all this.

It is a comparatively cheap process.

The principle?

The "wiggletail" of the anopheles mosquito has a peculiar habit which his brother of the harmless variety hasn't. He lies on the surface of the water and feeds on the surface. The other variety lives under the surface. The particles of pairs green float and are devoured by the anopheles wiggle_tail. But to kill the pest mosquito it is necessary to cover the water with oil and prevent the young ones from coming to the surface as they reach the flying age.

The life cycle of the anopheles mosquito is 12 days, and in the past it has been believed necessary to try to kill each new crop The public health service now believes that by dusting only ever 21 days the anophels tribes will be so diminished in numbers that malaria will disappear from the locality, so this program will be tried this year.

Dyersburg and its environs will be the location for the experi_mental work this year, A crew of about 10 men will be sent there in June.

ATTENTION MEMBERS! GET READY FOR ANNUAL MEETING

The first annual meeting of the units of National Federation Colored Farmers, will be held in Holmes County, Miss., near Howard on August, 3rd and 4th Prominent speakers; barbecue.

This is the first time in history of the colored farmers to have a gathering for the promotion of their interests; buying their groceries and supplies cooperatively and the selling of their fruits and vegetables in carlots, handling their own business and also the buying of farm lands on terms so easy, that any farmer can get on his own farm.

Complete details and programs will appear in July issue of Modern Farmer.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST TO OUR MEMBERS

Bethel Unit with Kimbrough Banks and Diggs behind it promises to become one of the largest in the federation.

The Directors of the Colored Fair Association at Jackson, Miss., have set aside Oct. 21 as Farmer's Day and the Federation has been invited to arrange the program.

Honey Island Unit has committee out to select site for purpose of erecting a hall and commissary building.

Trinity Mt. Zion Unit members have purchased seven thousand nine hundred dollars worth farm lands in the past sixty days, and by members who have never owned a farm.

The land was purchased on terms that were more than easy.

Meetings have been held at Micks Chapel, Holly Grove Swifttown, Aguine Church preparatory to the organization of units.

Practically every Unit of the Federation is now buying their groceries and supplies wholesale at a saving of from 40 to 75 cents on the dollar. A member of Holmes County Unit, a widow woman says her fifteen dollars spent for groceries thru her unit was as much as twenty-five dollars worth groceries purchased at retail.

During August several Units will have moving pictures and lectures on agriculture thru the courtesy of a large agricultural implement concern.

Members. of the Wisconsin Units are considering plans to organize a Federal Loan Association.

Jakie Williams of Glendlean, Mississippi says Washington Co., farmers will soon have a Unit that will be a credit to N. F. C. F. There are over seven thousand colored farmers in Washington County.

"TOMOPOTATO" NEW VEGETABLE

Oscar Soderholm, Worcester, Mass., florist has crossed a tomato and potato successfully by grafting. He calls the new hybrid "tomopotato." He started out with the theory that since a potato plant has stronger roots than a tomato, a tomato plant with potato roots should bear more heavily. He has not only proved his theory correct but his hybird plant also is bearing potatoes underground. The plant grows as high as 10 feet. Tomato seeds and pieces of potato are planted at the same time. When the stem of the plants are about the thickness of a lead pencil he grafts the tomato into the potato stem. Soderholm now is plan_ning to do the same with cucumbers.

EVER EAT PUMPKIN ICE CREAM?

Finding they had a surplus of canned pumpkin on hand, the Idaho canneries have found a delivered in an enterprising ice cream man's invention of "pumpkin ice cream. It is so popular in the Pacific northwest that it may permanently enlarge the market for pumpkins. Both the color and the taste appeal to the consumer, and the combination is delicious.

SINGLE COW'S MILK WOULD SUPPLY 35

New State Record Set by Cham_pion Guernsey of North Caro_lina.

(By Associated Press)

Raleigh, N. C., May 3.—Milk enough to supply 35 children with their "pint a day" for a whole year is the record of North Carolina's champion three-year-old Guernsey.

This cow, Grape Lawn Fairy Lady, broke all state records for her class by producing 10,859 pounds of milk and 604.8 pounds of butter fat in 365 days.

Another record started before Fairy Lady was old enough to en_ter another class gives her a production of 13,808 pounds of milk and 768.3 pounds of butter fat which when it becomes official, will make her not only state Guernsey champion, but champion of all breeds.

PRODUCE IS UNSETTLED

Movement of Potatoes And Cantaloupes Very Heavy

Produce markets showed no uniform trend last week, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Potatoes from the Gulf States advanced in price, while Carolina cobblers were declining. The Chicago carlot market for old potatoes was rather weak. Shipments of this crop were heaviest from the Carolinas, and the Virginia season also is about to open. Movement of tomatoes was beginning actively in Mississippi and Eastern Texas. Prices were moderate and were tending downward, especially at shipping points. A wide range of quality and condition was noticed in many receipts from southern states and Mexico.

Cabbage prices took another slump. The market for this

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product was weak. Bulk of the cabbage supply was coming from Virginia and Tennessee Shipments of cantaloups from Imperial Valley of California still average 300 cars daily, though first peak of the season was past. Prices at loading stations strengthened slightly. Forwardings of strawberries were rapidly decreasing; prices were fairly well maintained Onion prices showed little change Three states, Texas, Louisiana, and California were furnishing nearly all of the supply of onions.

The watermelon season is much later than last year, but movement was becoming fairly heavy in Florida and southern California. Opening prices of melons were high. Liberal supplies are expected after the Florida season. Although central California was still shipping 100 cars of lettuce each day, additional sources were opening in Washington, Idaho and Colorado. Cash-track prices of California lettuce were somewhat higher. Markets were firm for good celery. The Florida celery season is about now finished.

Peach movement increased to about 10 cars for the week, including several each from Georgia and California and 1 car from North Carolina. Out put of plums and of prunes increased greatly in California to 105 cars California cherry shipments went up to 40 cars, while the first car of the season was reported from Washington. Michigan and Wisconsin cherries and berries were damaged by recent frosts. Oranges, almost exclusively from California, decreased to 960 cars, compared with twice that number during the same period last year. Shipments of string beans increased to 645 cars, chiefly from North and South Carolina and Louisiana. The season for Virginia beans also opened.

Cucumber movement from Alabama jumped to 340 cars, while Sonth Carolina increased to 140 and Florida dropped to 65 cars. Shipments of green peas had dwindled to 85 cars. Total output of 31 fruits and vegetables for the week decreased about 7 per cent to 17,255 cars, and was 2,300 cars lighter than a year ago.

Watermelons Arriving

Medium sized Tom Watson watermelons from Florida sold at $800-$850 per car load in New York City. Sales on a unit basis were made in a number of markets at 90 cents $1.75. Texas melons ruled $5.50 per 100 pounds in St. Louis. Florida shipments had increased to 210 cars, Texas originated 3 and Florida season, movement will be California 60 cars. During the lighter than last year but the states shipping after Florida expect larger crops of melons. Total forwardings of 275 cars last week were only about one seventh as heavy as corresponding shipments last year, when the season was earlier.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING EDITORIAL

INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH

A correspondent of the New York 'Herald-Tribune" is traveling in the southeastern states and writing vivid articles "on the rise of industry now bringing wealth to the old southeast"

In the main Allen Raymon attempts to be graphic and philosophic in depicting economic and industrial conditions that have come to pass in the seven southeastern states during the period since 1900, but he cannot wholly lay aside the blue spectacles usually worn by professional northerners when they scan the south His views are highly colored by the economic and social prepudices that seem inseparable from a northern mind dealing with southern labor and living conditions.

The second of his articles, dealing with agriculture and mill labor in the southeast, begins with the following sweeping generalization:

"There are about 4,000,000 person living in poverty, ignorance and hereditary hopelessness on farms in the seven southeastern states today, a drag on the country's industrial prosperity because they cannot buy anything; a menace to the standards of living of working people elsewhere because the labor of their men, women and children is essentially pauper labor, and a reproach to the richest nation in the world which has permitted its purest American stock to sink lower in intelligence and manner of living than the peasants of other lands who now are barred from the country by the immigration laws."

Mr. Raymond is altogether too cocksure and inclusive in that statement He overrides the fact that schools have been planted all over the rural and mountain regions of the southeast in the past quarter of the century and that illiteracy in these seven accused states has decreased since 1900 by more impressive percentage than in some of the eastern and midwestern commonwealths Georgia decreased her lliteracy percentage from 20.7 in 1910 to 15.3 in 1920, and this year's census will show a further large decrease. The white illiteracy will be below 5 per cent. Between 1910 and 1920 North Carolina reduced her average from 18.5 to 13.1. The white illiteracy in Georgia in 1920 was 5.4 per cent in Alabama 6.3 and in North Carolina 6.8; in Connecticut 6.2 and 5.1 in both New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Raymond finds that the new factories and mills, and what are called "mushroom mill villages," are drawing families away from the farms and degenerating agriculture in the southeast to a most precarious state. But he does not evaluate the plain fact that the bulk of the persons who have left farms for the factories were the hill and mountain farmers whose holdings and produce cut no large and profitable part of general southern agriculture.

The new mills and their villages offering better living, schooling and social ambitions have been of great benefit to many thousands of families who needed just such transplanting and enviroment benefits. And if Providence gives to the southeastern region better working climate, cheaper power and labor able to live equally with eastern and northern labor on somewhat lower wages, the eastern complaints against those conditions should be made to God and not to the southern industrialists and workers.

On the whole, whatever real labor and social problems appear in southern industry are being honestly considered by the potential leaders of southern enterprise and will be worked out to just and humane bases against which the most critical and captious will not be warranted to complain. And criticis honestly authorized and justly apportioned will be helpful to the ultimate solution and not be resented.

MAYOR BOASTS AT WRONG TIME

Major Burns, of Troy, N. Y., made a proud boast last night. He said, "We have no such thing as a speakeasy in Troy." Albany prohibition agents listened and laughed. They had just descended on four places where they arrested four persons and seized a quality of alleged liquor and beer.

LIMBS COVERED IN THIS CHURCH

Women must wear skirts reaching their ankles when they attend church at Bilboa, Spain, according to official orders, and flesh-colored stockings and bare arms are verboten. Little girls must wear their stockings just below the knee.

SOUND EFFECTS NOT INCLUDED

Dr. Werner Siebert, of the Charite hospital, Berlin, has just completed a moving picture of the human lung at work. By means of an internal arrangement of mirrors through the throat thus providing artificiallight, a successful series of animated views of the pneumothorax was obtained Every movement of the respiratory organs can be studied from the picture and the pulsations of the heart are distinctly shown.

PACIFIST BIDDIE LOVES ENEMIES

A hen at Gayhead, near Beacon, N. Y., has chicks that are going to grow long claws, but she doesn't know it yet. She is mothering three abandoned kittens. She keeps them under her wings and stands by while farm hands feed them milk. We all know the way of a cat with a bird and now we know the way of a bird with a cat.

QUARREL ENDS AND SO DOES SCHOOL

For two years the school board of Sommerville, Tenn., had been arguing whether Taylor's chapel a Negro school should be repainted yellow or white. The argument waxed hot until at last a settlement was reached and white was selected. But just that night the building burned withm alost of $8,000. The country authorities, suspecting a dusky fellow in the woodpile, have begun an investigation

TOOK TWO TO TELL IT

The record game fish catch for 1930 in Southern Indiana was made by Zeke Barnes and Roy Davis of Bicknell, Ind., who landed a 21-pound white perch.

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TRACTOR PROVES RATHER TOO NOISY

The citizens of Great South Bay off Long Island, N. Y., have been disturbed by the nocturnal snorting and trampings of some huge and mysterious creature which, they through, could be nothing less than a dinosaur. Officers investigated and discovered that it was a farm tractor laden at the time they investigated with 250 cases of choice liquors, Rum runners have been using the tractor to transport liquor across the sandy beach, but it's all over now and the residents have gone back to sleep.

WOMAN ASPHYXIATED

Biloxi, Miss., June 3.—(AP) — Miss Vivian Harrington, well-known business woman of Biloxi, was found asphyxiated in the kitchen of her home here today. The body was found lying downward o nthe floor by a washerwoman. Friends said she had been ill for some time and was worried because of an attack of appendicits.

—Southern Christian Recorder.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIBLE

New York, N. Y., May, 1930.—. During 1929 the American Bible Society distributed Bibles, Testaments, and Portions totaling 11,102,664, the largest distribution for a single year in the Society's history. According to the 114th annual report just published, the Society since its organization in 1816 has distributed 216,198,915 volumes of Scriptures. The year 1929 was the fifth year in succession in which the distribution surpassed that of the preceding year. Scriptures were distributed in 179 languages and dialects.

The largest circulation occurred in China where nearly five and one third million copies of Scriptures were issued. It is significant that although the number of missionaries in China is twenty per cent less than three years ago the figures for Scripture distribution are thirty per cent greater. This is due largely to the fact that the churches are more generally accepting a responsibility for Scripture distribution in their own localities. In the West Indies there has never been so great a desire for owning complete Bibles as was shown last year. In Brazil the report shows that the circulation for 1929 was twenty-five times what it was forty years ago. In Cairo in a single week designated as "United Literature Week" and promoted by the Christian forces of the city over 6,000 copies of Scripture were sold by students of the Christian theological seminaries. The Society experienced a serious loss of over $1,000 by fire during July in the printing plant of its chief printer in Tokyo when many volumes of printed Scriptures were destroyed Despite this handicap over 900,000 volumes were distributed in Japan during the year, exceeding the number in 1928. Through its foreign agencies the Society promoted distribution in thirty-six countries and in addition cooperated with missionaries organizations by making grants of funds and of Scriptures in twelve European countries. The report states that 4,637 workers shared in the distibution program.

During 1929 publication of Scriptures in the following languages occurred: The four Gospels for the first time in the language spoken by the Kuskokwim Eskimos in southwestern Alaska; an edition of the four Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles in Benga for use in West Africa; the four Gospels in Hopi, the first of the Scriptures to be published for the Indians of that name living near the Grand Canyon; a "diglot" edition of the Gospel of St. John with Portuguese and Jananese in parallel columns for use among the Jananese immigrants now pouring into Brazil; and the Psalms in Bolivian Quechua for use among a large Indian population in the Andes

The year 1929 saw the completion of the New Testament into Cakchiquel, a language spoken in Guatemala by an Indian tribe numbering about 200,000. The completion of this translation marked the climax of ten years of painstaking labor on the part of a faithful missionary and his wife. Teh report states that the Bible in whole or in part has now been translated into 886 languages chiefly due to the combined efforts of the Bible Societies of the world. Some portion of the Bible appears in a new language or dialect as once every five weeks.

Among the new translations in process are: parts of the New Testament in the dialect of the Cheyenne Indians; the translation of the Gosples into Mam, Quiche, and Valiente, the respective languages of three Indian tribes in Central America with a population of 400,000; a fresh tranlation of the New Testament into the languages of the Quechua people of Peru; and that of the four Gospels into the Aymara, spoken by some 500,000 Indians in Bolivia. Among revisions being made are: the transliteration of two Gospels in Shilluk into the new Shilluk alphabet in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, an extensive revision of the Turkish version of the New Testament; the Canton (China) Colloquial Old Testament and the Ilocano (Philippines) Old Testament.

In 1929 a new record was established in the number of volumes of enbossed Scriptures distributed to the blind, the figure being 3,725. As the average annual distribution for the preceding five years was 2,260 the increase for 1929 is seen to be considerable. The report calls attention to the fact that embossed Scriptures in any system may now he obtained at fifty cents a volume. An entire Bible in revised Braille may be secured for only $10.50. Since 1835, when the Society began its service of providing embossed Scriptures for the blind, the Society has issued 78,614 volumes, the largest continuously rendered service of this kind by any organization in the United tates.

—Southern Christian Recorder.

WHY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND BROTHERHOOD OF DINING CAR EMPLOYEES WAS ORGANIZED

By Ray Pearson

Friends and Fellow Workers:

The hour has arrived when we, as men, must be up and doing. We, as a body of men, comprise two-thirds of the laboring body of the country and with your co-operation in this cause, will benefit you and generations to come. It is only a movement to improve our conditions financially, physically and morally. Long hours cause physical weakness and mental weakness.

God has given every man life to breathe it free without being humiliated in your toil in industry through life. We, as men, have a right to ask for the necessities of life, as long as we perform the duties that are essential to the ones that employ us. My friends, there never was anything worth while received unless it was asked for. Your employer never knows your conditions unless it is presented to them. In this Association we can protect the man who is worthy of protection, and that depends on the man. We insure his health and protect his family from humiliation, if there be any. We have had, you know, a lot of our groups who were misfortunate in life not to be in the best of circumstances and who have had to look to the Charities of their co-workers when that dreadful reaper of Sickness has visited his door. And that isn't all, —there has been a lot of good men thrown out of work from some personal dislike. Laid off and caused to lose time when it was all unnecessary, and just because there was no one to represent their cause.

With an Association of this kind, we can have all the grievances thrashed out and see if the complaint is justified or not. There is no corporation in the world that will not give you a fair play if the conditions are brought forth to their eyes. Why we have not gotten any further in life, it has been fear and this is what we must get away from. Remember these words 'Time and Tide waits for no man,' so let's get going and do something. We have the making of one of the greatest steps of progress of mankind since the days of Re-construction. My Friends we are entitled to better positions in the Dining Car Department than we have. Why is it, that we haven't got them? It is partly ourselves and the rest on the part of the Companies that we work for. We, in the first place, have never betriedan liflfq. our conditions for advancement only being satisfied with whatever has been given us. Now we must get away from that old idea of staying in the same old rut all the time through this Association we can work for our Advancement, as every other race in this line of work.

First, we must improve our mental power, as well as our physical power: we must get away from the cowardly idea, and be men and not babies; be efficient in our work; neat with ourselves and alert at all times; and in that way you soon will get well regulated. Our advancement depends on ourselves and it is up to you and I, to improve our actions in every respect so we will be ready when the opportunity presents itself There is a place in the labor world for us, when we qualify ourselves for that place. It will take hard study on our parts, economics is our study because through economics our very existence depends; our social life and our political life is secondary, but not the least.

Our organization is only for the protection of men who try to protect themselves by giving the Company the best of their service and working by the rules and regulations of the Company by whom they are employed.

We must, as a part of the Industrial world, play our part as a people who is entitled to the privileges of labor as all other workers. Our dream of a place in the sun is at hand. The clouds of disadvantages have almost disappeared and the dawn of a New Era is here for our class of workmen, in this line of employment, through this Association Though it must be slow, for the the mills of God, grind slow, but exceedingly fine, you will find a Heaven for the last of the railworkers who have handled tocmfwhrdl ers who have handed together and joined hands with the labor of his Capacity for a common course.

—Nashville Globe.

PRESS SERVICE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, 409 Palmer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director.

Atlanta, Ga., June:—The Board of Trust of Gammon Theological Seminary has accepted the resignation of Prof. Willis J. King, D. D., Ph. D., to become effective October 1. For the past twelve years Dr. King has been professor of Old Testament History in the seminary. He is now abroad on a Rosenwald Fellowship, studying at Oxford and in the Holy Land, whence he will return about July 1 Dr. King's plans for the future have not been announced.

Atlanta, Ga., June 5—Five Negro colleges and a theological seminary, located in this city, this week graduated 193 students with bachelors' degrees, and turned out in addition a large number of normal and high school graduates. The total number enrolled in the college grades of the several institutions was 1,258 and with several hundred more in the preparatory grades and normal training.

The six institutions which give Atlanta pre-eminence as a center of Negro education are Atlanta University, Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, Morris Brown and Clark Universities, and Gammon Theological Seminary. The three first named were recently affiliated to form a single university system, under the name of Atlanta University.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, MOREHOUSE AND SPELMAN TO HAVE NEW LIBRARY

Word has just been received from New York of a grant of $450,000 from the General Education Board for the cost of a site and for the erection of a library for Atlanta University and affiliated colleges.

For more than sixty years Atlanta has been an important center of education for Negroes. No other city has had five colleges for Negroes, each with its own constituency but maintaining friendly relationships and mutual respect. A year ago three of these institutions entered into an affiliation which provided that Atlanta University should be developed as a center for graduate and professional courses and that undergraduate work should be conducted by Spelman College and Morehouse College.

The affiliation itself was a notable step in the advancement of education for Negroes. In the three institutions are enrolled more than seven hundred students of collegiate rank exclusive of the summer session and extension school. All three colleges came into the affiliation with a heritage of honest achievement behind them. They have a total initial plant of eighty-seven acres of land and twenty-eight buildings, and are located in the strategic center of the Southeastern states.

The greatest handicap for doing work of college and university grade was the lack of adequate library facilities. The grant of funds that has been made will make it possible to erect and equip a library which will in size and architectural features command attention. This library will serve Atlanta University and affiliated colleges, Spelman College and Morehouse College, and it is honed that other institutions at a greater distance may share in its use. It is expected also that the University library will serve the citizens of Atlanta, stimulate their wholesome reading, and provide a center of community culture.

The lot of land that has been purchased for the library is situated on Chestnut Street between Spelman College and Morehouse College. The campuses of all three institutions border on Chestnut Street, and from the library lines will radiate to the three institutions.

The library will bring together colleges and University in a unity of purpose and outlook and give an impetus to the development of the University that could not be provided in any other way.

A nameless man, amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of hope and love,
Unstudied, from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown,
A transitory breath,
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last.

—Charles Mackay.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. II. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, July 15, 1930. No. 5.

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Mississippi's Organized Farmers To Have Two Days Meeting

COTTON PRODUCTS AIDED

Department of Commerce Bulletin in Dixie Staple

PUBLICATION IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT CHARGE FROM WASHINGTON

The annual hegira to seaside or lakeside, mountain top or plain—to resorts of all sorts, is now starting. In most instances the vacationer's aftermath is marked by regrets that the equipment was not more wisely or more completely chosen, that the bedding was too light or the mattress too heavy, that the drinking water had not been given a thought (a desert water-bag was all that was needed)—or foot troubles developed the second day out.

How to save the situation for the vacationer, how cotton caters to his needs with scores of fabric devices, new and old, is the theme of a 24-page booklet detailing 200 tested and approved uses of cotton just brought out by the Department of Commerce. Three-score of them have been carefully written up in "skits" delineating the best in each. Where electric refrigeration is lacking, the cottager may have a cotton-insulated provision safe; the safe-and-sane wading pool and sand box is suggested as a never-failing "locale" for the kiddies, as well as a play tent to round out the play equipment. The subject of boats and canoes has been dealt with in cotton (canvas)—though an alternative of an air-inflated variety is recommended for portability; in short, none of us can remember everything, and even the seasoned camper will find his memory or his buying instinets harpened as he scans "Speaking of vacations."

The publication is available, without charge, from most large department stores and sporting good shops, or by applying direct to the textile diivsion of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commeree, Department of Commeree, Washington.

BIG COW BEST

A study of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, or nearly 220,000 yearly records of cows in dairy herd improvement associations showed that within the breed the heavier cows generally excelled the lighter cows of the same age in production and income over cost of feed. The heavier cows ate more in dollars worth of feed, but they more than made up for it in production.

FORTY-FIVE MINUTES PER ACRE

When wheat was harvested with a sickle and threshed with a flail, from 35 to 50 hours of labor were required for harvesting and threshing an acre with a yield of 15 bushels. The introduction of the cradle saved about 10 hours per acre. At present farmers in the Great Plains use from 4 to 5 hours in harvesting an acre of wheat with a binder and threshing from the shock with a stationary thresher; from three to four hours when the crop is harvested with a header and threshed with a stationary thresher; and an average of three-fourths of an hour when the combined harvester-thresher is used.

NEWS NOTES AMONG MEMBERS

President and Editor Make Observations

THREE STATES VISITED BY FARM LEADER LAST MONTH

Holly Grove church near Cruger was the scene on June 15th of a big meeting held that resulted in the organization of a new unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. About 25 charter members with more promised for the following week.

* * *

Hyman Chapel near Cruger, Miss., held a rousing meeting just after Sunday school services Sunday, June 15th and a large group of farmers both men and women were out and formed the Hyman Chapel Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. This is a real good farming seetion and the farmers were in real earnest.

* * *

Felzoni Unit has been organized under the guidanee of Miss Martha Chalmers. The President of the Federation paid them a visit and spoke at the church.

The following are the officers: William Johnson, Chairman; John Hart, Secretary and James Lewis, Market Agent.

* * *

James Davis, Chairman Yazoo Mt. Zion Unit, says their first order for groceries and supplies came in good shape and the members declare there is a big saving in buying co-operatively.

There are some real hustlers in Yazoo County.

* * *

D. L. D. Anderson, large livestock and dairyman near Lexington, Miss., has become a member of the Federation and affiliated with Mount Olive Unit. Mr. Anderson has 32 head of cows and yearlings.

* * *

Mrs. Rachel Cooper of Mt. Herman Unit and one of the first members of the Federation in Mississippi has eighty acres of the finest cotton we have seen. She is operating three farms this year.

* * *

Rev. C. H. Kelly is very busy increasing the membership of the Arkansas unit near Twist. Rev. Kelly is not only a good farmer but one of the best ministers in his state.

* * *

Prof. A. B. Carter, the able Secretary of Butler County, Alabama Unit of the Federation is in Montgomery attending summer school During his absence the secretarial end of the unit is being looked after by the Assistant Secretary.

* * *

Members of King Chapel Unit near Talladega, Ala., are busy with their crops. This unit is being handled by B. H. Swain, J. L. Nicks and Nobile Calhoun.

This unit was named for one of the oldest Congregational churches in the south.

* * *

L. R. Harris, Secretary of the National Federation has been invited by the Holmes County units to make an address at the annual gathering near Howard, Miss., the third week in August.

* * *

Official buttons for members of the Federation will soon be ready and members simply rearing for them. They will be mailed out just as soon as received from the factory.

* * *

The President of the Federation will visit Bartlett, Murfreesboro, Mason, Humboldt, Brownsville and Keeling, Tenn., during July.

* * *

Oce Banks was asked by a visitor the secret of success in making Bethel the largest unit in the membership in the state of Miss. He replied 'Early to bed and early to rise, work like ..... and organize." Rev. Sherrord smiled and acquiesced.

Holmes County Units to Entertain State Session

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING PROGRAM PROVIDED

The National Federation of Colored Farmers announces that the first Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Units will be held at Howard, Miss., near Lexington, Holmes County, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 13th and 14th. The largest gathering of colored farmers in the history of Miss. is expected The Holmes County Units, which will entertain the visitors, are preparing for hundreds of farmers and their families from all sections of the south. The following interesting program has been prepared:

PROGRAM

Wednesday, August 13th.

8:30 A. M. Convention called to order by C. C. Richardson, Master of Ceremonies. Devotional Services. Louis V. Irving, Good Hope Unit, Mileston. G. W. Bryant, Whitman Unit, Money. Rev. Granson Marshall, Mt. Herman Unit, Tchula.

9 A. M. Rev. C. C. Crafton. Tchula. Response: Hon. B. W Green, Bolivar Unit, Mayor of Mound Bayou.

9:30 A. M. Special Address: Leon R. Harris, Secretary, National Federation of Colored Farmers, Chicago, Ill.

10:10 A. M. Official Roll Call. W. Moore, Sec.

10:40 A. M. Necessity of Organizing: Miss Martha Chalmers, Holaday Chapel Unit, Louis, Miss.

11 A. M. Benefits Derived From Organization: Dr. Edgar Thomas, Wisconsin Unit, Milwaukee, Wis.

11:15 A. M. Sermon: Rev. Chas. H. Kelly, Arkansas Unit, Twist, Ark.

12 Noon. Dinner by the Holmes County Units.

1:30 P. M. Five Minute Talks on Home Canning: Mesdames Betty Jackson, Mt. Herman Unit, Tchula, Mollie Fisher, Bethel Unit, Tchula. Will Brown, Good Hope Unit, Mileston.

1:50 P. M. Marketing Fruits and Vegetables: Col. Sol High, Madison County Unit, Canton, Miss.

3 P. M. Demonstration of Agricultural Implements, Farm Tools and Cream Separators. International Harvester Co., Chicago.

8 P. M. Movie Show.

Second Day—Thursday, August 14th

8:30 A. M. Meeting called to order by C. C. Richardson, Master of Ceremonies. Devotional Services H. S. Harrison, Good Hope Unit, Thornton, Essex Wilson, Mt. Herman Unit, Tchula, Rev. B. J. Howard, Hyman Unit, Cruger, Miss.

9 A. M. Farm Ownership N. J.

(Continued on Page 3)

EIGHT MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND COWS

United States Government Owns Much Live Stock

AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER COW FOUR THOUSAND LBS. OF MILK

At the present time 22,500,000 cows are being milked in the United States, 8,500,000 of which are not paying their way, J. W. Ridgeway of the National Dairy Council stated recently.

"If we could get rid of these boarder cows we would be producing practically all of our dairy product needs from 14,000,000 cows and making a nice profit from each one," he said.

The average production per cow in the entire country is above 4,000 pounds of milk. Although the average production in Tennessee and the South has improved considerably the past few years it is still under the national average. Many dairymen and farmers are milking cows that are not producing a profit above feed and labor cost. Such cows should go to the slaughter house, say dairy experts of the State College of Agriculture.

It has been stated that if Wisconsin dairymen had the same average production as we have in the South they would go broke in 60 days. It costs more to feed and house their animals; therefore they must have more effieient producers. This being a faet, southern dairymen would increase profits materially if they would cull their herds and continue to breed for higher production. One cannot always pick the best cow by looking at her or glancing at the milk pail. There is only one sure way to determine a profitable producer and that is by testing. Ask your County Agent about this.

(Agricultural Extension News Service, University of Tennessee).

"LANDING FIELDS" FOR BIRDS

The establishment of five bird sanctuaries and one public shooting ground in important wild-fowl areas of four Canadian Provinces within the past year indicates that Canada is fulfilling her obligations under the migratory-bird treaty, which protects birds migrating between that country and the United States, according to Paul G. Redington, chief of the Biological Survery of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has written the commissioner of the national parks of Canada, congratulating him upon the progress made by Canada "along this most important line of conservation."

The United States has already set aside a number of similar refuges, or "landing fields," for migratory waterfowl, and, in accordance with the migratory bird conservation act of February 18, 1929, will purchase lands for other sanctuaries, it is antipicated, when funds appropriated become available after the 1st of July.

NEGRO FARM YOUTH COURSE

Three Hundred Boys and Girls With Adults

SHORT COURSE IN SPECIAL TRAINING EMPHASIZED

Tallahassee, Florida—That Negroes are making use of their opportunity for better Farm and Home Making in Florida is evidenced by the 300 farm boys and girls, and the 78 men and women assembled at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for four days of special training in 4-H Club work under the supervision of Farm and Home Makers' Clubs of the Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics. Farm and Home Makers' Clubs are under the supervision of the State Agricultural College of the University of Florida, Gainesville with the Florida State College for Women, and the Florida A. and M. College for Negroes at Tallahassee cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agrieulture.

Thirteen counties were represented and representatives for the most part were given free trips for meritorious work accomplished the past season. Except where assistance was given by the Extension Staff of the State Agricultural College and the Woman's State College, the Florida A. and M. College had direct supervision of the program planned. In a very simple and orderly manner, farm and home problems were dealt with in a way that those in attendance will return to their respective homes better enlightened and encouraged to remain on the farm and help make their community better and more prosperous.

Dairy Farming to be Stressed

Aside from the general short course program carried out, what was of most interest to adult farmers was that given by Mr. T. P. Turner, Secretary of the Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce at the closing session in the College Auditorium, under the auspices of the Leon Farmers' Cooperative Association Thursday night on "Dairy Farming as an All-year Round Money Project."

The great possibilities for the dairy industry in Florida espeeially in the Northern part of the State were pointed out, together with plans that are being worked out in Leon and other North Florida Counties whereby farmers can buy first class dairy cows through local or central creameries which may be paid for monthly from the cream or milk check. Cream or milk routes passing in close range of the farmers will give them ready market for their produce.

Jefferson County Active

The report of local agent, M. E. Groover of Jefferson County shows that 52 Negro farmers signed contracts with the Monticello Creamery purchasing from one to five milch cows. In several cases the cows thus enlisted in the dairy farm project have paid out of debt for their owners and continuing a steady cash income to their credit. Under this arrangement, the farmer pledges himself to plant one acre each of corn and beans, also two acres of field peas for hay for each cow kept. Dairy Farming is calculated to lay the foundation for the "Safe-farming" program which will be carried

(Continued on Page 3)

LOCUST OF OLD WORLD SAME AS GRASSHOPPER

The locust of Egypt and Palestine, whose present-day devastations have been mentioned frequently this spring in newspapers, is really a grasshopper, the United States Department of Agriculture says, and is very similar to the kind of grasshoppers expected in damaging numbers in the Dakotas and Montana this summer. But the periodical Cicada, often erroneously called the "13-year" or "17-year locust," a distinctly different insect, will also appear on the scene this year. In the more northern localities each brood of this insect appears every 17 years, but in the South the broods appear every 13 years.

A general swarm of "17-year locusts" (Brood IV) is due this summer in southwestern Iowa, western Missouri, eastern Kansas, northwestern Missouri, eastern Kansas, northwestern Oklahoma, and a few in northwestern Texas and perhaps Arkansas.

A few individuals of "13-year locusts" (Brood XXIX) will appear this summer in upper South Carolina, northern Georgia, and Oklahoma, and a few next year in Missouri and Louisiana.

The periodicals Cicada, or "locust," lives only a few weeks in its adult winged stage, during which it seldom takes food, and, in general, does no damage except in puncturing tree twigs and laying eggs in them. This causes a natural "pruning" of the punctured twig ends. Young trees, however, are sometimes killed by the punctures, so it is best not to set out young orchards during the spring of "locust years" and not to prune the trees, especially the young trees, heavily the winter before.

ROAST LAMB SERVED IN NUMEROUS COMBINATIONS

Custom has placed special emphasis on two accompaniments to roast lamb—peas and mint sauce. But there is no rule, social, culinary, or dietary, requiring this combination, or preventing the use of other relishes and vegetables. Variety in the menus and contrast in flavor, color, and texture are assured by changing occasionally to other combinations, says the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Vegetables which in themselves are pronounced in flavor are especially appropriate with a roast of- lamb. The same is true of lamb chops, stuffed breast of lamb, and other lamb dishes. In a lamb stew, onion, green pepper, and turnip, all having decided flavor of their own, give zest to the meat flavor. And when roast lamb is reheated there is the fine and unusual relish obtained by making a curry sauce, which seems to be especially adapted to lamb.

For the roast relishes like currant jelly, spiced conserves and pickles, and horse-radish sauce are all good, in addition to any vegetables served. English cooks sometimes have caper sauce or mint sauce, both of which are made with vinegar to give a pleasant mild acidity of flavor. American cooks seem to like their mint occasionally in the form of a green-colored jelly made from apple pectin and flavored with mint, or as mint gelatin served as a salad or a garnish.

There is no logical reason why other vegetables may not be served in place of peas or to accompany them. For a change, the home-economics specialists suggest buttered shredded string beans, or quick-cooked spinach, or onions, baked or boiled or creamed, or asparagus, or turnips, white or yellow, or cauliflower. Nor should the possibilities of good salad flavors be overlooked. Plain lettuce with a tart dressing is sufficient for a dinner salad; tomato, cucumber, and lettuce, in season, is always an appetizing salad with any meat and excellent with roast lamb; kumquat, endive, and watercress salad is unusual and colorful enough for a company meal; grapefruit and lettuce, too, is a good tart dinner salad. As roast lamb with a gravy is somewhat rich a light French dressing is preferable to a heavy mayonnaise with all these salads.

BARRED QUILLS PROTECT PORCUPINE FROM FOES

A mouthful of porcupine quills is anything but a savory dish for any enemy of this self-confident animal.

Misguided and overzealous attackers, such as coyotes, often lose their appetites and even starve after collecting some of the tenacious and finely barber quills in their noses or mouths, or in their tongues or cheeks. Frequently at water holes in forest range cattle will sniff at a porcupine and, in return, receive a noseful of quills from a flip of the heavily barbed tail. The sharp quills imbed themselves more deeply with each attempt to remove them, causing intense suffering and sometimes death.

Thus protected the porcupine usually goes its way unhindered, and in its quest for food it may destroy young fruit and forest trees, or vegetable crops, or wallow down alfalfa. According to Leaflet 60-L, Porcupine Control in the Western States, by Ira N. Gabrielson and E. E. Horn, of the Biological Survey, issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture, the porcupine in many areas has branded itself as a pest that must be controlled. But in many parts of its extensive range it does no serious harm and is tolerated because of the interest that attaches to a native wild animal.

Porcupines in the Northwest winter in the cliffs and lava rims of the mountains. In the Southwest they go to the lower forests for the winter. This makes it possible to find them close to their dens when snow is on the ground and to shoot them, often in sufficient numbers to effect satisfactory control. In summer it is easy to locate their winter dens by the girdled trees. Taking advantage of the porcupine's fondness for salt, foresters, ranchers, and rodent-control workers of the Biological Survey bait them near their dens with a half-and-half mixture of salt and powdered strychnine.

GROWS 122 BUSHELS CORN ON ACRE

Darnell Gordon, 4-H Club member of Henderson County, produced 122 bushels of corn on one acre last year. It cost $33.92 to produce the crop. Valued at $1.00 per bushel, his net profit on the acre was $88.08.

ON PROGRAM IN ALABAMA

Huntsville, Ala.—(Special To The Nashville Globe)—Announcement was made here last week by Miss Aleane Stewart, corresponding secretary of the Flint River Missionary Baptist Sunday School Convention that the executive committee of the organization had secured the services of Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, Tenn., to make the principal address in this city at four o'clock Sunday, August 3rd.

The address will be made to a mass meeting which will be the closing session of the Forty-fifth Annual Session of the Flint River Missionary Baptist Sunday School Convention. Owens Chapel Baptist Church will be used not only for the mass meeting, but for the sessions of the Convention. The pastor of the church, Rev. M. L. Lanier, is making every arrangement to entertain not only the delegations, but a reception committee has been announced to meet the Congress Secretary when he arrives in this city.

The officers of the Association consist of Rev. G. W. Owens, president, W. H. Herring, vice president, Miss Sibbeo G. Wilhite, secretary, Miss Aleane E. Stewart, corresponding secretary, Elbert Elliott, treasurer.

—Nashville Globe.

FAYETTE FARMERS USING MORE NITRATE

Over 500 tons of Nitrate of Soda have been purchased by Fayette County farmers this season, an increase of 25 per cent over last year, states County Agent C. O. Woody. This does not mean any great increase in cotton acreage but instead it indicates that the farmers of this County are using more nitrate per acre. They are also using it on corn and other crops Mr. Woody says.

CREAM CHECKS HELP NEGROES WITH THEIR CROPS

Negro farmers of Fayette County report that their cream checks are helping them to make their crops states W. R. Davis, Negro county agent. One demonstrator stated that he has not gone in debt since he learned how to take care of his cows, hens and pigs.

EGG PRODUCTION AND PROFITS DECLINE IN MAY

Poultry Specialist Offers Suggestions For Keeping Up Production

The average production of 10,627 hens in 91 demonstration farm flocks in Tennessee for May was 17.7 eggs per hen as compared with 18.8 eggs in April. This was an average of 2.3 eggs below standard production for the nation for May for a 160 egg per year hen, states A. J. Chadwell, extension poultryman, University of Tennessee.

The total income per hen for the month was 48 cents. Egg sales per hen amounted to 33 cents. Feed cost per hen amounted to 26 cents and feed cost per dozen produced was 18 cents. The average selling price of eggs for the month was 23 cents per dozen.

The five high flocks for May averaged 24.6 eggs per hen which was the same as for April. These flocks contained 1,128 hens. The decrease in the average production of all flocks is attributed to low egg prices which has caused some of the demonstrators to cut down on their feed. Mr. Chadwell points out, however, that the best feeders were the ones who made the largest profits as illustrated by the five high flocks which averaged 24.6 eggs per hen against 17.7 for all flocks enrolled.

Hens need more mash and less gain in hot weather. They will not eat enough dry mash to keep up production, they should be fed a moist mash once a day, preferably in the afternoon in addition to the dry mash which should be kept before them at all times. Other important items that should not be overlooked are plenty of fresh water, shade and proper ventilation in the house at night. Hens that fail to lay with proper feeding and management should be culled from the flock and sold.

FARMER STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS FROM KITTEN BITE

Mr. Harry Leadley of Wyoming, Illinois, prominent farmer, is in a critical condition as the result of being bitten by a kitten.

He is paralyzed from his feet to his knees, and hands to elbows.

BISHOP L. W. KYLES SAYS, "BACK TO THE FARM"

Bishop L. W. Kyles of the A. M. E. Zion Church and who presides over the Western Central and Blue Ridge Conferences of North Carolina which comprises over 300 churches and one hundred thousand members in a recent interview in New York City said "Back to the Farm" and that the large exodus from the farms to the urban centers the congestion is alarming and the struggle for existence is now more than acute.

Bishop Kyles has established a colored agricultural community in North Carolina where members of our race have an opportunity to develop along wholesome lines. He has already secured something like five large farms that he has leased and sold to 21 farmers. Bishop Kyles was one of the first to write a congratulatory letter to the National Federation of Colored Farmers when they first started their membership campaign, and was also one of the first subscribers to the Modern Farmer.

SHIP BEANS BY CARLOAD

Clarksdale, Miss., June 16—Yalobusha county farmers have shipped a carload of beans to the Northern market at Chicago and the tomato growers of the county are gathering their tomatoes for the first shipments to the market.

Truck acreage this year will exceed that of last year. The shipment of beans is the first ever sent out of the county in carload lots. Heretofore beans have been sent out by express.

GROWTH IN THE USE OF FERTILIZER

The first guano was brought to this country from Peru in 1832 This was a small shipment. In 1856 the importations reached 50 thousand tons. The first mixed fertilizers were manufactured in Baltimore, Richmond, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina in 1854. The total tonnage for 1928 reached seven million nine hundred thirty-three thousand six hundred and forty-three tons.

HAIL STORM CAUSES HEAVY DAMAGE TO GEORGIA FARMS

Recent hailstorm in Colquitt, Worth, Thomas and Mitchell counties of South Georgia caused damage of over half million dollars and 300 farmers suffered almost a total loss of their crops. In some places hail fell in such quantities that residents collected it by the wagon load and hauled it to their homes for their refrigerators.

Statistics from the Department of Commerce give the colored farm population as 2,733 Colquitt county 8,118, Mitchell county 6,382, for Thomas county 5,744, and 5,774 for Worty county. This number is over half the farm population.

OLDEST MAN IN UNITED STATES FORMER FARMER

Major Bond of 80 Spruce Street, Stamford, Connecticut, places his age at 115 years. The census office in Stamford recorded him as the oldest citizen in that city, and in all probability the oldest in the United States.

Mr. Bond was born in Georgia and worked on a farm belonging to Mr. Len Bufford.

Mr. Bond says he was 45 years of age when the Civil War broke out.

IOWA FARM WOMAN IS GORED TO DEATH BY BULL

Grundy Center, Ia., June 25—(Special)—Mrs. John Bruns, 25, was gored to death by a bull on her husband's farm near here last night.

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and when so many advantages can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals They know just what is going on.

Fill out the blank—secure a money order for $1.00 and mail at once:

The Modern Farmer,

447 Fourth Avenue, North,

Nashville, Tenn.

Find enclosed order for $1.00 Send me the Modern Farmer for a year.

Name .....

.....

Post Office Address .....

State .....

Rural Route No. ..... or Box .....

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given his year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public-spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our next issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

The New Policy of the New Company

The Peerless Casualty Policy Protects

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Monthly Income _____

START CULLING LOW-PRODUCING COWS FROM THE DAIRY HERD NOW

By O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

There are three things we can do to make our dairy herds more profitable. Cull the low producers; feed the others according to what they can produce when well fed; then breed intelligently. Let's consider what we can accomplish by culling the low-producing cows from our dairy herds.

Studies, by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, of the production, feed cost, and income records of cows on test in Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations have shown that the elimination of the lowest producers from the dairy herd not only increases the average production per cow, but always results in increasing the cash income over cost of feed per cow. Therefore, if any dairyman is dissatisfied with the income which makes over cost of feed, he can always increase that income per cow by culling a little closer.

At present, when the surplus of dairy products in this country is abnormally high, and when prices are correspondingly low, closer culling is one of the ways of getting better results immediately. Our figures indicate that culling the lowest-producing 1 per cent of the dairy cows in this country would not lower the milk and butterfat production as much as 1 per cent, but only one-fifth of 1 per cent; and that culling the lowest-producing 10 per cent, but only 5 per cent.

Some people say that it is not good logic to blame the low-producers when there is a surplus of dairy products in this country. I am not interested in whether it is the low-producers or whether it is the high-producers that cause the surplus,—but I am mightily interested in the fine effect which the culling of the low-producing cows from our dairy herds has upon the pocket-book of the dairy industry.

However, not every low-producing dairy cow in the United States represents a loss. There are farms where the family cow lives principally on feed that would otherwise be wasted, and she may be cared for by labor that could not earn as much in any other way. We are talking about the commercial dairy.

In the commercial dairy, there seems to be little danger that the culling will be too severe. If all our commercial dairy herds were culled as they should be culled, the roduction of milk could be so controlled that it could be kept constantly in balance with consumption. That, of course, would be the ideal situation.

However, to bring about such an ideal state of affairs, the dairyman must have production, feed cost, and income records of his cows How is he going to get such figures? As far as I know, the most practical way to get such information, at a cost he can afford, is through the work of the Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations, or similar organizations of dairymen.

A Dairy Herd-Improvement Association is an organization of about 26 dairy farmers who cooperatively employ a man to test their cows for economical production of milk and butterfat. One day each month the tester weighs the feed, both concentrates and roughages for each cow in the herd; weighs her milk and tests it for butterfat and figures out the gross income and income over cost of feed for each cow. From the record of one day per month he computes the record of the individual cow for the month and for the year, and by comparing the production records of the daughters of each bull with the production records of their dams, he passes an accurate judgement upon the actual breeding value of the bull. Thus the farmer in the association knows, at all times, what every cow in his herd is producing. Knowing the amount of production and the cost of feed, he is able to cull the low and unprofitable producers without guesswork. He is able to feed the rest of his cows according to their capacity for profitable production. Thus he increases his profit. Also, he is able to use the records in such a way as to breed his herd up toward higher production, instead of down toward a lower and less profitable production per cow.

The Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations are growing rapidly in numbers and influence all over the country, and the National dairy breed association have recently worked out and adopted herd test plans by which it may be possible to bring about a very rapid improvement in our dairy herds.

At the beginning of 1930 there were about 1,150 Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations in operation. These associations are working wonders for the dairy industry of the United States. Dairymen anywhere who want to organize one of these associations can find out how to proceed by asking their county agricultural agent or their State College of Agriculture. The Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as a bulletin on the subject, "Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1604—F, copies of which will be sent free upon request as long as the supply lasts.

In all this herd-improvement work three things are kept constantly in mind,—culling, feeding and breeding. Culling the low-producers from the herd, and feeding the rest of the cows according to their capacity for production, brings immediate results. The Bureau of Dairy Indnstry has figures which show that more culling is needed in average herds, in Dairy Herd-Improvement Association herds, and even in herds of registered dairy cattle. According to figures now available in our Bureau, the culling of the lowest-producing 10 per cent of all the dairy cows in this country would not reduce the dairyman's net income by a single dollar. The lowest 20 per cent could be culled and there would be no noticeable loss. Yes, the lowest-producing 30 per cent of our dairy cows could go to the butcher and the losses due to their absence from the herd would be almost negligible.

However, I would not recommend the sudden elimination of 30 per cent of our dairy cows. To get rid of so many cows all at once would completely demoralize the dairy industry and would cause a milk famine. I would not recommend the sudden culling of 20 per cent of our dairy cows, for the same reason. I would hesitate to recommend the sudden elimination of the lowest-producing 10 per cent of our dairy cows, though that would certainly not send any profit producers to the butcher. Such a culling and killing would be too drastic. It would create a milk famine, and also it would put too much cow-meat on the market. That would be bad for the daily industry, and perhaps worse for the beef industry.

It probably would not be wise to recommend the culling of any particular per cent at this time, but rather to recommend that the dairy men of this country should cull their herds closer and closer, and not stop culling until they have brought production and consumption into proper balance. After that the culling at the bottom should be continued as rapidly as breeding can build at the top.

I have given the figures that show the results of culling in average herds. The herds on test in Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations are producing about 60 per cent more milk and butterfat per cow than is produced in the average herd. In the herds on test culling is now supposed to be done intelligently and according to known production. For that reason you would perhaps be surprised to know that the lowest-producing 10 per cent of those cows are producing no profit to their owners. If these cows were transferred to the meat market, their present owners would make more money from them than they are making now.

How about the registered dairy cows on test in our Dairy Herd-Improvement Association? Should any of them be culled out and sent to the butcher? These questions seem to find an answer in a recent tabulation we have made of 36,000 mature registered dairy cows of the different breeds. The figures show that the lowest-producing 10 per cent gave their owners a profit so low that the owners did not have enough left to pay even a fair wage for labor, after paying the cost of feed and the other overhead costs of keeping these cows in the herd.

Therefore, in conclusion, let me recommend to all commercial dairymen,—whether their cows are grade or registered,—that they first find out what each and every cow in the herd is roducing, and, as far as possible, what the cost of that production is. Then cull systematically until every cow in the herd is bringing in a satisfactory net profit. Don't stop culling even then. Keep on culling until every cow in the herd is producing, and, large net profit every year. While we are culling we must build at the top, so that the supply of dairy products always will be maintained.

The final results will be, not a milk famine, but a fair profit for the producer, and an ample and economical supply of all kinds of dairy products for the consumer.

NEGRO FARM YOUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

out by the Farm and Home Agents next year.

Professor A. P. Spencer, Vice Director of Extension Work from Gainesville, and Miss Flavia Gleason, State Home Demonstration Agent with members of her staff witnessed the various demonstrations and classes by 4-H Club members and were gratified to see the great improvement shown in the Negro work during the week over previous years.

A. A. Turner, Local District Agent who pioneered the Negro work in Florida and Julia A. Miller, Local District Home Demonstration Agent were given much praise for the showing made.

The president, faculty and teachers of the summer school left nothing undone to make the visiting club members and patrons feel at home and a most cordial welcome was extended to ever yone. All departed to their respective homes Friday morning.

MISSISSIPPI'S ORGANIZED FARMERS TO HAVE TWO DAY MEETING

(Coutinued from Page 1)

Williamson, Tunica Unit, Dundee, Miss.

9:30 A. M. Memorial Tribute to Deceased Members: Miss Maggie Givens, Holly Grove Unit, Lexington, Miss.

10 a. m. Sermon by Rev. I. H. Henderson, Lexington, Miss.

10:30 A. M. Woman's Work On The Farm: Mrs. Rachel Cooper, Sunflower Unit, Sunflower, Miss.

11 to 12 Noon, General Discussion: Farm and Farm Life:—Rev. J. W. Hare, Jackson, Miss. Rev. E. J Jackson, Jones Chapel Unit, Honey Island, Miss.

12 Noon. Dinner by Holmes County Units.

1:30 P. M. Co-operative Buying: A. R. Payne, Jones Chapel Unit, Honey Island.

1:50 P. M. Poultry: W. M. Johnson, Jr., Belzoni, Unit, Belzoni.

2 P. M. Building For The Future: John Cooper, Watson Chapel Unit, Belzoni.

2:30 P. M. Curing Meats: Burrill Reeves, Belmont Unit, Mark, Miss.

2:45 P. M. Benefits of A Home Garden: S. L. Bradfield, Yazoo Mt. Zion Unit, Vaughn, Miss.

3 P. M. Selling Livestock: D. V. Caldwell, Leland Unit, Leland, Miss.

3:30 P. M. Profits in Butter and Eggs: Mrs. Ethel Jones, Brandon Unit, Brandon, Miss.

The Following Committees will have charge: C. C. Richardson, General Chairman. Secretaries: W. Moore, Tom Stewart, Rev. C. H. Sherrod, Jasper Brown, Mrs. O. M. C. Joiner.

Barbecue and Purchasing: J. N. Hoskins, Louis V. Irving, Essex W. Brown, Green Ross, D. W. Redmond, Rev. W. M. Johnson, Simeon Coleman, John Cooper, Scott Brewer, W. H. Harris, O. S. Banks, James Lewis, George Bradfield, C. C. Thurmond.

Committee on Music: Walter Riley, H. D. Averhart, Eddit Jointer.

Committee on Dinner: Mesdames Nora Evans, Harriet Oliphant, D. G. Givens, Mary Collins, Stewart Harrison, Octavia Bailey, Messrs John Jointer, George Doyle, Collin Tidwell, Allen Lewis, James Smith, Percy Freeman.

Ministers: Revs. S. Grace, I. H. Henderson, J. A. Marshall, L. W. Williams, B. W. Byram, R. B. Granderson.

Committee on Unit Stands: R. D. Davenport, J. B. Kimbrough, Prof. I. H. Montgomery, O. G. Grayer.

Yard Officers: M. J. Louis, Jesse Wilson, Sam Diggs, Tommie Noell, Walter Rowe.

Parking of Cars: Henry Caldwell, Anderson Quinn, Welton Jones

Bell Man—Albert Pickens.

Marshal, Louis Ewing.

Committee on Subscriptions to the Modern Farmer: Milton McGhee, Nealey Jackson, Isaac Randall, Mat Fields.

PILL-BOX TRAPS RID HOUSE OF RED ANTS

An ordinary pill box can be converted into an excellent trap for ants in a few minutes, and does not call for any mechanical ability whatever. When properly made and baited this trap has been unusually satisfactory for breaking up colonies of the little red ants, sometimes known as Pharaoh's ants, which are so fond of sugar.

The pill-box trap, devised by Dr. R. T. Cotton and G. W. Ellington, entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is very simple to make. Take an ordinary cardboard pill box, remove the top, and cut out four small square holes from the inner collar. Pour a thin layer of hot paraffin inside the box to make it water tight. When in use the top of the box is partially raised to expose the holes and allow the ants to enter. Poison baits attract the ants to the trap, where they either die at once or carry the poison away and spread it among other ants.

A good homemade bait can be prepared by rubbing a small quantity of tartar emetic into small bits of bacon rind. Another bait which has given excellent results is made by dissolving 4 ounces of sugar in one-half pint of water, to which is added 30 grains of sodium arsenate and a little honey. Heat to boiling and strain. The best plan is to have the local druggist prepare this and other baits which contain violent poisons.

When a sirup bait is used the box should be partially filled with small bits of blotting paper and the sirup poured on the paper. When not in actual use the lids should be pushed all the way down on the boxes, and they should be put away where children and pets can not get to them.

The Modern Farmer

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardener, Livestock and Poultry Breeder, the Home and the People.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

EDITORIALS

LOOKING FOR SUNDOWN AND "LIMIT DAY"

No Negro should be ashamed of his race and no intelligent Negro believes that his race has been cursed simply because Brother Noah back in Bible days laid a curse upon his grandson. But we know that we have tied on to our race a careless, shiftless, trifling element of which we are ashamed, and if anything is our particular curse, this element is "it." We are talking about the class of Negroes found in so many plantation communities, who have nothing, want nothing, and look for nothing except sundown and "limit day."

They are no good to themselves or to anyone else and we would be perfectly willing to let them go hang, except for the fact that we have stated,—they are tied on to us. They live with us,—they look like us,—they are related to many of us, and we have to carry them. And all of us know the burden is heavy.

John is an honest, industrious tenant farmer. He is a good Christian and a good citizen. He is supporting his family,—is trying to educate his children, and is dreaming and hoping that some day he will be able to have a little farm he can call his own. But there is his kinsman, Will. He only works when he has to do so. He gets his "limit money" on the first of the month,—blows it in, then starts off again working for another "limit day." It ought not to be so, but yet it is,—Will is ruining John's chances to get that home simply because he is no good. John is judged accordingly.

What can we do about it? Nothing except some missionary work. Preachers, every time you get one of these Wills in your church,—preach about the rottenness of laziness and shiftlessness. Preach about the happiness and contentment of home-ownership—of the joy of being a respected husband and father. Teachers,—start an adult night-school. Start it whether you get any pay for it or not. Talk and read to these Wills. Wake them up. It's a job for the church and school.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS VINCENNES HOTEL—CHICAGO

As Reliable as Tomorrow's Sunrise is a News Bulletin sent out June 20, 1930

"To our Members:

After careful survey of the wheat market and crop conditions, it is our opinion that flour will sell lower than present quotations, and we suggest that you buy no more than a month' supply until further advised. We believe meal, meat and lard will hold up around present values.

There is a large surplus of both sugar and coffee, which reflects no advance in price. 100 lb. sacks of cane granulated at around 4.85 per bag, fob shipping point, is a good buy.

We urge canning and preserving of all fruits and vegetables and berries. If you do not care to sell them, you will be able to use them to advantage in your home this Winter and thereby reduce your living expenses.

FEED

New crop of oats almost ready for the market. We do not expect any great change in prices before Fall. Sweet feeds are now selling at very low prices. Wheat shorts at 1.50 per hundred fob shipping point is a good buy and a very good feed for both hogs and cows.

COTTON

The new plan for handling this year's cotton crop has not as yet been announced. It is reported that the stabilization corporation is considering buying cotton direct from the farmer when they are organized. This should prove very helpful to our members who are in large units. There is a surplus of something over a million bales left from last year's crop. This must be sold before new crop comes on the market or we will most likely have low prices this Fall and Winter. That is, if this year's crop is as large as the crop of 1929. The new tariff bill which has just passed the Senate and has been signed by the President of the United States, places a duty of seven cents per pound on all long staple cotton shipped into this country from a foreign country. This should prove helpful to our members who have long staple cotton.

WATERMELONS

Market dull. Florida Tom Watsons. 26 pound average, $450 per car. 34 pounds average Tom Watsons, bringing $650 per car. Several cars arriving spotted and decayed. Members or units who wish to ship melons, write for information and daily market conditions.

Members who live in the upper half of Mississippi and Arkansas can most likely get employment on government projects during "Lay-by" period, doing levee work. Something over 3,000 men will be needed. About 150 miles of revetment work along the Mississippi river now going on, besides immense dredging operations. A six mile levee in Tunica county is also to be built this Fall and Winter. Considerable work in Washington County south of Greenville now going on. When the floods are harnessed, farm lands will in all probability sell at much higher levels, and we again urge our members to buy them a small farm while prices are in their reach. Plant a small garden. Raise all the hogs and chickens you possibly can and avoid buying meat another year. If you have an idea of getting another automobile, let us suggest that you wait until Fall and then be in better position to know of your financial condition.

Attend meetings regularly and learn of market conditions.

If you have not paid your entire membership, please do so at once. This is your organization and is for your guidance and protection.

Faithfully,

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS,
Jas. P. Davis, President
36th St. and Vincennes Ave.
Vincennes Hotel,

PREDICTS THREE HUNDRED FIFTY MEMBERS

Thornton, Miss., June 9, 1930—To The Modern Farmer, 447 4th Ave., North, Nashville, Tenn. Dear Sir: I am sending in some subscribers for your paper. As we all are getting along fine and all seem to be satisfied with work of our unit. We have placed our third order for $152.50. Our membership is growing very fast. We hope for 350 by fall. We are planning for a grand meeting in August when all units will meet at Mount Zion, Howard Miss. There will be with us speakers from different Counties to speak to these units and also land men will come before them. There will be free dinner on the ground. The Band Boys will make music for the units. Good Hope Unit.

H. S. Harrison, T. S. Steward, L. W. Irvin, Calvin Winston, Officers

JUNIOR FORESTRY CLUBS ACTIVE IN NEW JERSEY

Junior forestry clubs are making rapid growth in New Jersey, according to a report from Extension Forester E. L. Scovell to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. With 38 clubs, having a combined membership of approximately 1,000, Ocean County is boasting one of the largest enrollments for clubs of this kind of any county in the United States. These clubs have all been organized within the last three years by County Agent E. H. Waite, the pioneer club of the county being the Ah-Go-Wan Pocahontas Club, of Cassville, N. J. The county agent's program calls for a visit to each of the clubs at least three times a year.

Activities of the clubs cover a wide range of projects, including tree study and identification and other general phases of forestry. Members of the junior forestry clubs range from 10 to 14 years of age. Senior forestry clubs are being organized among the older school children in the State, the activities including more specialized forestry projects and actual forest work.

The clubs of the State get together each year for forestry-club rally days. A meeting this year will be held at the New Jersey State game farm. Exhibits of the work of the clubs will occupy an entire room at the State fair at Trenton.

BANDED DUCKS

A male pintail duck, banded at the Bear River Marshes, Utah, on September 10, 1929, and a female, banded on the same day at Dawson, N. Dak., 500 miles to the northeast, were both killed on the same day by the same man at the same place—Toluca, Mexico. This interesting coincidence recently came to the attention of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, which directs bird-banding studies in this country as a means of obtaining information regarding the flights and life histories of native birds. Toluca, where the pintails were killed, is about 1,700 to 2,000 miles from the places where they were banded.

SOUTH'S AGRICULTURAL ILLS BLAMED ON TENANCY SYSTEM

Hobbs Tells Economic Conference That Less Than Half of Farms Are Operated by Owners.

The Southern Economic Conference, meeting in the Baltimore hotel Monday morning to find out what is responsible for and what can be done about agricultural and economic conditions in Dixie, heard Professor S. H. Hobbs, Jr., of the department of rural social economics at the University of North Carolina, place the blame on farm tenancy and cogently explain why he did so.

"More than half of all the farms in the south are operated by tenants," Professor Hobbs told bankers, business and railroad men who composed the group of about 100 representative southern leaders. "Our tenancy system is the lowest type of land tenure existing in the civilized world today, the cropper system which is just one step removed from serfdom. These tenants are not Negroes, as is so often imagined. Nearly two-thirds of all tenants in the south are white, our own kith and kin.

"Southern farming, southern rural social economic conditions are the cause and the result of farm tenancy," Hobbs continued. "No praiseworthy rural civilization has ever yet developed in a land dominated by tenancy. These eight states (referring to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee) range in tenancy from 21.3 per cent in Florida to 68.3 per cent in Mississippi, and the percentage continues to rise.

"If we could solve the farm tenancy in the south we would be well on the way to a solution of all our rural social economic problems. If the problem of tenancy is never solved, then I predict that the south will make little progress agriculturally. The south grows the two best tenant crops on the face of the earth and these crops are likely to plunge the south further into tenancy.'

Illiteracy in South.

"A fundamental and conditioning factor in the south is an appalling amount of illiteracy and near illiteracy. More than two-thirds of all the illiterates in the United States dwell in the south and more than nine-tenths of our illiterates live in the open country. The near illiterates far outnumber the sheer illiterates and are a far more serious menace.

"A third conditioning factor," Hobbs said, "in the south is excessive ruralism. The rural population ratio of the south is more than twice the ratio for the rest of the United States. Excessive ruralism means an unbalanced economic development The nature of our agriculture is determined largely by the lack of local urban markets. Non-food cash crops predominate because of excessive ruralism and the consequent necessity of producing those things for which we can find a market beyond the borders of the south. An excessively rural region necessarily must content itself with the production of primary wealth and producers of primary wealth are notoriously poor in accumulated an retained wealth.

"A fourth factor that this region must reckon with," the Tarheel economist said, "is the large Negro element in our population. There is nothing that can be done about it, but it is a condition that exists, a factor that will always have its effect on southern social economic conditions.

—Atlanta Constitution.
Friday, June 3, 1930

CHICAGO EATS MILLIONS OF BANANAS YEARLY

Plant Matures in About Fourteen Months.

By Paul Potter in the Chicago Tribune

Less than 100 years ago the pioneers of the middle west knew about tropical fruits only by reading about them in books, while even the elite of the southern city of New Orleans seldom tasted luxuries that now are common on the Chicago market, such as bananas, oranges, grapefruit, and pineapples.

Today Chicago eats nearly 200,000,000 bananas in a year, and those of all classes are able to buy this fruit the entire year, although it comes from plantations approximately 2,500 miles south.

In 1850 clipper ships began carrying partial cargoes of bananas to the United States, and about 1865 Carl B. Franc started the first regular importations from Aspinwall, within the present Panama canal zone. Through a consolidation of several carriers in 1899 ample capital and resources were made available and the importations began coming more rapidly until today there are fleets of refrigerated boats operating between the tram and steam railways on plantations in Honduras, Jamaica, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Nicaragua, Cuba, and British Honduras and the railroad and truck facilities which supply the fruit consuming centers of the United States.

Production and Transportation

Japan ships some oranges, Cuba sends us tomatoes, grapefruit, and pineapples, and the Argentine has developed some of its trade with this nation by supplying cantaloupes and grapes, but the banana industry, based on a production centered in the tropics because of the temperature and moisture requirements of the plant, has outspread them in shipments into the United States.

Bunches consist of eight or nine "hands" of an average of 10 "fingers," or bananas, each. The bunches, or stems, are cut when still green, handled carefully to prevent bruising or other damage, placed as quickly as possible on board train or boat and watched carefully until the transportation and ripening processes are at an end in retail stores.

The fruit spends four to five days on a boat, if it comes from the Central American plantations, as most of Chicago's bananas do. This is a trip of about 1,380 miles by water to New Orleans. Then they are packed into special fruit cars and are in Chicago in about 55 hours, according to H. R. Johnson of the Standard Fruit and Steamship company of this city. Bunches received here on a Thursday will be ripened and on sale in stores by Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday of the following week.

Matures in 14 Months.

More irrigation than in former years is being done in Central America, according to latest reports.

(Continued on Page 8.)

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

GANDER 106 YEARS OLD.

A gander belonging to Miss Katherine Allen of Erie, Illinois, claimed to be the oldest fowl in the world, died July 9th. Miss Allen says the gander was raised in the east and brought to Rock Falls and later taken to Nebraska. The gander was brought to Illinois in 1884.

PQCA—282.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

EXTENSION OF PRODUCTION AND HARVESTING PERIOD OF FLORIDA GRAPES AND HOST VEGETABLES.

(Modification of PQCA—272 and of Regulation 3, Section A (1), supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 68 (revised).

(Approved June 20, 1930; effective June 21, 1930)

Pending later amendment to the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine regulations, Section A (1) of Regulation 3, as amended to date, is hereby further modified to read:

(1) Host-free period.—**A host-free period shall be maintained each year throughout the eradication area, beginning on April 15 for citrus and other host fruits (except grapes and cantaloupes), beginning on July 16 for cantaloupes and for host vegetables, and beginning on August 1 for grapes, and continuing until September 1, subject to such modification as to duration and dates of commencement and termination and as to articles to which it is applicable as may be authorized or required by the United States Department of Agriculture. During the host-free period, no host fruits or vegetables shall be permitted to grow or exist within or to be moved from the eradication area except; (a) citrus fruits, avocados, and persimmons, on the trees and host vegetables and bananas, when such fruits or vegetables are in such state of immaturity that in the judgment of the inspector they are not susceptible of infestation: (b) host fruits and vegetables in storage or held for local utilization or consumption.**

These Administrative Instructions shall become effective on and after June 21, 1930, and shall supersede and cancel paragraph (1) of Administrative Instructions JQCA—272.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration

Approved:
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

CENSUS REVEALS BIG INCREASE IN COLORED IN CHICAGO

Mr. Joseph Vessley, chairman of the Chicago Census advisory committee released estimates on the number of alien and racial groups in Chicago.

The figures are necessarily only approximations but they are very nearly correct having been calculated from the proportionate growth in population according to the last two counts. There are in excess of two hundred thousand Negroes living in Chicago as compared with 109,458 in 1920. This is almost one hundred per cent gain in ten years.

The colored voters on the south side are organized, and organization means strength, as a result of which there is our only colored congressman, one state senator, five members of state legislature and two aldermen; all elected by majority vote.

BLACKBIRDS LATEST MENACE TO CORN

Newbern, Tenn., June 17—Blackbirds have played havoc with the late planting of corn in Dyer county. In some instances fields have been planted for the fourth time on account of the birds.

Farmers are alarmed over the situation and are guarding their fields with shotguns.

FARMERS FLEE TO CALIFORNIA FROM THE TEXAS RIOTS

Los Angeles, Cal., June 13—(ANP) With unprinted tales on their lips and haunting memories of nights of horror and apprehension spent in hiding from blood-thirsty human wolves several colored citizens of the Sherman and Honey Grove, Texas, dist. have arrived here.

They report the existence of a general feeling of unrest among Negroes, and active antipathy against him by whites in those sections, previous to the burnings of a George Hughes and a George Johnson.

Apparently, in the environs of the thriving business places and homes in the little Negro community remarks were frequently made about smart Alec niggers' by whites who were piqued by the evident prosperity shown by Negroes with cars or decent homes. Reports from the refugees also bear out the facts gleaned by Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, that the young girls were customarily insulted by white cake-eaters.

One accomplished young lady who is visiting here, states that she had lived with her parents and several of her brothers on their own farm near the seat of the present trouble, but from the age of fourteen was sent to Kansas City to school. This was to protect her from the domineering advances of white men who considered all the good-looking colored girls of the countryside their natural prey. She only returns twice a year for short stays. She declares that with each visit she learns of more girls who have become victims of the system of concubinage maintained by the despoilers. On her last visit home, a Texas officer grew very wroth when he was repulsed by a girl friend at whose home she happened to stop in. The two girls were alone at the time and he seemed to have trailed the visitor there. At any rate, he stormed out of the house, but returned in a half hour and arrested the girl on a trumpled-up charge.

Los Angeles is a natural haven for Texans fleeing from the Lone Star State, as probably twenty per cent of the colored people here are originally from there; hence, on arrival they can easily find friends or relatives. Of the various "back home" clubs, the Texas Club is the largest, numbering approximately one thousand members. Some of the best business firms are run by former Texas merchants.

—Topeka Plain Dealer.

ABOLISH COTTON HOEING

Holly Springs Station Exhibits New Farm Method.

Holly Springs, Miss., May 31—The new 188-acre addition to the Holly Springs experiment station is mostly level ground, laid out in plots for cotton fertilizer and legume tests.

One cotton plot is of special interest, as it eliminates hoeing and chopping. This cotton is planted in two-foot rows, using four bushels of seed to the acre and 1,200 pounds of fertilizer. It is cultivated with a rotary hose and no shopping is to be done. This rotary hoe is an ordinary horse-drawn farm equipment, and by using this C. T. Ames, director, expects to make one and one-half bales of cotton per acre.

There are also 100 plots of lime and legume tests. In one plot the hairy vetch is shown that was planted last fall and went through the severe cold last winter without damage.

—From Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Another S O S to the Negro farm hand, tenant, and share cropper to begin now and buy him a farm.

FEEDING MILK TO RACING COLTS

The Holstein-Friesian Thoroughbred Association says that milk from cows in the bluegrass section of Kentucky is being fed to racing colts and producing sturdy limbs and sound bodies for some of the greatest racers of the present day.

They further state that breeders of race horses have become firmly convinced that milk is the best food for a young horse. Many big breeders who may have from 25 to as many as 100 foals which they wish to raise to maturity do not have supply of milk sufficient for their requirements. Colts that are considered backward in development are put on the milk diet. The usual feed is from one to one and a half gallons per day.

HOW TO END MALARIA

Malaria is transmitted by the female mosquito. The male mosquito never enters the home. The average life of a mosquito is 21 days. After laying the eggs the female mosquito dies. The malaria parasite exists in the blood stream. A blood test will reveal if there are any malaria parasites in your blood.

If you eliminate the mosquito malaria will pass out of existence.

There are three major factors to curb malaria—proper sanitation of the home and water supply, oiling of stagnant lakes and pools and screening of doors and windows. Well fitted screen doors and windows keep out the house fly as well as the mosquito.

WORKER IN WOOD

Negro Janitor Is Genius With Pocket Knife

Fred Douglas Upholds Old Art of Whittling

PUTS MODELS IN BOTTLES

How He Does It Is A Mystery He Won't Reveal

He Has Turned Out Guitar, Ship Models and Tops

From Topeka State Journal

Long ago embalming became a lost art; a few hundred years later glass stainers joined the ranks of the "has beens;" fifty years ago seamen ceased to make the wonderful tapestries that once helped them while away long hours when their watches were vanished—but in our own time we are seeing the once exalted art of whittling fall to the low ebb that precedes oblivion.

One of the few remaining who are upholding the whittling standards of the past generations is Frederick J. Douglas, of 1103 Lane Street, the mechanical minded janitor of The State Journal force. From his boyhood days Douglas was a whittler. Boats, wooden daggers, tops, and all of the other things that he wanted were turned out of chips of woods by his ready pocket knife.

Puts 'Em in Bottles

It was in 1927 that he started putting the things he had made into bottles. He did not do this to be doing something out of the ordinary but with a view of keeping the things he made clean and unbroken. People began to talk about his work and after he saw that it was something other people could not do he became secretive and now he will not tell how he gets the large pieces of wood past the small neck of the bottle.

Whittled Out Guitar

He has a guitar that he whittled out that will give just as pure tones as any other instrument, Masonic and Eastern Star emblems and ship models. He whittles them out and puts them in bottles just for fun and to keep busy in his spare time.

Douglas was one of the earliest chauffers in Topeka and in 1906 he drove Great Smiths and Atlases. To be a chauffer in those days meant to be a mechanic also, for garages were few and far apart, but for several years he drove cars for residents of Topeka.

He has a patented safety valve device that he invented a few years ago that he is holding until the time is right to sell it and he has another patent that is ready for the patent office now. His work shop is one of the most complete amateur workshops in the city and is well equipped with many handy contrivances that are the work of his tools and still active pocket knife.

—Topeka Plain Dealer.

RASPBERRIES

The crop of raspberries this year is better than the average and the quality most excellent. They are selling in Chicago at 50 cents per quart for the reds and 40 cents per quart for the black variety. It is about the most expensive fruit that grows.

It is not generally known, but there are four varieties of the raspberry—red, black, yellow and white. The red and black are the most abundant and highest in table quality. The red raspberry is generally preferred when they are to be eaten raw because they have fewer seed.

The black raspberry has the more excellent flavor, and the black variety has more fat, while the red raspberry has not fat at all. The black also contains more protein than the red.

Local Agent and Farmer Discussing growing of cow peas for soil building and hay.

Officials of Negro Bishops' and Connectional Councils, African Methodist Church, In Meeting

FIVE OFFICIALS of the Councils of Bishops and Ministers, African Methodist Episcopal Church meeting in international session here, are pictured above.

Standing are: Rev. A. J. Allen, Ohio, president of the connectional council, and Rev. C. A. Wingfield, secretary, of Atlanta, Ga. Seated, are: Bishops S. L. Greene, South America; J. S. Flipper of Florida, secretary of the bishops' council, and G. B. Young, South Africa.

—Courtesy of San Antonio Evening News.

The Connectional Council

By Rev. W. E. Guy, D. D., Des Moines, Iowa

The program of the Connectional Council was a success from every point of view. The constantly increasing interest of the ministers and laymen, and their whole hearted cooperation with the president are definite signs of growth and progress. It has been for a long time the general opinion that this organization is potentially a sleeping giant that needs to be awakened to a full sense of its possibilities and opportunities. It seems now that this awakening is taking place under the able leadership of Rev. A. J Allen He is proving to be a capable executive and wise administrator. He is presenting to the organization a program that is neither radical nor conservative. It is a progressive program which is designed to meet the present challenge of widespread criticism and unrest growing out of the need of a general readjustment of the operative machinery of our church to meet the spiritual needs of today and tomorrow. It is encouraging to note that in his program the president is receiving the solid backing of the members of the Connectional Council.

He seeks to correlate the program of the Connectional Council with the program of the Bishops' Council. When a complete understanding is affected between the two bodies much will have been accomplished towards the realization of our needs.

The following recommendations of the president, after having been referred to the committee and reported favorably, was unanimously adopted by the council:

FIRST: That the Bishops Council be asked to join with the Connectional Council in proposing a measure to the next General Conference to give legal status or special precedence to any proposed bill or measure passed in two consecutive sessions of the Bishops' Council and the Connectional Council.

SECOND: That the Connectional Council have headquarters at the seat of the next General Conference; not for the purpose of promoting the interest of men seeking office, but to thoroughly thrash out and discuss the vital issues confronting the church which the lack of time and opportunity so often fail to permit on the General Conference floor.

THIRD: That there be created what will be known as "THE CONNECTIONAL COUNCIL MEDAL" to be awarded to the minister or layman who, during the preceding year made the most praise worthy contribution to the spiritual welfare of the A. M. E. Church. Nominations to be made through the vice president of the Episcopal District in which the nominee resides.

FOURTH: That the Connectional Council cooperate with Wilberforce University in the celebration of its Diamond Jubilee in 1931.

The complete program rendered by the Connectional Council is herewith given below.

CONNECTIONAL COUNCIL A. M. E. CHURCH

San Antonio, Texas, Thursday and Friday, June 26-27, 1930

Programme—Thursday, 2:30 p. m.

Devotionals.
Rev. N. H. Jeltz, D. D. Chaplain
Mrs. N. H. Jeltz, Chorister
Remarks of Welcome:
Rev. J. B. Butler, D. D., 1st Vice President
On Behalf of the Laymen—Prof. J. W. Rice, A. M.
On Behalf of The Ministry—Rev. J. W. McDade, D. D.
Music—Evangelistic Chorus.
Annual Sermon—Rev. H. A. Carr D. D.
Prayer—Rev. C. W. Abbington, D. D.
Music—Evangelistic Chorus.
President's Annual Address—Rev. A. J. Allen, A. B.
Offering and Collection of Membership Dues.
"The Call of the Ministry"—Rev. D. O. Walker, B. D.
"The Minister and the Community"—Rev. W. E. Guy, D. D.
Reception of Resolutions and Other Matters to be Referred to Committees.
Announcement of Place and Time for Organization of Committees.
Adjournment

Friday, 9:30 a. m.

Devotionals.
Second Call for Membership Dues.
"The Needs in the Field of Evangelism—Rev. U. S. Robinson, D. D
"A Workable Evangelistic Program for the A. M. E. Church"—Rev. N. H. Jeltz, D. D.
Music—Evangelistic Chorus.
"The Payne Foundation for Colleges and University Extension"—Rev. M. F. Sydes, D. D.
"Progress in Our Educational Program—Pres. G. H. Jones, Ph. D.
Music—Evangelistic Chorus.
Presentation of General Officers.
Second Call for Resolutions and Other Matters for Committees.
Miscellaneous and Adjournment for Lunch.

Friday, 2:30 p. m.

Devotionals.
"The Maladjusted Home"—Rev. Geo. W. Williams.
"The Business of Life"—Mr. W. H. C. Brown, President Industrial Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.
Miscellaneous, Report of Committees, Report of Treasurer, Business Concluded.

— Southern Christian Recorder

FACTS ABOUT THE LEMON

The fruit lemon tree was brought to this country by the Spanish padres and planted in the state of California about the time this country was born. However, it was with the coming of American settlers that the commercial possibilities of the lemon became apparent. One of the reason why the lemon tree is so profitable is that it bears the year round. The ripening fruit is present all the time to gather fragrant flowers. A good tree bears about three hundred lemons per year.

Much of the art of cooking lies in the correct flavoring of foods.

The lemon provides a natural fruit flavor both in juice and grated peel. It seems to develop the flavors of other foods and because of this reason it is freely used in a great variety of cakes, puddings, sauces, cocktails, salads etc.

It is also indispensable in hot weather beverages. The yellow coloring of the meat of the lemon, together with the bright highly colored skins of waxy texture makes the fruit especially adapted for decorative purposes. The juice also furnishes color for frostings, fillings, jellies, ices and other foods.

Aside from the uses mentioned in the previous paragraphs, lemons are commercially prepared for the food market in the form of extract, juice, beverages, lemon oil and lemon peel candied and preserved.

Old Farm Home—Montgomery County, Alabama.

MAKE PAPER FROM LINTERS FOR USE IN RAYON INDUSTRY

Buckeye Cotton Oil Officials Here Establish Mill Believed to Be Only One of Kind in World. Aids in Timber Conservation.

(Memphis Appeal)

With the tenacity of the old-time book salesman, Memphis has wedged its foot into the front door of the rayon industry and is about to occupy a chair in the parlor while the world listens to its story.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Procter and Gamble Co., has made the initial move through production in its plant here of a fine grade of cotton blotting paper used in the manufacture of rayon silk. The cotton product supplants a material made of wood pulp and produces an infinitely better grade of rayon, manufacturers say.

A complete paper mill, the first of its kind in the world has been installed in the local plant and has been in operation for more than three months. A quarter of a million dollars was spent for the paper making machine alone—one of the finest in the world.

Let W. F. Bowld, plant superintendent tell the story of its purchase and installation:

"We have manufactured cellulose cotton products for several years but have always had to send our pulp to Richmond, Va., to a paper mill there to be formed into sheets for the trade. Several months ago we became interested in the erection of our own mill and sought the finest machinery the market afforded.

Obtain Finer Quality.

"The Whitting Company sold our company this machine. In many ways it is superior to the ordinary paper making plant. For instance we dry our product under a vacuum at 1000 degrees Fareuheit. while the old type machine dries it in open air at 250 degrees or more. We get a finer quality and better color sheet, too.

"How did you happen to conceive the idea of supplying your product to the rayon industry?" Mr. Bowld was asked.

"We had been supplying the celluliod manufacturing plants—the places where your photographic films and such things are made—for a number of years. We decided that the product we produced would be far better than a wood pulp product in the manufacture of rayon. We had some sheets made up at the Richmond mill and sent them to the rayon manufacturers. That was the opening wedge.

"Soon we were selling the bulk of our production to this industry, but with the hindrance of shipping pulp to Richmond for manufacture. Then, we were unable to keep our force of employees occupied full time in our cottonseed oil mills alone, so we built the paper mill.

Now, despite the business depression that has hit all industry we are able to keep the plant running and our force employed five days out of the week and soon we will go back on full time production. The machines run 24 hours a day, you know.

"Is this product a by-product of the cottonseed oil mills?" was the next question.

"It is, and yet the pulp is manufactured from the finest grade cotton linters. We purify them with a solution of caustic soda and chlorine. That is the reason our paper is so white and that is the reason it makes the finest rayon."

"Is the Buckeye the first mill to manufacture this product for the rayon industry?' '

"As far as we know there is not another mill in the world providing a paper made from cotton linters for the rayon industry. The government is urging conservation of wood and timber—this is our answer. We can produce all the cotton the industry needs here in the south and add a new use to the long list now enjoyed by King Cotton."

Every batch of paper is tested for water content, thickness and color. Special equipment is provided to care for these tests and experts brought from the writing paper plants in Holyoke, Mass., are in charge of the paper making, Mr. Bowld said.

FEDERAL APPEALS COURT UPHOLDS NEGRO'S RIGHT TO VOTE IN VIRGINIA PRIMARY

Asheville, N. C., June 30, 1930—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today ruled that the Democratic party in Virginia could not debar Negroes from participating in primary elections. This decision marks an important victory in the long and successful campaign of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against attempts at disfranchisement of Negro voters in southern states.

Today's decision of the Appeals Court affirms decision by Judge D. Lawrence Groner of the Federal District Court, at Richmond in the case of James O. West v. A. C. Bliley, William Boltz and William Richer, the three defendants being Democratic Judges in the precinct in Richmond in which Mr. West lives. Three Judges denied to Mr. West the right to participate in the Democratic Primary of April 3, 1928, refusing on the basis of the ruling of the Democratic party limiting participation in its primary elections to whites.

Today's opinion was written by Judge Elliott Northcutt of West Virginia and was concurred in by District Judges W. E. Baker, also of West Virginia, and William C. Coleman of Baltimore. The decision says in part:

"If all the political parties in the State of Virginia incorporated the same qualifications in their rules and regulations as did the Democratic party, nobody could participate in the primary except white persons and other persons would be deprived of a material right guaranteed to them under the Constition as amended: That is, the right to participate in the selection of candidates to be voted for in the election."

It will be remembered that the disfranchisement method thus outlawed by today's decision follows successful efforts of the N. A. A. C. P. against state laws barring Negroes from participation in Democratic primaries. In the case of Nixon v. Herndon, carried to the United States Supreme Court by the N. A. A. C. P., that Court in 1927, ruled such laws unconstitutional.

Following that decision various states attempted to achieve the same ends by giving to individual political parties the right to set up their own qualifications for membership. The N. A. A. C. P. immediately proceeded to act against this subterfuge. The case of West v Bliley is one of the four actions begun to test the validity of this legislation. The N. A. A. C. P. is financing the Virginia and Texas cases and has rendered legal and financial asistance in similar actions in Florida and Arkansas.

It is expected that appeal will be taken by the Virginia authorities in the present case to the United States Supreme Court, in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is prepared to continue its efforts until a decision is secured from the United States Supreme Court which will void such disfranchisement not only in Virginia, but in all states.

The N. A. A. C. P. attorneys in the case of West v. Bliley are Alfred E. Cohen and Joseph R. Pollard of Richmond, Va., and Arthur B. Spingarn and James Marshall of New York of the N. A. A. C. P. National Legal Committee.

REDUCED RATES AUTHORIZED

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF AMERICA, NEW YORK SESSION GETS EXCURSION FARES

New York, N. Y., July 17—(Special)—Exeursion fares for the reduced round-trip rate were granted the National Baptist Convention of America, which is to meet in this city September 10-15 according to an announcement made here on July 11th by the office of Mr. C. M. Burt, Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, whose Association took the initiative in granting these excursion fares to messengers and dependent members of the families of those who are to attend the Fiftieth Anniversary and Golden Jubilee Celebration. It was also understood from Henry Allen Boyd, who is the secretary of the Railroad Commission of his Convention, and who was here in the interest of the Golden Jubilee, that he had placed an order for 5,000 Railroad Identification Certificates, to be presented and furuished to the messengers of his Convention.

Mr. Burt's office further stated that after they had granted the rate the same was promulgated or tendered to the New England Passenger Association, Mr. Frank VanUmmersen, Chairman, with headquarters in Boston, Mass.; Central Passenger Association, Mr. C. A. Fox, Chairman, headquarters in Chicago, Ill.; Southeastern Passenger Association, Mr. H. W. Howard, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga.; Western Passenger Association, Mr. T. Thompson, Chairman, headquarters in Chicago; Southwestern Passenger Association, Mr. J. E. Hannegan, Chairman, headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. Trans-Continental Passenger Association, Mr. H. W. Siddall, Chairman headquarters in Chicago; Canadian Passenger Association, Eastern Lines, Mr C. P. Riddell, Chairman, Montreal, Que.; Canadian Passenger Association, Western Lines, Mr. Jos. B. Parker, Secretary, headquarters at Winnipeg, Man.

The Chairman of the Railroad Commission, Dr. S. S. Jones, who lives in Chicago, had instructed Secretary Boyd to proceed here, as had the President of the Convention, Dr. J. W. Hurse, to complete further details aside from the railroad transportation facilities. It is understood that tickets will be on sale from September 10th every day until September 12th, and that they will have a final return limit date of September 20th.

This first action embraces practically all the Eastern Territories taking in New York State, east of and including Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge and Salamanca, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, (east of and including Erie, Oil City and Pittsburgh,) Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia (east of and including Wheeling, Parkersburg, Kenova, Orange and Norfolk). He states that this is the initial step, however, that in all probability the same rates would be granted in all the other territories, as they work jointly.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STATE INTERRACIAL LEAGUE

Thursday, July 17th has been named as the date, with A. and I. State College, buildings and campus as the place for the meeting of the State Interracial League. This information was handed out by Mr. R. E. Clay, the executive secretary, and Mr. G. W. Gore, Jr., the publicity director, and confirmed by Dr. R. T. Burt, the chairman of the executive committee.

The official call was dated June 30th. Perhaps it was delayed in transmission, but Mr. Clay, the one man who seems to be forever and ever on the job, like the chief of the organization, Dr. W. J. Hale, says every indication points to a successful meeting. The official call said:

"Dear Friend:

The Annual Meeting of the State Inter-racial League will be held Thursday, July 17 at Tennessee A. and I. State College, beginning promptly at 9:20 A. M. Mrs. Arch Trawick and other leading white women will be present to extend greetings. Reports from the field will issue receipts and turn over all retaries and county chairman in addition to other features.

The executive committee will meet at 8:20 A. M. in the Library Assembly Room, on July 17. Each member is requested to be present and to send at once $1.00 as his contribution to the yearly expenses of the League. Mail checks or money orders to Dr. R. T. Burt, Home Infirmary, Clarksville, Tennessee, who will be made by the interracial secfees collected to the treasurer, Mr. J. C. Napier.

Yours to serve,
H. T. BURT,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
R. E. CLAY,
Executive Secretary.
G. W. GORE, Jr.,
—Nashville Globe.

Farmer with his Sow and Pigs, Macklenburg, S. C.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

THE FARM QUESTION

If Herbert Hoover's plans to relieve the farmer will not bring results, he might try the method of a certain Kansas farmer.

In an arid county of western Kansas which compares with the eastern slope of the Rockies, lives a rancher 70 years of age, whose hired man, 65, has been with him for more than forty years. The two of them barely manage to eke out an existence. A visitor one day asked the old rancher: "How do you manage to pay that fellow his wages?" "It's this way," replied the rancher: "I hired him for two years and gave him a mortgage on the ranch to guarantee his wages. At the end of the two years he got the ranch, and I went to work for him on the same terms. For fifty years the ranch has passed back and forth every two years and neither of us has drawn a cent of wages."

—From "American Farming."

We can go the above one better. There are colored farmers in Mississippi and Arkansas who have worked year in and year out and have had no settlement in three years.

DOWNSTATE APPLE GROWER SELLS HIS CROP FOR $90,000

Jerseyville, Ill., June 26—(AP)—One of the largest apple deals ever made in Calhoun county was closed this week when Charles Godar, apple grower, disposed of his crop for this season to Gebler, Troch and Co. of Chicago for $90,000.

CHICAGO EATS MILLIONS

(Continued from Page 4)

The banana is a quickly growing plant, rather than a tree, and matures in about 14 months. The 15 or 30 foot "tree" is cut down when the single bunch of fruit is harvested, but new suckers or shoots spring up almost immediately from the rhizome or root. Rainfall is between 80 to 200 inches per year in Central America.

Small armies of laborers work under engineers, timekeepers, and foremen in cutting away underbrush, setting out the banana plant root stocks, cutting down heavy timber to let it rot where it falls, slashing away the heavy tropical growth so that it does not smother out the young plants, and then harvesting with feverish speed when a boat docks at the nearest harbor. An acre of plants produces 125 to 150 bunches annually in Central America, while in Jamaica the plantations harvest from 200 to 250 bunches because of more intensive cultivation methods.

COW DOES A HURDLE INTO MENOMONEE RIVER

Milwaukee, Wis., June 26.—(Special.)—Escaping from pens of the Milwaukee Dressed Beef company under the 16th street viaduct at Muskego avenue, a cow doomed for slaughter today leaped into the Menomonee river. Some one called the fire department, but the animal was rescued by company employes before its arrival.

NEGRO EDUCATOR ADDRESSES ROTARY

"The most interesting and thrilling page in the history of Little Rock is the page which tells the story of the erection of the Paul Laurence Dunbar High school for Negroes, an unmistakable symbol of industry, civic pride and social progress," John H. Lewis, Negro, principal of the school, told the Little Rock Rotary Club at its luncheon meeting at Hotel LaFayette Thursday, speaking on "The Ideals of the School."

Professor Lewis, a graduate of several nationally known universities, was introduced by R. C. Hall, superintendent of the city public schools, and a Rotarian.

"It is unusual, it is most surprising, that you are giving Negro youth opportunities; that you have erected here in the heart of the South the finest school building in the world for Negroes. It is a demonstration of fair play, of justice and of educational vision unmatched anywhere," said Professor Lewis.

"Dunbar is a challenge to the race. It is a great opportunity as well as a great responsibility. It is not to be just another high school of the conventional, traditional type, but a school unique in its aims and definite in its objectives for the training of the Negro future citizens of this great state of Arkansas, and the nation," he added.

The speaker, in an interesting way, told of the various phases of this great Negro institution, which was formally opened last April. costing $400,000, of which $67,000 was given by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and $30,000 by the General Educational Board. He said thousands of people from over the nation have visited the school since it was dedicated, and lauded Little Rock for erecting such an institution for Negroes. He also cited the progress of Negro education during the past two decades.

Professor Hall said 25 per cent of the school population in Little Rock was composed of Negro children; that there are 3,785 Negro school children enrolled, that there are 105 Negro teachers, of which 80 per cent are attending some summer school. He said there were 580 students in the Negro high school, and 39 high school Negro teachers.

Allen Foster, Negro singer, entertained with several selections, accompanied on the piano by Myrtle L. Williams.

Josef Rosenberg presided in the absence of W. Dewoody Dickinson, who, with several other Rotarians, is attending the national meeting in Chicago.

—Southern Christian Recorder.

NEGRO IMPROVES "WHITE CIVILIZATION" DECLARES COLONEL J. E. SPINGARN

Springfield, Mass., June 26.—That the American Negro is able not alone to maintain and defend but even to "improve" white civilization was the assertion last night (Wednesday) of Colonel J. E. Spingarn, of New York, addressing the opening mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored ePople whose 21st Annual Conference will be in session here through July 1.

"The white South is forever talking of being the defender of a white civilization." declared Colonel Spingarn, "endangered by tha thraet of 'Negro' supremacy.' But the last twenty years have shown that the Negro is able to maintain and defend our white civilization —yes, even to improve it.

"This white civilization is his as much as ours, for much that is fine and distinctively American in it is his own contribution; and if this National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has accomplished anything it has been to prove that white civilization is safe in the hands of colored Americans."

Colonel Spingarn said in his address that the past twenty-one years during which the Association has been active "are perhaps the most epoch-making period in the history of the Negro race," and continued:

"Individual Negroes throughout the course of history have attained distinction and many held political office during the Reconstruction period with the help of white bayonets. But the last twenty years have seen the Negro take his full place in a white civilization for the first time in history—in every field of activity, cultural, practical and political—and win his victories by his own orce and by the methods developed by the white civilization itself.

"How shall this great work be further developed? There are some who believe that the hope of the Southern Negro lies in allying himself with the poor whites against the wealthy white classes of the South; there are others who think that the Negro race as a whole should make common cause with the white liberal and the white radical. I bring a warning against this false hope and shallow doctrine. The Negro race should contain every element that goes to make up a great race. It should have conservatives and radicals, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, good and bad.

"It should develop every distinction of culture and character that any human race is capable of it should not only develop these distinctions but should never cease its efforts until the rest of the world understands and recognizes these distinctions too. Let Negro radicals consort with white radicals, but let them not dream of handing over a whole race to any one form of political or economic dogma."

—Southern Christian Recorder.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY HOLD CONFERENCE

At the headquarters of the American Bible Society in New York City there occured during June 24-26 a conference of the division secretaries of the Society's Agency among the Colored People of the United States which was interesting in its discussions and significant in its conclusions.

The work of this agency of the American Bible Society of such importance to the Negro race was begun in 1901 under the supervision of the Rev. J. P. Wragg, D. D., During the years of its history to the end of 1929 the agency through its division secretaries and assistants distributed 1,823,688 volumes of Bibles, Testaments and portions. This large figure has been attained through the fine leadership of Dr. Wragg, now the agency secretary emeritus, whose ideals and purposes have been supported by the division secretaries as they entered into association with him.

The presiding officer of the recent conference was the Rev. Eric North, Ph. D., general secretary of the American Bible Society, who was assisted at the various sessions by other executives of the Society each of whom presented at the conference the Society's program for which he is directly responsible.

The various topics considered included the following, among other items: distribution of the Scriptures, denominational relationships, contact with pastors and laymen, publicity material, accounting providing Scriptures for the Blind, securing colporteurs, budget items, and territorial problems.

A tentative understanding was reached for a somewhat different grouping of states within the four divisions with a view to greater accessibility and increasing effective handling of Scripture distribution in those states.

The announcement of the territorial realigment will be made following its approval by the Board of Managers of the Society. It was felt by all of those participating in the conference that the topics studied will be of immediate and enduring value both to the office staff in New York City and to the division secretaries as they face the responsibilities of distributing the Scriptures among the colored people of the United States.

The secretaries of the four divisions of the Agency among the Colored People of the United States in attendance at the conference are the following: the Rev. M. L Vaughters of the Colored Methodist Church, division secretary at Houston, Texas; the Rev. S. A. Lucas of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, division secretary at Cleveland, O., the Rev. D. H. Samsom Jr. of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, division secretary at Charlotte, N. C.; and the Rev. D. H. Stanton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, division secretary at Atlanta, Ga.

—Southern Christian Recorder.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE WATERMELON

Watermelons are grown for the market over a wide range of territory. According to statistics from the Department of Agriculture covering a five year period from 1918 to 1922 inclusive, there was an annual movement of approximately 50,000 carloads from 18 principal producing states. This does not include melons marketed locally.

The area planted to watermelons in these 18 principal producing states is about 215,000 acres. The average yield is about 315 marketable melons per acre. When weather conditions are favorable the yields run as high as 450 to 500 marketable melons per acre.

There are about 20 different varieties of the watermelon. The most favored are Irish Grey, Tom Watson and Excell. The Kleckly Sweet is also very popular.

In California the White Seeded Angelino and the Black-seeded Angelino are favorites.

In the past few years there has appeared on the market late in the season after the regular crops of watermelons are practically gone, a small round melon grown in Colorado and California, known as Winter Queen, Winter King, Alaska and Klondike. These varieties originally came from Russia. These melons are round or slightly oblong and have a thin rind. The quality is only medium but the melon is an excellent keeper. The Russian growers who live in Colorado follow the practice of placing the melons in salt brine and keeping them in a cold place until mid-winter for their home use.

Watermelons are now being served in all first class hotels in Chicago as a breakfast fruit as well as with the evening dinners.

NEW FARM AND HOME AGENTS APPOINTED

June 30, 1930.

John S. Robinson, a graduate of U. T. in 1919 Smith-Hughes teacher in Polk County four years and teacher at State Teachers' College, Johnson City, five years, has been appointed assistant county agent in Washington County.

W. P. Davidson, former agent in Washington County, will succeed H. L. Miller as agent in Johnson County July 1. Mr. Miller goes to Florida where he will engage in truck farming.

Four recent graduates of the College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, have been added to the Extension staff as assistant County Agents. They are: E. P. Callahan, Thomas F. Joyce, William Moser and H. C. Holmes. These men worked as assistant agents during the summer of 1929 in various counties to acquaint themselves with Extension methods. They have been assigned to the four districts to do club and farm management work in various counties.

Miss Georgia C. Roberts, graduate of Union University, has been appointed home agent in Henderson County to relieve Miss Ann Clay who is on leave of absence due to illness.

// THE MODERN FARMER

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SEP 25 19
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Dr. Walter E. Eddy, Explains Vitamins

TEACHER AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S COLLEGE

Says Chemical Substances Present Natural Food Results

Dr. Walter E. Eddy of the Teacher's College Columbia University says "Vitamins are simple chemical substances present in natural food stuffs in different concentrations and their absence from the diet sooner or later results in a definite diseased condition, the condition enabling us to state definitely what vitamin is lacking." Dr. Eddy also says that the aver age person gets too few vitamins, and the symptoms are, lowered resistance to infectious diseases and lack of pep.

Vitamins are obtained directly from plants or indirectly through goods furnished by animals fed on plant rich foods.

There are five vitamins known as A. B. C. D. and E. Abundant sources of vitamin A are found in cod liver oil, butter and eggs, milk and leafy green vegetables.

A deficiency of vitamin A leads to serious eye diseases. It also results in lowered resistance to diseases of upper respiratory organs, colds, influenza, pneumonia and tonsilitis. Vitamin B. is found in whole cereals vegetables [illegible] of a dual nature prevents pellagra and beri beri, which eventually leads to death. This vitamin is not stored in the body to any extent, and we should eat foods daily that contain Vitamin B.

Raw vegetables and fruits, citrus fruits tomatoes and raw cabbage especially rich in Vitamin C.

Foods rich in vitamin C. should be eaten daily.

Vitamin D is found in abundant quantities in cod liver oil and egg yolk and also in milk and green vegetables. This vita min prevents rickets in children and also regulares mineral metabolism in adults.

Vitamin E. is found in all seeds such as beans, peas and whole cereals.

By studying this article and arranging your diet to contain an equal distribution of these vitamins our readers will improve their lives.

It is claimed that in lots of cases attributed to and styled as rheumatism, achlng muscles, is dues to lack of vitamin C. in the diet.

ROSENWALD SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

Mr. Julius Rosenwald jewish philanthroist in co-operation with fourteen Southern States has built in 13 years over five thousand Negro rural schools.

These five thousand schools use 12,594 teachers who instruct over half million children.

The total cost is twenty-three million dollars. Of this amount the white citizens of various communities gave slightly over a million dollars, and the colored citizens gave 4,220, 726 dollars, while something over fourteen million dollars was taken from the publlc funds.

North Carolina has 762 Rosenwald schools the largest in any state.

TENNESSEE, TEXAS AND S. CAROLINA

REGIONAL SCHOOLS FOR FARM AGENTS REPORTED

The regional schools for Negro county agents opened at Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tenn, Prairie View Texas, Prairie View College, and South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina on Monday Aug. 4.

At Nashville there are approxi mately eighty agents in school from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky and others agents are expected from Mississippi. The total enrollment at this institution will probably exceed one hundred agents At Orangeburg, S. C. there are one hundred and twenty agents. At Prairie View, Texas these are assembled from Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, approximately one hundred agents.

The specialists in the various fields of agriculture have been se lected from every section of the country in order that the agents might have the latest and most modern instruction in the technique of extension work including marketing and rural organization. The staff of each school is made up of instructors from both racial groups.

A corps of experts in the field of Extension Service, Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Finance, and Home Demonstration has been selected to make special lectures and demonstration at each one of the regional schools.

Special mention might be made of Dr. John D. Black, Professor of Agricultural Economics at Harvard University, Dr. W. J. Spillman, specialist in Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. C. L. Chambers, senior agriculturist for the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. A. B. Graham, specialist in Extension Methods, United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. V. N. Vangreen, and Mr. B. B. Derrick, specialist in Farm Finance. All these recognized specialists in their particular fields bring to the agents practical solutions to the

(Continued on Page 2)

OKLAHOMA COLORED FARMERS SHIP THIRTY-FIVE CARS OF POTATOES

George Doaks Wybank, Okla., is correctly styled the "Potato King." Up to July 15th he has shipped thirty-five cars of potatoes from his own farm.

For this thirty-five cars he has received in cash something over eighteen thousand dollars. Out o fthis amount he paid four thousand dollars for harvest expenses.

Mr. Doaks is the owner of a 70 acres farm, and in addition he rented this year 160 acres.

The quality of the potatoes graded number one stock, and buyers claim they were the most perfectly grown potatoes in that entire section of the country.

This beats cotton farming and if our farmers would only divide their acreage into potatoes they would realize much better profits.

CROSSBRED HOGS SHOW GAINS

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE TEST PROVED SATISFACTORY

In eighteen feeding trials conducted at the University of Tennessee Farm at Knoxville with 194 Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Poland China and crossbred hogs, the crossbred porkers led in daily gains, according to Prof. H. R. Duncan of the Animal Husbandry Department.

The hogs were fed for an average of 87 days on self-feeders. Most of the rations fed were conductive for good gains, being tests of various proteins supplements and pasture comparisons. No starvation rations were included, although some lots were fed rations on which only fair gains were made. In all cases on attempt was made to divide the breeds in the various test from the standpoint of weight, sex, number individuality. The average daily gains for the breeds represented are as follows: 6r Berkshires, 1.385 lbs. 85 Duroc-Jerseys, 1.575 pounds; 22 Poland Chinas; 1.594 pounds; 20 Crossbreeds, 1.600 pounds.

These figures speak for themselves, states Prof. Duncan, not enough Poland Chinas and Crossbreds were used in these tests to make them comparable with the Berkshires and Durocs. However, the results indicate that the crossbred porker will gain a little faster than the aristocratic purebred.

Other experiment stations have found this to be true and the time may come when the use of crossbred hogs for commercial production may be generally recommended. This would be no reflection on purebreds for a crossbred is secured by mating two purebred of different breed, Prof. Duncan explains. Purebreds have raised the hog from a "seng digger" to the exalted position in the livestock world, of "Mortgage Lifter."

Incidentally, every one of the hogs in this experiment paid its board bill and a profit.

COW 27 YEARS OLD

McManus Brothers owners of a dairy farm at Owanda, Pa., are the owners of a Jersey cow that is 27 years old. This cow has given birth to 21 calves which is said to be the world's record.

There are fifty heads of cattle on this farm, all direct descendants of this cow.

BUMPER CROP OF MINT THIS YEAR

Sixty-one years ago the A. M. Todd Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., made their first efforts to cultivate the production of mint. The crop this year—something more than thirty thousand acres, principally in Michigan and Indiana, will yield a crop valued at more than two million of dollars for the finished distilled product. The crop is now about ready for distilling having been cut and dried.

Chewing gum manufacturers are the largest users of mint oil. with dental cream makers second and confectioners third. Medicine and extracts require much of the remainder.

About one-fifth of the crop is exported.

Farmers who specialize in the growlng of mint are forced to own a still used in the extraction of the oil. The stills are rather costly —ranging around fifteen thousand dollars and up.

Interesting News To Unit Members

METROPOLITAN MARKET FIGURES

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES LED AT MAY SHOW

A recent report giving the number of carloads of fruit and vegetables which were reported unloaded on the New York City Mar ket during the month of May as reported by the receiving trans portation companies.

Apples	405 cars
Apricots	79 cars
Asparagus	35 cars
Beans	619 cars
Beets	83 cars
Cabbage	361 cars
Cantaloupes	1412 cars
Honeydews	438 cars
Carrots	312 cars
Cauliflower	14 cars
Celery	205 cars
Cherries	388 cars
Corn	342 cars
Cucumbers	909 cars
Dewberries	35 cars
Eggplant	40 cars
Fresh Figs	17 cars
Garlic	10 cars
Grapes	23 cars
Grapefruit	344 cars
Huckleberries	38 cars
Horseradish	2 cars
Lettuce	512 cars
Lemons	886 cars
Mixed Vegetables	612 cars
Mushrooms	4 cars
Okra	5 cars
Onions	572 cars
Oranges	881 cars
Parsley	30 cars
Peaches	677 cars
Peas	241 cars
Pears	31 cars
Peanuts	77 cars
Peppers	305 cars
Plums	183 cars
Potatoes	2950 cars
Raspberries	15 cars
Spinach	1 cars
Squash	72 cars
Strawberries	107 cars
Sweet potatoes	4 cars
Tomatoes	1587 cars
Watercress	2 cars
Water mellons	602 cars
Total	16,474 cars

From the above it clearly demonstrates the opportunity for the Negro farmer to organize and ship his fruits and vegetables cooperatively and have money coming in every month rather than wait until fall for his cotton money. This within itself is farm relief.

SUCCESS IN SHIPPING HAMS.

Robert Williams curer and packer of special Virginia hams has a plant at Suffolk Virginia and has built up a business among the high class fancy grocery and delicatessen stores all over the eastern states. Mr. Williams started several years ago in a small way curing his hams in an old barn, and his business has steadily grown to the point until he has orders constantly coming in every week throughout the year. He has customers in 8 states, and gets his price without a kick.

Mr. Williams will attend the National Negro Business League in Detroit in August.

FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL FEDERATION

Prominent Persons in Many Sections and What They Are Doing

Bethel unit under the leadership of J. B. Kimbrough, Sam Diggs, Rev. Sherrod and O. S. Banks declare they will lead the membership roll at the convention.

Sunshine unit under the guidance of John R. Jordan, Chairman, J. H. Harris, Secretary and D. V. Caldwell, Market Agent. Washington county promises to give a very good account of herself. These men are all active and know their onions as farmers.

Spring Valley unit is another Richmond, born just a few weeks ago. The officers are Primas Jones Chairman, Tddie Hollingshead, Vice Chairman, B. W. Wade. Secretary. Mrs. R. A. Pitchford, Assistant Secretary, R. A. Cooper, market Agent and Tom Lockett, Treasurer. Their membership while small in the beginning promises to grow rapidly.

W. M. McGhee, Mat Fields, Nealey Jackson and Isaac Randall has been named as the committee to secure subscriptions to the Modern Farmer during the convention.

A very wise selection. We predict that they will be able to secure at least a thousand new subscribers, especially since a beautiful 35 piece set of dishes will be given away to the person who brings in the largest number of subscribers.

Rev. S. Grace the scholarly minister of the cloth is doing good work for the Lexington unit.

He is very popular not only among the farmers but all classes and creeds. Rev. Grace says Lexington unit will soon rank in the class A grade by fall.

Indications point to full representation of every Mississippi unit at the convention, and a horde of visiting non-member farmers on the side.

Arkansas, Tennessee and Alabama will also send representatives.

Letters from Canada and Panama have been received by the Federation offices in Chicago asking for information relative to the method of organization of farmers.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers now have members in eight states and still growing.

Col. Sam Brown one of our first members and the owner of several farms in Indlana and Illinois is considerlng the idea of opening up a large commission house in Elgin, Illinois for the handling of fruits and vegetables.

Letters from Oklahoma and Louisiana asking for information and also a representative of the Federation to visit them and set up units.

Units in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia will have several cars of sweet potatoes ready for market durlng the latter part of August.

SNUFF BOX 348 YEARS OLD

Several years ago Ernest James found a snuff box in the rear of the J. O. Penny Stores in Pocomoke City Maryland dated 1582 and also engraved with astromical and calendar dates. The box was sent to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C.

CHICKENS HATCH IN HOT SUN IN ARKANSAS

Mr. Robert Henderson of Magnolia offers to produce affidavitts to prove that seven chickens hatched from eggs in a box in his work room at the City Service station, without the benefit of a hen or incubator, but from the heat of the sun's rays.

The chickens are in a thriving condition.

Every year an average of 143,500 forest fires damage some 36,000,000 acres of timberland in the United States Ninety per cent of these fires are caused by man himself and are preventable, according to the Forest Sercive of the United States eDpartment of Agriculture.

TENNESSEE, TEXAS AND S. CAROLINA

(Continued from Page 1)

problems confronting them in their various fields of activity

The instructors, at each school have arranged work that covers from two to four weeks period Many of the instructors are having their first contact with Negro agents and are much impressed with the quality of leadership found among this group of Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Agents. They say, among other things, "The reaction to our teaching is all that we could wish for. "They are live, wide-awake men and women." They know what they are here for and are anxious to take advantage of every opportunity to improve the quality of their success." We never realized that there are so many fine representative leaders among the Negro extension agents."

These schools are made possible by the Julius Rosenwald Fund cooperating with the United States Extension Service and the various State Extension Services, throughout the south. The Julius Resenwald Fund Appropriated $500.00 for expenses connected with the organization and operation of each school.

The feeling is that there is a special need at present for wide awake well-trained men and women who not only know the produ:tive end of Agriculture and Home Demonstration work, but understand and appreciate the economic factors underlying success in present day farming, including marketing of farm products.

Dr. D. H. Shinn of the United State Extension Service is charged with the responsibility of setting up the schools. Pres. B. F. Hubert of Georgia State College working with the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the Federal Extention Service and Pres. W. J. Hale, Tennessee, Pres. R. S. Wilkerson, South Carolina and Pres. W. R. Banks, Texas, is supervising and directing the schools of Farm Demonstration agents, L. A. Potts is director of the the school at Prairie View Tex., W. W. Lawson is assistant director at the Tennessee State College. F. M. Staley is assistant director of the school at Orangeburg, S. C.

Judging by the comments made by the agents in attendance at these regional schools, this pioneer effort of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation and the United States Extention Service to reach Negro county agents with a system of vital teaching, has met a long felt need. It is the hope that plans will be made for the extension and development of the ideas underlying this intensive training of the men and women, who are on the front lines working to establish an economic base that will buttress all of the culture professions and make the future of the Negro race secure.

SEEK TO BREED NEW RACES OF HONEYBEES

The United States Department of Agriculture is attempting to develop a new race of honeybees superior to any now serving the beekeeper.

Specialists in the Government bee laboratory near Washington, D. C., are testing and attempting to improve various methods for the artificial insemination of queen bees devised within the past few years in this country and abroad. Once such technique is made more practicable they will assemble speciments of the more important races of honeybees and will make innumerable crosses in an effort to combine the desirable characteristics of all of them into one or two new races, just as the livestock breeder seeks in his breeding operations to improve his animals.

The bee breeders hope their work will go even further than this by producing new types with the desirable traits developed to a greater degree than in any races now known.

First, beekeepers would like bees with considerably larger honey stomaches so they can carry more nectar on each trip. They hope for a bee with a larger thorax and a greater wing expanse so it can fly in cooler weather is sought. ditions and carry heavier loads. For northern climates a bee that canfly in cooler weather is sought. A longer tongue capable of sucking nectar from the depths of long-tubed flowers would be welcome. A race that would breed rapidly but not swarm excessively and would be immune to contagious diseases is another hope of the breeders. And last but not least, a gentle, sociable honeybee with a good disposition is more to the hearts of the men who work with bees.

"The honeybee has been longer in man's service than most domestic animals," James I. Hambleton, head of the Government bee laboratory, says, "but the bee can not be classed as a domestic animal. It leaves for the woods on the slightest provocation and is just as well satisfied as ever. We believe we can really domesticate the honeybee and can make bee breeding as profitable to the keeper as careful breeding now is tor the livestock man."

WATERING A GARDEN

Artificial watering, if properly applied, will prove a decided advantage to the garden during dry periods, but may prove an injury if not properly done. The United States Department of Agriculture says frequent light sprinkling of the garden is injurious. The proper method is to soak the soil thoroughly about once each week, preferably during the evening, and then loosen the surface by cultivation as soon as the soil is dry enough to work. No more water should be applied until absolutely necessary; then another soaking should be given. On a small scale water may be applied with a sprinkling can, or a garden hose. Perhaps the best method is to open slight furrows alongside the rows of plants and allow the water to flow gently along the furrows . After the water has all soaked into the soil the wet earth in the furrows should be covered with dry soil to prevent baking.

UNSEASONED CRATES CAUSE EGGS TO MOLD

A new and peculiar mold which develops on eggshells during shipment and in cold storage has caused heavy losses to handlers of cold-storage eggs. Recent investigations by bacteriologists of the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that unseasoned wood in the shipping cases probably is responsible for the trouble.

Spot mold or pin mold, as this has been termed by the department investigators, first appears on the outside of the eggshell, and although it does not impair the quality of the egg when confined to the outside, it renders the egg unsightly and reduces its market value. However, the mold penetrates the shell after a time and spread over the inside surface, becoming very noticeable when the egg is candled. Such eggs have a decided moldy flavor.

Most egg cases are made of seasoned wood, but in wet weather or during a rush period improper seasoned wood may be used. The unseasoned wood contains about 50 per cent more moisture than the well-seasoned wood. This moisture, according to Dr. L. H. James and T. L. Swenson, the investigators, favors germination and early development of the molds before eggs reach the storage houses. Eggs nearest the case partition molded more than others in the same case, they found. These results indicate that development of the mold on eggs in cold storage is dependent on previous conditions favoring its germination.

By eliminating unseasoned egg crates, one of the causes of such losses may be eliminated.

"DAYLIGHT-SAVING" BIRDS

The graceful Artic terns, some of which breed close to the North Pole and spend their winters not far from the South Pole, are without doubt the champion "globe trotters" and day-light savers" of the bird world. Some individuals must make an annual round trip of about 22,000 miles from their breeding grounds to their winter quarters and return. They also probably enjoy more hours of daylight than and other creature living; before they reach their breeding grounds in the Artic the mid night sun has already appeared, while during their sojourn in the Antarctic daylight is continuons.

Individual birds of this species. according to Frederick C. Lincoln, of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agricultnre, making the longest flights known to science. An Artic tern banded as a chick on the coast of Labrador was found about three months later near La Rochelle, France. Another fledgling banded at the same point was found on the beach at Margate, about 15 miles southwest of Port Shepstone Natal, South Africa, about three months after being banded, during which time it had flown not less than 8,000 miles.

CREAM CHECKS HELP NEGROES WITH THEIR CROPS

Negro farmers of Fayette County report that their cream checks are helping them to make their crops, states W. R. Davis, Negro county agent. One demonstrator stated that he has not gone in debt since he learned how to take care of his cows, hens and pigs.

LARGEST POTATO PATCH IN THE WORLD

What is said to be the largest potato patch in the world is a 2,100 acre tract of land near Houston, Texas.

This farm is operated on a scientific basis, and only certified seed potatoes are used in planting.

Over nine hundred cars of potatoes will be shipped from this farm this season and the yield will run something over a half million dollars.

The six hundred people, are employed on the farm during harvest period.

After the potatoes are harvested cowpeas are planted. This of course adds humus to the soil and makes crop rotation unnecessary.

Mr. W. I. Eldridge of Houston, Texas is the owner of the farm

NEGRO FARMERS CONGRESS AND SHORT COURSE

Prairie View State College, July 28, 1930.—The twenty-third annual Negro Farmers' Congress and Short Course convened at Prairie View State College July 28. Prof. C. H. Walker. State leader of farm extension work among Negroes in Texas, presided.

The Congress and short course will have a three days session extending through July 30. Lectures and demonstrations will be given each day on farm and home topics, farm shop, farm machinery, home improvement, poultry, clothing, foods, health and sanitation. Judging contests will be held on dairy barns, grain and livestock and in identification of insect pests and treatment.

Each country will present some phase of extension work in a five minutes stunt. Stunts will be graded on representation of extension work, education, humor, and stage demeanor. Four prizes will be awarded each night to successful contestants.

Lectures will be given by Dr. O. B. Martin, director of extension service; representatives from A. and M. College; Prof. W. R. Banks, Principal, Prairie View College; Prof. C. H. Walker, state leader of Negro farm extention service; Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, state leader of Negro home demonstration service; Prof. H. S. Estelle, district farm agent Prof. L. A. Potts, director of the school of agriculture; Prairie View State College. and other members of the faculty.

The following counties engaged in farm and home extention work among Negroes were represented at the congress and short course: Anderson, Brazos, Brazoria, Colorado, Cherokee, Dallas Freestone. Gregg, Guadalupe, Grimes Harris Henderson, Harrison, Houston, Jefferson, Lee, Limestone, Matagorda Milam, McLennan, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Rusk, San Jacinton, Smith, Victoria, Waller, and Washington.

Napoleon B. Edward,
Executive Secretary.

"FUZZLESS" PEACHES MAKE APPEARANCE ON EASTERN FRUIT STANDS

"Fuzzless" peaches are to be the newest attraction of a fruit display to be made in eastern sections during coming weeks. They are described as having a skin as smooth as a plum, and with every characteristic of the peach, except the disagreeable fuzz.

The new type of peach, called the "nectarine," is common in Europe and on the Pacifice coast, but is just becoming established in eastern orchards. It is said to be a "sport" or freak of the peach tree fruit, forty varieties of which are now fruiting on the New York experiment station plots at Geneva. There are no less than 280 known varieties of peaches in this same orchard this season, orchardists report.

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and when so many advantages can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

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NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given this year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public-spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our next issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

The New Policy of the New Company

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TALKING HEN EXHIBIT FOR WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

No one ever saw a hen 7 feet high or heard one speak the English language. Neither has any one ever observed the internal workings of a hen in full operation, nor a lot of other things shown in an exhibit prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture for the Fourth World's Poultry Congress now being in London (July 22-30, 1930).

This 7-foot hen is made of wood, wallboard, and a few feathers, and has a set of mechanical organs. These organs are visible and show how feed is taken in, ground up, digested, and distributed.

The specifications of this hen are somewhat similar to those of the new model automobiles: Full-vision gullet, extra large crop, fitted with window; copper-lined stomach; flexible rubber intestines; variable speed control on gizzard (a grinding machine); and a heart which is represented by a 2-valved pump.

The rate of laying eggs can be arranged to suit one's fancy in this exhibit by speeding up the small motor which operates the lathe on which the eggs are turned. Small mannikins, made of German silver, are attached to the various machines and seem to be furnishing the power for their operation. Actually, the power comes from electric motors installed behind the exhibit.

This hen is fitted with a strong voice and a special phonograph record gives her an opportunity to explain the internal processes which are observed by the visitors. She speaks with an American accent, although her larynx and throat must be regarded as typically British, because the phonograph and amplifying apparatus are rented in London.

Of course, this bird can not give a complete course on the subject of nutrition, says the department, but she can hit the high spots and attract the attention of visitors to the remainder of the exhibit, which explains in greater detail certain phases of nutrition.

This exhibit will be returned to the United States as soon as the congress is over and will be at State fairs.

Hog raisers in 37 States have produced a total of 4,159 official ton litters since the project was started in Indiana in 1922, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Pennsylvania leads the States with a production of 549 litters weighing a ton or more at 180 days of age. Indiana is second with a total of 500 litters, followed by Illinois with 479, Tennessee with 415, Ohio with 336 and Minnesota with 314.

International trade in dried fruits, in recent years, has been marked by large and increasing production in the United States, with Europe as the largest factor in the purchase and consumption of supplies. The average total world production of dried prunes in recent years has been about 470,000,000 pounds, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The United States supplied 75 per cent of this production. Of this total, about 50 per cent was exported to Europe.

SOYBEANS

The soybeans was introduced into the United States as early as 1804, but only in the last 10 years have we really begun to appreciate it. Production is now reaching to the United States Commercial proportions according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The crop has many things in its favor. It produces a large yield of beans and an excellent forage. It is easy to grow and to harvest. The beans have great possibilities in the production of oil, meal and industrial products. Soybean production will continue to increase as we find better methods and machinery for handling the crop and still more uses for the soybeans and its products for industrial purposes.

RAILROAD STILL HAUL MOST OF OUR LUMBER

Seventy-five per cent of the 21,000,000,000 board feet of lumber which entered interstate traffic from the large mills of the country in 1928 traveled by rail, according to a census recently completed by the Forest Service of Agriculture and the Census of Agriculeure and the Census. Bureau.

It is not surprising that railroads still haul a large portion of the lumber shipped from one State into another, since many destinations can not be reached by water and most of them are too distant for economical trucking.

Water transportation on ocean and river is used to great advantage by lumbermen and buyers in the Pacific Coast States. Eighteen per cent of the country's interestate shipment go by water, and the average water haul is 2,500 miles.

While the motor truck accounts for only 7 per cent of the country's interstate lumber traffic, it comes into its own in the Northesat, where one-fourth of the sawmill products went to market by truck, and in the Pacific Northwest, where more than half of the hardwoods and 10 per cent of the softwoods in interestate traffic go by truck.

The average rail haul of lumber increased from 360 miles in 1914 to 750 miles in 1926, as the principal centers of production retreated farther from the great consuming regions.

There was, course, some overlapping of the several methods, as a great deal of the lumber shipped by rail or by water was handled by trucks at some stage.

TO SEARCH AFRICA FOR ALFALFAS AND FRUITS

Two explorers of the United States Department of Agriculture H. L. Westover and K. A. Ryerson, are in North Africa looking for wilt-ersistant alfalfas and fruits adapted to the United States. They will later continue their exploration in Spain.

Mr. Westover, a forage crop specialist is now making preliminary surveys in the principal alfalfa growing districts of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, in order to return to Spain for the first portion of his collection trip. He will return later to those countries to collect the seeds from the harvest which is not yet ready. He made a similar exploration in southwestern Asia, the heart of the alfalfa district, last year, and bronght back many varieties of alfalfa now being tested by the department for wilt resistance.

Mr. Ryerson, head of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, is looking for varieties of peaches and other fruits that will be of value in this country. He seeks particularly to recover some American varieties of peaches that have disappeared from production in this country after having become established abroad. He originally planned to join Frederic T. Bioletti, professor of viticulture at the University of California, who has been conducting an exploration for grapes and apricots for the United State Department of Agriculture and the university in North Africa. Professor Bioletti's illness has caused some alteration of these plans, so that Mr. Ryerson will have to take charge of the completion of Professor Bioletti's work after the later has returned to this country. The preliminary work in connection with apricots has been completed, and there remains only the harvest of the seeds and scions. The grape work has not reached so advanced a stage but it is well under way.

Four or five years ago bacterial wilt appeared in the heart of the alfalfa belt and threatened to exterminate this crop. The San Joaquin Valley of California has suffered heavy losses from wilt. Losses in Kansas in 1927-28 amounted to about 15 per cent and for the last three years in Iowa and Missouri to about 25 per cent. In Minnesota, Nebraska, and Missouri wilt has worked hand in hand with crown rot combining to bring losses up to 50 per cent of the crop. In Colorado it is the most destructive disease of alfalfa, one field suffering loss of 80 per cent of the plants. Wherever prevalent, wilt has done its greatest damage in humid climates and on irrigated lands.

NEW RURAL BUILDINGS

A dual-purpose type of building is appearing in rural communities which fulfills more functions houses more activities and centralizes the varied economic and social interests of the community more effectively than does the ordinary community building, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Modern farm organizations recognize that farming is a mode of living rather than merely a business; they plan their community buildings to closely relate the economic and social factors in the conduct of their business.

NEW HOME OF JOHN TYLER, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, S. C.

The Modern Farmer

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

EDITORIALS

RETAIL PRICES TOO HIGH

Hon. Samuel R. McKelvie Board member representing grain in the Federal Farm Board says "Wheat is selling for more than 50 cents per bushel less than a year ago, yet the retail price of bread is the same."

Practically all of the ingredients that go to make up a loaf of bread are much lower than they were at this same period last year.

This same conditions exists in the prices of other commodities both in food, supplies and wearing apparel.

Montgomery Ward and Company, Sears Roebuck and Co., and Butler Brothers three of the largest wholesale mail order houses in the United States have reduced their prices anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent.

The wholesale price on beef is down from 10 to 19 cents per pound, yet in most of the retail markets there has been no reduction.

Eggs are the lowest from a wholesale standpoint than at any other time in over a year, yet the retail prices hold up.

When the farmer has anything to sell, there is always some season why he cannot get a decent price for it, and yet he is forced to pay exorbitant prices for what he needs. This is an uneven distribution of justice, and the only relief is to mass themselves and buy co-operatively at wholesale prices until conditions adjust themselves.

We give our readers a very interesting article clipped from a recent edition of the N. Y. Times:

REDUCING RETAIL PRICES

Considerable interest attached during the week to the prices made by the two leading mail-order-chain houses in their Fall catalogues. The largest company asserted that the prices were 'lower, much lower, than at any time in the past ten years." Its rival ont only reduced prices "drastically," but introduced a new feature in the acceptance for two months of instalment on all orders exceeding $25 except for groceries.

The answer, of course, by retail stores to these broadsides will be that values have been constantly reduced as wholesale reductions made them possible, and that in coming months there will be further concessions that the mail-order houses will not be able to meet because their quotations are practically fixed for the season of their catalogues.

While a few stores announced price cuts before the Penney chain published its decision to put all values on the basis of lower replacement costs, the Penney action was followed by many more stores throughout the country, so that pages of comparisons with last year's quotations have become common. So far, the response of the consuming public has not been remarkable, and it is to be supposed that customers are waiting for still greater reductions.

The installment feature of the Montgomery Ward announcement will probably find its critics, and yet it suggests a method of merchandising that appears to have real merit not only on its own account but for the general business welfare of the country. Why would it not be a good idea to restrict credit in times of prosperity when money is plentiful and cash purchases should be encouraged, and to open up credit when times become not so good so that they may be improved?

In effect, this is the method pursued in agricultural districts when crop failures necessitate business on credit and good crops see a liquidation of indebtedness and liberal purchasing.

THE BEES' BUSINESS

An ingrenious device at the United States Bee Culture Laboratory, Somerset, Md., measures the fight activity of honey bees. It is an instrument about 3 feet tall and 4 inches in diameter, filled with sugar sirup. Small holes at the bottom permit the bees to feed. By a system of floats and weights the rate at which the bees take sirup is recorded electrically on a chart in the office. This information, together with a record of weather conditions at the time of feeding, enables the investigators to determine how much work bees do in different kinds of weather.

THRIFTY SHEEP GROW MOST AND BEST WOOL

The character of a sheep's fleece is largely within the control of flock owners, says the United State Department of Agriculture. An investigation by the Bureau of Animal Industry indicates that there is a close relationship between the thriftiness of sheep and the quality and quantity wool produced. Fibers were found to grow fastest and coarsest in summer and fall and slowest and finest in winter, but generally the period of greatest wool growth was also associated with a thrifty condition of the animal. Least wool growth, in ewes, occurred during lambing time and the 45 days preceding.

SOIL FERTILITY EASILY HELD ON TERRACED LAND

At the soil-erosion experiment station farm near Guthrie, Okla, last year a field cultivated for the first time produced 75 per cent more lint cotton per acre than another field that had been cultivated for 30 years, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The old field produced 89 pounds per acre, the new field 156 pounds.

Both fields were terraced before the corn crop was planted last year, and otherwise were treated exactly alike. The poor yield of the old field, the department explains, is a result of the removal of great quantities of plant food during the 30 years—not alone by cropping, however, but by the gradual washing away of the rich top soil, plant food and all, by sheet erosion. A soil survey had shown that each field originally had a surface slope of about 5 per cent; that erosin had taken from the old field from 10 to 16 inches of the surface soil and that practically no erosion had occurred in the virgin field. Both fields originally were of the same type of soil.

The terraces on the eroded field have prevented further loss of soil, the department says, but it will take several years and much labor and expense to restore the soil to its former productivity. Terraces on the new land will prevent loss by erosion and the fertility of the soil can be maintained easily.

The Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations, is now studying the soil-erosion problem at six soil-erosion experiment stations—two in Texas, and one each in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and North Carolina.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION AIDS CANNING INDUSTRY

It is surprising that the tomato we relish today was for 300 years considered a rank poison. In those days the way to test a poison was to taste it; if death followed shortly there was no doubt about the poison. Few experimented needlessly, and the result was that careful people washed their hands after handling a tomato.

Today the tomato or a tomato product is found on nearly every table. In season we have salads of sliced tomato or in combination with fruits or other vegetables, green tomato pie, tomato soup. After the vines are black we get our old friend tomato out of a can or bottle as sauce, soup, catsup or one of the many other product made from this vegetable.

Along about 1850 the people first found that tomatoes were an excellent food, but even then tomatoes were used only in season. At the start of the canning industry the sale of canned tomato products did not go so well, mainly because some unscrupulous manufacturers used bad tomatoes, failed to wash them properly, left in the peelings and cores, and sometimes added water to reduce costs.

Government inspectors at that time found a few manufacturers running spoiled tomatoes, cores, and peelings through a "cyclone" machine which ground everything to a pulp. This, with spices added, was bottled and sold as catsup. A chemical was often added to prevent further spoiling.

That type of adulteration is a thing of the past. Today inspectors of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture visited the canning factories to see what kind of tomatoes are used and to watch the methods employed in packing. Government scientists have so perfected methods of analysis that they can determine the amount of moldy tomato in a bottle of catsup if any is present. Added water can be very easily measured and any preservative is detected at once.

The result is that manufacturers seldom take the risk of adulterating food. People have greater confidence in canned goods, and the tomato-canning industry has grown 100 per cent in the last 22 years.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS "AS RELIABLE AS TOMORROW'S SUNRISE"

Read to the Members in Meeting At Chicago, Ill., this month

COTTON:

The world's consumption of American grown cotton for the season which has just closed was about 13,050,000 bales as given out by the Garside Service. Last season, which was the season previous, the consumption was 15. 159,000 bales or something over 2 million and one hundred thousand bales more than the season just closing. Last year (or rather last season) at the beginning of the new crop, there was estimated about 4 1-2 million bales of cotton from old crop left unsold. This year the carrying-over is estimated around six million bales more than the average lion bales more than th average carry-over for the past 5 years period. Owing to the continued drouth in the cotton growing states the chances are that the crop will not be as large as the forecast given out by the Department of Agriculture last month. For the past 10 days there has been better demand for cotton among the mills, both in this and foreign countries, and especially for long staple cotton. It is reported that the rayon mills are running full time with future orders sufficient to keep the plants running permanently. Cotton is a weather problem. That is to say the price this Fall depends upon the size of the crop, and this is all based on the weather.

Beginning the middle of August it may be necessary to issue weekly Bulletins for the benefit of our members for important changes in cotton are likely to occur, besides the new American Cotton Association which is backed by the Farm Board, will begin actively in operation. We therefore think it wise that our units begin meeting weekly after August 15th.

CORN:

Our last Bulletin urged members to feed their corn sparingly and buy oats at the low price. The continued drouth throughout the middle West states will reduce the acreage by several million bushels and we again say that we believe corn will sell very high this Win-Fall or Winter.

FLOUR:

Wheat continues at the lowest prices in about 14 years, and while flour has declined some 75 cents per barrel, yet the chances are it will sell much lower than preseut quotations, and we urge our members not to by over a 2 week's supply. There is nothing to indicate high prices on flour this Fall or winter.

FEED:

Oats around 48 cents per bushel, and wheat shorts $1.45 per hundred pound sack are very good buyers at present.

Hay is beginning to advance in prices. It will be very high this winter on account of the heat wave parching the crop in the West. Our members should begin now and save the hay and forage possible and house it from the weather during their "lay-by" period.

GROCERIES AND SUPPLIES:

Sugar, while low in price now selling around 4:95 per hundred, may rule a little lower and with the liberal supply of fruits and vegetables it will pay to can both these commodities for home consumption this winter.

Neither meat nor lard will likely decline in price. Hogs remain rather firm at all packing centers.

Coffee is at a very low ebb and nothing to indicate any high prices for at least another year.

CHICKENS AND EGGS:

Chickens and eggs are both a drag on the markets. It will be profitable our members to use their eggs at home and save their chickens until next month when the market will be much better. We are hopeful of making arrangements with large poultry houses to handle all the shipments from our units, and full announcement of the plan will be forthcoming in a later Bulletin.

WATERMELONS:

On account of the continued hot weather, watermelons continue in heavy demand and bring better prices than for the several years. There is a very heavy demand for 30 pound Watsons from practically all of the large terminal markets, yet heavy average Irish Greys and Dixies sell without any salesmanship. Our units who have made shipments report they are getting satisfactory prices this year. Don't believe any statements to the contrary.

SWEET POTATOES:

New sweet potatoes easily bringing 2.75 to 3.00 per bushel. That is for Triumphs, and we urge our unites to hurry their shipments as fast as possible while prices are good. The market will ease off as soon as reciepts become heavy.

PLANT A FULL GARDEN

Buy as many pigs and hogs as you can take care of. Fatten them on shorts.

Buy your supplies co-operatively through your unit from the cheapest house—quality considered, and save every penny possible. Cotton will not bring high prices this year, and you can offset some of this loss through your buying at wholesale prices.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION

Everything indicates a record breaking attendance at the Convention in Howard Miss., August 13th and 14th.

A special representative from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., has just advised that he will address the Convention on the after-

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

noon of the opening day.

All Mississippi units are urged to collect their assessment of 50c from each member and send it in at once to C. C. Richardson, Route 2, Box 67, Lexington, Miss. Notify W. Moore, Route 2 Box 74 of the approximate number of members and friends that will attend from their Section.

BANISHING FOOD PRODUCTION WASTE

There should be a minimum of waste in manufacturing and distributing human necessities. Since time immemorial the production and distribution of food has been inefficient in comparison to the standards of efficiency maintained by other industries.

Recognizing this condition, one of the largest manufacturers of table specialties has consolidated over 40 non-competitor products and is producing and distributing them under unified management.

This is a tremendous step forward. No commodity is so vital as food. Mass production and distribution is the industrial doctrine principally responsible for the progress made by such industries as the electric, the automobile and the telephone. It should prove to be a revolutionary force in raising the food industry to where it can give us better and cheaper products.

A LESSON FOR AMERICA

It is not a coincidence that the nation which has the most laws, the United States, likewise has the most disgraceful crime record. It is a historical fact that we cannot cure a social problem merely by prohibitory legislation.

Revolvers and pistols have been the favorite targets for American reformers They argue that prohibiting them will curb crimes of all kinds. But they fail to recognize that anti-gun laws would disarm the good citizen but would not affect the well financed, organized, underworld.

No country in Europe is freer from crime than Switzerland and it is the only country without laws their possession and use. There is a lesson in this for America.

HORSE POWER AND HORSE-POWER

The Middle West Utilities Company of Chicago recently ran an advertisement disclosing that, contary to the city dwellers' conception, American agriculture is a highly mechanized industry with an aggregate capacity of about 50,000,000 horse power—greater than the capacity of all prime movers in factories and electric generating stations combined.

Except for his electric motors and windmill, the farmer's power machines demand almost constant attention. They consist of more than 24,000,000 small units. Of these 18,750,000 are animals with 35 per cent of the total power capacity.

From all his power resources the farmer gets only about four per cent of capacity. The manufacturer gets at least 13 per cent and electric generating stations deliver better than 30 per cent.

For power the farmer pays at least 25 per cent of his gross income while cost of fuel and power in manufacturing is only three per cent of value of out put.

Electrification of agriculture then, cannot be viewed as merely a process of bringing power to the farmer. The farmer has power—lots of it—but he has not the kind of power which can do small scattered jobs with a minimum of human attention. He has not the kind of power which can work at a high percentage of its capacity as an interconnected electric system can.

It is only by grouping the resources of the power in industry that uniform low-cost service can be given to the American farmer and bring him the advantages now enjoyed by his city neighbor who is able to draw upon unlimited supplies of electricity. Practical "farm relief" will result.

WATER AND DUST-PROOF ROADS HELP FARMER

Good roads, in the opinion of Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce "have revolutionized the business of the nation, and the end is not yet."

In 1904 the State and Federal governments spent $2,500,000 for highways and in 1928, the last year for which complete statistics are available, they spent $827,000,000, or 330 times as much. In addition the expenditures of countries and other local units of government reached the total of $832,000,000. Since 1921, the annual aggregate expenditure for roads has been above $1,000,000,000.

These are impressive figures and one might think we have all the roads we are likely to need for some time to come. But such is not the case. Our cities have been adequately provided with expensive streets and highways but most of the agricultural and rural country depends on the same type of road that existed in the horse and buggy days. Five million of our 6,250,000 farmers are cut from their market during several months of each year by a barrier of mud. It is a lucky farmer who is assured of all-year contact with the outside world over water and dust-proof surfaced roads.

Good low-cost farm-to-market roads offer better economic and living conditions to our farms.

NUT GRASS GROWS FROM UNDERGROUND TUBERS

One reason why nut grass, one of the worst weeds of the Southwest and the Southeast, is so presistent, according to M. W. Talbot, weed specalists in the United States Department of Agriculture, is because it sprouts from underground tubers or 'nuts," even when these are buried very deep. On each plant the nuts are arranged on long, slender, underground stems like widely separated beads on a string.

Usually the nuts occur in the top foot of soil. In recent tests at the Mississippi Delta Experiment Station it was found that nuts buried to a depth of 4 feet, and one nut buried 6 feet, sprouted and sent up shoots to the surface. It is not yet known how long nuts will live in the soil awaiting favorable conditions for generation. One thing is certain, however, nut grass can not be controlled simply by cutting off the tops, for growth after the tops are clipped is amazing rapid. A remarkable discovery of the Mississippi Delta Station is that individual nuts, when permitted to germinate and grow unmolested, have produced more than a thousand other units in one summer.

A special treatment for three years has proved an excellent method of handling nut grass-infested land. The following definite operations must carefully be observed: (1) Prepare the seed bed with more than ordinary care. (2) Plant the infested land to corn or cotton, in checkrows. (3) Cultivate very thoroughly, at least once a week.

(4) Remove the crop as soon as it is mature; plow and harrow the land, and seed it to a winter cover crop adapted to the locality. A mixture of oats and hairy vetch has been widely recommended for this purpose. (5) The following spring, after the oats and vetch have been harvested for hay, repeat the whole process. Cotton may be planted the second year, if corn was planted the first.

Nut grass does not thrive in dense shade. Next to rigid cultivation through a long period, the best hope of eradicating nut grass is by smothering it with some shade crop such as velvet-beans, soybeans, or cowpeas. In Louisiana two recently introduced variieties of sugar cane known as P. O. J. 36—M. and P. O. J. 213, have proved useful in controlling nut grass and other weeds, when planted on the same tract and in good stands for about three years.

BYRD HEROES FORTIFIED BY TONS OF FOOD

Two Years in Icy Waste Without Sickness

By Guy W. Kesler

(Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.)

Down in the icy waste of the anarctic, where howling winds and frigid temperatures hurl the full blast of their fury against the explorer, Rear Admiral Richard Byrd's band of men completed two years of existence without a single case of sickness. Moving pictures of their adventures and activities in this trying region, showing currently at a Chicago theatre, verify the well-being of the expedition members during those months.

Certainly the scenes that make up this epic of filmdom would appear to corrobate the well known sally of a famous general, that an army travels on its stomach. Statements by the aids of Admiral Byrd on their recent return to New York indicate how seriously this sentiment was considered in preparation for the perilous trip.

Select Provisions With Care

Selection of the provisions for the expedition, they revealed was held to be quite as important as the choice of the ship, the City of New York and its fittings. Because of the necessity of conserving space on shipboard the prime factor was the choice of foods containing the highest possible amount of nutrition and stimulation, against the bitter cold days that lay ahead. It was not only a special type of food that was needed but also the highest grade of that particular food.

Much has been written and discussed about the statistics of the Byrd expedition—about the sailing ship, dog teams, airplanes, scientific instruments and other aspects of the equipment but no one element is of greater interest than the item of food. Both the morale and the physical condition of the band was influenced by it.

Drink 2 1-2 Tons of Coffee

Thousands of miles from civilization, surrounded by vast seas and buffeted by the polar blizzards, shut in by mountains of ice the favorite foods to which their families back home in civilization were sitting down.

Two of the staples that were always served steaming hot were coffee and baked beans. Over the two year period spent in the anarctic the records of the expedition show members consumed approximately two and a half tons of coffee, or five thousands pounds—and 10,000 pounds of beans, which amounts were taken along at the start. Later a radio order over 11,000 miles of space sent additional stores of 500 pounds of coffee.

When confronted with 30,000 helpings of baked beans and the consumption of 180,000 cups of coffee, as these men were, it is self-evident that none but the most appetizing of grades could have kept their army and navy diet from becoming monotonous and unappealing. The proof of the pudding in this case surely was in the eating—and drinking.

Foods Thoroughly Tested

Tests made of the various types of food offered as possibilities for this expedition were as rigorous and painstaking as the tests that were made of the scientific instruments Rear Admiral Byrd intended to use to plumb the mysteries of the age old polar waste. Choice was made upon the basis of taste and food values.

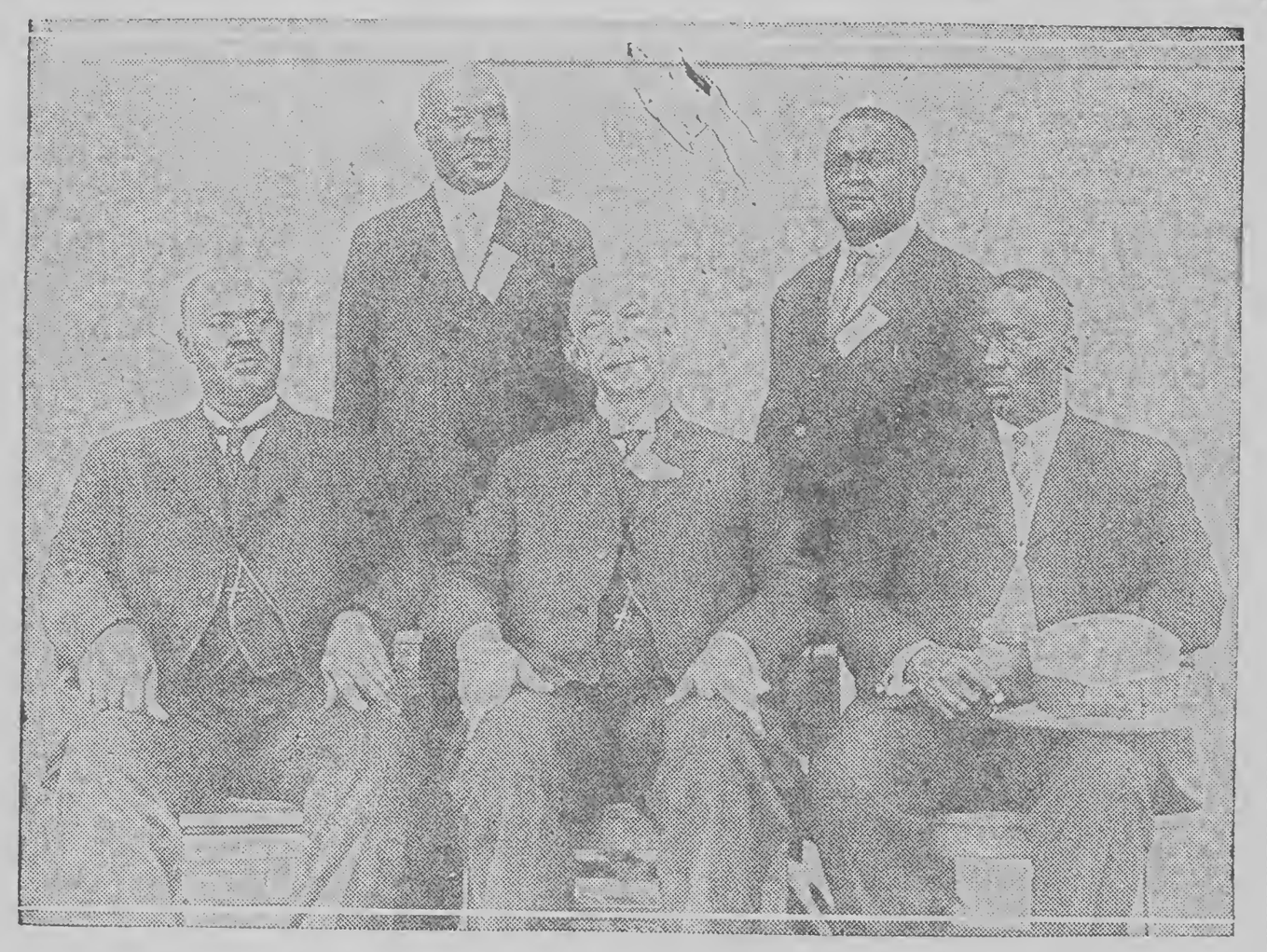
The high spirits and excellent physical condition maintained during their absence which were plainly evident on the return of the party to the temperate zone, speak volumes for the success with which the preparations were made, the selection of staples that constituted the "pieces de resistance" of their antarctic diet, and the superior quality and flavor of the grades utilized.

FAYETTE FARMERS USING MORE NITRATE

Over 500 tons of Nitrate of Soda have been purchased by Fayette County farmers this season, an increase of 25 per cent over last year, states County Agent C. O. Woody. This does not mean any great increase in cotton acreage but instead it indicates that the farmers of this County are using more nitrate per acre. They are also using it on corn and other crops Mr. Woody says.

COUNTY AGENT INSPECTING A FARMER'S FLOCK OF SHEEP, MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA

Officials of Negro Bishops' and Connectional Councils, African Methodist Church, In Meeting



COTTON IN BAD GRACE

year ago in July cotton was selling at 19 cents a pound, what is known as middling upland cotton in the New York market. On July 11 of this year the price was 13 cents. A staple commodity that is not perishable hal thus lost one-third of its value.

Here again, as with wheat, the Government h'd attempted unsuccessfully to stem a falling tide In October of last year the Board announced that it would lend 16 cents a pound to cooperatives, "in order to assist cotton farmers to hold back their crops and at the same time have money with which to pay their obligations." In other words, the Government began to lend 16 cents on something that was then worth 19 and is now worth only 13. It is understood that $50,000,000 has thus been invested.

The first bale of this year's crop reached the New York market on July 10. The acreage planted is slightly less this year than last, but there has been none of that radical restriction which would have gone far to raise the price. Plainly what is wroug with cotton at the moment is a decided slump in buying. Domestic consumption fell off, during a ten months' period, by more than 10 per cent. Foreign purchases declined at the same time by as much as 16 per cent. Speaking roughly, domestic consumption and export shipments thus accounted for 13.6 million bales in a ten months' period last year and for only 11.7 million bales in a similar period this year.

Such a shortage in present demand for cotton can hardly be counter-balanced by a shrinkage of less than 3 per cent. in acreage, which the Government reports.

From The Review of Reviews

FREEZING PEACHES IN GEORGIA

The Houston Frozen Foods Company of Montezuma, Ga. are successfully operating a peach freezing plaut. The peaches are gathered from teh trees dead ripe and placed in the refrigerating plant, frozen, packed and shipped to all sections of the country.

Through this method fresh peaches can be eaten throughout twelve months in the year, and it will eliminate waste and decay.

It is said by another year, the refrigerating plants will be installed throughout the entire peach growing sections of the United States and save the orchard owners handreds of thousands of dollars.

TRACING OF VECETABLES

Vegetables have been cultivated by men for several centuries, but it has been only within recent years that the importance of vegetables in the diet has been urged by physicians and dieticians.

Mr. Orland E. White of the University of Virginia has published a history of the common garden.

Mr. White classes the tomato as being relatively now, which originally came from Peru and was introduced into England and Italy in 1596.

The sweet and irish potato, string beans, squash, maize and pumpkin are natives of America. Most of these foods were taken from Mexico and South America into Spain and found their way through Europe.

Some school histories say that potatoes were introduced into England from Virginia, but the potato was brought to Virginia from England. It was not known to the Indians of North America, but on the other hand had gone from Peru to Spain and was extensively cultivated in Ireland long before Sir Walter Raleigh's time.

New Zealand spinach is practically a new vegetable. The gherkin cucumber came originally from the West Indies, the wrinkled pea from England. The history of some vegetables can be traced back as far as four thousand years.

TWO WHITE MEN IN GEORGIA TO DIE FOR KILLING NEGRO FARMER AND HIS WIFE

The Georgia Supreme Court on July 21st affirmed the sentence of two white men to the electric chair for the murder of Doc Elder and his wife last November.

The Elders were prominent farmers living in Oconee county Georgia.

The white men who were convicted of the murder were Weyman Bradberry and his brother Harvey, and his cousin Raymond Cooper. The two brothers were sentenced to death and the cousin Raymond Cooper to life imprisonment.

WHITE FARMERS IN MISSISSIPPI HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING

Mr. G. H. Alford, President of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation told 200 delegates in a meeting held in Jackson the latter part of July that the burden of the farmer is not wholly upon the government but principally upon the farmer himself.

Among other things Mr. Alford said:

"We know further that the problems will never solve so long as a system of farming is practiced that leads to lower acre yields, higher cost or production, increased acreage for a single crop and total yields in excess of demands."

The federation of which Mr. Alford is president meets again in Jackson Aug. 12 to complete the officer and clerical personnel and to put into operation a program of expansion affecting each of the 82 counties in the state. Committees have been appointed to conduct membership campaigns in an effort to bring all the counties into the federation that now has 60 already represented out of the 82.

The first business of the federation in Mississippi is to put funds and facilities into the hands of the farmer for development of his business—farming. But the social welfare of his family is equally as important, believers Mr. Alford.

"The social and economic institutions of the rural districts are not keeping pace with the development of the nation as a whole," he said.

If it is necessary for the white farmers to organize, then it is more than necessary for the Negro farmers to get together and stay together.

HEN LAYS 358 EGGS IN 365 DAYS

A Barred Plymouth Rock pullet owned by the University of Saskatchewan has the reputation of being the world's champion egg producer. This pullet laid 358 eggs in 365 days, which is a record that has never been equalled.

SOUTH CAROLINA FARM LANDS

The government and people of South Carolina wish you to know that vegetables, fruits, milk, cream eggs and other products of that state are rich in iodine which prevent goiter. Through its South Carolina natural resource commission the state gives information about goiter throughout the country.

A large percentage of young pigs are "born dead or imperfect and soon die," because the mothers haven't enough iodine in their systems and in another state "sheep fail to reproduce for lack of iodine."

Farm lands in South Carolina may be had at the lowest prices in many years. The possibilities there are of interest to those that have money, to develop land you need money to start.

Predicts Frost by Sept. 1

Washington, N. J. July 25.—The first chirp of the katydid for 1930 was heard hereabout Tuesday. The initial chirp of this insect, according to tradition among farmers of northwestern New Jersey, means frost within six weeks, or not later than Sept. 1.

The farmer also point out that corn was in tassel and ears appeared this year before July 15, which indicates a very early ripening season and bears out the katydid's prognostications.

Peach Train Overturns

Salisbury, N. C. July 25.—R. T. Cline of Greenville, S. C., fireman on the Southern Railroad died Thursday from injuries received Wednesday night when a peach train overturned at Goldhill, 12 miles from here. The train, made up of two engines and 40 cars of peaches, was bound for northern markets. A split switch was believed to have derailed it.

Forms Mailed to Produce Dealers

Washington, July 25. —Application forms for licenses under the agricultural commodities act, approved by President Hoover on June 10, are being mailed to dealers in fresh fruits and vegetables by the Dept. of Agriculture. It is not incumbent on the department to notify dealers, officials said, but it is trying to notify all persons affected by the law. The act provides that dealers must have licenses to operate after Dec. 10.

FIRST CAR FROZEN BERRIES

Sent to San Francisco By Barney Radovich—Revolutionizes the Industry.

Watsonville, Calif., July 11.—The first car of frozen bush berries to leave Watsonville was shipped with ceremony by the firm of Barney Radovich, June 30, who in the past few months has revolutioned the bush berry industry of the entire section, says the Pajaronian.

Already several hundred tons have been contracted for and Radovich has purchased over half of the bush berries grown in this section. The large plant at First and Walker Sts. has been working day and night for months to make a success of the business.

A force of 50 persons, local in each community where Radovich is operating, is busy preparing crates and cans for the growers, who have been under no expense or obligation for supplies, their only task being to have the berries ready for Radovich to haul to his warehouses.

Radovich, of course, handles fresh berries for direct market purposes, but the cold storage proposition is the one that has been a real boon to the berry raisers. When the market is low, then is the time for cold storage. In these refrigeration plants the berries will keep indenfinitely and in cold storage reefers can be shipped to any part of the country at any month of the year. After being removed from storage they are good from six to fourteen hours after their delivery.

The great bulk of the frozen berries are consumed by bakeries, preserving plants, cafeterias and tea rooms.

When the fruit is placed in cold storage, it is stored in two forms, in pint cartons and three gallon cans, which contain 24 pounds of berries.

When the consumer finds out that he can get fresh berries, such as make a far more juicy pie than the old-time cooked, canned berry, it was then that the valuation of the frozen berry seized him, and the result has been an increasing in orders that has been more than Radovich could handle.

In forming the firm that is taking care of the new business, Radovich has succeeded in marshaling the necessary equipment to keep the berry growers supplied. It means all kinds of supplies, cans, cartons and a corps of box makers, working day and night to keep up with the demand, but he has done it along with the other business firms and citizens of the community. Radovich has faith and ability to make an outstanding success of the industry that promises to be a boon to the bush-berry growers of this community.

The shipments at the present time are confined to California, but several inquiries have come from the eastern markets.

FARMERS ADVISED TO FEED WHEAT TO LIVESTOCK

With prospects of a short corn crop in many sections and with wheat cheap farmers of the State are urged by L. A. Richardson, U. T. Extension Livestock Specialist, to consider the feeding value of wheat for livestock before disposing of their surplus at present prices.

The price of wheat has been declining steadily while corn has remained relatively high. Wheat can be fed to all types of livestock. However, farmers who plan to feed wheat should consult their County Agent or write the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, for a circular which outlines the best methods of feeding wheat to different types of livestock.

Hold Livestock

Mr. Richardson also advises farmers not to rush their cattle and other types of livestock to market due to short pastures and some crops due to the recent drought. There is a shortage in the number of cattle in the country and there is virtually no beef in storage. Present depressed prices for livestock are due largely to a slump in the industrial situation and, as soon as general business conditions improve, higher prices for all types of livestock are expected.

There is 22 per cent less pork in storage and 37 per cent less lard than a year ago and the Tennessee hog crop is 25.3 per cent less than a year ago. In view of this situation farmers are especially urged to hold female animals for breeding purposes. Cattle feeders who can possibly so do are advised to hold heavy cattle of quality as it is the opinion of the economics department of the Producers' Livestock Commission Association that prices of slaughter cattle will gain strength during the fall.

THREE SCHOOLS FOR NEGRO EXTENSION ..AGENTS TO BE HELD IN AUGUST

Three summer schools for Negro farm and home demonstration agents will be held August 4 to 30 inclusive at Nashville, Orange-

burg, S. C., and Prairie View, Tex.

This movement for the training of Negro Agents for home effective service is sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Arrangements for the schools were made by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work of the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with directors of extension work in the Southern states and president of Negro land grant institutions.

The school at Nashville will be held at the A. & I. Normal School. Courses will be given in dairying, poultry, swine, cotton, soils fertilizers and crops, home gardening and fruits, farm management, cooperative marketing, home and community beautification, sanitation, canning, cooking, etc.

WATERMELONS

These are the days when the excellent ladies who run the recipe and cooking columns in the newspapers are telling how to make a watermelon really delicious by cutting out the inside, shaping it into cubes and balls, and soaking 'em in ginger ale or pineapple juice or something, and then, after sevral hours or days in the refrigerator, serving 'em on fancy plates or in tall glasses. Which is the honey, according to our way of thinkin'.

You don't have to do all or any of that highfalutin' stuff with watermelons to make 'em good any more than you have to paint a lily to make it beautiful. Before any of these modern kitchen word painters began sounding off we boys down in the small towns knew all about how to prepare a watermelon so it tasted better than any dish that was ever set before the late Mr. Lucullus. We would pick out a dark night—the darker the better—and we'd sneak down the long dusty road past the old log cabin (and it was ha'nted, too, you betcha) and then through the woods and along the edge of the cornfield. After a bit we'd slip along through the corn until we came to Old Man Blodgett's melon patch. And there were the melons—black long shapes in the darkness looking like fat pigs fast asleep. And like ghosts we'd glide from melon to melon, giving each one a rap with our knuckles. If a melon sounded "plank" we left it alone and went on to the next melon—"plank," and then to the next one "plank." Sometimes it would begin to look as though Old Man Boldgett had combed through his patch that very day and taken all the ripe melons to the store. "Darn!" one of us would say in righteous indignation. "The old skinflint!" But still we'd try some more melons. "Plank! plank! plank!" Gee! Old Man Blodgett was a mean guy. Then we'd try another one—"PLUNK!" That was it! When they went "plank" we just passed right on, but when they went "PLUNK!" we grabbed 'em.

One little jirk tore the melon off the vine and then some scooting black shadows dodged back through the cornfield and on over the fence to a lonely place in the woods where the feast was held. Gentlemen, your new-fangled cooks can cut the red meat of the watermelon into all the cubes and round balls they want to; soak 'em for days in ginger ale or pineapple juice or whatever; put 'em on all the fancy plates or in all the tall-stemmed ice-cooled glasses they've got—but to know what a watermelon really tastes like you've got to be a barefooted boy and steal one on a dark night out of Old Man Blodgett's melon patch.

—Chicago Tribune.

HOW FAR WILL A BEE TRAVEL?

Mr. Paul Potter in the Farm and Garden column of the Chicago Tribune has the following interesting article on the activities of the bee. He says:

How far will a bee travel for a load of honey nectar? The United States department of agriculture recently ascertained that the diligence of the bee is beyond question. They sometimes will fly as far as eight miles in a quest for flowers.

Irrigated alfalfa in a Wyoming community was found to be virtually the only source of honey, so the investigators placed hives of bees as far as eight miles from the alfalfa blooms, then found that the insects made daily trips and returned with nectar to fill the hives. Under such circumstances, it is estimated, a single pound of honey would represent 18,000 trips or 16 miles each day or a total of 300,000 miles of flight by the bees.

Some members of the colonies failed to return home from their voyages to the alfalfa. Sand storms and headwinds deterred them. When laden with honey many were forced to alight an rest on the trip home. After reaching the hives they often made abnormal landings and frequently failed to alight at the entrance of the hive.

HOT WEATHER AND LOW PRICES CUT EGG PRODUCTION

The average production of 8,396 hens in 69 demonstration farm flocks in Tennessee for June was 15.3 eggs per hen as compared with 17.7 eggs in May. This was an average of 2.7 eggs below standard production for the month for a 160 eggs per year hen, states A. J. Chadwell, extension poultryman, University of Tennessee.

The total income per hen for the month was 47 cents. Egg sales per hen amounted to 29 cents. Feed cost per hen amount to 24 cents and feed cost per dozen eggs produced was 18 cents. The average selling price of eggs for the month was 24 cents per dozen.

The five high flocks for May averaged 20.4 eggs per hen which was 2.4 eggs above standard production. These flocks contained 1,333 hens. The decrease in the average production of all flocks is attributed to unusually hot weather and to low egg prices which has caused some of the demonstrators to cut down on their feed, Mr. Chadwell states.

Care of Flock

Every month is important in the management of a farm flock. Long time heat records have already been broken in several counties. The poultry raiser who gives the hens and pullets proper care during the hot summer months will be well repaid in increased egg production during the fall and winter months, according to Mr. Chadwell.

Hens need shade, fresh water at frequent intervals, access to laying mash with a feed of moist mash once a day, well ventilated roosting quarters, green feed and access to ground limestone or oyster shell. The flock should be kept free of lice and mites. Proper care of the pullets during the next two or three months will result in fewer cull pullets and more eggs during the fall and winter months. Every poultryman should have copies of extension circulars 14 and 15 "control of Lice and Mites" and "Developing Pullets for Winter Layers." They can be secured from county agents or by writing the agricultural extension service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

NUMBER OF COWS ON TEST SHOWS INCREASE

A total of 4,425 cows were on test in ten Dairy-herd-improvement associations in June, an increase of 245 over May. Of this number 724 made the honor roll by producing 40 pounds or more of butterfat or 800 pounds of milk per cow.

Average production for the month was 542 pounds of milk and 24.6 pounds of butterfat per cow, records submitted to C. A. Hutton, U. T. Extension Dairyman show. Owners culled 22 cows from their herds as unprofitable producers in 23 months.

A herd of 24 Holsteins owned by Johnson Bible College, Knox County, led the state in average milk production with an average of 926 pounds per cow. A herd of 10 Jerseys owned by Sam Hollins, Sumner County, led in average butterfat production, producing 37.8 pounds per cow.

The high cow in both milk and butterfat was a registered Holstein, No. 339, owned by Knapp School Farm, Davidson County. She produced 2,253 pounds of milks and 90 pounds fat.

Agricultural Extension News Service, University of Tennessee.

CARE FOR FOOD PRODUCING ANIMALS AND WORK STOCK FIRST

The step of first importance in the winter feeding plan is to take care of work animals and animals that furnish milk, meat and eggs to the farm family. The second step is to plan to retain sufficient breeding stock of all kinds to restock farms in 1931 when it is believed good prices will prevail.

All fattening animals should be sold as soon as they are in marketable condition and the feed saved for wintering work stock, breeding stock and young stuff. Keep stock on pastures as long as possible before feeding begins. Short, dry grass is very nutritious. When it gets too short before rains start begin feeding cut corn until pastures revive. Use fall and winter pasture as long and as extensively as possible by supplementing with a small amount of cottonseed meal or corn. Save roughage for rough weather. Mature cattle and even work stock can be wintered by this method in an emergency.

Better Livestock Prices Seen

There is a shortage in the number of cattle in the country and there is virtually no beef in storage. Hogs at present are following the usual trend and are picking up somewhat in price. Prices will probably remain comparatively strong during August and September. Owing to the spread in prices between light and medium weight hogs, all hogs now on feed should be fed out to weights that will bring top market prices which minimum at present is 175 pounds.

In view of the favorable outlook for winter pastures, sheep will probably be the easiest type of livestock to carry through the winter. The long time outlook for spring lambs is favorable.

Poultry

Material improvement in egg prices, other than the seasonal rise this fall, is not expected until after the first of next year and little improvement in the market for poultry is anticipated during the remainder of the year. Poultry raisers should practice careful selection and market low producing hens as soon as production ceases. High producing hens and all pullets that show promise of developing into good layers should be retained. Extreme reduction in number of hens on Tennessee farms does not appear to be justified.

Sow Small Grains for Pasture

A million dollar fact—An oasis in the midst of the drouth is the fact that dry summers are usually followed by unusually rapid abundant growth. The best wheat crop in 20 years followed the drouth of 1925. The 1926 crop of blue grass seed was unusually heavy. Judging the future by the past, small grains sown for pasture this fall should produce a bumper crop of grazing this fall and winter as soon as rains come.

Sow alfalfa August 20 to September 15, crimson clover after soaking rains up to September 1, rye and rye grass, September 1 to 30—hye grass can be safely sown earlier than other small grains, barley on rich land the latter half of September, wheat on average land after October 1.

Purchase seed and have them on the farm for prompt sowing when conditions are right. A free bulletin, No. 165, giving recommendations for meeting the drouth with full instructions on what, how and when to sow, can be secured from County Agents or by writing the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

SHEEP INDUSTRY GROWING SAYS DR. M. JACOB

Farmers Advised to Begin Now to Improve Quality of Spring Lambs For Next Year by Use of Purebred Rams

The number of spring lambs marketed this year as compared with shipments in the past is an evident fact that the sheep industry of the State, especially in East Tennessee, is undergoing rapid growth, states Dr. M. Jacob, head of the Animal Husbandry Department, University of Tennessee.

This development is evidence of good judgment on the part of farmers of the State and will, over a period of years, bring them substantial returns, he further states. There is no other kind of livestock which, during the past twenty years has paid such a high percentage in the form of a dividend on the amount invested as have sheep. The

OLD HOME OF JOHN TYLER, ORANGEBURG, COUNTY, S. C.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

fact that this has been an off year in the price of lambs and wool. more or less comparable to every other farm or commercial commodity, should not discourage a desire to improve or establish a flock. There is room for at least a small breeding flock of sheep on every farm for the production of early spring lambs and they will do much toward helping to stabilize a dependable income.

Ram Important Factor

But admitting that the principal of sheep production is in keeping with a sound agricultural program, the farmers of the State must realize that the future of the sheep industry will be based on quality of production. There is always a strong demand for top lambs and the market has never been overrun with those of food quality. Tennessee must produce a larger proportion of top lambs an eliminate common and culls. To do this most effectively will necessitate the use of good registered rams, according to Dr. Jacob.

"It is a physical impossibility to produce top lambs when you have a poor lamb to begin with and it is poor economy to place dependence on a scrub ram, expecting that he is capable of producing well shaped lambs. The ram represents at least 50 per cent in influencing the kind of lambs the flock will produce. Hence, the selection of a ram is something that should be given immediate consideration as it will be necessary to turn the ram with the flock during the next two or three weeks in order to obtain lambs that will be dropped early enough to obtain sufficient weight and finish for the May and June market.

Sale Announced

The Tennessee Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association is cooperating to the extent of arranging a ram sale every year for each division of the state. Sales have already been held in East Middle Tennessee and one will be held at the West Tennessee Experiment Station, Jackson, in connection with the Farmer's Institute, July 24. These sales offer farmers an excellent opportunity to secure good purebred rams at their own price.

Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee.

REV. J. W. WRIGHT WRITES THE MODERN FARMER

Wilmington, O., 7-26-30
Miss S. B. Wilson,
Treasurer Modern Farmer,
Dear Madam,

The Modern Farmer is a splendid publication. It is full of information and one of the greatest organizations ever known among Negro farmers.

My neglect in replying to your requests was not that I didn't see the great value of your paper, but did not think I could handle it by reason of being as I thought over stocked with such matters. However. your persistency has won me and I have a higher esteem for you than ever before.

I wish your organization the greatest success, and shall do all I can to help.

Please find enclosed money order for $1.00 and let me know when my subscription is due and it will be forthcoming.

Very truly yours,
Rev. J. W. Wright.

HAMPTON LEADS IN ENDOWMENTS AMONG COLORED COLLEGES

From figures given out by the Crisis magazine, Hampton Institute has an endowment of 9,476,270 dollars with an income of 601,371 dollars. Other colleges in alphabetical order are as follows:

	Endowment	Income
A. and T. N. C.		182,000
Askansas State		140,000
Allen S. C.	323,392	82,617
Benedict	1 40,000	
Hampton	9,476,270	601,371
Howard	843,406	588,903
Knoxville	636,469	60,737
Lane	31,500	45,750
Lincoln Penn.	1,029,065	123,500
Lincoln, Mo.		556,500
Livingston	646,500	38,500
Morehouse, Atlanta	321,000	109,383
Morgan	68,000	273,000
New Orleans	101,300	58,148
Paine	1,203	83,050
Prairie View	2,013,100	635,725
Shaw	355,000	102,883
Spelman, Atlanta		187,500
A. an M. S. C.		192,351
Talladega	300,000	205,785
Tuskegee	7,772.108	552,694
Fisk, Nashville	1,291,531	251,057

The enrollment of Negroes in colored colleges this year totalled 19,000 with 2,160 graduates.

ACREAGE TO COTTON PASSES 1929 FIGURES

Washington, July 24—The total acreage of cotton land fertilized in 1930 was reported today by the department of agriculture to have been greater than in 1929.

A total of 18,239,000 acres was fertilized this year as compared with 18,182,000 a year ago.

"Farmers used about 2,380,000 tons of commercial fertilizer on cotton planted in 1930 compared with 2,427,000 tons used in 1929," the report said. "While about 3 per cent less acreage of cotton was planted this spring than in 1929, commercial fertilizer used on a slightly larger percentage of the acreage."

The number of pounds per acre in 1930 was 261, while 267 pounds were used per acre a year ago.

Cost of the fertilizer this year was $75,000,000 as compared to $76,500.-00 a year ago. By states the greatest amounts were spent in Georgia Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina.

INDIANA FARMERS SLAUGHTERING THEIR COWS ON ACCOUNT DROUTH

Reports coming into Purdue University reveal the fact that many farmers in Indiana are slughtering their cattle for market to forestall their dying from thirst. The drought as described by the Indiana weather bureau is the worst in 29 years.

TWO CHIEF RESPONSIBILITIES OF YOUTH

Frequently it is said that the future of this country depends upon its youth, its young men and its young women who are becoming, or who are to become, engaged in various departments of the country's activities. Realizing the truth of this assertion, Hon John E. Edgerton, of Lebanon, Tennessee, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, delivered a most valuable commencement address in the exercises attending the recent graduation of a large number of young men from the Univ. of Florida. This address, in full, the writer has not been privileged to read until now, and there is no hesitation in saying, as must have been realized by the university students and friends who heard it, that it was a most unusual as well as most valuable commencement address.

Mr. Edgerton discussed, mainly, what he was pleased to designate as the two primary relationships which the graduates must first recognize if it is their normal expectation to make their lives as valuable as they should be to themselves and to their fellow men. "In whatsoever professions, trade occupations or vocations," said Mr. Edgerton, "you decide to invest your particular abilities and energies your attitudes towards these two relationships are going to determine inevitably both the essential income and outcome of your lives." Mr. Edgerton then went on to speak, first, of the relationship to God, and, second, the relationship to country.

In plain words and in unmistakable sincerity and purpose, Mr. Edgerton called the attention of his commencement audience, and particularly the attention of the young men at that time receiving their diplomas, to the general proneness to dismiss God and His laws as factors in achievement. Along this line he said: "To my perception, the most ominous fact in our national situation today is the rundown, unresponsive state of the popular sense of responsibility."

Proceeding in the development of this line of thought Mr. Edgerton asserted that "Until that highest of authority, that of authority, that of the Creator, is actively recognized lower cerations and orders of authority will not be long respected; for respect for man's law, and government must begin with that for the Author of life," to which Mr. Edgerton added: "Upon our churches and educational institutions must we continue to depend, principally, for leadership in this task of restoration and preservation." A little further along in his address, Mr. Edgerton said that he knew of no "better beginning for our colleges and universities in general than to establish or reestablish the processes of spiritual culture as an indispensabilities of life. A diploma," he said, "it seems to me which contains no certification or implicathat fits for the highest responsisable requirement of an education tion other than that its owner is intellectually ready for an opportunity to make a living, represents little of value as far as the world is conredned. It is inconceivable to me," said the speaker, "that a person can rightfully claim to be educated or that his Alma Mater can so regard him formally unless he is in all essential respects qualified to discharge all of the responsibilities attaching to his inevitable relationships to God and to his country."

In this connection it is to wonder how many graduates in the higher institutions of learning, and in the present time, could conscientiously be awarded diplomas although it is to be admitted that a certain proportion of young men and young women, graduated from universities and colleges in these times, appreciate the responsibilities such as placed upon them by Mr. Edgerton and by others who realize that without definite consciousness of responsibilitiy to God and to country there can be no attainment of the full stature of manhood and of womanhood, or even of citizenship.

Mr. Edgerton, at some length presented, out-of his very practical educational and business life, present-day conditions in religious, business and political activities, holding, with reference to governmental affairs that "good government is the product only of good citizenship," and that the character of government "reflects the character of the citizenship which creates and supports it."

Mr. Edgerton rightfully contended that "there can be no hope for the amelioration of harmful conditions in government without a revival of the sense of public responsibility "among particularly the beter qualified elements of our citizenship. That suggests again," he said, "the derelictions of our schools and churches. Good citizenship," he continued, should not only be preached it should be taught, and a working knowledge of all that is imples should be required of every college and university student before he is turned loose, with a diploma, upon society. A good lawyer, doctor teacher preacher, or other half-educated person is on the whole a social liability, unless and until he is also a good citizen."

Indicating precisely and definitely many of the things required of the youth of today, and especially those who graduate from colleges and universities, Mr. Edgerton concluded his very forceful and very helpful address with a quotation from the writings of William Tyler Page as follows:

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equity, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

—Southern Christian Recorder.

EXHIBITION OF NEGRO ART TO BE HELD AT ART CENTER

The Harmon Foundation has completed its arrangements to hold the Exhibition of the Work of Negro Artists, which is an outgrowth of the Harmon Award in Fine Arts, at the Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York, N. Y. during the last two weeks in February, 1931, it was learned today. This exhibition which is given in cooperation with the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America took place for the first time in 1926 at International House, where it was again held in 1927 and 1928. It is felt, however, that the Art Center will furnish a more professional setting for the work. As it is the fifth year of the experimental period of the Awards, it is expected that a great many artists will be interested to submit their work, and that the showing will attract a large umber of people who are interested in seeing and buying Negro Art. All material entered for the Award in Fine Arts is eligible to the exhibition on the recommendation of the committee of judges.

The William E. Harmon Award for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes, nominations for which close September 2, 1930, are made in eight fields of endeavor: Farming and Rural Life, included this year for the first time; Education; Fine Arts; Science and Invention; Literature; Business and Industry; Religious Service; and Music. During Dr. George E. Haynes' absence in Africa the Awards are under the direction of Miss Hannah Moriarta.

—Southern Christian Recorder.

Read The Modern Farmer

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. II. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1930. No. 7.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY OCT 10 1930 AGRICULTURE

Organized Farmers Held Great Meeting In Mississippi

Twelve Thousand Three Hundred Cars of Fruit and Vegetables

JULY ESTABLISHES RECORD IN PRODUCE MOVEMENT

Second City in the United States Offers Unprecedented Opportunity

The following table shows the carlot arrivals of fruits and vegetables in Chicago during the month of July.

Asparagus	5 cars
Bananas	552 cars
Beans	17 cars
Carrots	73 cars
Cauliflower	7 cars
Corn (roasting ears)	31 ears
Blueberries	3 cars
Cucumbers	191 cars
Currants	28 cars
Eggplant	3 cars
Garlic	3 cars
Mixed vegetables	226 cars
Okra	7 cars
Peanuts	75 cars
Peas	210 cars
Pepper	11 cars
Raspberries	73 cars
Spinach	4 cars
Turnips	3 cars
Cabbage	23 cars
Celery	213 cars
Lettuce	748 cars
Tomatoes	796 cars
Apples	342 cars
Apricots	28 cars
Cherries	141 cars
Grape Fruit	11 cars
Table Grapes	116 cars
Lemons	198 cars
Cantaloupes	1141 cars
Watermelons	2839 cars
Onions	385 cars
Oranges	353 cars
Peaches	667 cars
Pears	236 cars
White Potatoes	2352 cars
Plums	197 cars
Sweet Potatoes	19 cars
Total cars for one month	12,323

If fruits and vegetables can be shipped from California to Chicago, a distance of several thousand miles, Southern farmers can easily compete and make money from vegetables as well as cotton.

California shipped 2445 cars of the above shipments during July, which included carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes and cantaloupes. These products can be raised in the South.

Big Shortage In Sweet Potatoes

Truck Growers of Yams to Make Increased Profits This Year- Tennessee Yield Almost Million Short

The United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics gives a crop estimate of 63,127,000 bushels for this year. Last year's crop of 84,661,000 bushels or something over twenty-one and one half millions bushels short.

The estimated yield by states is given as follows:

	1930	1929
New Jersey	2,016,000	2,100,000
Illinois	780,000	1,020,000
Missouri	900,000	1,320,000
Delaware	720,000	1,160,000
Maryland	950,000	1,250,000
Virginia	3,220,000	6,705,000
North Carolina	8,280,000	9,126,000
South Carolina	4,160,000	5,750,000
Georgia	8,928,000	11,780,000
Florida	2,320,000	3,190,000
Kentucky	960,000	1,365,000
Tennessee	3,520,000	4,400,000
Alabama	5,320,000	7,622,000
Mississippi	3,710,000	7,670,000
Arkansas	1,107,000	1,716,000
Louisiana	5,590,000	7,440,000
Oklahoma	1,080,000	990,000
Texas	7,232,000	7,384,000

Total est. this year 63,127,000. 1929 crop 84,661,000.

The crop in Mississippi is cut in half, as well as Virginia. Sweet potatoes should bring good prices all the fall and winter, for the reason that the crop of Irish potatoes is estimated to be almost twenty million bushels less than last year.

A FRIENDLY TALK ON "THE OPPOSITION"

EDITOR OF THE MODERN FARMER . DISCUSSES CONDITIONS HE HAS MET

(An Editorial)

"The founders and organizers of the National Federation of Colored Farmers expected opposition and prepared to meet it. Therefore they do not fear it. The co-operative movement among Negroes is, to a certain extent, "a reform movement" and all such movements are opposed by those who fear a change and by those who are afraid of any kind of progress.

We haven't time to argue and squabble with the "opposition." There is nothing to squabble about. For the past twenty years and longer, American farmers have been advised and begged to form co-operative organizations by the government, press, pulpit and platform. —by every public agency there is. White farmers, quick to sense the benefit of organization, have formed many co-operatives. Negro farmers, of which there are nearly a million, had not one until the National Federation of Colored Farmers was organized.

Before the advent of the N. F. C. F., no one seemed to care whether the Negro farmer was organized or not. In fact, the Brother didn't seem to care himself. He never realized that organization and co-operation could improve his condition. If things got so bad he couldn't stand it any longer, he simply quit the farm and went to town. Thousands of them know now that they only jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. But they didn't know it then.

The moment the Negro farmer began to organize the whole world, apparently, discovered him. Some who discovered him told him he wasn't organizing in the right way. These are those of the first class we style the "opposition." This class told the colored farmer that he should hang on to some of the other farm organizations,—that he didn't need one of his own. The Brother knew better however, and this advice was not heeded.

Others who have very recently discovered the Negro farmer are telling him that he shouldn't organize at all. They are afraid to tell him "WHY" for, to save their necks, they cannot give him one logical reason. Their real reason is because he has been their "good thing,"—their monkey-man, their bread-basket for years,—and they don't want to lose him. These are those of the second class we style the "opposition." This friendly talk is to those of this class.

The Negro farmer, whether a landowner or tenant, is a human being just as you are. He has virtues and sins, likes and dislikes, desires and habits,—just as you have. He even has hobbies—little activities that add to his own personal happiness. If you don't know this, then you do not know the colored farmer, even though you were reared

(Continued on Page 2)

THOUSANDS ATTEND DELTA STATE CONFERENCE

Co-operation Pays Big Dividend to Tillers of the Soil

Howard Miss., August 14—In addressing the Mississippi Units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, convened at this little rural center in the heart of the Delta, Leon R. Harris, editor of the Modern Farmer and national secretary of the organization declared, "The voice of the Negro farmers of Mississippi will be heard today around the world. First of our race to accept the gospel of cooperation, you will also be first to reap the rewards of co-operation Just remuneration for your labor—freedom from debt slavery—ownership of farm and home—the privilege of being American citizens in America—these are the rewards of co-operation and they shall be yours I admire your common sense—your courage—your faith. You have blazened a way to economic independence that all the colored farmers of the Nation will eventually follow."

This was the first convention of organized Negro farmers ever held in America. It was a "good-time" meeting but these farmers did not meet only to have a good time. They were there—more than five thousand of them— sober and thoughtful, and the way they carried out their program, their interest in it and their decorum, would put to shame some of the most "enlightened" audiences.

Members were present representing twenty-seven Units from ten Mississippi counties. Representatives were also present from Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Illinois. The convention was entertained by the Holmes County Units, under the general chairmanship of Mr. C. C. Richardson. Mr. Richardson is the owner of a farm of two hundred four acres and is one of the most progressive farmers of the county. The Holmes County Units boast a membership of over six hundred, which is the largest farm organization in any county in the state, white or colored.

Greetings to the Convention were

(Continued on Page 2)

MR. O. S. BANKS ADVISES FARMERS

Tchula, Miss—(Special) To The Modern Farmer—My advice is for the old farm hand—Stay where you have served and make a better farmer and co-operate with your employer if you are hired out to some one else, help him to develop the farm that you are working on and then try to buy a farm of your own. Build a house, beautify your yard, make a good garden, raise corn, hogs and chickens. Leave off whiskey, raise cows, lay aside trifling things and develop your mind, body and your farm. I have lived on this farm twenty years and feel that I could live here twenty more. Stay where you are. Let down your bucket where you are and bring things to pass. Don't call the people who have befriended you your enemy. We must understand how to do and act to make of ourselves what we ought to be as farmers. I will write more next time.—O. S. Banks of Bethel Unit.

HENRY ALLEN BOYD'S REPORT

Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant at Nashville, Tennessee, Reviews Year's Work at New York

Thirty-three Years of Regular Operation of an Institution Founded by the Late R. H. Boyd, Presented at Golden Jubilee by the Son of the Founder.

New York City, Sept. 12.—(Special)—One million copies of religious literature and tracts distributed each month during the past year, with a gross business running a little over $300,000.00 was reported to the National Baptist Convention of America in session here, by Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant at Nashville, Tenn. Mission donations to stations on home and foreign fields as a direct gift from the institution established thirty-three years ago by the father of the present secretary, in the person of the late R. H. Boyd, were brought to the attention of the Convention as a fact conclusive that the printed page in the dissemination of literature is one of the objectives of the Missionary Baptists that go to make up this National Convention body.

"Henry Allen" was presented to the Golden Jubilee session by Dr. J. P. Robinson of Little Rock, Ark., who for forty-four years has pastored the same church, and who for thirty-three years has been a member of the National Baptist Publishing Board. The Board members who have served throughout the years, together with the editorial staff of writers, the contributors and several members of the Publishing Board's Plant, composed of editors, writers and workers, supported the secretary with seats on the platform as he brought to the Convention that he serves, and which the Publishing House is operating under, the facts and figures for the fiscal year which closed July 31st.

The Convention Theme: "Go ye therefore into all the world," etc. was emphasized in Secretary Boyd's report, as well as those of other boards. He gave a minute description of the property owned by the denomination in Nashville, located at the corner of Second Avenue and Locust Street. He gave not only the location but the description of the seven brick buildings that make up the domicile and provide the housing of the institution which he claims in this report, and backs it up with appraisal certified accountants' audits and valuation, that it is the largest printing and publishing plant operated by members of the race in the world. "Down in Nashville, Tennessee, the Athens of the South, we manufacture, publish, disseminate and circulate religious literature for the Missionary Baptists of every land and country where they believe in and desire to practice the "One Lord," One Faith and One Baptism" idea.

My father, the late Dr. R. H. Boyd, conceived the idea and made a demonstration of the possibilities of Negro printing, manufacturing and supplying literature for Negro Baptists. He had faith in God and confidence in his people. He left a rich heritage for posterity, he laid a sure foundation for denominational constructiveness; he visualized the potentiality of future Baptist progress fifty years ahead of his time; he opened the door of opportunity for this as well as other generations; he builded better than he knew; his life was characteristic of that adage or saying in the Holy writ, "They rest from their labor, but their work do follow them," are just some of the tributes that Henry Allen Boyd paid to his illustrious and distinguished father in the course of the two hours alloted to his Board in making his report.

Work of the Plant at Nashville

The secretary showed that the institution in Nashville is operating almost every kind of intricate and delicate piece of printing machinery, that a complete publishing and pritning plant needs. He says they can produce anything from a

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THE "OPPOSITION"

(Continued from Page one)

with him and have been living beside him all your days. If you do know this, then you should stop taking advantage of his lack of knowledge,—of his poverty, of his weakness, and you should treat him as you would treat a human being, as you would like to be treated yourself if you were in his place.

If he is a tenant farmer and desires a farm of his own you should give him an opportunity to purchase a farm. We know of places where it is almost impossible for a colored tenant to purchase a foot of land, yet any Chinaman, Greek, Italian or what-not can come into the community and buy on the easiest terms imaginable. Why? That's just what we would like to know! The colored tenant is an American. He and his forbears have worked for you and your forbears for generations. He has been loyal to you and your family, he has been loyal to his country and yours, he even loves you, in a way, with a doggish sort of love, yet you will deny him an opportunity and give it t a Chinaman! We cannot understand your heart or your common sense. What does the alien give you in return?

If you are a planter or a merchant, or both, you should give your colored tenant or neighbor farmer a square deal when he comes to your store. Just a few weeks ago, we know a colored farmer was offered ten cents a dozen for eggs in trade and was charged nine dollars a barrel for the flour he purchased. At that vey time eggs were retailing at twenty-seven a dozen and flour could be purchased at 3.90 wholesale. The planter-merchant robbed the man and the victim was powerless to prevent it.

If you are of this class,—and we are sorry to say there are many of you,—we understand and our members understand why you oppose the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Negro farmers have been forced to organize to get some relief from you and your like. You force him to borrow money and charge him an exorbitant rate of interest,—you cheat him out of his products,—out of his labor. No wonder he joins a "Unit" and purchases his supplies at cheaper prices! No wonder he spends his money "out of the county" as you say! Who wouldn't but a fool? Wouldn't you do the same thing if you were in his place?

You had better learn to live and let live. A poor man is a dangerous man. When you have forced a man in a position where he can't feed himself and family,—when he has to drudge year in and year out and never has a surplus dollar,—when he sees the mother of his children dying by inches,—worked to death,—if he is any man at all he is going to find a way out or make a way out. The National Federation of Colored Farmer is showing many colored farmers a way out of such predicaments.

The better class of white people want Negro farmers to organize. They want them to take advantage of every opportunity to make more and save more that they may be able to spend more— have more— know more,—do more and be more.

They want them to progress that the communities in which they live may progress. They want to see prosperity, not poverty. They want to see financial independence, not debt-slavery. They want to see the United States of America,—not Soviet Russia. They know that you can't keep a man down in a ditch unless you stay down in the ditch with him, and in the ditch you will sink as deep in the mire as your victim is in the mud.

If you are of this class of the opposition, get this straight. You can't keep the Negro farmer from organizing. You can't destroy the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Members of the Federation, who live in communities where antagonism has developed, can move if they are persecuted and they will move. They realize now that the United States is larger than the county in which they were born.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is engaged in a mighty effort to help the Negro racial group in the United States and to help the United States. There is no excuse for so much ignorance and poverty,—especially among colored farmers. There is no excuse for a million lives going to waste. This country needs colored farmers but it does not need Negro peons. It is the objective and the duty of the National Federation of Colored Farmers to teach its members to farm intelligently,—to help them to get higher prices for what they produce.—to assist them in getting lower and more reasonable prices for the supplies they need and must purchase,—to assist tenant-farmer members in obtaining farms of their own,—to advise and instruct its members on the means and methods of obtaining loans on property and crops,—to protect them from dishonesty, greed and graft,—to teach them to practice co-operation that they may obtain all the benefits of co-operation. If this program pinches a few who have been living off the Negro farmer and getting wealthy off the Negro farmer, we can't help it.

But the organization of Negro farmers will not injure any honest merchant or planter permanently. The money the farmer saves on groceries and supplies will eventually be spent for radios, automobiles, washing machines, gasoline engines, cream separators and many other articles that will not be purchased co-operatively. The more one has the more one wants and the more he will get. A man who wants much is worth far more to his community and country than a man who wants little.

Organized Negro farmers will be able to help you far more in the future than will the unorganized. So let them organize. Help them organize. Get their friendship now, and the friendship of their organization. Get it while you can. Stop trying to oppose a good thing and a right thing. Your opposition only makes it stronger and "it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks."

ORGANIZED FARMERS HELD GREAT MEETING

(Continued from Page 1.)

received from Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, Hon Jas. C. Stone, vice-chairman, Federal Farm Board; Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University; Dr. J. E. Shepherd, President North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C.; R. H. Rutherford, President National Benefit Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.; Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.; J. A. Jackson, Department of Commerce, Washington, D C.; J. W. Holley, President Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany; Albon L. Holsey, Secretary National Negro Business League, Tuskegee, Ala.; Bishop Wm. D. Johnson, A. M. E. Church; H. C. Slade, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D C.; Bishop L. W. Kyles, A. M. E. Z. Church, Winston-Salem, N. C., and others. These were read to the Convention. The meetings were held in the grove surrounding Mt. Zion Church. No building in rural Mississippi could have accomodated so large an assemblage.

The Convention was called to order at 9:30, with C. C. Richardson presiding. After devotional exercises a welcome address on behalf of the Holmes County Units was delivered by Rev. C. C. Crafton, Tchula. Response was made by Hon. B. W. Green of the Bolivar County Unit and Mayor of Mound Bayou. Mayor Green stressed the importance of organization and co-operation. He said that the farmers of his state had started something that could not help but redound to their own good and he urged them to hold on to the organization for dear life.

The official roll-call by W. Moore, general secretary of the Convention, acquainted the assemblage with the fact that representatives were present from every Unit in Mississippi. Miss Martha Chalmers, prominent schoo-teacher, member of Holaday Chapel Unit, Louise, and a special organizer of the Federation, spoke on the "Necessity of Organizing." Her address was well received. Five-minute talks on "Home Canning" and "Benefits of a Home Garden" were made by several of the representatives.

An inspiring address was made by Hon. E. P. Booze, noted Mississippi publicist of Mound Bayou. Mr. Booze urged his hearers to bear the responsibilities of American citizenship and to demand the privileges of American citizens. He told them to pay ther taxes and try to register and vote whether they could or not. He also expressed the hope that the Convention next year would be held at Mound Bayou.

An old-fashioned barbecue was served at noon-hour and was enjoyed by all present. The afternoon session was enlivened by addresses from Col. Sol High, prominent undertaker and planter of Canton, Miss., and by Leon R. Harris, national secretary. Col. High is a native Mississippian and a self-made man. He is the owner of a six-hundred acre plantation and employs thirteen tenants. He is the sweet potato king of our group in his state and has now over two hundred acres planted. Col. High told the farmers that there should be no strife between white and colored farmers of the state. He said that all must continue living together and working together for the best interests of both. In discussing his subject, "Marketing Fruits and Vegetables," he related his own experiences and gave some valuable advice relative to grading and packing. He also urged his hearers to raise more vegetables and fruits. He emphasized the fact that right now the farmers of Mississippi have an opportunity to plant fall gardens and assured them that the proceeds from these would enable them to have money for the holidays. They would not have to resort to the common practice of borrowing at excessive interest rates.

Mr. Harris spoke of the organization and objectives of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. He emphasized the Federation's slogan, "Stay on the Farm," and proved by pointed illustrations how the organization was helping its members make and save more money. He urged the farmers to be loyal to the first co-oprative organization they could call their own and assured them that help was forthcoming for all who would try to help themselves.

As some of the members had driven from fifty to more than one hundred miles to attend the meetings, there was no night session. The second day's session was devoted to reports, official conference and discussions relative to the general bsuiness of the Federation. All Units that are purchasing home and farm supplies co-operatively reported that their members were saving from twenty-five to forty cents on the dollar and that in many cases they were getting better merchandise. The Secretary reported that a Georgia Unit was shipping watermelons to Chicago and that another Alabama Unit was preparing to ship sweet potatoes in car-lots. He informed theofficers of the various Units assembled that they must plan that their members produce co-operatively as they would be able to market in car-lots and get the benefit of cheaper freight rates and higher prices.

Of particular interest to farmers' wives was the plan announced by the secretary that Canning Clubs were to be organized in connection with every Unit. Each Unit will purchase an improved type of canning apparatus now on the market and the product will be assembled and sold under one label. Mississippi is destined to become a great friut and vegetable producing state and the culture of much products will add materially to the farmer's income.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the work and plans of the National officers and thanking them for services rendered. Those who attended the meetings expressed themselves as being very optimistic concerning the organization's future and promised to work diligently for a larger membership.

HENRY ALLEN BOYD'S REPORT

(Continued from Page one)

postal card to an encyclopedia, or from a calling card to a Bible, with workmen within the race. Their battery of linotype machines manipulated by experienced operators that they themselves have trained in the main, their large number of presses ranging from a job press to an old Washington hand press, up to the Duplex and Rotary presses, enable them to dispatch the millions of pediodicals coming from the presses annualy. The value of the printing machinery alone is placed conservatively by the secretary at $45,000.00. This gross valuation of the Plant goes beyond the million mark. "Negro Baptists throughout the world have long since conceded, said the Rev. Mr. Boyd, "that self-help, racial advancement and denominational accomplishments, these three in one, are found in the institution down there in Nashville.

Leads in Denominational and Race Publications

Leading out in the production of a series of literature thoroughly Baptistics and strictly orthodox, is one of the claims set up by the secretary that he recited before the leaders of his religious faith. He showed to the Baptists of America that they are originators and producers of organized literature suitable to Baptist ideas and conforming with their denominational tenets; that they lead out in the production of high-class standards on Sunday School Lessons, and have developed a list of publications that have been distributed in three world's Sunday School Conventions.

The secretary of this institution, who worked side by side with his father, and then stepped into the late Dr. Boyd's place when he was called from labor to reward, has spent a quarter of a century in specializing in Sunday School work. He heads up the Sunday School Congress, and is a member of the International Council of Religious Education. They produce twenty-five different song books and Anthems at their Plant; they manufacture church supplies, they circu-

TO THE FARMERS:

The Modern Farmer contains information every month that you will not find in any other farm journal. It is the only journal published by and for our people that is devoted exclusively to the farmer and his family.

The price is in reach of every one—being less than 2 cents per week. During these times when the farming industry is undergoing so many changes, and when so many advantages can be had by our colored farmers if they are only aware of them, it is absolutely necessary that you should know what is going on. Three-fourths of the white farmers are subscribers to the white farm magazines and journals. They know just what is going on.

Fill out the blank—secure a money order for $1.00 and mail at once:

The Modern Farmer,

447 Fourth Avenue, North,

Nashville, Tenn.

Find enclosed order for $1.00. Send me the Modern Farmer for one year.

Name .....

.....

Post Office Address .....

State .....

Rural Route No. ..... or Box .....

late the official organ of their denomination, a weekly publication; they are headquarters for the religions though, and the source of supplies of the National Baptist Convention of America.

In concluding his report he gave not only a statement of circulation by Periodicals, but the total receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year. When he had finished, the Convention endorsed and adopted it by the unanimous vote.

—Nashville Globe.

SCIENCE AIDS BOY SEEKING PRIZE IN CORN

Elk Grove Youth Follows Carefully Laid Plan; Sows His Special Seed More Thickly.

By Colvin C. Bowsfield

When John Folkerts, 15, of Elk Grove Township, Cook County, made up his mind to enter corn growing competition he thought he could perfect plans which would give him the championship prize.

John reasoned with his friends and finally said:

"This Elk Grove land of ours is the best in Cook County and with attention will yield the biggest and best corn crop. It is fertile enough to grow more than the usual number of stalks of corn, and with the best seed in the state and a bit of 4-8-6, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, nobody can beat me."

So John planted his rows of corn 36 inches apart, and as the other contestants planted their crop 42 inches apart it stands to reason he has more stalks to an acre than any other boy or girl.

Thrives in Drought

It remains to be seen if his crop will give more ears of perfect corn than his competitors can produce.

Professor H. J. Byrd, one of County Superintendent Tobin's staff of directors of rural education, drove out to John's ploce yesterday to inspect the corn. He found a splendid crop, which seemed to be thriving in spite of the drought. Some of the stalks were ten feet high, and nearly all of them were more than eight feet.

Stands Strain

The soil is standing the strain of nourishing the many extra rows of corn, and a good crop is assured if no calamity occurs. Both Professor Byrd and John's father claim the seed is as largely responsible as the soil for what has happened.

The seed was bought through the farm bureau and is the choicest so far developed. It was grown in DeKalb County. Every kernel sprouted and large ears are the rule. It also stands drought, resists disease and matures early.

There is little doubt John will be among the prize winners, and he will sell his crop for seed at not less than $5 per bushel.

—Chicago Herald.

MEMBER OF BETHEL UNIT WRITES MODERN FARMER

Tchula, Miss., (Special to Modern Farmer—The meeting of the National Federation of Colored Farmers is just closed with a two days meeting of over three thousand people in attendance. There were several visitors from other states present and there were forty-eight counties represented There were two great speeches delivered each day by our race leaders for the good of the Farmers. We do not mean for you to leave your home where you have been for years, but look around you, bring your mind back to your old self and do good for the Southland and become prosperous farmers.

EMPLOYEES TAKE OVER CANNING INDUSTRY AFTER RIGID TEST COVERING 13 YEARS

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.,—Legal control of the Columbia Conserve Company, a business whose gross sales last year amounted to $1,600,000 and gross profits $163,000, passed into the hands of its 151 employees at a meeting held recently.

The step marks the consummation of an experiment which has been in process for 13 years. Three brothers— William, Hutchins and Norman Hapgood—inherited the Columbia Conserve Company in 1917. They immediately determined to manage their acquisition with first consideration for human relationships.

During the 13-year period they feel that they developed their socio-industrial experiment to the point of practicability. Having carried it to that point they took the step to which they had been steadily working and added legal control to the actual control which the workers' council had been exercising for several years.

The scheme of organization of the company had three fundamentals: (1) gradual increase to ultimate and complete control by the employees; (2) Substitution of salaries for wages and (3) profit sharing.

These have all been achieved The employees as a group now own more than 51 per cent of the stock, and it is expected that they will gradually take over the remainder. It was purchased from the earnings of the company. There was no deduction from wages. No employee can hold any stock as an individual. The amount credited to each is in relationship to the profits and the annual pay roll.

Employees are taken on by the council. Each undergoes a six month's period of probation. There is practically no turnover in employment.

Wages are fixed for each individual by the council and in accordance with the needs of the worker. Free schools within the plant are provided for children of employees.

The employees seem contented and loyal. Their average annual wage is $1380 as compared to $1045 average for the fruit and vegetable branch of the canning industry generally.

In view of the record made social and industrial theorists are inclined to point to the Columbia Conserve Company as one of the outstanding experiments in the humanizing of industry.

CANNERS SEEKING NATIONAL HONORS

Shenandoah, Iowa,—Spurred by 25,000 entries last year, household canners from every state in the union will compete for the $4250 in prizes offered by the second national canning contest which closes October 1.

The canning will be carried on during the entire summer, but all entries must be recorded at the contest headquarters in Shenandoah not later than the October date.

Among those contributing to plans for the contest and who will sit among the judges are Dr. Louise Stanley, director of the federal bureau of home economics, and Mrs. Grace Viall Gray, Chicago, secretary of the contest and nationally known canning expert.

The contest is open to every woman and girl. There are no restrictions on the type of canned food to be entered. Fruit and vegetables will be judged for clearness, color, neatness, flavor and texture. The meat entries will be judged for neatness, flavor and texture. Contestants will be free to use any method of canning they perfer. Standard jars of quart size must be used.

Prizes which include the $500 sweepstakes prize to the grand champion and many other prizes for championships in various classes will be awarded under auspices of the Household science institute.

Last year's championship was won by Mrs. Mary Hvass, farm woman of Kennan, Wis., with a quart jar of green peas.—Moline Dispatch.

COLORED FARMERS CATCH LARGE ALLIGATOR IN MISS.

One of the largest alligators ever captured was found by two colored farmers in a swamp near Holly Bluff, Miss. The alligator was lassoed and taken into Holly Bluff. It measured 10 feet and 8 inches long with a stride of four feet, and weighed four hunder and fifty pounds. After the alligator had been brought to Holly Bluff, and placed on exhibit, one of the spectators leaned too far over the ropes and with one swat of his tail the alligator slapped the man in his mouth. It took two men with crowbars to prize the man from the alligator's mouth. The animal was finally carried to Jackson and placed in the city Zoo.

PITTSBURG COURIER TELLS IT—EDITORIALLY

Negro famers are meeting out in Howard, Miss., this week. They are learning to pool their money and buy cheaper. This is great intelligence for the Negro farmer. If he ever learns how valuable the farm is to the whole country he will buy cheaper automobiles and more land. We are slowly learning but pressure is making us learn.

KANSAS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL RAISES BUMPER CROPS

The Kansas Vocational School near Topeka, produced and harvested the largest crop in the history of the institution. They have gathered and housed 221 bushels onions that will take the prize in any fair, 500 bushels oats and about 700 bushels white potatoes.

KNOW YOUR WEEDS

The knowledge of poisonous plants is quite an asset to farmers who have livestock.

Prof. W. C. Muenscher of the New York State College of Agriculture says there are over 50 kinds of plants that have piosonous properties.

During the drouth period and especially late in the summer months cattle will invariably graze on these plants, Wild black cherry and the choke cherry contain prussic acid and are therefore dangerous and in some instances deadly poinsonous.

Barke fern causes a disease among cows that causes sickness. White snakeroot is common in most pastures. This is a very dangerous weed and veterinarians claim that cows who feed on white snakeroot will have a disease known as "trembles."

Field butter-cups have been found to be poisonous when green, but harmless when dry.

Cocklebnrs are invariably fatal to hogs on pasture.

Water parsnip, which are more prevalent in the very early spring, is a very dangerous plant and will poison a cow almost instantly.

WILSON PROPOSES CROSS-TIE ORDERS

Baton Rouge, La.,—The suggestion that the railroads operating in this state resume their orders for crossties in order to relieve the drouth situation by providing employment for farmers in this way, is made by Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture and immigration, in letters sent to all the railroads in the state.

"There are a large number of farmers that have not made anything whatever in the way of feed or food crops and a very small cotton crop, which, as you know, is selling at a very low price." Mr. Wilson said: "If a farmer and his family could earn only $50 to $100 by making crossties, you have no idea how greatly it would assist them and prevent real suffering among many of our good substantial citizens."

ALABAMA 1,800 ACRE FARM IN WITH NO COTTON

Mr. Bradley Nucknollsis the owner of an 1,800 acre plantation in Russell County, Alabama, all in cultivation, with not one stalk of cotton.

Hundreds of acres are in wheat, oats, Austrian peas, vetch, peanuts, velvet beans, artichokes and potatoes.

Several carloads of hogs and beef cattle are shipped to large markets from this plantation annually.

ALFALFA MOST RELIABLE HAY CROP

IMPORTANT LESSON OF DROUTH SAYS CROP EXPERT. CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR SEEDING

"One of the important lessons learned by farmers in the parts of Tennessee which were unusually dry this year is that Alfalfa is the most reliable hay crop that we have," states J. C. McAmis, U. T. Extension Economist.

Its depth of root system enables it to withstand drouth to a remarkable degree not only as a hay producer but as an emergency pasture crop. The chances of success with Alfalfa sown in the next three or four weeks are better than usual in sections where the season has been unusally dry, Mr. McAmis believes. At least the records show that Alfalfa as well as other late summer and fall sown crops generally do especially well when rains start following dry seasons, because the soil supply of available plant food has been gradually stored up during the dry summer ready for the Alfalfa to use, he states.

When sown in late August or early September Alfalfa should have a firm, clean seed bed. It should be sown the day following a good soaking rain or as soon as the surface of the land can be worked sufficiently to cover the seed very lightly. It is a mistake to disc the land immediately before seeding. Favorable conditions are found on clean land that has been harrowed after every rain for the past month. The next best place would be tobacco patches from which the crop was removed early. All that is necessary if the land is clean is to harrow lightly and if the drill is used to sow the seed, harrowing will probably not be necessary. In areas which have not had much rain and where the soil is dust, probably the best plan is to sow the seed on the surface and go over the land with a corrugated roller. If this method is followed the land should be sufficiently dry that the seed will not germinate until rains come.

On land which has not previously grown Alfalfa or Sweet Clover a few pounds of red clover should be added to the mixture and if the Alfalfa should fail for any reason the red clover will likely make a stand. Under favorable conditions it may be advisable to risk sowing Alfalfa along with some small grain as late as October 1. Late summer seeding is the surest method of obtaining a stand of Alfalfa that has been tried at the University Farm. Not all farmers however are careful enough about the preparation of their seed bed and the methods of sowing. Those who are not able to have ideal conditions should sow in the spring in about the same way they would sow red clover except that the Alfalfa requires inoculation and more lime than red clover. Beginners should also sow a mixture of Alfalfa and red clover until they have learned how to grow Alfalfa alone.

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given this year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public-spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our next issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

The New Policy of the New Company

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Monthly Income _____

The Modern Farmer

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective association under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

EDITORIALS

WHO ARE THE "OTHERS?"

Jesus Christ was a plain speaker. He came to save people from their sins. It took plain language to convince the hard old sinners and hypocrites of his day that they were mean and evil. The common people heard him gladly. The rich and powerful,—those who bossed the common people,—despised him. They crucified him to shut his mouth. But they could not destroy his words. He spoke the truth. Truth cannot be killed.

Jesus Christ proved to men that it was better to do right than to do wrong. Righteous living brought happiness and peace. Wrong, or sinful living brought trouble and misery. To help men to be righteous, he gave them a number of rules or precepts to follow. One of these is called the GOLDEN RULE. Plainly it reads: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Who are the "others?" They are those we meet every day. They are those we live with,—those we work with,—those we work for,—those who work for us. The "others" are even those from whom we buy and those to whom we sell. The GOLDEN RULE is accepted as a good business principle. Successful business men, who remain successful, believe in it and practice it.

Who are the "others?" Sometimes they are not of your class,—not of your family,—not of your nationality,—nor of your race. But they are your fellow-men, no matter how they look,—how they act,—or what they know. Read the story Jesus Christ told about the Good Samaritan. Read it slowly and think.

CO-OPERATION AND THE COLORED FARMER

The colored farmers of America are interested in the co-operative movement. The more they practice co-operation the more interested they become. Those who have joined the movement,—who have organized themselves into bands or "Units" and are reaping the rewards of co-operation,—are determined to stick and stand together. They have found a good thing and they know it.

Co-operation is the Negro farmer's salvation. It will save him from debt—slavery—from dependence,—from humiliation. It will come nearer making him a real man than anything else ever attempted. When the Negro farmer discovered co-operation he discovered the "pearl of great price" and woe be unto those who attempt to take it away from him!

The National Federation of Colored Farmers was organized to help the Negro Farmer make more money and save more money by practicing co-operation. This is its one big purpose. It is fought and opposed only by those who do not want Negro farmers to make and save more money. These are the Negro farmer's enemies. We brand them as such and we want them to know it.

The colored farmer is not a fool. He is tired of being treated like a fool. He is tired of paying 25 per cent interest on a borrowed dollar when he knows that the use of no man's dollar for six months is worth more than ten cents. He is tired of paying a merchant in Blank, Alabama fifteen cents for a lamp chimney when he knows he can purchase a much better lamp chimney in the city of Blank, Kentucky for eight cents. He is tired of having to pay $60 a ton for the same grade of fertilizer he can produce 300 miles away at $40 a ton. He is tired of being forced to sell a car of watermelons for $60 which brings the buyer and shipper $200 in Chicago.

The colored farmer who belongs to his organization,—the National Federation of Colored Farmers,—knows what he should pay for what he buys and what he should get for what he sells. He is not misinformed or fooled. The information costs him little. It helps him much. The colored farmer who belongs to a Unit of the N. F. C. F. is a wise one. "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom—that getteth understanding!" So says the Bible!

"TRYING" TO CUT COTTON PICKING PRICES

Fifty leading plants of Caddo and Bossier Parishes, Louisiana, met in Shreveport the other day and set a standard price of fifty cents per hundred for picking cotton in their parishes this fall. They were called together by the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce. This figure was settled upon, they say, because of the extremely low price of cotton and the damage suffered by flood and drouth, which will make it necessary for the crop to be harvested at the lowest possible cost.

Cotton pickers will be compelled to accept lower wages this year but fifty cents a hundred is too low a wage to pay anybody for picking cotton. This action of these Louisiana planters looks to us like an organized scheme to try to make the cotton pickers bear more than their share of the cost of producing the low-priced and damaged crop.

If the colored farmers of Louisiana were organized they would be able to have something to say about cotton picking prices and what they said would be heard. They are organizing slowly. But organized or not, we do not believe these good and leading planters will get much of their cotton picked at fifty cents per hundred.

GO BACK TO THE FARM

Glenn Wilson, of Olney, a town in southern Illinois, wrote the following letter to the Chicago Tribune. It is more than a letter. It is a classic. He pictures an ideal farm and country home,—happy farm life and contented farm living. Here is the letter:

Machinery put the farmer off the land and into the industries. Today machinery is putting the laborer out of the city back to the soil.

You can say truthfully that the world can't consume what the country now produces without any more people going into the production end. That's proven and admitted. However, the man and his wife with children, living in a tenement building and out of work in an industrial center with thousands of others in a similar situation, is not influenced by that argument.

In the state of Illinois, in the southern part of which I live, I can today set a table of the finest eating in the world and the only thing bought is the flour. Last week I cooked and fed to my chickens the last of the 1929 potato crop. In three years I have bought four pounds of potatoes. Today I can give you from my garden beets, cabbage, cauliflower, beans (string or butter), okra, tomatoes, kohlrabis, and potatoes. One plum tree will produce more plum jelly than any family will consume in a year. Strawberries, raspberries, dew-berries, and blackberries grow wild or can be cultivated. Peaches, apples, and pears are at hand. Chickens lay eggs the year around and are tolerably good to eat any old time and largely make their own living.

One milk cow gives you milk, cream, and butter. One horse cultivates your truck farm. You can't pick 20 acres where a school is not close, where pure water is not easily reached, where telephone and, even now, electric power is not at your door, where the doctor or preacher is not available, or where the old pioneer hospitality and kindness is not still the paramount rule.

In the country your child is healthy, learns industry, the love of animals, the habit of kindness and is not in communication with elders of undesirable habits. He is running no risks in daytime or at night. The air is pure, clean, and healthy. The world will be a better place to live when the soil once more receives its own. Your racketeer, gangster, criminal, and murderer is not produced on the farm; independence and manhood, rather, in the boys and health and virtue in the girls.

So come on back to the soil.

Colored people in America would be so much better off if more of us were living as Glenn Wilson and his family lives. It is true that all of us cannot be truck farmers. All of us cannot live so close to the church and school and electric power. But we can certainly raise more vegetables and fruits and have our cow and chickens. We can make the farm feed us,—supply our table the year round, if we have enough common sense and "get up" in us to work and plan to that end. We can have peaceful and happy farm houses and communities if we want to have them.

The colored farmer can be the happiest colored person in the Nation if he wants to be. Let's organize and cooperate. Life is too short to spend it in drudgery and squalor.

TAKING THE EAT OUT OF WHEAT

Considerable investigation has been made lately into alleged profiteering by dealers in fruits and vegetables but we hear of nothing being said or done about investigating the high price of bread.

In 1915 when wheat was selling at $1.27 per bushel and lard was several cents higher than at present, bread was selling at a nickle a loaf. This year wheat is selling at from 65 to 85 cents per bushel, lard has also reached the low point, yet we are forced to pay ten cents for the same loaf of bread. There are sixty-two loaves of bread in a bushel of wheat. Figure it out for yourself.

If the price of bread was reduced to five cents it would mean more consumption and much of this surplus wheat which is now such a problem would be consumed.

BISHOP KYLES' ADVICE TO FARMERS

1. "Strive for the ownership of land and thus reduce the large number of colored tenant croppers."

2. "Strive for economic independence by continual reduction of indebtedness and cultivating the habit of living within your means."

3. "Adopt the "Live At Home" policy. By this is meant the idea of varying the products of the farm and raising on the farm everything needed for consumption in the home."

4. "As soon as conditions will allow, build good homes and strive to make the surroundings beautiful and attractive for your children."

This advice, sent by Bishop Kyles, of the A. M. E. Z. church, to the farmers of Mississippi, is good advice for colored farmers who live any where in the South. We thank the Bishop for his message and appreciate his friendship. When the leaders of our group begin to talk good "dollar-and-cents" farm talk we will be surprised how rapidly many of our economic troubles will vanish. We need a dozen more Bishop Kyles, one for every Southern state.

COFFEE, UNION—AND COMMON SENSE

The Farmers Union, one of the largest of the white farm co-operative organizations, sold to its members through its Farmers Union Exchange, 5,637 pounds of coffee during the month of March. Counting twenty-six days to the month, their sales per day totaled 216 pounds. According to the Farmers Union Herald, the official organ of the Union, the goal set is 500 pounds per day. As soon as sales reach this figure,—which they expect by the first of next year,—they promise to install a roaster and import their own coffee. By doing this, they will be able to cut down the cost of their members' coffee bill several cents a pound.

Here is a lesson for the Negro farmers of America. It is also a "punch in the nose" for all who are opposed to Negro farmers buying their groceries and supplies co-operatively. These white farmers who are members of the Farmers Union, buy their coffee co-operatively,—they buy it from their own Exchange. They get a much better coffee at a much cheaper price than they have to pay to retail merchants. They save on this one item alone several times the amount of their membership fees and dues. They also save much on sugar, flour, feed, and the other supplies they need. They are better off because they are saving money.

The Farmers Union Herald tells us that an average of five new locals per day are being organized in the states of Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin,—in just these four states. Two thousand new members are joining the Union every month in these four states alone. Why are these white farmers falling head over heels into this organization? Because they now realize that only union and co-operation will save them. They realize that they have GOT to get together. They have got to get the benefits of organization or go on the rocks.

Negro Farmers,—you have got to do the same thing. You have got to organize. There are no ifs-and-ands about it. The National Federation of Colored Farmers can do as much for you as the Farmers Union and other co-operative organizations are doing for the white farmers. The members of these white organizations stuck to them and built them up, until today they are so strong that nothing can destroy them. If you will stick to YOUR FEDERATION it will also become great and strong.

The Farmers Union has established "Exchanges" in several American cities through which the members can purchase their needed supplies and also market their surplus. The Constitution of the National Federation of Colored Farmers say: "It is the purpose of the N. F. C. F. to establish branches in conveniently located cities where shipment of farm produce may be received and marketed at the highest prices for the members of the Federation. Farmer members will also be able to obtain supplies through these branches." You see YOUR ORGANIZATION aims to do for you just what the Farmers Union is doing for its members.

The cotton farmers of the South are in a peck of trouble this fall. The

(Continued on Page 8)

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

What They Think of our Organization

Prominent Citizens Commend National Federation of Colored Farmers

PROGRAM AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS AROUSE INTEREST

The following are excerpts from letters received by the president, secretary or publishers of the MODERN FARMER. They indicate the interest public spirited citizens have shown in the program and accomplishments of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. The officers of the N. F. C. F. appreciate these compliments and commendations and are encouraged to work harder than ever to build up an organization of Negro farmers for Negro farmers.

From Hon. Arthur Capper, United States Senator, Kansas.

"I understand the National Federation of Colored Farmers will hold their first annual convention of the Mississippi units at Howard.

Please convey my very best wishes to the members of this Convention. Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions that prevail in the agricultural industry throughout the entire United States, I think there is a bright future for the members of your race who will take up farming. There is no business of any kind today that offers better opportunities for the colored man than agriculture."

From Hon. James C. Stone, Vice-Chairman Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

"Undoubtedly the efforts and aims of your organization, if carried to a successful conclusion, will be of great benefit to the colored farmers of the country."

From Rt. Rev. L. W. Kyles, Bishop A. M. E. Z. Church, Winston-Salem, N. C.

"I rejoice with you in the definite achievement for the farmers of our group in Mississippi, through the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and in the hope which your organization inspires for the colored farmers throughout the south. The Negro farmers of the south are faeing the most crucial period in their history and it appears from present indications that your movement was inspired for just such a time as this.

More than three-fourths of our group in the south live on the farms and are dependent either directly or indirectly upon farm labor and farm products for support. Any movement which has for its objective the organizing of Negro farmers for mutual helpfulness and protection and creating more favorable economic and social conditions for them to live under, enters at once upon a field of service, the possibilities of which are unlimited. I cannot escape the conviction that this field offers one of the finest opportunities for effective leadership among our people.

Your organization is a fine indication of the awakening of the colored farmers to the opportunities which challenge them, and one of the most inspiring prophecies concerning the possibilities of their future. While the colored farmers have made progress in the past, their progress has represented the achievements of individuals, operating disconnectedly. They have not felt the throbbing impulse of the tidal wave of hopefulness and enthusiasm which springs from co-operative effort in this field of endeavor. They have not profited from the produets of the farm to any large extent even when the prices were highest and when the times were most prosperous. They have been the victims of the schemes of exploitation of those who have pretended to help them under the guise of friendship. They have struggled against great odds to maintain their farms and eke out a miserable existence in many cases.

It is quite clear to all who have given this question, even casual consideration, that if the Negro farmers of the South can be organized into county-state and inter-state organizations a new day will dawn for our group in the field of agriculture. It is interesting to contemplate what this will mean, not only from the farmers themselves from a social, economic and educational viewpoint, but for the struggling colored merchants and professional leaders in urban centers.

You called attention to some of the things the Mississippi farmers are attempting to do for themselves through organization:

First, that they are buying their supplies co-operatively, and that an example of this is seen in the fact that during the first week in July of this year they bought a solid car of groceries at a saving of forty per cent.

Second, that they are shipping their products co-operatively. This implies, of course, that through this method provisions are made for them to hold their products until they can sell to good advantage.

Let me say in this connection that if such a movement had accomplished nothing more for the Mississippi farmers it would have justified its existence. If the National Federation of Colored Farmers possesses the means and the facilities for organizing the colored farmers throughout the south, they could extend the same benefits to the farmers of all the states. It is my earnest hope that the National Federation of Colored Farmers may find some way to promote effective organizations among colored farmers in other states.

I hope that you may have great success in your work."

From Hon. Benjamin A. Green, Mayor, Mound Bayou, Miss., Member Bolivar County Unit.

"We certainly had a wonderful meeting at Howard. I think the possibilities are great."

From Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer Howard University, Washington, D. C.

"I have read with very great interest of the first annual convention of the Mississippi Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. It is gratifying to learn that at last the Negro farmers is becoming effectively organized. This forward looking movement, whereby they are to buy their supplies and ship their products co-operatively, is a movement in the direction of far reaching importance.

I remember your discussion of this organization when I was living at Tuskegee some twelve years ago. You have kept your ideal and are now able to see that your dream is about to come true."

From Dr. J. E. Shepard, President, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C.

"I have observed with sympathetic interest the first real achivement to organize the Negro Farmers in a state organization. It is a great and worthy undertaking. If the Negro Farmers of America are to participate in any of the benefits from Federal aid, they have got to organize and put themselves in the position to secure the same. The Negro Farmers have slept on their rights and neglected their opportunity.

This is the first concrete example of the new awakening, and a determination on the part of the Negro Farmers as a group to be a real potential factor in his own development and that of our great country. Please convey my hearty congratulations to the farmers of Mississippi and tell them that since they have blazoned the way the people of the whole country are watching their organization with a kind of holy expectancy."

From R. H. Rutherford, President-Treasurer, National Benefit Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.

"It is a most helpful sign to note that this is the first time in the history of the Negro Farmers to organize along such lines for the purpose of helping himself. I congratulate you upon the fact that you have more than 600 members in Holmes County, Mississippi, which is the largest farm organization in any county in Mississippi, white or colored."

From Dr. Henry A. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.

"The National Federation of Colored Farmers emphasizes the old adage, 'In union there is strength,' and demonstrates the fact that self-help is the best lever to lift us out of the quagmire of slothfulness, ignorance and dependence."

From Mr. J. A. Jackson, Business-Specialist, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

"I am convinced that your movement is probably one of the most worthwhile attempts to inculcate progressive farming methods and good merchandising into the minds of the Negro Farmers that has ever been made. I trust the organization continues and am pleased at the growing number of Negro farmers who have come to realize the necessity for more efficient operation of their property. After all, much of the basic wealth of our group depends upon successfully continuing agricultural pursuits. Success in this primary field coupled up with a similar development of the mercantile phase of life, is bound to create a higher general standard among the Negroes of America and do much toward contributing to inter-racial goodwill."

From Dr. J. W. Holley, President Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany, Ga.

"Your service to the colored farmers of the country is of incalculable value and I am sure that with any kind of support, you will be able to render a very great service to those of our group who till the soil. I am planning to do more for the organization this coming year than ever before and I hope you will make a point to visit in Georgia and let us get in line with your progressive plans."

From Albon L. Holsey, Secretary, National Negro Business League, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

"As Secretary of the National Negro Business League, I am writing to convey to your members the greetings and good wishes of the League and our assurances that we want to help you in any way we can.

During the past two years, the Business League has been carrying out a very intensive program among Negro retail grocers, striving in that way to help the race to successfully meet one of the most serious phases of our economic problems.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is attempting to meet another phase of our economic problem. Both programs dove-tail: and we congratulate you upon the splendid record of achievement so far."

From Rt. Rev. Wm. D. Johnson, Bishop A. M. E. Church, Grenada, Miss.

"I highly commend the work you are doing for our people in this state. I have read with interest of the forward strides being made by the members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. I hope the work will continue until our people are thoroughly aroused. Command me if I can do anything to help in the work."

From Hon. Oscar DePriest, Member Congress, Illinois

"I am glad to note that Negro farmers are complying with the provisions of the Farm Relief Bill and are building up a competent co-operative organization. Please accept my best wishes for the sueeess of the National Federation of Colored Farmers."

"CONVENTION SPOTLIGHTS"

More Interesting News About The Great Meeting

The sermon-lecture delivered by Rev. Chas. H. Kelly, Arkansas Unit, Twist, Ark., was one of the biggest features of the second day's session. Rev. Kelly writes: "It took me two days to get back home but the trip was worth while." Many have written to us praising Rev. Kelly's wise utterances.

Mr. N. J. Williamson's address on "Farm Ownership" made every farmer present who was not a land-owned resolve to become one. Mr. Williamson is a member of Tunica Unit, Dundee.

A. R. Payne of Jones Chapel Unit, Honey Island, practices what he talks about. He knows that "Co-operative Buying" pays. He was a great asset to the Convention."

The esteemed and highly efficient General Secretary of the Convention, Bro. W. Moore, was taken ill the second day of the session and has been unable to date to send us a full report. We trust that he will soon be able to get about again.

August 14, 1930! On that day Mississippi made history. For the first time a group of organized colored farmers got together and discussed their common problems. The spirit and enthuiasm of the meeting was "catching." No one will stay away from the meeting next year.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST TO OUR MEMBERS

The convention was held. It was a great success. They were there from 5 states. Mississippi sent representatives from 32 counties. This was some showing for the first convention.

A member from Humphrey County writes the head office that the convention was worth ten thousand dollars to the Colored Farmers of his county. He says we should have another convention in December.

The ladies who served the dinner deserve special praise for their part of the work. One member remarked that it was somewhat embarrassing for some of the visitors to grab and snatch the barbecue sandwiches, but after all could you blame them? It was the finest prepared barbecue ever served in Miss. Anybody would grab that fine cooked meat.

Not one man on the program shirked his duty. They were there early and late, and it certainly reflects loyalty on the part of those who were selected to make the convention a success.

The badges were said to be the prettiest ever worn by any organization. They were made up special order for the Federation, and most of the members on the different committees say they will keep the badges as a souvenir.

Hon. B. A. Green, Mayor and Attorney of Mound Bayou, and Hon. E. P. Booze, cotton factor of the same city, made two wonderful talks to our members. Both of these gentlemen are members of the Bolivar Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Our National Secretary, L. R. Harris and his wife are simply "carried away" with Miss. They say Mississippi certainly knows the art of entertaining and are longing for more barbecue.

It comes from very reliable sources that Bro. Tom Stewart made a special trip to Greenwood to have his mustache curled and pomaded before attending the convention. Tom is our oldest Secretary and is at home when you put him on a set of books. He wields a wicked pen.

Stuart Harrison, Chairman of Good Hope, hurried back from Hot Springs where he attended the WOU and gave valuable assistance in shaping up the final touches for the convention.

No trouble to tell who is a member of the Federation now. The membership buttons are ready and our members are proud of them. They have a right to be proud. The units who have not ordered their supply should do so before they are all sold.

Col. Sol High, known as the sweet potato king of Miss., brought greetings from Madison County. He made a most interesting talk to the members. Col. High owns 660 aeres, and his unit will have about 20 acres of turnips ready for the market this fall.

Holaday Chapel unit had a very nice delegation, Miss Martha Chalmers, Special Representative for the Federation, simply charmed the entire audience. She is a very brilliant woman. Holaday has a very good unit, and the officers are efficient.

The Yazoo Mount Zion is another of the younger units that were well represented. This unit is steadily increasing in membership and the Chairman says one hundred members by Christmas or bust.

Marshall Irving reported that he did not have one complaint of drunkenness nor did he detect the odor of whiskey on the breath of any person during either of the two days the convention was in session. This speaks well, and shows that our members mean business.

The younger units, Spring Valley, Sunshine, St. Marys, Albury, Whitman, Holly Grove, Hyman, Lexington and Meeks sent large delegations and paid their assessments. The officers of these units are men of good sound judgment, and we predict under their guidance they will number among the best units in the entire Federation before very long.

That committee that had charge of the parking of the cars were certainly on the job. They knew their

(Continued on Page 8)

DAIRY COWS NEED ROUGHAGE

Dairymen should grow roughage so that their cows may have an abundance at all times, states C. A. Hutton, U. T. Extension Dairyman.

Now is a good time to sow rye and vetch in the corn and cotton fields. Rye, of course; is not the best hay, but vetch is will make a roughage far superior to hulls. It will make excellent fall and winter pastnre. Barley and vetch or oats and vetch, can be sown in September. It is a good time to start preparation for these crops now. Inoculate the vetch seed and nse 500 to 1,000 pounds of finely ground lime stone per acre to make sure your success. One acre of roughage for each cow is the minimum regardless of how good your land is, and where the land is thin, two acres.

COLLECTIVE FARMING HAS PROVEN UNWISE, SAYS MARKET HEAD

EXPORT OF SURPLUS AND DUTY FREE IMPORT OF PRODUCTS IN EXCHANGE URGED IN EMERGENCY BY W. A. MOODY

American farmers should be permitted in the emergency created by the drouth to export their surplus farm produces and be allowed to import, free of duty, the products received in exchang for their exports, William A. Moody, president of the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange, suggests in a statement issned yesterday. Moody also urges that repeal of the Farm Board act.

"If this drouth has not proven to Messrs. Hyde and Legge of the Farm Board that acreage is only one element, and a very uncertain element, in production, they are totally blinded by their Russian theory of collective farming.' Moody declares, in taking issne with a published statement of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde that the drouth had demonstrated the need of collective farming.

"Suppose the acreage of corn had been reduced 25 per cent last spring, conditions would be infinitely worse than they now are. A normal corn crop amounts to 2,800,000,000 bushels. This year we will say the crop by reason of drouth may be reduced 5 per cent or to 1,400,000,000 bushels, and had the farmers taken the advise of those advocating 25 per cent acreage reduction, the yield would be only 700,000,000 bushels.

Wheat Surplus

"Again suppose the plan advocated by Hyde and Legge had been in full force and we had no surplus wheat, what would be the condition of the country today? Mr. Hyde is telling us wheat is worth more per bushel as feed for stock than corn and advising its use as feed. After a year spent by himself and Mr. Legge attributing all the farmer's troubles to the 200,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat, we find him forced to admit that this hated and despised surplus wheat is badly needed at home. If this does not prove that the theory of limiting the acreage to the bar amount neccessary for home consumption is fallacious, then I am unable to reason from cause to effect.

"Instead of the dronth proving the necessity of collective farming with its acreage limitation, it has demonstrated the utter folly of such a plan. The hazards of farming the world over have ever been many, and have contributed to make farming unprofitable. Drouths, floods and pestilence have contributed to the shortages of other countries, and have made it possible to market our surplus corps at a fairly remunerative price Without a surplus we would be unable to supply a foreign demand, however attractive the price might be. This talk of reducing our production to home needs holds out no hope for the American farmer. The farmers of this country are not going to wait for a home market to grow up around them that is large enough to consume the large crops that can be produced in this country in normal years. It is relief for themselves years. It is relief for generations unborn, that they demand.

Temporary Plan

"I would suggest to the Farm Board the Advisability of recommending to Congress a temporary plan to meet the present emergency, a plan which would permit farmers to export their surplus farm products and that they be allowed to import free of duty the products received in exchange for their exported farm products.

"I see no reason why anyone who is honestly trying to improve the condition of the farmer should not indorse this plan. To tax the products received in exchange for exported products is equivalent to taxing domstic products when exported. ..

"Supposing we have a surplus of pork and lard, should not the farmer be allowed to exchange his lard and pork for the things received in exchange for them without paying an import duty. I would suggest to President Hoover the advisability of calling Congress together immediately to consider the proposition that will relieve them of unjust discrimination.

"We hope the Governors who will assemble in Washington will be able to suggest plans that will be helpful, but I think Congress could accomplish more, and in as much as the drouth covers many states, the remedy must come from the national Congress. Congress should repeal the Farm Board act as one relief measure.

"Congress very largely ignored the President's recommendations, but with the present urgent need for real farm relief, I believe they would forget political advantages and devote themselves to an honest effort to relieve the present national disaster. And while on this subject of relief to the farmer, don't forget that his most urgent of all needs is relief from excessive taxation.

NO MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT IN EGG AND POULTRY PRICES SEEN

No material improvement in egg prices, other than the seasonal rise this fall, is expected until after the first of next year and little improvement in poultry prices is anticipated during the remainder of this year, a statement issued recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture says.

The entire poultry situation at present is similar to that of 1927. Prices for chicken had fallen in June of that year to below the 5 year June average prices as true this year. In 1927 prices of chicken improved slightly during the last half of the year. Egg prices in 1927 improved after June, but did not get back to seasonal average levels until the next spring. In 1927 the prices of feed for poultry were low during the first half of the year, as they have been this year, but rose to average in June and remained at about the average or above during the rest of the year, with a sharp rise in tho spring of 1928.

Receipts of dressed poultry at terminal markets have been very heavy this season, and while the excess over last year's holdings in cold storage has been reduced each succeeding month, stocks of frozen poultry are still considerably heavier than usual. Storage stocks of eggs are unusally heavy and the demand situation for both poultry and eggs is generally unfavorable.

Tennessee poultry raisers are advised by A. J. Chadwell, U. T. extension poultryman, to practice careful selection and to market low producing hens as soon as they stop laying. High producing hens and pullets that show promise of developing into good layers shonld be kept. Higher feed prices which will likely result from the drouth will increase the tendency to market a larger proportion of this year's hatch. This coupled with less intensive feeding methods will mean fewer hens on farms and a lower total production in the spring of 1931. Extreme reduction in number of hens on Tennessee farms does not appear to be justified.

Corn and wheat are the two principal grains in a poultry ration The present price of wheat would justify a more liberal use of this grain in the poultry ration, Mr. Chadwell states. Where possible the chicken lots should be sown to rye and crimson clover for winter and spring green feed. Barley sown on good land will mature in time for early summer feeding.

APPLES SPRAYED; DIES

Wildwood, N. J., August 19.—Eating apples which had been sprayed with insecticide caused the death of Miss Lois M. Mortimer.

WIFE LOOKS ON HELPLESS AS BULL KILLS FARMER

Urbana Ia., Aug. 18.—(Special).—While his wife looked on unable to help him, Edward Dripps, farmer, was gored to death by a bull he was leading to water.

MODERN FIXTURES BRING COMFORTS OF LIFE TO HOGS

Shower baths and drinking fountains for hogs are being recommended hy L. E. Hazen of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college.

He reports that the hog has been the least able to resist the high temperatures prevalent the last few weeks after a study of all farm animals that have been suffering from the heat.

Comfort, adequate shade, and plenty of clean, fresh water are said to be indispensable to successful gain in weight during hot weather. Farmers have been advised to cool off their hogs by using a power sprayer such as those used in orchards and gardens, setting up the water spray in shade and giving the bath service for about two hours each afternoon.

The drinking fountains successfully combat a large proportion of disease among hogs, Mr. Hazen reports. Hog wallows and open troughts are subject to pollution and are unsuitable for drinking water for the animals.

Plant food taken from the land by crops can be restored in the form of fertilizers and soil-improving crops; but the material of fertility removed by erosion can not be restored, for the simple reason that this washing process takes the entire body of the soil, plant food and all.—H. H. Bennett, soil specialist, United States Department of Agriculture.

Methods for making concentrated sour skimmed milk developed in the research laboratories of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, have been introduced in about 20 plants which are now making this product. In 1928 and 1929 these plants, located in various parts of the country, used more than 76,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk for this purpose.

CARELESSNESS ATTRACTS THE ENGLISH SPARROW

If English sparrows are overabundant it may be the result of carelessness. The sparrows are canny foragers and flock to a locality offering abundant feed. There they multiply at an alarming rate. Carelessness in feeding poultry a knothole in the granary floor, open doors and windows in farm buildings, or openings at the eaves create conditions that attract sparrows. Block the entries to their favored nesting places, and the birds are less likely to be troublesome.

The next step in sparrow control recommended by the Bureau of Bilogical Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, includes the destruction of sparrow nests. Because the birds are active breeders it is necessary to make the rounds and destroy the nests every 10 or 12 days throughout the breeding season. Nest destruction on a community-wide scale is more effective than on isolated farms.

Nestling sparrows help the farmer for a few days. Before the birds begin to fly the parents supply them with many worms and insects. But once they are well grown they fall into the habits of the adults and become vegetarians with keen appetites for grains and garden products as well as for weed seeds. If the grains are housed carefully the sparrows are likely to be less numerous and will eat more weed seeds, and in this way may even prove helpful to the farmer.

WARTS TRANSMISSIBLE EXPERIMENTER FINDS

At last the United States Department of Agriculture has stripped the inelegant wart of some of its mystery by proving that it can be transmitted from one animal to another.

Dr. Gilbert T. Creech, veterinarian who proved that warts are "catching," says they are probably caused by a filterable virns, which is the scientist's term for a form of life so small it can not be distinguished in any way except by its damage. Positive evidence that some form life causes the warts, however is yet lacking.

Warts from the hides of slaughtered cattle were finely ground with salt solution, and applied to the scratched skin surfaces of calves. In some cases the solutions were injected into the skin with a hypodermic needle. Nearly three out of four calves thus treated contracted warts.

One large slaughter house has estimated that 15 to 25 per cent of the cattle coming through its ahattoir at certain seasons have warty hides. Each wart means a hole in the leather. The yearly loss because of warty hides is of considerable importance to the leather industry. Large, pendulous warts on calves often sap their strength and interfere with their growth.

OLDEST BALE OF COTTON, RAISED IN OKTIBBEHA, IS NOW IN ST. LOUIS

Starkville Miss., Aug. 16.—The oldest bale of cotton raised in Oktibbeha County is in the possession of a cotton firm in St. Louis who have it encased in glass because it is the oldest bale of cotton in existence and was raised by a Oktibbeha County citizen with slave labor on his plantation.

The history of the bale is unique:

Just previous to the outbreak of the Civil War, John Peden, a rather eccentric farmer, resided in the northern part of the county. He owned a large body of slaves who cultivated the fields most of which was cotton. In 1860 Mr. Peden had a disagreeable experience as he termed it in lending money and as a result of the unpleasant transaction he declared his intention not to hoard any more of the filthy lucre and planned to have no money on hand when his pseudo friends came to borrow.

Following that declaration he sold only such of his crop of cotton as was necessary to buy his yearly supplies and to meet his incidental expenses, the balance of his crop was stored on his long and spacious front porch which, with the passing of years, was filled with the exception of a narrow entrance to the doorway.

The cotton was sold off by degrees, the last of it being disposed of in 1889 or 1890. The first National Bank came into possession of six bales of this same cotton which was placed on exhibition at Memphis in 1890.

In 1893 it was sent to the World's Fair at Chicago and in 1904 to the World's Fair at St. Louis. During the two last expositions four of the six bales were divided and packed into miniature bales and sold as souvenirs. The bale was then purchased from Mr. Dugan by St. Louis cotton firm. Not long ago it was observed by several people from Clay and Oktibbeha counties.

Doubtless many Starkville citizens remember seeing the cotton at the exhibitions and it is said that several of the miniature bales are still preserved in Starkville homes. —Memphis Appeal.

ONE GEORGIA FARMER WHO RAISES OWN FOOD—NOT IN DEBT.

Hiram, Ga., July 19.—When a farmer lives at home having never purchased in his whole career a pound of meat, a bushel of corn, a bushel of potatoes, or a gallon of syrup, it can well be understood that he is out of debt. Such a person is Josiah E. Stanley, who lives on a 600-acre farm eight miles southwest of Milam, Georgia.

At a Stanley reunion at his home, 150 persons being present, Mr. Stanley furnished a home-grown dinner-from soup to nuts—that would have delighted the appetite of any epicurean. J. Cecil Stanley, of East Point, Ga., was master of ceremonies at the reunion, which was informal and very enjoyable. Among those who were present from this section, in addition to J. Cecil Stanley and family, were Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Brotherton, Hal M. Stanley, Vivian L. Stanley and Stanley McCalman and family, of Buchanan.

Mr. Stanley, the host, is a son of James I. C. Stanley, of Laurens county; a grandson of James Stanley, who moved to Laurens county from North Carolina in 1810.

SCIENTISTS REVIVING VARIED USES OF HONEY

Ancient literature, telling of the adaptations of honey to suit the varying tastes and needs of past centuries, provides clues which scientists are now following to revive old uses and to develop the present possibilities of the product.

The early Romans in their writings often mentioned the honey-bee and honey. Among the products they mentioned frequently are water honey, salt-water honey, water mead, rose honey, honey foam, and honey vinegar.

The United States Department of Agriculture is studying the chemical properties from honey and methods of inducing chemical changes in it that will open the field for new honey products. Specialists are perfecting methods of making honey candy, and some manufacturers already have secret processes for making this confection. Many housekeepers now use honey to sweeten beverages, cereals, and cakes, and generally in cooking. It is also used as a sirup on waffles and hot cakes. Eminent physicians proclaim that honey contains the most beneficial of the sugars.

PECAN GROWERS COULD EXPAND THEIR MARKET

Although pecan growers produce annually about 12,000,000 pounds of improved varictics, a recent survey by the United States Department of Agriculture ,indicates possihilities for further expanding the market to take care of expected increases in production in the near futnre. In addition to the 12,000,000 pounds of improved varieties which are sold unshelled to the consumer, there are about 38,000,000 pounds of seedling varieties produced annually and shelled commercially.

Most of the improved varieties of pecans are produced in the Southern States east of the Mississippi River. Only a limited quantity of pecans are importeu from Mexico, and there are practically no exports.

The survey shows an average per capita consumption of pecans (unshelled basis) of less than one-third of a pound per year. Probahly less than 5 per cent of the nuts eaten in the United States are pecans, although the pecan is recognized for its high quality.

There are several reasons for this situation, the study showed. The pecan has been considered a luxury nut. Prices for unshelled pecans have heen higher than for other nuts. It is estimated that about one-half of the grocery stores in the area surveyed carried unshelled pecans. Practically no advertising effort has been made to introduce the marketing and distribution of pecans has not been highly centralized as in the case of certain other nuts. Dealers interviewed were of the opinion that better grading by growers and shippers would stimulate trade.

According to J. W. Park, economist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the pecan is little known in many of the smaller towns and villages in the North and in the poorer sections of many cities. Many stores carry the pecan in stock only during the holiday season.

The price of improved varieties of pccans at shipping points in 1928 averaged about 31 cents a pound. The nuts retailed at 47 to 50 cents per pound on the average, but same seedling pecans were retailed for about 24 cents a pound and the superior Schley variety sold frequently for 79 cents a pound. Although crops of improved varieties of pecans have fluctuated more than 100 per cent in poundage from year to year, prices have fluctnated little.

NEGRO PROGRESS IN LITERATURE SEEN BY EDITOR

Dr. Brawley Traces Growth in America From Days of Jupiter Hammon.

Special to the Christian Science Monitor.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Negro's contribution to American literature is characterized as one of "progress in assured achievement" by Benjamin Brawley, Negro writer and editor of an educational monthly published in Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Brawley sees the future of Negro literature as one full of hope. "Until recently," he said, "it was supposed that the first Negro writer in America was Phillis Wheatley, who published a volume of poems about the time of the Revolution. It now appears however, that her first published work was antedated some years by the poems of Jupiter Hammon, of Long Island. About 1830 came George Moses Horton, janitor at the University of North Carolina and author of a book of poems entitled "The Hope of Liberty.'

"A little later appeared James Madison Bell, who was associated with John Brown, and just after the war between the states Whitman attempted some ambitious poetical work and manifested real ability. It remained for Paul Laurence Dunbar, however, to win national recognition for the race by his poems, short stories, and novels. About the same time, Charles W. Chesnutt's novels began to appear, and were followed in 1903 by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois's remarkable book, 'The Souls of Black Folk.'

"Then came critical work of William Stanley Braithwaite, while today the center of interest is held by a number of authors who have done exceptional work. Notable among these are James Weldon Johnson, poet and magazine writer; Georgia Douglas Johnson, author of three volumes of poignant verse; Alain Locke, essayist and author of 'The New Negro'; Clande McKay and Countee Cullen, internationally known poets, and Walter White, novelist.

"Within the last decade, the Negro theme has also greatly influenced southern literature in general, as evidenced hy the work of Du Bose Heyward, Mrs. Julia Peterkin, Roark Bradford and others."

MISSISSIPPI FARMERS SAVE BY CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

(From The Chicago Defender)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, with headquarters in the Vincennes hotel, reports that 500 farmers in Holmes county, Mississippi, have made the first purchase of a carload of groceries and supplies co-operatively through the federation. The farmers, by wholesale buying, saved 42 per cent on the cost. The order was filled by a large wholesale house and the contents of the railroad car invoiced $1,093. This is the first time that our farmers have bought supplies and household goods co-operatively.

Representatives from 50 units of the federation in Mississippi will attend the first annual state convention of the organization on Aug. 13 and 14 at Howard. Members of the organization will be present also from Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee. The principal address will be delivered by B. A. Green, mayor of Mound Bayou. The latest agricultural impliments will be displayed and demonstrated. Motion pictures showing the latest methods of farming will be shown.

A report from the Dooley county unit in Georgia states that the farmers on July 14 began to co-operatively ship watermelons North. Several carloads will be shipped to Chicago buyers. The Colored Merchants association chain stores in New York City are negotiating to purchase several cars of melons.

A bulletin from Mt. Olive Church, Mississippi, says 20 farms, members of a unit, purchased 56 tons of nitrate of sodia co-operatively and saved $10 on a ton. Cornelius Richardson near Lexington, Miss., has 150 acres of fine cotton, which will yield him 120 hales this fall. Sol High of Madison county, owner of 600 acres has 200 of the acres in sweet potatoes.

A retired farmer in Alabama in a letter to headquarters states that a member of his family is a member of the federation and is being urged by a county farm demonstrator of his Race to become a member of the white farm bureau. The white organization maintains a "Jim Crow" branch for our farmers, who are not permitted to attend the meetings or benefit by the lectures.

"There demonstrators are saying things to harm the federation and its members. While farmers and merchants are being aroused by organization of our farmers for their advancement and thrift. These agents are telling the farmers that their only salvation is to get in with the white farm bureau and let the white county agents handle their affairs," the letter stated.

"The agents are offering a small life insurance policy issued by the bureau to our farmers who will join. The policies are written by a white company. My son-in-law will not join the "Jim Crow" organization since he is well pleased with the 48 per cent savings on his purchases through our federation," the retired farmer declared.

MISSISSIPPI FARMS SOLD TO CHICAGOANS

54,000 Acres Involved In Record Deal

In one of the season's largest land deals, 54,000 acres of rich farming iand in southern Mississippi was purchased last week by a Chicago syndicate headed by S. D. Boling, of Aurora, Ill.

The property is in the neighborhood of Hattiesburg, in Wayne Green, Perry and Jones counties, Miss. The transaction was a straight sale and the price was not disclosed, according to A. C Symmes, of New Orleans, who represented Mitchell Brothers of Chicago agents in the deal. There was no element of trade and the price paid, at market prices would easily exceed $2,500,000.

The acreage was purchased by the syndicate with the purpose of reselling at retail to farmers and investors throughout the middle west who are being attracted to the Delta in increasing numbers, according to Mr. Symmes. Oil development is also one of the factors.

Bousloy & Co., of Gulfport, assisted in handling the transaction.

Editor's Note —Brother Colored Farmer, the time for you to purchase Delta land is right now. Do not let an opportunity pass.

DELTA LANDS TO BE SOLD

Albert D. Moore & Company Prepare for Fall Sale.

Albert D. Moore & Company, which has been operating in Mississippi delta farm lands for the past 26 years, with offices here and at Cleveland, Miss., is preparing for an extensive sale campaign there this fall. The company will sub-divide six large plantations, totaling 10,000 acres.

The land located in Bolivar, Sunflower, Yazoo and Humphreys counties, will be divided into sections of 40, 80, 120 and 160 acres. Every plot has a house on it and most of it is nnder cultivation. The land will sell for approximately $70 an acre. It is limited to white buyers.

The property inclndes some of the finest lands in the delta. The cotton crop there is exceptionally good, considering the dronth, according to Mr. Moore. He thinks that it will produce about two-thirds of an average crop.
—Memphis Appeal, Aug 17.

Editor's Note— Negro farmers should buy every acre of Delta land they can. The price is not going to fall. It is going up. The time is coming when this land will be hard to get and you will be lucky if you are able to live on it, —much less own it. The tenant system is doomed. No progressive Negro should want to live and die a tenant farmer anyway.

SELF-SUPPORTING SOCKS LATEST IN THINGS FOR MEN

Male socks, after a state existence of centuries without improvement, have now been put in the class which the modern woman is trying to attain. Hereafter, socks will be self-supporting, according to word received by merchants.

The sock of the new era carries its own means of support, made right into the top edge. This is a band of new type of rubber, half an inch wide, with no seams. Once the sock is pulled on its holds itself up, come what may. A leading hosiery company, which offers mankind this boon, assures the public that the supporting device will stand washing, wearing, stretching and rubbing and still outlast the sock which it supports . Ten years of testing and developing is back of this assertion. To be sure of getting correct sizes, the company has been measuring thousands upon thousands of calves.

FARM INCOME VALUE HIGH, REALTORS TOLD

The average farm intelligently operated is a money making business today. This was the general consensus of opinion in an informal discussion on the part of the executive committee of the farm lands division, National Association of Real Estate Boards Harvey Rathbone, Lincoln, Nebraska, chairman of the division, who presided at the recent Chicago meeting, declared that farm lands in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas can now be purchased for about 50 per cent of their value, if one bases the value of those lands on their potential earning power for the owner Mr. Rathbone expressed his conviction that the one panacea which may be with certainty regarded as a cure-all for farm ills is intelligent farming. He pointed to the many examples of farms, not previously showing satisfactory income returns, which, when put under the direction of a competent, professional farm manager, had become profitable enterprises, adding that such experiences clearly indicate the value of and need for this professional service whose employment he predicted is to broaden rapidly in the next few years.

VALUABLE OIL RECOVERED FROM WASTE CHERRY PITS

In their quest for waste farm products which may be utilized commercially, chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture have recently completed a study of the properties of cherry-kernel oil. Their findings justify the belief that this oil would find ready use if it were produced in large enough quantities.

In many respects cherry-kernel oil is similar to that from almond, apricot, and peach kernels, according to C. S. Jamieson and S. I. Gertler. The results of their investigations indicate that it should prove useful as a high-grade salad oil, and suitable for use in the manufacture of various cosmetics, and for some pharmaceutical preparations. Limited qualities have been used for such purposes and have given good results.

It is estimated that more than 100,000,000 pounds of sour cherries are canned every year in Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin. The pits, which amount to 12 to 15 per cent of the fruit, contain about 28 per cent kernel and 72 per cent shell. The oil content of the kernels ranges from about 32 to 40 per cent. If all the pits separated at the canning plants were utilized for oil, the annual production would amount to more than 4,000,000 pounds.

Studies hy the department in 1915 demonstrated the possibility of extracting oil from cherry pits, but no attempt was made to do this on a commercial scale until 1926. Last year the commercial production amounted to about 68,000 pounds.

FIND WHITE MAN GUILTY IN DEATH OF NEGRO IN DIXIE

Atlanta, Ga., July 28.—(Special.) T. L. Martin, first of seven white defendants to stand trial for the murder of Dennis Hubert, Negro college student, today was sentenced to 12 to 15 years for voluntary manslaughter.

The jury in Martin's case returned its sealed verdict before Judge R. Earley Camp of Dublin.

Declaring law and order is the fundamental principle of civilization, Judge Camp declared.

"As a native Georgian, I will insist upon full justice being done to members of both races," he said. "It is only the degenerate type of citizen that will promote race prejudice."

Atlanta Const.

EGYPTIAN ONIONS

Egypt imported into this country during the five year period from 1925 to 1929 inclusive over five hundred thousand bushels onions each year. This business, has steadily grown, for records show that in the five year period, 1909 to 1913 inclusive, the imports averaged but one hundred thousand bushels

The varieties that are most popnlar in this country are the "Saidi" and the "Beheiri." The former is grown almost exclusively in northern Egypt while the latter is grown in the southern half of that country. Onions are harvested in Egypt in March and April shipments begin to the United States during March, April, May, and June.

The "Saidi" onion is yellowish or reddish brown in color and is tough, pungent and strong. It will stand shipping, and is noted for its uniformity of size and color.

The "Beheri" is a poor keeper and is used principally for home consumption.

WESTERN FAMERS WORKING FARMS BY MOONLIGHT

During the hot wave in the states of Kansas and Nebraska farmers worked their farms at night and slept during the day.

During the first and last quarters of the moon they accomplished the same results as that of day work.

Working out in the sun during excessive heat periods causes profuce sweating. This, of course absorbs a great part of the salt content of the body, which often causes cramps. This can be overcome by adding a little salt to the drinking water.

PROPER MANAGEMENT PAYS PEACH GROWERS

Roane County peach growers who followed a strict plan of caring for and handling their trees and land, harvested a crop of extra fine fruit this season, states county agent H. H. Lawley.

These orchardmen followed strict clean-up work just after the harvest last summer, then gassed their trees for borers and followed with fall plowing. Pruning and the the burning of all prunings was carried ont on a rigid plan during the winter.

One of the finest demonstrations of propeer orchard handling and care was carried out by Stegall and Evans. James Newhouse owned and handled an adjoining orchard and did not follow clean-up work, gassing for borers, plowing and fertilizing nor proper pruning and spraying with the result that Stegall and Evans harvested approximately 6,000 bushels of preaches while Newhouse did not harvest more than 100 bushels.

GOOD CABBAGE CROP

Production of cabbage in 14 states will run about 165,000 tons, about 2 per cent more than last year.

The crop of domestic cabbage in 10 late states will run about 285 thonsand tons compared with 252,000 tons last season.

New York will produce this year nearly one hundred thousand tons while Wisconsin's crop will easily go 80,000 tons.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

COFFEE UNION AND COMMON SENSE

(Continued from Page 4)

drouth has injured the crop,—cotton prices are way down to the bottom,—they were already heavily in debt and now the banks are tightening up on them. The only way they can offset the low price of cotton is by buying their groceries and supplies as cheaply as they can. The white farmers of Mississippi are ordering their feed and hay in carlots. Yet some of them have nerve enough to kick because a few Negro farmers are ordering their groceries co-operatively.

The N. F. C. F. intends to keep right on helping its members save all they can on what they have to buy and helping them get all they can for what they have to sell. YOUR ORGANIZATION will do as much for you as the white organizations do for their members if you will support it. So get into it. Pay your dues as quickly as you can and help it live and grow. Get your neighbors into it. Meet your Units regularly. Write your National office for information and advice. Imitate the members of the white Farmers Union. Give the N. F. C. F. what you can and should give it and expect to get from it the assistance it offers.

Please do a little work for the MODERN FARMER this month. Show the paper to your friends. Send in a few subscriptions. Be a subscriber—not a parasite. It costs a lot of money to publish a farm paper. The MODERN FARMER IS YOUR PAPER. Help us bear the burden.

Agriculture is coming back! Our race would be better off if more of us would come back with it and to it.

Keep peace at home and vote for the best interests of your Unit. Elect your best members officers and back them up. Meet often so you will know what is going on. Half of co-operation is knowledge—knowing—keeping informed.

Get your neighbors and friends to join your Unit. More members mean more and better co-operation. Go after them like you would go after them to join the church. Co-operation is pretty good Christianity anyway.

Farming is your main business—not a side-line. Your Unit is your "business club." Meet and plan together how you may improve your business. All good business men do this. It pays.

The main thing today is to get colored farmers to organize. Organize! Get yourself in shape so others can work with you and help you. That's co-operation.

American farmers will soon have absolute control of the selling of their products. They will sell through cooperative organizations. Join your own organization—the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

WHAT THEY THINK OF OUR ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page 5)

"onions," and we just must use them again next year. The cars were parked in a very systematic manner. There was absolutely no confusion.

The old but reliable Jones Chapel unit from Honey Island headed by A. R. B. Payne, Welton Jones, Rev. Johnson and Rev. Jackson and their efficient Secretary, Mrs. Joiner, was there in large numbers. Brother Mat Fields actually wore out two pencils writing members who subscribed for the Modern Farmer.

That Prince of good fellows, Simeon Coleman, to whom much credit is due for the selection of the meat, did more than his part. Simeon has always been loyal to the Federation, and is one of the first farmers in Miss. to become a member.

The Market Agents who handled the purchasing for the convention were certainly on the job and the conservative manner in which they made their purchases reflects great credit upon their ability as good business men. This is proof conclusive that we are capable of handling our own business.

Rev. C. H. Kelly was there from Arkansas and preached a most interesting sermon. Rev. Kelly is doing good work for the Federation in Arkansas.

Mr. J. A. Elom of Yazoo Mt. Zion Unit, was a Chicago visitor to the Baptist Convention in August. He and his younger son were guests of our President, James P. Davis at a dinner at the Vincennes Hotel.

The Postmaster of Mound Bayon attended the convention. We think he was a bit frightened at so many bald heads.

Messrs C. C. Richardson and W. Moore say handling a convention is more difficult than farming, but they did their part well and the blue ribbon goes to them without a kick. Trinity—Mt. Zion members stood squarely behind them to a man.

Mount Olive has taken on new life. The boys are all active and the meetings are well attended, and for the last four meetings new members have come forward and they will soon have a real big unit.

Boll Weevil Jackson, the champion cotton-picker of the United States, attended the convention the first day. Jackson says he never saw so many farmers at one place before. The reporter for the Modern Farmer told him "you ain't seen nuthin, just wait until our Convention next year."

The sermon preached by Rev. J. W. Hare, Presiding Elder of the Jackson District was appreciated by the large assemblage. Rev. Hare is one of the best preachers in Mississippi. He is a great leader and the A. M. E. church will be fortunate when he is elevated to the bishopric.

The Convention was glad to welcome Mrs. E. P. Booze of Mound Bayou. Mrs. Booze made an interesting talk. She was at home among the farmers.

Mrs. Leon R. Harris, wife of the National Secretary, was a Mississippi visitor for the first time. The blood of Mississippi flows through her veins however, for her mother was a native of Corinth. Mrs. Harris was so well pleased that she is already planning to attend next year's convention.

PRESIDENT HOOVER GETS LARGEST MELON

Mr. E. T. Clements of Sandersville, Georgia, has produced what is said to be the largest watermelon ever grown in the United States. The melon weighed exactly one hundred and twenty-eight pounds and was sent to President Hoover by Mr. Clements.

COUNTY AGENTS HELPING FARMERS SECURE FEED

CARLOT ORDERS BEING POOLED IN DROUTH AREAS FOR DELIVERY AT REDUCED FREIGHT RATES

County agricultural agents in the 41 counties of the state hit hardest by the drouth are rendering farmers a real service by assisting them in pooling carlot orders of feeds and hay.

By pooling their orders for carlot shipments farmers in the drouth stricken areas are able to buy necessary feeds such as cottonseed meal, hays, grain, etc., at the cheapest possible cost and secure delivery at a 50 per cent reduction in freight rates, states C. E. Brehm, assistant director of the U. T. Agricultural extension service.

All shipments of feed into the drouth areas must be approved by county agents to secure the reduced freight rate. The rate does not apply to the movement of hay and feed in the normal channels of trade but only to farmers direct. In counties without agents the director of extension work in each state has been authorized to appoint someone to approve certificates for reduced rates on feeds. The reduced rates also apply to movements of livestock to locations of feed and pasture but not to market.

Orders for feeds pooled by county agents are being placed with the Cooperative Supplies Association of the Tennessee Farm Bureau which will make purchases in large volume with the cooperation of the division of markets of ture. The divisions of markets is keeping in close touch with prices of various hays and feeds, placed where they can be bought the cheapest and cost of delivery in the state.

"One of the great purposes of the agricultural extension service of the University of Tennessee is to help farmers in just such emergencies," states Mr. Brehm. "Farmers in drouth stricken counties are thinking now about their needs in the way of feeds for their livestock for the coming winter and we are going to help them in every way we can with the cooperation of the Farm Bureau and the State Department of Agriculture to fill these needs at the lowest possible cost."

Farmers who need feeds and hay are advised to consult their county agents at once.

SOME IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN OUTLOOK FOR BEEF CATTLE

Economic conditions in the cattle industry are likely to improve in the next twelve months, according to the beef-cattle outlook report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Market supplies of cattle in the next five or six months," says the bureau, "probably will be about the same as a year ago. But supplies of feed cattle during the first half of 1931 are expected to be smaller than in 1930. Demand for stockers and feeders this fall will not equal that of last year, and for that reason Slaughter is likely to be somewhat greater."

Consumer demand for beef probably will improve somewhat in the next six months with the advent of cooler weather, especially if there is an improvement in industrial activity. Cattle production has expanded moderately since the low point in numbers was reached in 1928. Reduced demand for beef owing to unfavorable business conditions, together with a declining price level for all commodities, has caused a marked decline in cattle prices in the year just past but prospects favor a material advance in prices in the next 12 months.

"Although feed crops have been reduced somewhat by drought, the areas affected and the numbers and distribution of livestock are such that, barring further material crop damage, there seems to be no justification for any extensive liquidation of livestock. In previous years of short corn crops and declining cattle prices there has been a pronounced tendency for cattle feeders to curtail feeding operations. This resulted in smaller supplies of fed cattle—particularly long-fed, well-finished cattle—coming on the market the following year, and this in turn caused a marked advance in the prices for such cattle. The movements of cattle prices after the harvesting of a short corn crop were especially favorable for well-finished cattle marketed in the late fall after the harvest and in the following summer, and for the lower grades marketed in the spring.

FARMERS ADVISED NOT TO SEEK JOBS IN CITIES

BUSINESS DEPRESSION HAS CREATED SURPLUS OF LABOR AND MUCH UNEMPLOYMENT IN BIG TOWNS

It has long been the custom for laborers, at the close of the growing season, to seek work in the cities. This year, as the result of the drouth, many small farm owners, men with families, will no doubt seek away from their farms, in the cities also. This will be a sad mistake, states Charles A Keffer, director of the U. T. Agricultural extension service.

There is a surplus of labor in the cities of Tennessee. The business depression of the past year has caused employers to lay off a good many workmen and to put their working forces on part time. Every city has thus a surplus of labor, a large number of jobless men who must be taken care of and the cities should first employ their own idle workers.

Men coming to town from the farms only add to the burden of unemployment. Small farm owners and tenants who have won the confidence of their landlords, can it least be assured of a living on their farms. In the cities many of them would find themselves objects of charity. Such workers, with a roof to shelter them on the farm and an occasional day's work in the neighborhood, will be much better off, and their families will be better provided for than could be possible in urban places with the unemployment problem already acute.

HOOKS CATFISH 6 1-2 FT. LONG; SHEDD AQUARIUM TO GET IT

Marque, La.,—(Special)—A catfish six and a half feet long was caught with hook and line in the Mississippi by Eldon Saeugling, manager of the United States bureau of fisheries station here. Saeugling got the fish into the skif from which he was fishing by forcing his arm down its throat. Arrangements have been made to ship the big fellow to Chicago to Shedd aquarium.

Read The Modern Farmer

THE MODERN FARMER

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TRAIN LOAD OF CORN STALKS WERE SHIPPED

TURNED INTO INSULATING BOARD FOR CHICAGO

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS TO CONTAIN WHAT FARMERS THOUGHT WERE WORTHLESS

A solid train load of corn stalks purchased from mid-west farmers in the corn belt has been purchased and will be used in the manufacture of roof insulation on the Administration and Travel buildings of the World's Fair.

The roof of the Travel and Transport building has a spread of five acres, which will be covered with an inch thick blanket of boards made from corn-stalks.

It is estimated that one hundred and fifty million tons of corn-stalks are produced in the United States every year.

If one hundred million tons are used for the manufacture of insulating boards the corn farmers would receive an additional income of several million dollars per year.

It is said that an acre of corn will produce one and one-half tons of stalks.

There is a board factory in Dubque Iowa, that is now in operation, turning out thousands of tons insultaing board daily. The board is 1 inch thick.

JUST WHAT WAS PREDICTED BY THE FARMER

For the past year or more we have been predicting that farmers would be forced to organize and then do business in direct dealing, in order to save themselves from further losses. We are giving herewith a statement that was issued by Hon. James C. Stone, Vice Chairman of The Federal Farm Board in Washington, D. C., a few days ago.

SEES BUYERS, PRODUCERS, IN DIRECT DEALING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18,—The Federal Farm Board today made an indirect onslaught against the middle man as a function in the present marketing system of the nation, Vice Chairman Stone declaring that the present trend is toward an eventual direct dealing between co-operatives of buyers and producers.

The system would entail a close organization of producers on the one hand and a similar organization of the consuming public on the other, the producers selling direct to the consuming group and the latter distributing the wholesale purchases among themselves.

(Continued on Page 3)

COTTON GROWER OBTAINS ONE HUNDRED TWO BALES FROM ONE HUNDRED ACRES

VALDOSTA, Ga., Sept. 13,—J. P. Biles, Lowndes county's second master farmer. He has consistently continued to plant cotton, seldom employing poison in his work, but otherwise fighting the boll weevil, and his record as a cotton producer has not suffered.

Mr. Biles plants 100 acres in cotton annually, and always makes a good crop with a fine yield, and this year will average more than one bale to the acre.

Already 86 bales have been picked and ginned from the Biles farm, near Valdosta, and according to conservative estimates made by experienced farmers, there are yet as many as 16 bales of cotton to be gathered from the 100 acres. This will give Mr. Biles 102 bales for the season.

Mr. Biles has an average acreage in other farm crops, including peanuts, corn and grains and hogs. He makes more than enough meat and feedstuff to operate his farm, having a surplus to sell rather than having to buy.

His home is one of the most attractive in the country, having every convenience that a city home possesses, including electric lights,

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SECRETARY HYDE URGES ORGANIZATION

NOV 12 1930

HEAD OF AGRICULTURE SUGGESTIONS TO ALL NATIONS

HIS ADDRESS AT OPENING OF FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE COMMENDED

Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Arthur M. Hyde in an address at the opening of the first inter-American Congress on agriculture, forestry and animal urged the nations of the world to form a world-wide farmer's cooperative organization. Delegates from nearly all of the 21 North and South American republics were present at the conference. Secretary Hyde said the new objective of the farmers of all lands, is to reduce the costs of producion, and at the same time regulate its volume and adjust the total output to the needs of the market.

Secretary Hyde further said a technical revolution is taking place in agriculture, with the result that the increased crop yields is not so important as elimination of the twin evils of over-production and low prices.

Negro farmers who are not in organizations should get busy and form a unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, which is their monthpiece.

FRUIT TREES BEARING SIXTEEN DIFFERENT VARIETIES

California is the home state of the late Luther Burbank.

This year in Oakland, on the farm of Mr. M. W. McMillan is a plum tree that was budded with peach, prune, apricot and almond grafts. There are sixteen varieties of fruit on the tree this year and the tree bears fruit and has produced blooms the entire summer.

BIG GRAPE CROP THIS YEAR

The crop estimate bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture Bureau of Economics shows that the grape crop this year will run about 2,334,762 tons. This is about 240,000 tons more than last year's yield.

There is nothing more appetizing and nutritious than grape juice. It requires but very little time to make it, and besides very inexpensive, yet costly when one is forced to buy it from a store. At soda founts it is ten cents for a

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THE 1930 COTTON CROP OF NEGRO FARMERS

They Will Have 5,700,000 Bales Valued at $325,000,000

Estimates that indicate cotton production for this year is 14,340,000 bales, the Agricultural department also states that the loss from boll weevil activity would be less than any year since 1925.

Without crediting the drought with the decrease in estimated production the Department said weevil activity had been checked in the last month by relatively hot and dry weather.

"The present prospect is that loss from weevil will be less than in any year since all the states in the cotton belt proper have been infested with weevil except 1925,'" the report stated.

"It is an interesting fact that Negro farmers to a much greater degree than white farmers, in proportion to their numbers and the acreage in their farms, are occupied in the culture of cotton."

In recent years statistics have proven that the Negro farmers of the South cultivate more than one-half of the cotton acreage, producting two-fifths of the yield, and one-third of the value of the cotton crop of the United States. Of the estimated 14,340,000 bales Negro farmers will report more than 5,700,000 bales at a valuation of more than $325,000,000.

The Census Office reports ginning for the year's crop prior to September 1 were 1,878,253 running bales including 3,309 round bales as against 1,568,434 and 36,912 bales last year.

HOW CAN WE SELL IDEA OF COOPERATIVE BUSINESS TO THE RACE?

From Houston Informer

(An address delivered by J. M. Burr, editor of the Houston Sentinel, before the Business Men's Luncheon Club.)

"The idea of cooperative business, that is buying and selling, had its origin in England. The peasant class in England, or rather the working class, consisting mostly of weavers (for that was the leading occupation of the people of that time and day), after many years of toil and suffering decided to make an experiment to better their own condition. The first step towards this betterment was that of self-sacrifice They agreed to lay aside from their weekly earnings about four cents a week each until they had $140. Then they rented a ground flour room and after getting the necessary fixtures there was $70 left to purchase stock.

"It was with this capital stock that they embarked upon the sea of commerce December 21, 1884. The agreement was that they should sell only to members of the association. The charge for membership was $5, payable weekly. The purchaser was given, with each purchase, a tag of recognition which entitled him to share in the profits according to his buying power and the amount spent in the business.

"One of the peculiar things about this pioneer association, was that those serving as clerks served without pay. Another thing was that they bought the best goods and fixed a living price on them.

"The first commodities handled were such as any household might need and no shelf goods were permitted. After they had operated a few months the stock of goods was increased by adding tea and tobacco. Beginning with a capital stock of practically $70, at the end of the year the stock on hand was worth $905, with a weekly sales of $150.

"Thus from this beginning the present system of chain stores and cooperatives stores had their beginning and cooperative movement of the western world owes its birth to these pioneers. As crude as their efforts were they have left a heritage to the entire civilized world and a system which is threatening to envelope the entire world.

"And now you assign me to a subject which is meant to tell how the idea can be sold to our group. It were better that I tell you how it can not be sold to our group. With your indulgence, I will here point out some of the things which keep from selling the idea. Those of us who are best able to foster such movements are not willing to place ourselves upon the altar of sacrifice. There are those among us who are fully able to establish factories and other industries which would in a short while employ most of the boys and girls who are coming out of our schools.

"There are those fraternal organizations among us who brag about the amount of cash which they have in the bank. These things are beginning to become as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal to the thinking Negroes. What we want is a group of men and women who are willing to place their bits upon the altar of sacrifice and make places for our boys and girls—men who will not be satisfied to hoard large fortunes for themselves and live in luxury and plenty while the race suffers for sane leadership of a profitable kind.

"Another great hinderance to our group when it comes to cooperative action is the lack of sympathy for the other fellow. The fellow with money must be willing to confer with the fellow who has less money and some brains. Put this money and brains together and make the conditions so that the two can work for the good of the race. I do not mean by this that you are to throw your money to the winds. I do not mean that you are to make unscrupulus investments. There are those among us who sit at this table with us now able to make contracts and agreements so binding that there need be no uneasiness. Brains and money, properly supervised can and will produce results. The field is ripe but the reapers are few.

"It is my hope that this organization back in England, be the beginning of a new day for our group. We hope that the day will come and that not far off when there will be cooperative action among our group for every activity. Gentlemen, it can be done."

HUGE TRACT CONVERTED INTO LIVE STOCK FARM

Bainbridge, Ga. — One of the old tracts of land here when bought in 1916 had only about a half dozen acres of its seven or eight thousand acres cleared and an old rock mill for grinding meal and hominy its main source of revenue, and that in the gradual improvements became a "public convenience at a private expense," according to its owner, Dr. A. E. B. Alford. o Dr. Alford has decided to convert it into a livestock farm of pedigreed stock.

The plantation, situated in the southwestern part of Decatur county and the northwestern part of Florida, has numerous springs and is traversed by streams of water that never go dry, making it a natural pasturage and ideal for a livestock farm. Already there are 250 acres free of stumps, in oats, that hundred of fine hogs and cows are roaming every day. And there are numerous imported sheep and goats, the latter of the Cashmere species, whose wools are a nice source of money every year at the Baltimore markets. All sorts of ducks and geese swim the streams, and a fishing pond is stocked with all kinds of fish. Fine turkeys, chickens, guineas and peacock's add a charming air to the background of windmills, silos and little white frame cottages of the tenants on this— Magnolia farm.

Swimming Pool

For pleasure there is a half-acre swimming pool, walled in and surrounded by magnificient trees and flowers. In the setting are enclosed 15 acres planted to all kinds of bulbs and plants adaptable to

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THE ONION

The most despised, yet loved, humbled yet proud vegetable is the onion.

Very few people enjoy raw onions. The Swedes are very fond of them. It is said that this is largely responsible for the beautiful complexion of the Swede.

The raw onion is very heavy in vitamins B and C.. These two vitamins are very necessary in the diet at all seasons of the year.

Cooking in a steam pressure cooker retains the maximum amount of the strong flavor. Onions are very appetizing when cooked in a rather large volume of rapidly boiling water in an open kettle.

A NEW GRAIN

Mr. Fred Groff of Britton Oklahoma a farmer has produced a new grain by crossing kaffir corn and ribbon cane. It has been named "grohoma." The new grain keeps green and will resist a drouth. The Department of Agriculture at Washington is now making an official study of grohoma.

SNAKE WITH 21 RATTLES KILLED IN GEORGIA

Mr. Henry White colored farmer near Juliette, Ga., killed a rattle snake with 21 rattles. Mr. White after killing the snake has skinned and stuffed the skin with bran.

GOING IN FOR "GREENS."

As the old American diet of salt pork, boiled potatoes and cornmeal (or bread) recedes into history, it seems that the nation is not, as one man, turning to pastry, lettuce sandwiches and soft drinks in its place. Despite the diatribes that have appeared against substitutes for the "filling" food of the America that is passing, there are signs of sanity expressed in terms of more fresh vegetables and milk, more vitamins and fewer calories. To be sure, dietitians are not agreed about the best normal diet but the tendency to eat more vegetables and fruits is healthy, says the New York Times.

The change has economic implications of such importance as to cause the Department of Agriculture to detail one of its experts to inquire into the extent to which the new diet is affecting farming. Dr. O. E. Baker, an authority on land utilization, reports that the World War marked the beginning of the new dietary — at least on a large scale— and that, since, the shipments of vegetables have increased about 140 per cent, whereas population has increased only 15 per cent. This does not include local marketing (mostly by trucks) or private kitchen gardens. But it does show that we now demand vegetables in a much larger proportion than before, and that, thanks to the developments in railroad refrigeration, we are obtaining them throughout the entire year in ever-increasing quantities.

It is not so long since lettuce was looked down upon by "red-blooded hemen" as fit only for finicky city folks. There was something a little unmanly in eating mayonnaise dressing. As for sandwiches, so long as the bread was cut about an inch thick and the "filling" was a good big slab of meat, they were socially admissible. Not so, however, the little fancy doo-dabs made out of thin slices of colored bread, cemented with a lettuce leaf and a hint of salad dressing.

Now, however, we are out-rabbating the rabbits. Where only 4,700 cars of lettuce were moved on the railways in 1916, no less than 51,504 cars were reported in 1928. Throughout the country truck farming is spreading—not only to produce the lettuce, but also spinach, peas, beans, lima bean, carrots, beets, corn and other vegetables, of which we are eating more and more, while consumption of the lowly "squd" remains about the same. Apparently, as the quantity of vegetables goes up, the proportion of cereals declines and the relative amount of meat eaten is somewhat smaller. Probably never before has the diet of a nation been thus changed in a decade, largely owing to the spread of information about what to eat and how to prepare it. The Dept. of Agriculture regards the change with paternal satisfaction, and predicts better health for the years to come.

CHICKENS-RICE PAY

DeValls, Bluff Ark. — Jimmie Hansen, a rice farmer, finds chickens a profitable sideline to rice growing as it furnishes a profitable means of disposal of the rice by-products. He recently sold 467 White Wyandotte cockerels far $334.7. The average weight was less than two pounds and the price was 37 cents making the average price per bird 75 cents. Forty cents of this was net profit. Mr. Hansen raised 892 baby chick out of 1000 hatched. A modern laying house and brooder house have recently been added to the poultry equipment on the Hansen farm for Mr. Hansen believes that profits in chickens are dependent on care given the flock.

FARMER DIES FROM WASP STING

Phillipio Bevilaggia while eating at his home in Saisan, California was stung on his tongue by a wasp, and in less than an hour he strangled to death because of his swollen tongue.

FRUIT FREEZING PLANT OPENS

New $100,000 Building of Tom Huston, Inc., Started Functioning on Thursday.

Montezuma, Ga.,—In the opening on July 10 in Montezuma of the Tom Huston Inc., a $100,000 plant, 60x200 feet for the preserving of fresh fruit and vegetables by a freezing process a record was made here for speed in construction work. The site was purchased for the plant on May 21; the work of removing a seven-room house began the following morning, and then the race with time was on.

When Tom Huston was convinced that he had found a process by which fresh fruits and vegetables could be made available for the American home throughout the entire year, and realizing the vast amount of these productes going to waste in the orchards and on the farms of Georgia, began to look about for a location for this plant, his eyes fell on Montezuma and Macon County, in the heart of the peach and asparagus belt of the South. Here was the ideal site, he said. And, as was stated by Fred A. Woleben, Manager of the research department of the Tom Huston Peanut Co., "As Huston had glorified the peanut, he could also glorify the peach and the fig and other southern fruits;" but it was here that the element of time loomed large on the horizon.

With the completion of this plant tree-ripened Georgia peaches will be prepared under what is known as the Tucker process -- a system of cooling introduced by W. R. Tucker, general agricultural agent of the Atlantic, Birmingham & Coast Railroad.

While it was established primarily for the handling of peaches, the Tom Huston, Inc. announces that in the plant experiments will be made in connection with other perishable crops grown in this section of which it is believed can be kept fresh indefinitely by the use of the dry ice process, and it is its purpose to utilize this plant to help solve the problem the farmers in this section. "Conservation" is the word most emphasized, however, for it is not purposed to encourage a larger and increased planting of peaches, but rather to find a stable and regular market for that surplus of the leading varieties grown in this section which sometimes fail to find profitable markets through the regular channels.

The establishing of this unique plant in Montezuma is destined to attract the attention of the whole produce marketing world. It is the result of a year's careful thought and co-operation between officials of the A., B. and C. Railroad and the business men of Montezuma, whose support has made possible the establishment of this new industry here and it is felt, on account of the unlimited possibilities with all kinds of fruits and vegetables, it will be the means of a renewal of hope and faith in farming and fruit growing.

TOMATOES FIT FOR A PRESIDENT

From The Rock Island Magazine

West Branch, Iowa, already famous as President Hoover's home town, is now gaining prestige as the center of a large tomato-growing section. The people of West Branch recently forwarded to the White House two baskets of choice tomatoes picked on the farm where Hoover lived as a boy forty-five years ago.

Following President Hoover's return to Washington from his Rapidan fishing camp where he spent his fifty-sixth birthday on August 10 last, and the announcement that he had abandoned his proposed vacation trip to the Rocky Moutains, there arrived at the White House two baskets of tomatoes from West Branch, Iowa, picked on the Minthorn farm, where Hoover lived as a boy forty-five years ago.

The task of picking these tomatoes was made an event in Hoover's home town on August 12, where the opening of the first tomato season there was celebrated in the presence of the towns-people and visitors from that section, including Congressman Letts. Under the direction of the West Branch Community Club, headed by W. B. Anderson a "Tomato Queen" in the person of Miss Callie Mae Bumgardner, was chosen, together with a retinue of twenty-one girls of that commuity, where one of the few remaining Quaker schools of the nation is still maintained.

"Queen" Picks Hoover Tomatoes

Dressed in overalls, the 'Queen" and her court marched to the farm for the picking, led by the West Branch band. Then the tomatoes were inspected by Mrs. Mollie Brown Carran, Hoover's former school teacher, and placed aboard a Rock Island train for shipment to Washington followed by a letter from the "Queen" to the President. The event attracted nation-wide attention through the press and the moving picture news weeklies.

The affair was in the nature of a public announcement that Hoover's boyhood farmer friends had launched into the business of raising tomatoes on a large scale, "out where the tall corn grows." In fact, West Branch tomatoes promise to add materially to the fame of Hoover's birthplace. Approximately 120 cars are being shipped from West Branch this season to the Heinz factories at Muscatine, where they are made into ketchup and chili sauce.. Overalls for the "Queen" and her retinue for the August festival were provided through the courtesy of the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company of Kansas City, Mo.

The pictures illustrate some of the scenes incident to West Branch's first Tomato Festival. The attendants shown in the picture with Miss Baumgardner, the "Tomato Queen," are: Helen Hutcheson, Helen Jensen Violet Stratton, Valborg Christensen, Dagne Jensen, Isabel Sayles, Margaret Clarke, Lillian Pemberton, Beulah Pemberton Evalyn Morris, Ruth Stratton, Emilie Corbin Kathryn Morris, Edna Pedersen Alice Gill, Amber Fairall, Hazel Stuart, Susette Browning, Opal Smith, Erma Jacobs and Bernadette Dean.

A New Industry

Back of the West Branch tomato festival is an interesting story of a new agricultural development in Iowa. Tests having shown that the soil around West Branch is suitable for tomato raising, a representative of the H. J. Heinz Company visited the farms in that section last winter and signed contracts guaranteeing the farmers $13.00 a ton for their ripe tomatoes delivered at the Rock Island team tracks at West Branch. To insure a uniform red variety of tomatoes suitable for ketchup and chili sauce, the Heinz Company donated the necessary seed from which the tomato plants were raised and set out on the farms.

The average tomato acreage per farm in this section is around seven acres. The average yield is better than 8 tons per acre, bringing an average revenue of over $700 a season to each farmer. About 200 acres were planted this year in the vicinity of West Branch.

Virtually all the revenue from the crop is net to the farmer, inas much as he performs his own labor. It is explained that if the farmer had to hire all his work done from the planting season through the harvest season his expense would average around $65 per acre. It further is explained that because of inability to secure the necessary outside labor during the harvest season the farmers of West Branch are compelled to limit their tomato acrage. An average of 5 cets per basket of 3 pounds usually is paid for picking where large acreages are planted.

In addition to West Branch, farmers in other localities in southeastern Iowa also have engaged in tomato raising. In fact a tomato field is almost as common a sight in that part of Iowa as is a corn field, and Iowa ketchup is now sold the world over.

Railways and Agriculture

The railway companies in the middle west have been prompt in going to the rescue of stock raisers in the drought-stricken districts. They responded without delay or quibble to the request that a low freight rate be granted temporarily and as an emergency measure to get hay to those areas where fodder is lacking and the stockmen must sell their cattle for beef if feed is not available at once.

The railways of the country are dependent upon agriculture, as one of our foremost industries, for much of their prosperity. They recognized the logic of granting special rates on wheat shipments a few months ago. The prosperity of the farmer is a business asset of first importance to them. The reverse is also true. Successful agriculture depends, along with other industries on adequate transportation service, such as can be expected from roads that are prospering. — (Chicago Evening Post.)

The real character of a man is found out by his amusements.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

SERVES HALF A CITY

More than one-half of all the families in Helsingfors, the capital of Finland belong to the co-operatives society, Elanto, according to an American consular report. The description of this society's operations shows how working men may profit by organizing as consumers, as well as by organizing as producers in trade unions. With every fifth person within the area of its field of operation a number of this society, it is able to supply nearly all their needs. It his a membership of 40,000 and a business turnover of nearly $6,000,000 a year.

The Elanto Society owns and operates 230 stores carrying nearly every line of commodities, and its activities include restaurants and cafes, drapery, milk, groceries and butcher shops drug stores and savings funds. It also owns and operates two farms a mill, a large dairy, sausage factory, a brewery for non-alcoholic beer, mineral-water factory, a packing house and various other productive establishments. All this business has been built up by the Finnish co-operators within the last few years, for the society was only founded in 1905, commencing business with a bakery establishment and a membership of 19.

In its first year of operation, ending October 31, 1928, the Kanabec County Cooperative Oil Association, Mora, Minn., made sales to the amount of $5,134, with gross earnings of $14,542. Expenses amounted to $8,329, and various items on both sides of the account brought the net earnings to $5,135.

AFRICANS PRACTICE CO-OPERATION

The largest co-operative concern in the world is the Co-operative wholesale Society, Ltd., of Manchester, Eng. It has a membership of 3,750,000. It is the oldest co-operative in the world and maintains branches in nearly every country. A very successful branch of this society is operated at Freetown Sierra Leon, West Africa. This branch is manned solely by Negroes. The colored people of Africa are learning the principles of cooperation much faster than are their brethren of the United States and the West Indies.

FRUIT TREES BEARING

(Continued from Page 1)

very small glass and in stores it sells from 30 to 50 cents for an ordinary sized bottle. A four quart basket of grapes is now retailing for about 18 to 20 cents, and four quarts of grapes will easily turn out 8 pint bottles grape juce. Two pounds of sugar is all that is necessary to make 8 pint bottles.

There is also a heavy crop of wild grapes this year, and they make excellent jelly if directions for making regular jelly are followed out; using equal amounts of the juice and sugar. A cup of diced apples added to each quart of grapes will improve the texture of the jelly.

Gather these wild grapes and make them into jelly.

COTTON GROWERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

hot and cold water, and is located on one of the most desirable sites in the county. Recently Mr. Biles was nominated as a candidate for master farmer, and the results of the season's work on his farm will give him the official title with ample units to spare. Mr. Biles keeps well infomed on all new farm methods, experiments when he thinks a plan is worth trying, and by industry and intelligent efforts he makes farming a most profitable business.—Exchange.

WHAT IS COOPERATION?

By Wm. P. Hapgood in The Columbia Cauldron

There are two great commodity distributive movements in the United States of giant proportions, today —one just beginning but already of giant proportions, and growing with starling rapidity; the other much older, and of much slower growth, but giving increasing promise of great developments soon. I refer to Mergers and Cooperatives.

It is fascinating to study these two movements at present so radically different in their philosophies of life if I may be pardoned for saying that a movement has a "philosophy."

The chief idea of a Merger is concentration of power, the union of a number of smaller unites into a super-unit, and the direction of this tremendous combination by a comparatively few men almost infinitely removed from sympathetic and understanding contact with the hosts of workers under them. The social situation in such organizations is not different from that in political life under an autocratic government. The fact that the worker in such Mergers, and the public may own most of the stock does not make them any more democratic in reality than if the entire stock were held by the few who govern. Can any one seriously contend that the labor policies of General Motors or of Standard Brands will be in the slightest degree affected or ameliorated by their small stockholders regardless of their number?

As our industrial civilization grows what must become its chief objective if our democratic form of government is to endure? Is it not liberty and protection for the average worker and the smaller business enterprise? Is the right to vote for our political representatives of any real value if we cannot have a voice in making the rules of our factories and of our shops?

"If you own the things men must have you own the men who must have them."

Mergers represent the autocratic theory of life. They aim at inequality. What on the other hand is the cooperative ideal? It is exactly the opposite. Its fundamental aim is decentralization of power, the control by all its members of all its policies. It aims at equality.

The cooperative ideal has enthralled the minds of men for thousands of years. It has grown and waned from time to time, and from country to country. Its great difficulty has been caused by the inability of men to understand its significance, and to live according to its rules. Many use the word "cooperate" glibly, but without understanding its tremendous dynamic meaning. They think it means that if others cooperate with them, and go a little farther in generosity than they are prepared to go, it is sufficient if they reciprocate to a considerable extent. They do not understand that cooperation means to go as far as you have the strength to go, and to go first. The best definition of cooperation I know is the one Jesus spoke: "Do unto others as ye would have others do unto you." He did not suggest that we wait for others to lead the way. He told us to take the first step, and he implied that we should go on indefinitely.

Why has the world, and especially America been so doubtful of the power of cooperation? Because it has not understood it, and therefore has not followed its rules. Today interest in it has been revived. It is very significant that this revival of interest has been caused mainly by the tremendous development of the opposite theory of life— the concentration of power in large organizations and Mergers. This development is crushing hundreds of thousands of workers and small businesses. Until recently we have been very complaisant about it, but at last we have become aroused, or at least millions have I mean the farmers. They have become so aroused that they have forced a reluctant government to assist them, and there has followed the result most startling in a country where business philosophy to date has been competitive to the last degree, of a 500 million dollar government fund to help farmers' cooperatives.

Perhaps some day we may see the same assistance given other workers, and small businesses, but in the meantime such workers and small business enterprises must learn how to protect themselves.

One such movement among smaller enterprises has already been launched and it is now about to include in its cooperative undertaking wholesale grocers, retail grocers, manufacturers and canners — thousands altogether. This movement is called Red & White. Red & White under its old form of rather limited cooperation has had a steady growth, but I believe there has developed recently among its capable leaders a new vision of its tremendous possibilities, and a keen desire on their part to devote their lives to the cooperative ideal.

Red & White will become a tremendous influence upon American business life if its members understand that cooperation is not a business, it is a manner of living. Its emphasis is on giving and not on getting. Those who are in it only for material profit will retard it, and if they are numerous enough they will destroy it. Those whose chief interest in it is social will nourish it and develop it. A safer and better material life will come to all its members through it, but such material profit must goal.

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given this year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public-spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our next issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

JUST WHAT WAS PREDICTED

(Continued from Page 1)

This is another warning to our farmers. Organize and buy your supplies togather. That is co-operative buying. Sell what you produce on the farm together. This is co-opeative selling.

OBJECTION TO SPINACH CAUSED BY BAD COOKING

The objection to eating spinach is taking serious form. The professional jokesmiths are flinging fun at it and that may drive this spledid vegetable from our tables. Small boys may rejoice at this result, but small boys have been known to rejoice when the school house has been destroyed by fire says the Boston Transcript.

Why spinach should fail to raise enthusiasm among gustatory critics is not difficult to understand. Perhaps if a modicum of trouble were taken in its preparation, spinach would find itself highly esteemed. To plunge it into a saucepan of water and to let it boil until it is soft renders it palatable enough to those who are in the habit of eating it plain, but for those whose palates have to be tickled, it is better to have it prepared with fried onions and— and not or —hard-boiled eggs. And the spinach should be thoroughly minced before being dished up and should be brought to the consistency of smashed potatoes. Then spinach is a delicious vegetable, agreeable to all, even to the small boy.

It shall be admitted here that there is sand in spinach. But the careful housewife and experienced cook easily removes it. It needs only three or four immersions in cold water. The ancients ate spinach, which is a native of Asia, and, so far as we know, the old Greek and Latin poets and prose writers gave off no splenetic remarks on its flavor. Indeed, all the cooks that have gone before have lauded it for its excellence— for its taste, appetizing character and its healthfulness. That spinach has tonic qualities, good for blood and bones, has long been admitted by physicians and perhaps that may account for the small boy's opposition to its presence at table.

HUGE TRACT CONVERTED INTO LIVE STOCK FARM

(Continued from Page 1)

wild growth. Two thousand mahogany trees were imported and planted there, but they, as well as some other imported things, did not thrive. But the imported grapes are proving very satisfactory, arbors of white malaga showing promise of plenty of fruit this year.

In reclaiming the mill that had served a large section of farmers for a century or more, Dr. Alford built in an ice plant and a little sawmill the two projects making possible refrigeration for his meats and ice for his hospital, as well as furnishing the countryside the same convenience at a minimum cost, and the mill cut the lumber from the forests for the houses and barns on the place, as well as giving neighbors likewise a convenience. With the four springs right by ample water power keeps this little industry within itself working like a charm throughout the months of every year. Fish at a moment's notice can be had at any time and from a trap in the middle of the fish pond soft-shall turtles afford the delicacy of turtle soup.

."Magnolia Garden."

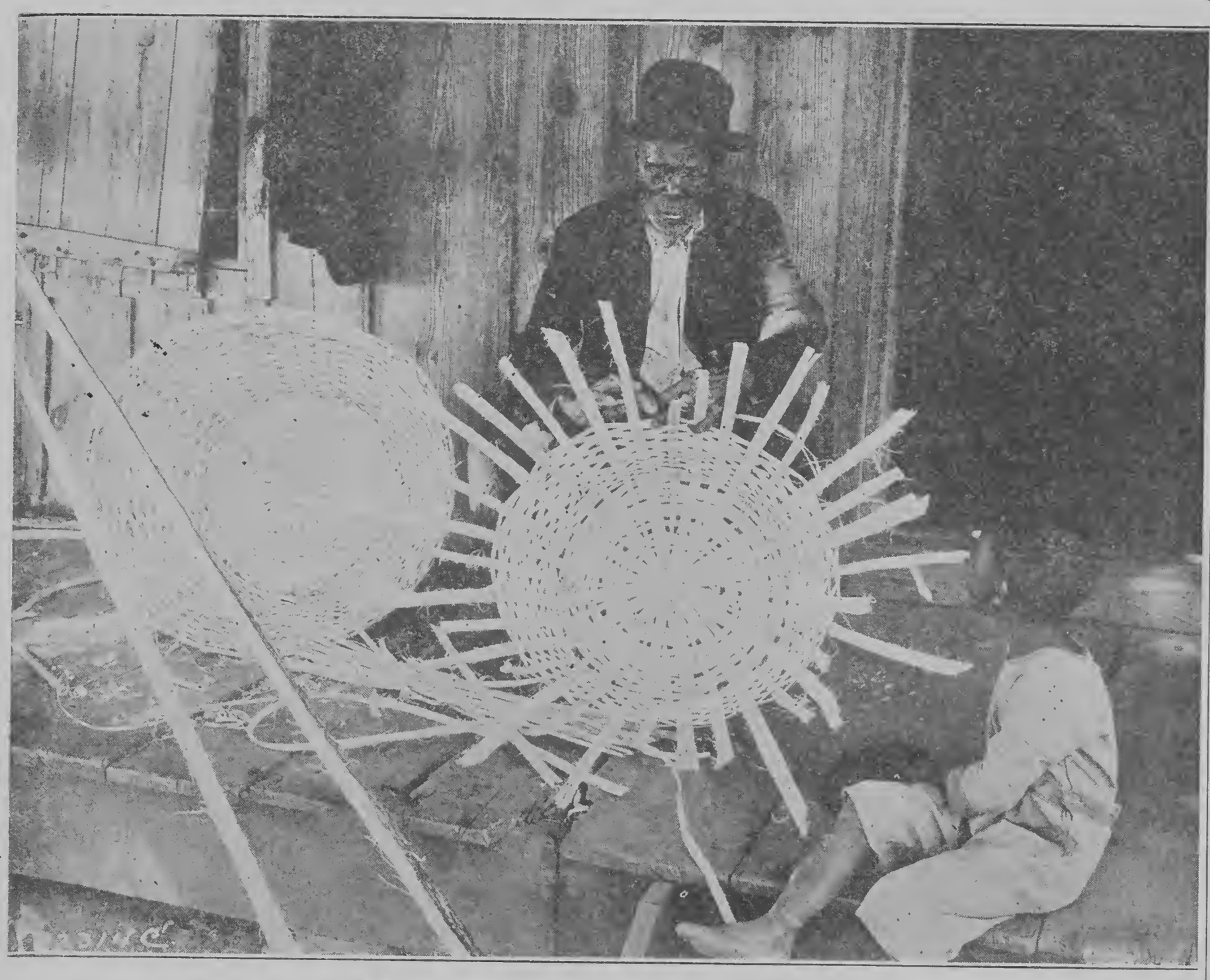
This place, a shrine for every kind of bird and squirrel is, a "magnolia garden" in its natural setting of century-old magnolia trees and quantities of wild azaleas and mountain laurel in gorgeous bloom all along the winding stream that empties into the Chattahoochee river a few miles beyond. Dr. Alford is caring for the superb natural growth of all lands of hardwood trees with an intermingling of long-leaf pine, the honeysuckle, azaleas and mountain laurel, with a view to making it as attractive as possible. At a spring right by this path of delicate and inspiring beauty delicious water is drunk from nice old-fashioned gourds.

Altogether it is one of the most interesting and beautiful places in this section, and that Dr. Alford is going to make it a big livestock farm along with its cultural and esthetic beauty is of appreciative concern here, where the demand for meats is not nearly being met, and where flowers, as well, are fast becoming one of the chief projects of any farm or plantation.

—From Atlanta Constitution.

In two states alone, California and New Jersey, sixty thousand acres have been added for the raising of asparagus.

The consumption of lettuce has increased two hundred and fifty per cent since 1920. In the big cities where lettuce can be had the year round the consumption has increased two thousand five hundred per cent.



Making Cotton Baskets Cleveland County, N. C.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective association under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Saml R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

EDITORIALS

DIRECTED FARM COLONIES

We are in favor of a plan for directed colonies of colored farm owners in the South and we call upon all the great "leaders" who profess to be trying to do something for our racial group to get behind this proposition with us and let's put it over. The plan is to have the government purchase a large area of land, divide it, and sell it to industrious young colored farmers on long time payments. The government would assist farmers with log-term loans and would employ a director to supervise all farming activities

A similar plan has proven successful in Denmark, New Zealand and Australia. The best farmers in the country are those who own the land they cultivate and cultivate the land they own. The plan is based on this fact. Directed colonies of colored farmers would be successful. The plan would be a boon to many ambitious colored farmers who desire to own farms of their own and are willing to almost work their heads off to realize their ambition.

The southern tenant system is doomed. It is a rotten system anyway. It benefits neither planters, tenants nor the South. But we can't get rid of it until we find something to take its place. We believe the "directed colony plan" is the substitute we have been looking for.

The government owes the Negro of the South a heavy debt. The debt should be paid. It has done very well by the Indian but poorly by the Negro. No national administration or political party has fulfilled any promise made to the Negro during the past forty years. We recommend this plan to the present auministration, to our statesmen and politicians. If they want to do something for the race let them make this plan effective. We'll be willing to cancel part of the debt they owe us if they will just do this.

WE CAN'T AGREE WITH HIM

Writing to the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, former Gov. Patterson of Tennessee argues against a reduction in cotton acreage and asserts that most of our cotton is grown by Negro tenant labor and that this labor knows how to grow nothing else.

We can't agree with Gov. Patterson. In this year, 1930, Negro tenants are not such dumb-heads. The only Negro tenants who don't know how to grow anything but cotton are those who have lived all their lives on big plantations, the owners of which deny them the privilege of growing anything else. These tenants could be taught the work of planting and cultivating other crops in one season. We only wish something would happen that would enable them to obtain this knowledge.

There are thousands of Negro farm owners and tenants in the southern cotton belt who have made good practicing crop diversification. The idea that the Negro can grow nothing but cotton and cannot be taught to grow anything else is the old bunk idea that has kept the South and southern agriculture in bad the past fifty years. It is a twin brother to that other old bunk idea we hear expressed so often that the Negro is naturally lazy and shiftless. The only Negro tenants we know of who are dumb, lazy and shiftless are those who have been kept in ignorance and debt-slavery all their lives by those who do not want them to know or have anything and who have the power to prevent them from knowing or having anything. Some of these "Masters" are still in existence. We regret that they and their ante-bellum ideas are championed by intelligent men like Gov. Patterson. ....

THE T. P. AND W.—"TAKE PAINS AND WALK"

A poor Negro and a poor car is about the poorest combination we know anything about. We will admit that every family in the United States, colored or white, needs a car and should have one. But it is foolish for a man to go hungry and raggedy and keep his family in want just to feed and run an old second-hand car.

Better let the old cars go and put your hard-earned dollars into something that will do you some good for a longer time. Many of us have wasted enough money on an old no-good car to have paid for ten acres of land. Most of our fathers and mothers travelled on the T. P. and W. It might have been a slow road but they didn't have to spend very cent they made for their ticket. It will pay many of us to stay on that road too until we are able to do better.

THE SECOND HALF OF "OUR SLOGAN"

There are thousands of colored men out of work in cities and towns today who would be glad to get a start in the country. A return to the land is now in order. A back-to-the-farm movement should be started.

We are going to advise these farm-hungry prodigals to go back to the farms they left unless they have a good reason for doing so. None of them should go back to farms where they have been cheated out of their products and labor. None of them should make any kind of an agreement with a landlord who has a reputation of being a cheat and a hog.

Our advice to those who want to settle in the North or West is to work as a hired hand for a year or two and learn as much as possible. Hire out to a good dairyman, stockraiser or truck farmer and learn the game from the bottom. These farmers know how to manage a few acres well and many of them have become wealthy.

Many of us who have left the farms realize today that we made a mistake. It is no disgrace to acknowledge you are beaten. Go back to the farm and start all over again. Your experience has done you some good and if you will use your head and hands diligently you will make a successful farmer yet.

YOUTH AND THE CHURCH

Our young people feel that there is something missing in present day religion. That is the reason why so many of them stay away from the church. No longer can they be scared into being good. They demand a reason for being good. They are also determined to spend their entire time preparing for a promised life beyond the grave.

Some preachers seem to think that they can draw young people into the church by furnishing ice cream or cake with the services; by giving them a sermonette with a movie show, or by putting a little "whoopee" into their semons. They can't do it Young people are fed upon such stuff already. They can find all the sure enough "whoopee" they want outside the church.

Our preachers are more responsible today for the interest of youth in religion than they have ever been before. Youth judges the man who stands before them. They search for the goodness in him They want to find that spark that makes him different—that makes him happy. If they can find this they are willing to have faith in the Christ he preaches about and try out the Christ-way of living.

Preachers who influence youth today are those who lead blameless lives—who show a Christ-like spirit of unselfishness and service. They are successfud because young people can see in them the Christ they preach about. Our race has oodles of preachers who preach religion of all kinds, forms and fashions. What we need are more who can preach simple, common-sense Christianity.

THE FARGO DECLARATIONS

The " Declarations" of the Third Annual Negro Farmers Conference held at the Fargo Agriculture School, Fargo, Ark., claim our interest because they are timely. sensible and understandable. They sound like they were made by a group of farmers who really know what they, themselves, should do to improve their environment and condition. We comment upon these declarations because we believe they were made by the plain men of the fields who attended the Conference. Most of the declarations of our bigger conferences,—those held at our larger and more advertised schools—sound like they were prepared in advance for the farmers by professors or county agents. They don't have the dirt farmer ring to them. These are different. Said these farmers of Fargo:

"It is our purpose to grow more food and have less credit, to buy more land and make life on the farm as comfortable as possible.

"Booker T. Washington's ideas were right. He said to conserve carefully; become a dependable citizen; realize your responsibilities to yourself and to your children.

"It is not enough to buy land and build homes as individuals. We must work to inspire our neighbors to do likewise.

"The Negro farmer must establish himself as a landowner that he may have a broader chance to co-operate with other farmers.

"We should endeavor to improve our homes; in appearance; in furnishings; in conveniences; in sanitary provisions.

"Colored farmers should co-operate and work for the benefit of all who follow the vocation.

These are the "Declarations" of the farmers of Fargo. Buy land! Conserve carefully! Improve homes Co-operate! Stay out of debt! Help the other fellow! These declarations embody the heart of the program of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Prof. Floyd Brown, who started the school ten years ago, and his assistants deserve much credit for organizing the Conference and for arranging a program so helpful to all who attended. These small southern agricultural schools like Fargo do not get half encouragement and support they should get. They are sticking close to the people they aim to serve. They are thinking more about getting better than getting bigger. They are engaged in doing their duty when they are and are not trying to settle all the problems of the race in the United States and elsewhere. Their graduates may not be the smartest in the world but we bet they'll become successful southern farmers. They will not be trying to "farm" in Harlem or on State Street.

GEORGIA AND HER FOOD

Georgia buys from producers in other states 1000 car lots of eggs and 400 car lots of butter every year. The value of the meat and pork products shipped into the state every year and consumed by the people of Georgia is one hundred and fifty million dollars. This despite the fact that the state has the climate soil and labor to produce nearly every item of this food products she imports.

The thrifty farmers of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and other states are getting rich off the people of Georgia and of the South. They are getting theirs simply because they let them get it. Southern farmers sit around and whine because they have it hard when, if they would only look about them they could see that a good Providence has given them every opportunity to have it easy. If they would stand up like men and think a little harder and move a little faster they could produce enough to feed themselves and have some left to sell besides.

Because the big white farmers of Georgia are "cotton-blind" and apparently want to stay that way, is no reason why the small Negro farmers should stay in the same condition. We can organize co-operative units,—agree to produce certain food products,—and sell the surplus to our own people in the

SATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

State of Tennessee,

County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Modern Farmer, and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders or owners holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) M. G. FERGUSON, N. P.

Sworn before me the 15th day of October, 1930.

My commission expires January 10, 1939.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

industrial centers. We are confident we would find a ready market and would get a good price.

We know of a group of white farmers in Illinois who agreed to plant and cultivate 350 acres of English peas this year. The crop was good. They sold peas on every market within a radius of one hundred miles and canned the rest of them. Their sons and daughters earned enough money working in the canning factory to buy their school books and clothes this fall and each farmer has gotten a fifty per cent larger net profit off an acre of peas than he will get off an acre of wheat or corn.

We are looking for a group of colored farmers who will agree to prodnce co-operatively 350 acres of edible cow-peas next year. Get busy. Get in your organization and learn how to live at home and board at the same place.

"If southern farmers would raise their own food and feed and, in addition to that, would raise the food that Southern city people eat so far as the climate and soil would let them, there would be small danger of any cotton surplus or of an unprofitable price." From Federal Farm Board Report.

Cooperatives in New Zealand are so well managed that the overhead costs dairymen only one-half cent per pound on butter sold.

A farm must bring its owner more money—more profit—before the owner can improve his living standards. Realizing this fact, the National Federation of Colored Farmers is helping its members make and save more money. There are many agencies attempting to help the colored farmer improve his condition. The N. F. C. F. is helping him get something to improve it with.

Subscribe for the MODERN FARMER

NEW SORT OF BERRIES IS TABLE DELICACY

Hattiesburg. — A new delicacy has been introduced to breakfast tables in this territory by M. C. Wilson, Perry county farmer, who is raising Young berries for market.

This berry is a cross between the dewberry and Loganberry. It is of unusual large size dark purple in color and very luscious.

Mr. Wilson has two acres planted to the berries. He expects to gather about 150 crates from each acre after the vines are mature.

A brisk demand for the crop was reported by Mr. Wilson. He has sold 30 crates already at $4.80 per crate, each crate containing 24 quarts.

Some of the berries have been handled by the Sanitary Market here while most of them were sold to stores at Laurel.

Mr. Wilson came to South Mississippi from Kansas City about two years ago. He procured some cut-over land upon which he said there was not a cleared spot sufficiently large to construet a house.

With 140 acres now in cultivation Mr. Wilson is continually clearing more land and eventually hopes to have one of the most productive farms in this section.

He is heartily in favor of some kind of a co-operation marketing association.

—Jackson Daily News.

BOLEY, OKLAHOMA

Boley is an all Negro town. It is incorporated. The Mayor is Hon. J. D. Turner. Up until a few years ago practically every acre of farm land in the vicinity of Boley was planted in cotton, and from Christmas until September of the following year the farmers were in debt and at the complete mercy of the little merchants who charged double prices and high interest. The merchant prospered of course, but the farmer was always behind. These farmers saw no relief in sight. They saw debt, slavery staring them in the face for the rest of their lives. They got together, discussed their affairs with one another decided to rotate their crops, raise more hogs and chickens, potatoes and vegetables. The housewives also met and agreed upon a plan of canning sufficient fruits and vegetables to run them through the winter and cut the grocery bills. The first year was very hard but they managed to make it through until harvest period without any long charge account and high interest. With the beginning of fall they had several cars of potatoes and vegetables ready for the market. This gave them some ready cash to aid in the handling of the cotton.

Today these farmers have nice bank accounts. Some who were tenants are now land owners. The merchants who had been getting all they were able to make are having trouble to keep their doors open. Farmers who owned one farm now own two farms.

Just what these Oklahoma farmers have done, our farmers in other states can and will do.

NOTED COTTON MAN DIES

Mr. Daniel Sully one of the biggest dealers in cotton the world has ever had, died in California recently. About 20 years ago Mr. Sully startled the world when he cornered the cotton market. He won and lost millions in a single day's trading.

In 1903 after ruling the cotton market he had purchased something over 300 thousand bales on the speculative market, he cashed in and went a broad. In a few months he returned, the market declined and continued to fall and in one day cotton broke ever thirteen dollars per bale. Mr. Sully went down and lost everything he had.

ILLINOIS WATERMELONS

Illinois is getting some reputation as a producer of watermelons. This year there were more than four thousand acres planted in watermelons, and the quality was more than fine. These melons can be permitted to grow until they have reached full maturity and then reach the consuming market in short order.

The principal melon growing section in the state is along the Wabash river. Another section is along the Illinois river.

The principal varieties grown in this state are Kleckley Sweet, Ribault, Stone Mountain and John Brown.

MEALS LACKING IN CALCIUM LEADS TO ILL HEALTH

The bread and meat and potato eater satisfies his hunger, but it is not a balanced diet, and persons who go from year to year on this diet will eventually decline in health.

A food specialist has recently stated that one seventieth of the body weight in a human body is calcium. Calcium is found in the bones, teeth and blood. If you cut a finger and the blood does not clot readily, then your system needs calcium. A child needs more calcium than an adult. A mother with a young baby also needs lots of calcium. Milk is one of the best sources of calcium that we have. Buttermilk, butterbeans spinach, turnips, califlower and cabbage will furnish calicum. Persons whose diet is lacking in calcium have decayed teeth. Rickets in children is invariably due to lack of calicum.

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FISK LIBRARY WILL BE FORMALLY DEDICATED NOV. 20

The new $400,000 Fisk Library, which semi-officially opened its doors to faculty and students last Friday, will be formally dedicated Thursday afternoon, November 20, when a week of education and library conferences on the University campus will reach its highest point of activity. Educators and librarians from all over the country will be present to extend greetings and best wishes and visitors will come to inspect what is now probably the foremost Negro library in the world.

The Negro Library Conference which is scheduled to extend from November 20 to 23, is being sponsored by a committee of librarians composed of Tommie Dora Barker, Regional Field Agent for the South, American Library Association; Thomas F. Blue, Head of the Colored Division Louisville Public Library; Florence F. Curtis, Director of the Hampton Library School; Ernestine Rose, Librarian of the Harlem Branch of the New York Public Library; Charlotte Templeton, President of the Southeastern Library Association and Louis Shores, Fisk librarian who is acting as chairman. In addition, a number of prominent librarians will contribute to the program. Adam Strohm, President of the American Library Association, will deliver the Dedication address, and greetings from Southern University libraries will be brought to Fisk by Dr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina.

In the evening the professional conference will be formerly opened with a welcoming address to the delegates by President Jones. Then Dr. C. C. Williamson, Director of libraries at Columbia University, will pay a tribute to Edward C. Williams of Howard University, the foremost Negro librarian until his death last December. Addresses by Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association, Robert M. Lester of the Carnegie Corporation, Clark Foreman of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and Tommie Dora Barker will close the program.

The succeeding two days will be devoted to round table discussions of technical subjects. Arthus A Schomburg and Monroe N. Work, two of the leading Negro bibliographers will deliver papers Friday evening. In addition there will be talks by authorities on various phases of librarianship Finally, a dozen library firms will place on exhibition in Livingston chapel the latest types of standard equipment for libraries, and publishers will display books in popular editions.

One of the features of the three day program will be open house hour in the new library, Thursday afternoon. Visitors who have already inspected the new building are unanimous in pronouncing it one of the most impressive library structures anywhere. Nearly eighteen months were spent by the architect, Henry C. Hibbs of Nashville, and the Fisk librarian, Louis Shores, planning the building. A gift of $400,000 by the General Education Board made the materialization of the plans possible. In January ground was broken and work has been carried on day and night in an effort to complete the structure in time for the opening of school.

Today, it stands nearly complete, a mighty collegiate gothic structure with a tower that rises 100 feet. The interior is planned for beauty as well as for service. On the first floor is an impressive lobby, a public library branch, library science classrooms and men's and women's locker rooms. The second floor has the two large general reading rooms with the pageant of Negro history told by Aaron Douglass famous murals. There is a seating capacity for 224 readers in these rooms, and the solid oak tables and magnificent chandeliers add a majesty to the scholarly atmosphere. The rooms are separated by a public catalog lobby containing 720 built-in catalog drawers with a capacity of 1,000,000 catalog cards. Four murals that challenge description represent philosophy, science, music, and drama. Work and circulation space and a double tier of stacks are also included on this floor.

The third floor contains all of the special rooms. There is one for the Negro Collection which is rapidly becoming a library of source material for the study of the Negro's history. A periodical room is equipped to care for magazines and newspapers. The Browsing Room facing Memorial Chapel is expected to make history. Here the idea of a students' recreational reading room has been worked out with two fireplaces, upholstered settees and windsor chairs, floor lamps, curtains, and a good popular collection of books. Here it is hoped that on wintry nights students will cluster around the log fire to read for pleasure. Voluntary reading among students has grown steadily in the last few years until it is fairly safe to say that the library is used more at Fisk than at almost any other college of the same size.

Other special reading rooms include one for the debaters another for Fiskiana, or all material relating the history of Fisk, and two for gradnate seminar classes. Above the third floor rises the tower with its six levels of steel stacks built to accommodate 150,000 volumes. Communication with the delivery desk on the second floor is effected by means of a teletype machine, or telegraphic typewriter, a gravity spiral chute and an elevator. These represent the latest in library equipment. Provisions in the stacks is made also for thirty-six individual carols for research professors and for six additional seminars.

Grants from the Julius Rosenwald Fund and from the Carnegie Corporation assure operating expenses for a period of seven years and the addition of several thousand volumes annually.

—Southern Christian Recorder

FLORIDA A. AND M. COLLEGE OF TALLAHASSEE INSTALL SOUND FILM

Florida Agricultural and Mechanics College of Tallahassee, is the first school managed by Negroes for colored students to install sound film equipment. Talking pictures were shown during the opening exercises September 27. President Lee plans to include educational talkies in the curricula, making selections from the film library of Electrical Research Products, Inc., distributors of Western Electric apparatus. As additional subjects in the various fields of education become available, the Florida A. and M. College will have the benefit of the school talkies as a teaching aid in its courses.

This school is to be congratulated on the far seeing, progressive spirit of its President and faculty in installing this latest educational aid which is also becoming a factor in religious education, in industrial sales, hospitals and hotels.

The marvel of the sound film in the class room is equalled perhaps by the wonderful way that talking pictures are made. From "sound to sound," that is from the voice of the speaker, carried through the recording and reproducing back to the loud speaker mounted behind the screen in the class room or assembly hall, fourteen changes of condition must be passed through.

Let us watch the talking of a picture. Before the speaker, but out of range of the camera's field of view, is a sensitive microphone, which performs the same function as the familiar telephone transmitter. The talk may be given in a studio, or even a school room but the subject may take the audience around the world.

As the first word is uttered the sound waves vibrate the transmitter diaphragm and a varying current results. This is amplified and carried to the recording equipment. Here the light of a lamp is focused on a narrow strip of film. Slight changes in this electric current, due to the voice waves of the speaker vary the volume of light by means of an electrically controlled shutter and as the film passes through the machine a record of the lamp light beam is made on the film on a path about one-eighth of an inch wide. This is called the sound track and consists of transverse lines or spaces of different widths and density. The picture itself is, of course, taken at the same time in the usual way, the sound track being printed along one edge of the film.

When the talking picture is shown in the class room, a regular motion picture projector is used including the sound projection equipment. In the projector is a lamp focused on the film sound track which moves steadily before the lens opening. On the other side of the film is the photo electric cell. This is exactly sensitive to light and the beam of light from the lamp, passing through the sound track on the film varies according to the density and spacing of the tiny lines or spaces. This light beam, constantly changing in intensity and volume, reaching the photo electric cell, causes the latter to send out a minute varying current that is directly proportional to the intensity of the light.

This current is sent through a vacuum tube amplifier similar to those used in every long distance telephone conversation. This greatly magnified or strengthened current goes to the receiver or loud speaker, mounted back of the special acoustic screen. The screen reflects light the same as the familiar movie screen but is "porous" to sound. The loud speaker operates on the principle of the telephone receiver. In this way the speakers voice comes to us as though he were telling the absorbingly interesting story from the school rostrum.

—Southern Christian Recorder

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

From the 26th to the 31st of October the Association will hold its annual meeting in Cleveland, O. The headquarters will be at Cleveland College. It is expected that there will be much interest aroused and that a considerable number of persons will attend inas much as this city is centrally located with respect to the persons who have manifested interest in this work. The meeting will be followed by a sight-seeing tour which will include a visit to Oberlin and other historic places in the Western Reserve.

Prominent persons of both races are very much interested in this meeting. Upon the request of Miss Jane E. Hunter of the Phillis Wheatley Association, and Mr. Alonzo G. Grace, of the Adult Education Association of Cleveland, the Association decided to meet in Cleveland this year. These persons have, therefore, been active in keeping the matter before the thinking elements of the city that a warm welcome and a profitable stay may be assured.

Working to this end, the citizens thus interested have organized a Committee of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History with the Honorable Harry E Davis as chairman. Other persons on this committee are Dr. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, Mr. Henry M Busch, Dr. Charles H. Gavin, Honorable John D. Marshall, Dr. Arthur S. Scott, Mr. Russell W. Jelliffe, Miss Jane E. Hunter, Miss Mildred Chadsey, Mr. Harold T Clark, Mr. J. E. Cutler, and Attorney Alexander H. Martin This committee, however, will enlarged so as to include about seventy other citizens whose names cannot now be given.

The topics to be considered at this meeting will be determined by the procedure of discussing not what peculiarly concerns the Negro but things of significance which will be helpful to both races. The discussions will deal with the importance of local history, the changing economic life, the problem of rapid urbanization, and methods for amelioration. Addresses will be delivered on primitive religious life of the Negro in its present bearing, the art of the Negro as influenced by African beginnings, the Haitian situation, the mental capacities of the races, the influence of the Negro in the world history, and the present status of the Negroes in the United States.

These features will be made still more enjoyable by numerous social functions now being arranged by the committee in charge in Cleveland. The earlier sessions will be so arranged as to allow time to get acquainted and to exchange views at short range that in the later sessions these associations may be productive of greater good than can be expected from hearing one or two persons at each session when ample time cannot be allowed for numerous questions which have arisen here and there in the work of those who will attend the conference.

—Southern Christian Recorder.

NEGRO TEACHER, RETIRED, PICKED UP EDUCATION AS SCHOOL JANITOR

(From Nashville Daily Banner)

Prof. S. B. Neal, colored, principal of the Lawrence School for the past sixteen years, who was retired at his own request from teaching work by the City Board of Education at Monday night's meeting after a service of fifty years with the public schools of Nashville, started his career as assistant janitor.

Professor Neal had been a teacher for twenty-eight years and the remainder of the half a century of his connection with the schools he was serving as janitor. He started his career as assistant janitor at the Howard school in 1876 and recalled that the late Prof. S. S. Woolwine was the principal of the school at that time.

On the recommendation of the principal and some of the teachers of the Howard school, Professor Neal was promoted to chief janitor and sent to a school located on the corer of Summer and Line Street, now Fifth Avenue and Jo Johnson Avenue, the school being known then as the Hines school. The building was torn down many years ago. He was also janitor at the Trimble school, being there during the Centennial Exposition. He also recalls the names of the various principals at the schools at which he was janitor.

He began teaching in the fall of 1902 at the Belleview school on Fifth Avenue, North, and from there was transferred to the Pearl High School. In 1906 he was sent to the Nelson Merry School and at the completion of a new building he was appointed principal. He also taught in the Carter School on Kayne Avenue before going to the Lawrence School, where he remained up to the present time.

Professor Neal said he was born in Marshall County, near Chapel Hill in 1857, but came to Nashville in 1866.

When asked how he secured his education he replied that he "got his start in the city schools but picked up all he could while he was janitor." He also attended night school, he said.

THE CLOCK WORKERS

The man who works with his eyes
on the clock,
Just gets to the end of the day—
But he doesn't get far on the Road
to success.
For he isn't headed that way.
He hasn't an ounce of genuine
"push"—
Except to "push the clock"—
And then when other folks get
ahead
He loves to sneer and "knock."
He gives just so many hours a
day,
And he draws no joy from his
work;
The only thing he draws is his
pay,
And it's all that he doesn't
shirk,
It's the chap who renders service-
plus,
Not just by the hour or the
day,
But by all that's in him and gives
his best,
For love of his work—not for
pay;
Who's going to sit in the leader's
chair,
And get to the very top;
For he's headed straight to be
truly great,
And nothing can make him
stop!

—Sidney J. Burgoyne and Evelyn Gage Brown, Forbes Magazine.

WHAT EVERY NEGRO KNOWS

That he must seal his lips tight
like a clam,
Let others smear it on, and rub it
in.
Then fool himself, wearing the
cloak of sham
And veiled hypocrisy behind a
grin.

That he must understand all Jim
Crow Laws
And customs of the problems of
his Race,
Better than sages of the Ancient
Cause
Of Knowledge comprehended
Time and Space.

That he must do such chores as
come along
The clear-cut Negro path to high-
er life;
That he must hold to Laughter
and a songs
Of Cheerfulness through all the
storms of strife.

That he must bear the burdens of
a man
Of steadfast faith yoked with a
Stonewall will
To play a part of an Etenal Plan,
Ordained that he alone should
dare fulfill.

That he must learn to share each
common task
Of Manhood with a plenty "guts"
and legs
To walk away with Fate, and only
ask
To drink the cup of Service to its
dregs.

That he must have a chosen pat-
tern of desire
And shrine of visions deep down
in his Soul,
Where he must seek adjustment
till the fire
Of Faith leads him to his ap-
pointed Goal.

—Union-Review.

MEN OF NATIONAL REPUTATION AND INTERNATIONAL FAME COMING HERE

Interracial Commission With Special Sleeping Car Will Tour South

Nashville is on the itinerary of the Interracial Commission which is to start from Washington, D. C. during next month to make a tour of the south in studying race relations and conditions. This Commission it is understood, will be made up not only of men of national but international reputation. In placing Nashville on the list to be visited it is regarded here as a recognition and a confession by the powers that be, that this is still the educational center of the south, the hub of Dixie, the most important municipality, specializing in intellectual training.

From the time the announcement was made that the Commission had been authorized or selected, it was expected that Nashville would be visited, because from time to time men of both races, whether they live north or south, have looked upon Nashville as a splendid place to make observation, an excellent town to get their balance, and to view things that have to do with both groups. The definite date of the arrival of the Commission has not yet been announced, but it is expected that President W. J. Hale of A. and I. State College, who is the chairman of the Interracial Commission's executive committee, and Mr. R. E. Clay, the executive secretary, who are working with Mr. Button, the general secretary, will get the information and will release the announcement as to the date of the arrival.

The Tennessee Interracial Commission is understood to be in hearty sympathy with the proposed trip, so it is said, but no announcement has come from them as to just what Nashville would be expected to do or what part they will play, nor the length of days the Commission will remain here in their study in making this survey.

—Nashville Globe

LELAND COLEMAN'S LETTER

Cruger, Miss.— (To the Modern Farmer.)— We are doing a great work in our Unit, being young. We have some of the best people of our community as leaders, and we are expecting to send representatives to the Convention at Washington County next Augnst.

We have had only three meetings since being organized. We organized with 11 and have added 16 members. We expect to go over the top in our Unit, and to do all we can to help support The Modern Farmer paper.

Yours truly,
James Payton, President.
Johnny Middleton Secretary.
C. S. Shields, Assistant Secretary.
P. W. Walls, Market Agent.
Luke Ford, Treasurer.
Mrs. M. J. Walls Subscription Committee.

SUDDEN DEATH COMES TO DR. GEORGE P. PHENIX, PRESIDENT OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Hampton, Va., Oct.—Dr. George Perley Phenix president of Hampton Institute, died suddenly late in the afternoon of Oct. 1, while bathing alone at a nearby beach. His death was due to heart attack according to Dr. George K. Vanderslice. His body was soon recovered and brought to his home on the Institute grounds.

Dr. Phenix is survived by his widow, Mrs. Maria Stevens Phenix, and one son, George Spencer Phenix of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Phenix was the fourth principal of Hampton Institute. Following the resignation of Dr. James E. Gregg, he was immediately elected acting principal. At the meeting of the trustees in January, 1930, he was elected principal, and at the April meeting of the trustees his title was changed to that of "President."

He was born in Portland Me., in September 1884; and was graduated from Colby College in 1886. After further study and active work in the field of education he became principal of the State Normal school at Willimantic, Conn. At this place his work with and for rural schools of that State was so noteworthy that Hampton's principal, the late Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, urged him to come to service at Hampton—a service which had covered twenty-six years. Appointed head of the Hampton Institute Academy in 1904, he organized its work in teacher-training. In 1908 he was made vice principal of Hampton. Up to the time of his election as acting principal, he had been best known by his able administration of the Hampton Summer School in which hundreds of teachers have been given professional training of the first rank.

Dr. Phenix had been called twice by the board of trustees to serve as acting principal of Hampton. The faithfulness with which he had carried on the work in each case is a part of the record of Hampton Institute. He had proved his right to be called an able administrator.

The board of trustees had not called an untired experimenter to a task which required accurate knowledge, understanding of problems and a statemen's vision, but withal had called a man who was a worthy follower of General Armstrong.

Finally, he believed in Hampton and its ideals and could be trusted to uphold them without apology. His ideals were formed under Dr. Frissell. Speaking of the latter, he used to say: "I knew him very well, and with the exception, perhaps, of my father, I know of no man who has done more to shape my ideals." When he stood up to acknowledge before teachers and students the honor and responsibility which had come to him, he declared his devotion to Hampton in these words.

"I do not ask your loyalty to me in these years that are before us, but I do ask your loyalty to the great ideals for which this school has stood and must stand. I shall try to be loyal to those ideals myself, and if you are loyal to them and I am loyal to them, all lesser loyalties will take care of themselves."

The sudden death of Dr. Phenix brought a stunning blow, not only to the students and workers of Hampton Institute, but also to all those who are interested in the advancement of modern education such as Hampton has represented since its founding in 1868 by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong.

The plans for the funeral have not yet been announced, but it is very probable that Dr. Phenix's body will come to rest in the Institute cemetery, where General Armstrong and his worthy successor, Doctor Frissell, lie buried.

—Union-Review

Rosenwald Party In Nashville

CHAIRMAN EMERY, T. STEARNS AND DIRECTOR S. L. SMITH, SPEND BUSY DAY HERE

Representatives of Julius Rosenwald Worship at Two Services Before Visiting Fisk and State Normal

Mr. Emery, the chairman of the Rosenwald Fund, and Mr. Stearns, a son-in-law of Julius Rosenwald, spent a busy day here last Sunday. They were being piloted over the city by Mr. S. L. Smith, the southern director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. On Sunday morning at eleven o'clock they appeared in the Fisk Memorial Chapel and were presented by Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, the president of the school. At twelve thirty they were presented to an over-flow audience at St. John A. M. E. Church. At two o'clock they were the guests of the president of Fisk University at the president's home, where they were joined by Prof. and Mrs. W. J. Hale of State College, and Mr. Dudley Tanner a member of the State Board, and a member of the Jean Slater Fund. At four o'clock they were piloted through and shown the new Fisk Library that is nearing completion, and which is to be dedicated at an early date. The two out of town visitors hailed from Chicago.

It was one of the busiest days, according to statements when they left on the Dixie at 5:40, that they had put in at any southern city. Dr. Mullowney, the president of Meharry Medical College, was with the party throughout the day, beginning with the morning services. While they were inspecting Fisk University and being entertained by the president and faculty, the student body of A. and I. State College assembled themselves in the auditorium where they were gathered to meet Mr. S. L. Smith and Mr. Emery, the chairman of the Rosenwald Fund Board. The State College students sang quite a few selections. Dean Gore presented Henry Allen Boyd, who delivered an address, and then he presented Mr. Dudley Tanner, who gave a spicy talk on the opportunities of the present-day education; then chairman Emery arrived and was presented by Mr. S. L. Smith.

It is not known for what particular purpose the Rosenwald Party made the visit to this city, but many are of the opinion that it was for some additional information that in all probability the philanthropist was seeking from his representatives, that he might consummate his plans for future consideration of Nashville's needs.

—Nashville Globe

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, JACKSON, THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1930 2:00 P. M.

The State Interracial Commission will hold a District Conference on Race Relations in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Jackson, Tenn., Thursday, November 6th, beginning at 2:00 P. M. Prof. J. L. Harris, of Jackson will preside.

Representatives of the two races from West Tennessee are expected to attend this meeting, among whom are judges, ministers, college presidents mayors, editors, bankers, farmers, agricultural agents and business leaders. The following topics are to be considered:

"Law and Order," including crime prevention, mob violence, jails courts and public opinion.

"Public Health," including community health programs, health centers, sanitation clean-up campaigns, family and individual health, food, and recreation.

" Education," including school buildings, grounds, appropriations, school boards, teachers, standards, and salaries.

State leaders will participate in the discussions. The purpose of the meeting is cooperation, good will, and community improvements. This Movement has functioned for eleven years in Tennessee, and has the confidence and support of leading citizens everywhere. District meetings are held to review the work, consider problems growing out of same, and to make plans for future programs through local interracial committees.

Findings have been placed and cooperation given to State, county, and city authorities in improving conditions and promoting amicable relations.

Correspondence regarding the meeting may be addressed to James D. Burton, Interstate Secretary for Alabama and Tennessee, Oakdale, Tenn. or to Prof. J. L. Harris Jackson, Tenn.

James D. Burton.

—Nashville Globe

GOODBY COTTON PICKERS

It is reported from New York that the Moon Motor Car Co., has completed negotiations with the American Cotton Picker Corp. for the manufacture of cotton picking machines. 5,000 machines will be produced at an estimate profit of about $30 each.

Some day or other a cotton picker that will pick cotton will be invented. Colored farmers had better learn to raise and pick something else besides cotton.

Farmer Working on his new house Montgomery County, Alabama

THREE NEGRO LEADERS TALK OF ASPIRATIONS

NO VOLUNTARY DESIRE FOR SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH WHITES, SAYS THE REV. NOAH WILLIAMS

Three Negro leaders of St. Louis discussed the aspirations and life of the 100,000 Negroes in the metropolitan district here in the Community Forum period on Radio Station KMOX yesterday afternoon. The speakers were the Rev. Noah W. Williams, pastor of St. Paul's A. M. E. Church; Mrs. Julia Curtis, a member of the board of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, and John T Clark, executive secretary of the Urban League.

The Rev. Mr. Williams said that in 30 years' observation, North and South, he had not found the Negro giving serious thought to the ordinary conception of social equality with whites, and that in the sporadic cases of commingling whites usually took the initiative. He continued:

"The Negro has no desire for voluntary association with white people. He has in his own race all that his desires and tastes call for in this ordinary social sense. The fact is, he feels he has the advantages along this line within his own race. He wants absolute security of life and property. He wants equal political rights. He wants equal justice before the law. He wants equal economic opportunities. He wants an equal chance to develop his talents and satisfy his tastes. He wants that he shall not be humiliated and treated as something different from other human beings when he enters public places, property attired and with proper manners. This is what he wants and all he wants."

"They Buy Everything."

The speaker added that the Negro population here furnished an excellent market for all sorts of things made and purveyed by whites. Negroes, he declared, "are good buyers; they buy anything; they buy everything." He added: "When you shut the door of employment in the face of the Negro you are paralyzing one of the best markets for goods."

Mrs. Curtis noted that Negro population here increased heavily during the last decade because of migration from the South. She said that opening of Stowe Teachers' College as a general junior college for Negroes and the recent provision of State funds for Negroes to go out of Missouri for courses not offered at Lincoln University strengthened educational opportunities, but she deplored the lack of recreational and amusement facilities.

The Negro mortality rate, though lower than 10 years ago, is too high still and hospital facilities are inadequate, she insisted. Negroes here spend about $1,000,000 a estimated, and they own millions of dollars worth of property, mostly in homes, business places and churches. There are some Negro enterprises employing a considerable number of their own race, Mrs. Curtis related, but most of the men are employed at semi-skilled and common labor in large industries owned by white capital, while the major opportunity of employment for Negro women is in bag, nut and tobacco factories and laundries.

Their Political Power

Politically, she said, the Negro holds the balance of power in St. Louis, but his lack of organization is shown by the fact that Negroes occupy only 10 minor elective offices. The greatest Negro businesses are drug stores and undertaking establishments, she said, the latter being the only field where there is not white competition. The professional group she added, consists chiefly of 90 physicians, 40 dentists, 27 druggists, 40 nurses, 100 ministers, 301 teachers, 34 social workers and 38 lawyers.

Clark said Negro church property here is worth $1,000,000 and that half of the colored population belongs to the churches, mostly Baptist and Methodist. Fraternal organizations are an important social force, he went on, but "With a growth of life insurance organizations, the influence of fraternal organizations is not nearly as powerful as it used to be. There are noticeably fewer parades and other evidences of their former strength. On the other hand, Negro insurance companies have begun to enter the field with strong organizations to meet the competition offered by white insurance companies seeking Negro business. All of the six strictly Negro national insurance companies have branches here in St. Louis and give employment to more than 100 persons here. The last certified report shows that these companies carry a total of nearly $200,000,000 of insurance among Negroes throughout the country."

—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

SEED LOAN OFFICE GRANTS FUNDS FOR FALL AND WINTER PASTURES

Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the unexpended balance of the $6,000,000 appropriated by Congress last March for loans through the farmers' seed loan office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to relieve distress in 15 States from storms, floods, and drought in 1930, has been allotted to farmers seriously affected by the summer's drought in Alabama, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Missouri, for the purchase of seed and fertilizer for fall and winter pastures.

Applications for these loans must be backed by the farmer's promissory note and a mortgage on his crops, and must be approved by a county committee before they can be accepted in Washington, acording to G. L. Hoffman, who is in charge of the Federal Seed Loan Office. Loans can not be made for crops to be harvested in 1931, he says.

Approximately 2,000 applications for loans have been received to date, and Mr. Hoffman expects as many more by October 15, the final day for accepting applications. Of these 1,732 have been approved as follows: Alabama $8,548.00 on 180 loans; Oklahoma, $27,853.15 on 859 loans; Virginia, $24,990.00 on 368 loans; and Missouri, $16,469.25 on 325 loans.

—Union-Review

O. T. JACKSON SAYS HOPE OF NEGRO IS IN SOUTH

(By Alva A. Swain)

Cameron, Feb. 5, 1930. — Mr. O T. Jackson messenger of Governor Adams and for that matter to every democratic governor since the time of Shafroth, is of the opinion that the south really holds the future of the Negro in this country. He thinks that the southern Negro will go forward faster than the northern Negro because in the south they can get better cooperation that really counts for the better ment of the race.

"The south will be the Negro's paradise within the next twenty-five years," said Jackson the other day. Continuing, he said, "We have learned from our experience that the northern Negro is not cooperative in Negro movements that carry with them the slightest tinge of segregation. Yet the northern Negro is a self-segregator to be with the crowd and for imitative showing but when it comes to segregation for material interests to support that show-off he would rather hold a menial job than to be self-supporting from the soil in a prosperous community of colored people."

"If the statistical statements of farm activities in Texas, Mississippi and other southern localities are true, back to the land in the south is the opportunity for the young Negro who is ready to organize and cooperate."

URGE LATE FEED CROPS

Greene County Agents Advise Farmers at Drouth Ends

Paragould, Ark., July 26.—With the drouth practically broken in Greene County, County Agent Ben A. Lincoln and Mrs. R. B. Rogers, home demonstration agent, are devoting their efforts to encouraging late crops and gardens. Rains Thursday and Friday have benefited many sections of the country. The extension service agents issued the following statement Friday following the showers:

"The long drouth has cut feed production so severely that farmers are looking for emergency crops for extremely late planting which may be relied upon to help meet the feed shortage. The crops best adapted for this purpose are early cowpeas, amber sorghum and German millet. These crops may be planted immediately after it rains, if rains come by the end of the first week in August, and possibly a little later.

"Fall gardens will be very necessary to make our winter living. Gardens grown in most sections now are supplemented with fall garden crops to carry the farm family through the late fall and winter.

"The greatest need is for quick growing crops that will do for immediate use. Suitable crops for greens are spinach kale ad rape. Root crops are carrots, beets and turnips. Lettuce, peas, beans, cabbage and fall potatoes are other good crops for the fall garden.

"Some additional crops may possibly be grown, such as sweet corn. A late fall will allow the crop to mature, and if not it can be utilized as livestock feed. Rhubarb should be planted for future year's needs as a source of sauce and pie material.

"Fall potatoes as a cash crop demand particular attention at this time. Good dormant seed that has been kept in a cool place for at least three weeks is recommended for planting. Lookout Mountain, Irish Cobbler and Bliss Triumph are the most suited varieties for.

—Memphis Appeal.

NO DEMAND FOR HARNESS

With the advent of the automobile and tractor the harness business has so completely declined that a harness making firm in St. Louis, Mo., that has been in business since 1824, has been forced out of the industrial field. At one time that city was the starting point for a great number of western pioneers and the outfitting was done in St. Louis. In addition to that, sets of harness were made and shipped to various parts of the country so that this firm was one of the largest industries establishments in the country. The demand for harness at this time is almost nil.

SOUTH GEORGIA MELON WEIGHS 77 POUNDS

Waycross, Ga., July 21.— A 77-pound watermelon exhibited here Monday, believed to be the largest shown in Waycross this year, was grown by E. D. Taylor of Alma.

"It's a pretty good melon, but we picked it after dark and there might have been some bigger ones in the field," Mr. Taylor said. "Another thing," he said, "the dry weather has stunted the melons in our section, and they haven't grown as large as they really should have."

Mr. Taylor is a brother-in-law of J. C. Parker who was among the first farmers in south Georgia to exhibit cotton blooms this season.

ROADSIDE MARKETS

There are over 4,000 farmers in the vicinity of Chicago who grow vegetables for Chicago market. There are several hundred of them who maintain and operate roadside stands selling freshly picked vegetables every day. Some of these stands sell as high as 25 thousand dollars worth of fruits and vegetables during the season, and in most instances any stand will go over five thousand dollars in gross sales. These stands usually open in April and close around November— all depending upon the weather. These farmers are organized of course and known as the Truck Gardeners Association.

They usually have uniform prices.

TROUSER-CLIMBING RAT IS KILLED BY FRANTIC FARMER

Wapelo, Iowa, Sept. 10.— Dennis Murphy and a rat have met in mortal combat and settled a long feud. The rat is dead, and Murphy somewhat damaged.

They met in the corn crib on Murphy's farm, where the rodent had been making free with Murphy's crop. The rat raced up a trouser leg and kept on climing. At the collar level, while Murphy frantically beat it, the animal bit and clawed his neck and chest. The farmer was severely lacerated before he crushed the rat.

THE SUNFLOWER

The value of the sunflower as a field crop is unknown in this country, and yet there are few plants which, in proportion to the the attention required, make larger returns. Almost every portion is useful. The seeds are valued as a food for cattle and poultry; and from them may be obtained an oil not inferior to that of the olive. They have also their uses in medicine, making soothing emulsions like flaxseed; in Russia they are eaten like nuts and in many parts of South America are ground to meal, of which bread is made. The leaves are equal in nourishing qualities to corn fodder, and the stalks are an excellent fuel. In Italy and Spain, these plants are extensively cultivated as a field crop for the sake of the oil expressed from their seeds. An acre will produce fifty bushels, each yielding a gallon of oil.

CURIOUS VEGETABLES

Ornamental Mice— The vegetable curiosity which has attracted much attention. It is a native of Central Africa, having a small, neat-growing vine and bears numerous oval fruits, clear green in color two and a half or three inches long, which are always completely covered with long, light-green spines or hairs. It will be found useful for covering a sloping bank or rockery, and will produce great numbers of curious fruit.

Caterpillars— Prostrate creeping plants with small yellow flowers, changing into vegetable caterpillars. They are grown as curiosities, and sometimes as a harmless practical joke, are put into the salads for the purpose of startling those who are unacquainted with them.

Snails—Another singular variety having most oddly twisted seed pods resembling snails. Children are most amused with these curious vegetables and they are quite attractive and can be grown in any garden. Seeds can be had of nearly all seedmen at 5 cents per package.

FINDS VEGETABLE RATES UNREASONABLE

Carload rates on fresh vegetables from producing points in Mississippi and Tennessee to New England and southwestern destinations were declared unreasonable and new rates not to exceed 35 to 40 per cent of the present first class rates were recommended in a report to the interstate commerce commission by Examiner S. R. Diamondson. Several commodities were given definite percentages of first class for computation of carload rates in the western class rate case, and it was predicted that this form of classification would be increasingly used.

The commission has ordered an investigation into the reasonableness of intrastate rates on petroleum in Montana, which became effective upon the order of the state board of railroad commissioners. The railroads serving Montana, contend that the dates unduly prefer intrastate commerce and prejudice interstate commerce, therefore are a violation of the thirteenth and third sections of the interstate commerce act. The case has been set for hearing on September 20, before Commissioner Porter and Examiner Koch, at Helena, Mont.

THREE SOUTHERN STATE'S REPORT GAIN IN FARMS

Three contiguous states, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma, have set a new record in numerical increase of farms in the last decade, as reported by the census bureau.

Mississippi, with an increase of 40,352 farms, far surpassed any state thus far reporting, Oklahoma, with an increase of 12,280 farms, being her nearest competitor. Arkansas gained by 10,612 farms.

However, Mississippi was surpassed in per centage of increase by Arizona, which gained by 32.9 per cent, as against 14.8 per cent. in Mississippi. Texas and California are among the states unreported.

Figures announced for the three states were: Mississippi, total 312,453, as against 272,101 in 1920, increase 40,352 or 14.8 per cent. Oklahoma, total 204,268, as against 191,988 in 1920, increase 12,280 or 6.4 per cent. Arkansas, total 243,216, as against 232,604 increase 10,612 or 8.6 per cent.

THE MASTER HAND

Just as a harp with muted strings,
Thought long untouched, and covered with the dust of years,
Answered at last the Master hand that brings
Forth all the sweeping chords of long pent harmony
To melt the listening heart to tears—
So with the soul; deep hidden in its shrine
Are secret strings that mutely wait
Until a Master hand divine
The low, sweet music sleeping there,
And then, with touch of tenderness ineffable,
He bids the angels hear!

Grace H. Poffenberger, in Ref. Ch. Messenger.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. II. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, December 15, 1930. No. 10.

FEB 5 - 1931

ONE HUNDRED FORTY DOLLARS SAVED ON NINE BALES

FARMER ACTS ON ADVICE FROM PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL FEDERATION

Nov. 22nd, 1922

National Federation Colored Farmers

Dear Sirs:

I sent 9 bales of cotton on October 25th to the place you instructed me to ship to, and have my returns for the sale of it November 17th The attached sales' slip will show you what I got for my cotton.

Other farmers in this section received 9 1-2 and 10 2.4 and a few 11 cents for their cotton I certainly thank you for the effort you have put forth in my behalf. I just wanted you to see for your own information and encouragement what I got for my cotton.

We do not give the name of the member but have this letter on file.

We give below what this member received for his cotton:

1 bale 498 pounds	12.38	61.65
2 bales 965 pounds	14.18	136.84
1 bale 503 pounds	12.13	61.01
3 bales 1454 pounds	12 38	180.00
1 bale 521 pounds	12.78	66.58
1 bale 430 pounds	13.18	56.67
9 4371		562.75

This member saved over one hundred and forty dollars on 9 bales of cotton in comparison with the other farmers in his settlement who margketed their cotton thru other channels.

Does it pay to be a member of the National Federal of Colored Farmers?

NEBRASKA FARMER OWNS TWO THOUSAND ACRES

ALTHOUGH EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS OF AGE HE IS AS ACTIVE AS EVER

Mr. Robert Anderson who fought in the Union Army to aid in freeing his race, and who was wounded in a battle, is the owner of a 2,000-acre potato farm in Nebraska near the city of Alliance. He is now 87 years of age but as active as man of 25. He lives in a very fine 15 room house and has 1,700 acres in active cultivation. Mr. Anderson was once in poverty, but by continued hard work and saving he was able to finally own this large farm. He has several tractors and employs a little army of men.

His principal crop is potatoes and this fall he is housing nine thousand bushels in a well built cellar awaiting higher prices.

From a slave in a log cabin about 65 years ago, without a penny, Mr. Anderson is today worth two hundred thousand dollars.

TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED SIXTY-TWO

STATISTICAL REPORT FROM ARKANSAS AND JEFFERSON COUNTY BY COMPARISON

We have an inquiry asking for statistics on Jefferson County, Arkansas.

From the last figures we have received from the Census of Agriculture we have the following:

Number of white farmers in the conty 982, number of colored farmers 5,631. Total white farm population in the State 4,541. Total colored farm population the state 21,-862. Average annual cotton production, fifty thousand bales. Jefferson county also produces over 40 thousand bushels sweet potatoes and about twenty thousand bushels Irish potatoes annually.

The records also show that five hundred and eighty Negro farmers own their farms and four hundred and forty-five white farmers own their farms. The Negro farmers in Jefferson county are not organized.

COLORED FARMER'S NEWS BULLETIN FOR NOVEMBER

PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL FEDERATION SUMS UP STAPLE AND OTHER PRODUCTS

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1930—We are pleased to announce that your Federation is now incorporated and we have been given our Charter, and all costs have been fully paid. In a few weeks each Unit will receive from—the head offices in Chicago, a Charter carryining the names of the Officers of their Unit. Don't be misled by any statment that we are not incorporated. THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS IS INCORPORATED just the same as the other Farm Organizations.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT MOUND BAYOU, DEC. 4th

On Thusrday December 4th the Officers of the Mississippi Units

(Continued on Page 6)

SUNFLOWER UNIT MAKING PROGRESS IN MISSISSIPPI

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF INFORMATION FURNISHED

Sunflower, Miss.—(Special to Modern Farmer)—Continued growth is evidenced here on all sides by the Sunflower Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. In the beginning only five men participated in forming the Unit but their influence has been so pronounced and the cause so recognized that it has grown gradually in numerical strength every week since its organization. The officials are among the most enterprising and progressive farmers of this section. Mr. C. A. Ashley, a well known farmer is filling out his first term as president of the Unit. Mr. S. B. Bucker is the Secretary, Mr. J. S. Gibson is the Market Agent and is to keep the members of the Unit informed on market quotations and prices. Mr. J. H. Maviece is the treasurer. Through the efforts of the officers and leaders of the Unit they are making continued and rapid progress. They are cooperating not only with their individual members but are planning many future activities for the farmers of this section. Nearly all of them are supporters of the Modern Farmer, the monthly publication which is the official organ of the National Federation. Their monthly meetings will be held in various sections of the county.

MISSISSIPPI BEHIND IN 1929 GINNING FIGURE

1,126,640 Bales Up to Nov. 1—Bolivar Leads

The Department of Commerce announces the preliminary report on cotton ginned prior to Nov. 1, in Mississippi, for the crops of 1930 and 1929. The total, by counties follows:

	1930	1929
Adams	6,287	5,246
Alcorn	9,349	12,174
Amite	12,783	10,938
Attala	10,611	14,240
Benton	4,462	5,185
Bolivar	72,164	131.699
Calhoun	6,166	9,103
Carroll	5,720	9,402
Chickasaw	8,411	17.121
Choctaw	2,895	4,426
Claiborne	6,248	7,247
Clarke	6,450	6,260
Clay	47 678	10,526
Coahoma	47,853	76.218
Copiah	8,554	9,456
Covington	16,924	12,507
De Soto	16,996	21,420
Forrest	3,185	2.312
Franklin	3,336	3,012
George	3,771	3,334
Greene	1,236	836
Grenada	6,111	10,189
Hinds	24,194	28,168
Holmes	27,717	41,386
Humphreys	23,585	40,158
Issaquena	3,212	3,849
Itawamba	7,060	9,335
Jasper	14,030	12,787
Jefferson	8,935	9,103
Jefferson Davis	16,142	14,001
Jones	20,229	15,613
Kemper	10.991	10,825
Lafayette	7,005	10,270
Lamar	5,846	3,907
Lauderdale	16,714	14,205
Lawrence	13,933	12,809
Leake	14,736	19,128
Lee	20,781	31,974
Leflore	50,522	83,441
Lincoln	13,973	13,021
Lowndes	10,029	16,545
Madison	21.081	31,698
Marion	14,569	11,973
Marshall	12,460	18,034
Monroe	14,853	24,581
Montgomery	7,177	9,658
Neshoba	17,611	21,285
Newton	17,474	20,264
Neshoba	17,941	21,285
Oktibbeha	3.606	6,507
Panola	17,916	25,256
Perry	2,066	1,814
Pike	15,468	13,959
Pontotoc	13,155	17,574
Prentiss	11,464	12,987
Quitman	22,986	37,227
Rankin	8,888	9,836
Scott	13,352	15,137
Sharkey	14,898	79,613
Simpson	14,664	15,552
Smith	13,789	13,494
Sunflower	72,547	126,909
Tallahatchie	26,438	44,500
Tate	10,836	14,371
Tippah	12,027	17,571
Tishomingo	6,117	9,706
Tunica	19,332	26,399
Union	10,970	14,433
Walthall	17,816	14,389
Warren	4,824	4,955
Washington	40,761	76,493
Wayne	6,794	5,629
Webster	5,254	8,732
Wilkinson	4,987	3,428
Winston	10,324	12,142
Yalobusha	5,191	8,715
Yazoo	25,017	23,869
All other	1,230	981
The State	1,126,642	1,541,239

GOOD CITIZENS

"In the matter of drought relief, as in everything else, the railroads are showing themselves to be good citizens," says the Natchez, Miss. Democrat.

In 1927, when the great flood devastated the Mississippi Valley, it was the railroads that worked unceasingly, and without profit to themselves, saving lives and property. Today, with many agricultural states facing a crisis due to the drought, it is again the railroads that are doing everything within their power to improve conditions.

In all parts of the United States the railroads have shown themselves to be good citizens. They are one of the largest employers and taxpayers. They encourage industrial development in cities and more scientific and profitable production of farm crops in agricultural areas. They are always at the forefront in assisting any worthwhile program to bring new payrolls, home owners, industries and workers into the territories they serve.

In contrast to this is the attitude of the states and national governments toward the railroads. During the first eight months of this year, in spite of the greatest possible efficiency and economy in operation, the lines were able to earn a net return of but 3.59 per cent. Their taxes are steadily rising, their revenues on the down grade. In not a single year since the war have they earned the fair return stipulated by the Transportation Act.

The American railroads face a financial crisis. Yet they never waver in their efforts to provide the United States with the best and most efficient transportation service we have ever had. They are, in short, remarkably good citizens.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers wishes its Members

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

JAS. P. DAVIS, Pres. MAJ. R. A. BYRD, Vice Pres.

LEON R. HARRIS, Sec'y S. B. WILSON, Treas.

C. R. RICHARDSON, Chairman Board of Directors

BIG FARM LEFT COLORED SERVANTS

High Point, North Carolina.—About 50 years ago Mr. and Mrs. Ned Brooks were tenants on a 200 acre farm of Mr. J. T. Chilcutt prominent white farmer in Guilford, North Carolina. According to his will, this farm is left to Mr. Brooks.

Latest statistics from Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce give Mississippi 312,453 farm. In 1925 Mississppi had only 257,228 farm. This is an increase of 55,196 farms in 5 years.

It is interesting to note that the counties which show the largest increase are heavily populated with Negro farmers, or in other words the Negro farmer is more than holding his own in the state.

The counties which show 40 per cent increase are Humphrey, LeFlore, Scott, Sunflower and Tallahatchie, while Attala, Bolivar, Carroll, Madison and Quitman show gain of 25 per cent, and Copiah, Lee, Monroe and Yazoo counties increased 20 per cent.

Th few counties which showed a decrease are Harrison, Isaquena, Jackson, Warren and Forrest. In these counties the Negro farm population is practically neglible. These figures reflect that the whites are quitting the farms, and the Negro has stepped on the gas.

Released for Use on September 20, 1930

PRESS RELEASE, NUMBER OF FARMS IN MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WASHINGTON

Number of Farms, by Counties, Mississippi: 1930, 1925, and 1920

Washington, D C., Seeptember 20, 1930—The Director of the Census announced today the number of farms in Mississippi.

A farm, for census purposes, includes all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employees. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm." Any tract of land of less than 3 acres used for agricultural purposes, which produced products to the value of $250 in the preceding calendar year, is classed a "farm."

The figures for 1930 are preliminary and subject to correction.

				*Increase, 1925-1930		*Increase, 1920-1930	
State Total	312,453	257,228	272,101				
Counties	April 1	Jan 2	Jan. 1	Number	Per cent	Number	Per Cent
State Total	321,453	257,228	272,101	55,225	21.5	40,352	14.8
Counties:							
Adams	1,689	1,580	1,673	109	6.9	16	1.0
Alcorn	3,335	2,998	2,901	337	11.2	434	15.0
Amite	3,535	2,934	3,148	601	20.5	387	12.3
Attalla	4,337	3,319	4,024	1,018	30 7	313	7.8
Benton	2,110	1,652	1,904	458	27.7	206	10.8
Bolivar	15,949	12,873	12,808	3,076	23.9	3,141	24.5
Calhoun	3,233	2,939	3,206	294	10.0	33	1.0
Carroll	4,369	3,479	3,963	890	25.6	406	10.2
Chickasaw	3,258	3,078	3,055	180	5.8	203	6.6
Choctaw	2,203	1,957	2,188	246	12.6	15	0.7
Claiborne	2,054	1,866	2,154	188	10.1	100	4.6
Clarke	2,254	1,943	2,206	311	16.0	48	2.2
Clay	2,921	2,507	2,793	414	16.5	128	4.6
Coahoma	9,310	8,585	8,628	725	8.4	682	7.9
Copiah	4,907	3,986	4,349	921	23.1	558	12.8
Covington	2,533	2,150	2,151	383	17.8	382	17.8
De Soto	5,438	4,636	4,858	802	17.3	580	11.9
Forrest	1,017	1,159	1,015	142	-123	2	0.2
Franklin	1,660	1,520	2,210	140	9,2	-550	-24.9
George	893	799	601	94	11.8	292	48.6
Greene	955	665	602	290	43.6	353	58.6
Grenada	2,403	1,634	1,870	769	47.1	533	28.5
Hancock	562	301	249	261	86.7	313	125.7
Harrison	774	939	720	-165	-17.6	54	7.5
Hinds	6,621	6,003	5,951	618	10.3	770	11.3
Holmes	6,391	6,422	6,240	169	2.6	351	5.6
Humphreys	5,689	6,422	6,240	2,226	04.3	1,994	54.0
Issaquena	1,381	1,501	1,914	-120	-8.0	-533	-27.8
Itawamba	3,460	2,673	3,064	787	29.4	396	12.9
Jackson	556	724	688	-168	-23.2	-132	-19.2
Jasper	3,043	2,737	2,790	306	11.2	253	9.1
Jefferson	2,619	2,171	2,942	448	20.6	-323	-11.0
Jefferson Davis	2,913	2,454	2,272	459	18.7	641	28.2
Jones	3,472	2,740	2,666	732	26.7	806	30.2
Kemper	3,956	3,080	3,427	876	28.4	529	15.4
Lafayette	3,515	2,751	3,388	764	27.8	127	3.7
Lamar	1,231	1,074	939	157	14.6	292	31.1
Lauderdale	3,240	3,061	3,076	179	5.8	164	5.3
Lawrence	2,240	1,618	1,902	622	38.4	338	17.8
Leake	4,235	3,357	3,492	878	26.2	743	21.3
Lee	5,879	4,842	4,768	1,037	21.4	1,111	23.3
Leflore	9,675	6,882	5,967	2,793	40.6	3,708	62.1
Lincoln	3,586	2,974	3,172	612	20.6	414	13.1
Lowndes	3,541	2,806	3,020	735	26.2	521	17.3
Madison	6,475	5,089	5,260	1,386	27.2	1,215	23.1
Marion	2,603	1,991	1,886	612	30.7	717	38.0
Marshall	4,795	4,163	4,688	632	15.2	107	2.3
Monroe	5,730	4,643	5,026	1,087	23.4	704	14.0
Montgom'y	2,231	2,040	1,988	191	9.4	243	12.2
Neshoba	4,629	3,166	3,054	1,463	46.2	1,575	51.6
Newton	3,607	2,937	3,237	670	22.8	370	11.4
Noxubee	4,647	3,781	4,242	866	22.9	405	9.5
Oktibbeha	2,823	2,447	2,816	376	15.4	7	0.2
Panola	5,723	4,580	4,900	1,153	25.0	823	16.8
Pearl River	1,233	1054	876	179	17.0	357	40.8
Perry	997	990	834	7	0.7	163	19.5
Pike	3,064	2,600	2,689	464	17.8	375	13.9
Pontotoc	4,381	3,280	3,934	1,101	33.6	447	11.4
Prentiss	3,714	3,064	3,144	650	21.2	570	18.1
Quitman	5,719	4,109	4,315	1,610	39.2	1,404	32.5
Rankin	3,257	2,207	3,231	1,050	47.6	26	0.8
Scott	2,981	1,966	2,248	1,015	51.6	733	32.6
Sharkey	3,202	2,895	3,142	307	10.6	60	1.9
Simpson	3,279	2,583	2,522	696	26.9	757	30.0
Smith	3,104	2,339	2,695	765	32.7	409	15.2
Stone	600	578	570	22	3.8	30	5.3
Sunflower	14,692	9,992	9,668	4,700	47.0	5,024	52.0
Tallahatchie	7,304	5,814	6,495	1,490	25.6	809	12.5
Tate	4,097	3,693	3,955	404	10.9	142	3.6
Tippah	3,554	2,456	2,702	1,098	44.7	852	31.5
Tishomingo	2,534	1,998	2,250	536	26.8	284	12.6
Tunica	5,404	5,077	4,936	327	6.4	468	9.5
Union	3,724	3,205	3,519	519	16.2	205	5.8
Walthall	2,754	2,277	2,290	477	20.9	464	20 3
Warren	2,117	2,141	2,443	-24	-1.1	-326	-13.3
Washington	8,967	8,714	9,281	253	2.9	-314	-3.4
Wayne	1,837	1,680	1,828	157	9.3	9	0.5
Webster	2,189	1,920	2,221	269	14.0	-32	-1.4
Wilkinson	2,042	1,809	2,436	233	12.9	-394	-16.2
Winston	3,412	2,595	2,814	817	31.5	598	21.3
Yalobusha	2,726	2,385	2,594	341	14.3	132	5.1
Yazoo	7,164	6,138	6,663	1,026	16.7	501	7.5

* A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Similar press releases will be issued for other states and counties.

A NEIGHBORHOOD

There are now twenty cities in the United States which have more than a hundred thousand telephones in use—twice as many as there were ten years ago.

As the world develops, the telephone, as the fastest and most efficient means of communication, becomes of increasing value. Once it was a convenience. Now it is a necessity. The social and business relations of the twentieth century, whether between individuals, industries or governments, are dependent to a large degree on the telephone.

Fifty years ago it took months for a letter to reach Europe from certain parts of the United States. Now, within a few minutes, we can project our voices across oceans and continents. The telephone has made the world into a neighborhood.

IN HOME AND INDUSTRY

Gas, along with electricity and water, has become one of the services vital to modern home life.

Up to recent years, it was used almost solely for cooking. But now gas heating and cooling systems, as well as gas refrigerators, are giving the home-owner new standards of convenience, cleanliness, efficiency, economy and comfort.

Gas has long been the preeminent industrial fuel. Now it is taking a foremost place in the home.

NEGRO MILLIONAIRE COTTON TRADER DIES

Lagos, West Africa, November 8.—Michael Doherty, Negro merchant, died here, leaving a fortune of $3,000,000 to be divided among his 16 wives and 50 children. He amassed the fortune with a fleet of dugout canoes from which he sold Lancashire cotton goods to natives.

103-YEAR-OLD TREE BEARS APPLES AGAIN

Kalama, Wash.— The first apple tree to grow in the Pacific Northwest, planted in 1827 in the old barracks at Vancouver, Washington., by Captian Simpson of the Hudson's Bay company, bore a small crop of apples this year. Now past the century mark the aged tree is guarded and cared for regularly and has responded to the treatment by increased vigor and fruit.

COTTON PICKERS STRIKE

Almost a thousand cotton pickers both white and colored in Tennessee and Arkansas refused to pick cotton at fifty cents per hundred pounds. The plantation bosses lowered the price to fifty cents which is not sufficient to pay the cost of food for man or woman.

It is reported that the pickers were almost destitute and in a very pitiable condition, but they had the manhood and backbone to stick it out.

From Texas to Virginia there is very much unrest and dissatisfaction on account of the extreme low prices being offered to pick cotton.

OIL—THE "NUISANCE"

It is interesting to note that sudden demand for what was hitherto considered a nuisance—crude oil—led to the founding of the American petroleum industry. Many years later a similar demand for another nuisance—gasoline—was responsible for the industry's amazing expansion and development.

In 1859, crude oil was regarded as a valueless substance encountered by salt drillers. Then the world need for a satisfactory illuminant—kerosene—found a use for it. Years later, the discovery and application of electricity to lighting seemed to forecast the sudden death of the oil industry. Then the automobile came into existence and a tremendous demand was created for gasoline which, to the industry, had been a waste found in distilling crude oil.

The war accelerated the demand for petroleum. The birth of the machine age brought with it a need for lubricants of all kinds. The airplane came into being as an important consumer.

As a result, the oil industry, almost overnight, found that its facilities were entirely inadequate. New fields were discovered, new refineries built and old ones enlarged, transportation facilities extended. More efficient processes were developed and market outlets increased. No other industry has ever been called upon to make so great a capital outlay within so short a time, or to so enlarge its scope.

This cataclysmic progress was responsible for the industry's present problem—mainly that of overproduction. Once it was called upon to perform a necessary public service in producing more oil. Now it is giving every effort to achieving another and equally important public service—that of adjusting supply to demand and conserving our invaluable petroleum resources.

SENDS WRITEUP FOR MODERN FARMER

Cruger, Miss., Nov. 1st, 1930.
The Modern Farmer,
447 4th Ave., N.,
Nashville, Tenn.
Dear Editor:

Please allow me space in the paper for a few words from St. Mary's Unit. We organized August 17th with a small number of eleven. Times are tight and money is scarce, but I'm thankful to say we are now 37 members strong. We meet every Tuesday night and more or less have some joiners every night. We are doing our bit for the N. F. C. F. So we are pusing to the front though we have many throw backs, but we are going on just the same until we reach the top of the hill, and if the flag is taken we are going to bring the staff with God to help us for we are determined to reach the hill of success, so we are asking the prayers of all that we may succeed. Now may God bless the leaders of this grand organization. May they live long to carry on this great work With God to help us we all shall do our best and hold up the banner of the N. F. C. F.

Yours truly,
W. M. Frazier, Senior,
R. 2, Box 61.
Cruger, Miss.
J. P. Patton Payton, Pres.
Johnnie Middleton, Sec.
Luke Ford, Treasure.
W. M. Frazier, Vice Pres.

THE STORY OF FIRE PREVENTION

The study of fire control is said to be almost as old as the history of man, but in former centuries effort was chiefly given to working out ways and means of keeping fires from spreading.

Scientific work designed to prevent the occurrence of fire is of very recent origin and most of the progress has been made in the last three decades.

Organized fire prevention, according to an authority, first came into being in Ohio. In that state the nation's first fire prevention association was formed, the second fire marshal's law was passed, the first Safe and Sane Fourth of July authorized and the first state building code committee created. These Ohio organizers were called to other states to assist in starting similar movements. Fire prevention was given official governmental support when, in 1920, Woodrow Wilson proclaimed Fire Prevention Day, which has since become Fire Prevention Week.

Now, due mainly to the work of such organizations as the National Board of Fire Underwriters, intensive fire prevention activities—ranging in scope all the way from promotion of better building laws to the apprehension of arsonists—are carried on throughout the nation. Our fire waste is still gigantic—but it is the fault of citizens if they have neglected to learn the rules of fire prevention. It is to be hoped that some day we will fully realize the tragedy of the waste, and fight, as a nation, against it.

HAVE WE LEARNED THE LESSON?

No great industry was harder hit by the recent industrial depression than mining.

Prices of metals—principally copper—have been at the lowest point in many years. Demand, in spite of "bargain" prices, has been under normal. Supply has exceeded consumption. The result has been a falling off in mining payrolls, employment, purchasing power and dividends. An industry which is losing money cannot progress.

Modern America needs more copper, lead, zinc and other metals than it has ever needed before. The demand for mine products will return to normal. There is every reason for believing that the present depression is only temporary.

But we should have learned one lesson from it—that we must be careful in our legislative treatment of mining. Excessive taxes and a multitude of restrictive laws are discouraging to the industry even in prosperous times—and in times of depression they are ruinous. Those who have advocated higher taxes and more laws for mining, in order to "relieve" other industries, many of which are dependent on mining for much of their livelihood, had best turn their attention elsewhere.

175 RATTLESNAKES SLAIN IN THREE DAYS

Miles City, Mont., Nov. 15—Charles M. Dayhoff of Rock Springs claims to be the champion rattlesnake killer of the world with a record of 175 rattlers in three days.

According to Dayhoff's story, he came upon a snake den while herding cattle for shipment. He found and killed more than eighty reptiles that day.

The next day Dayhoff took several friends with him to another of the chain hills where he killed the snakes and killed ninety more.

The following day ninety-seven more was slain in still a different section.

"FARMING BY MOON"

Tradition Prevails in Devonshire, England

Some one wrote recently to a newspaper mentioning, as a curiosity, that in his village the farmers would not kill a pig during the wane of the moon, being convinced that if they did so the bacon would shrink.

Even in 1930 numbers of old-fashioned farmers work entirely by the moon, says Pearson's Weekly London.

In Devonshire and many other counties, seeds are sown at, or rather a little before, new moon, the idea being that they will germinate and grow as the moon waxes. To some this may seem an absurd tradition, for the moon's light is only one six-hundred thousandth part of that of the sun. Yet it may not be so silly as some superior folk suppose, for it has been definitely proved that green algae (a form of water weed) grow most rapidly at the time of full moon. Many a mushroom grower will tell you that mushrooms grow faster when the moon is waxing than when it is waning.

Farmers' wives have a similar belief in regard to the setting of hens on eggs, and choose the time of new moon to set their broody hens, believing that more eggs will be hatched by so doing.

Old foresters have the strongest opinion as to the influence of the moon on timber. In the royal ordinances of France for the conservation of forests it was laid down that timber, especially oaks, should be felled only during the wane of the moon, and the belief—superstition, if you like to call it so—still persists both in France and England. The idea is that timber felled at these times is less liable for rot than when felled during the wax. The belief dates right back to Roman times.

The above clipping was taken from the Chicago Post.

One of our most reliable members, Burrill Reeves of Marks, Miss., and a charter member of Belmon Unit has been successfully farming by the moon for over 25 years.

$1,875,000 SPENT IN A YEAR BY ROSENWALD FUND

Report Shows Gains Made By Negroes

The Negro problem can no longer be considered among the "unduly difficult" questions in the United States, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, states in the annual report of the fund, made public yesterday.

During the fiscal year ended June 30 the fund expended a total of $1,875,655. This was divided among the following projects: Negro welfare, reducing the cost of medical care, general educational experiments, study of social problems, and public administration.

Reports $5,000,000 Pledged

Pledges for future work slightly exceed $5,000,000, the report states.

The fund expended $1,317,739 for Negro welfare, most of which went into schools. Five thousand of these schools have been built, the last being at Greenbrier, Va. In this typical case the Rosenwald fund gave $2,600, the Negroes of the community $1,000 and the public treasury the remaining $16,000. It is Mr. Rosenwald's policy to give only a small percentage of the total cost of each school.

For Negro health the fund expended $163,815, through which nursing services were endowed, health clinics established and Negro maladies studied. Payments of $157,572 were made for studies and experiments in low cost medical treatment, virtually all in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Keokuk, Ia., and irrespective of race.

A number of child study institutions and recreation centers received gifts and $129,556 was given to a campaign against adult illiteracy in the southern states. Rural libraries received $79,601.

"Race Issue Being Solved."

"Though hundreds of harrowing incidents seems to contradict us," said Mr. Embree, "we may say that 'all is quiet on the Negro front.' The race question in America is being solved. Negro progress is satisfactory."

The report pointed out that colored children are attending schools in nearly the same proportion as the rest of the population and that in higher education the Negro is holding his own with other races; Negroes are steadily making their way as workers, farmers, and business men. 700,000 owning their own homes, 232,000 owning farms, and 70,0000 owning or operating business enterprises.

MR. PAUL POTTER IN CHICAGO TRIBUNE FARM AND GARDEN

Girdling or ringing of apple tree limbs in order to induce early bearing of fruit has aspects not looked for in the first attempts at this type of orchard management. Experiments were concluded recently at Graham horticultural experiment station at Grand Rapids, Mich., showing how such ringing was evidently responsible for an increase of blight infection.

When the university horticulturists heard of the practice they studied results obtained in a commercial orchard company's three-year system. Two rings had been cut one-eighth inch apart without removing the bark on a third of the limbs of each tree that had not blossomed by their tenth or eleventh seasons in the orchard.

No blight occurred in 1927 or 1928, but when it was rampant in 1929 the orchard was heavily infected and this was laid to the ringing. Some of the intensive study on this subject was made by H. A. Cardinell, who went into cultural practices in general to find what led in the first place to adoption of a practice such as girdling.

What he found was that management of young orchards included practices that favored very vigorous growth. This condition resulted in large trees when they were of bearing age and with framework extensive enough to produce heavy crops, but at the same time lessening bearing tendency. With varieties naturally slow in coming into bearing this deferred production was considered serious, as it required greater investments before returns were received.

NEGRO CROWNED KING

Sunday, November 6 in Abyssinia at the Ethiopian Coptic Church, Rastafr, a black man thirty-nine years of age was crowned king of Ethiopia before an unprecedented number of distinguished visitors including the Italian Crown Prince, the Duke of Gloucester and the American Minister.

Simultaneously the royal consort Princess Waziru Menen, a woman of 40 was also crowned as Queen Etega Menen or the Queen of Ethiopia.

The coronation services were performed by the archbishop of Ethiopia and unparalleled in magnificence and splendor. The ceremony cost the Ethiopian government over three million dollars. The emperor's jeweled crown which was placed upon the head of this black man cost over one million of dollars.

Ras Tafari was for 14 years regent of Abyssinia and his new title is Emperor Haille Selassie 1. The King and Queen rode to the church in the imperial chariot which once belonged to the Kaiser of Germany. The chariot was drawn by six white horses. King Haille Selassie I is small of stature, thin, frail and dark complexion. The Queen is of dark complexion but very large in stature.

After the coronation services were over a dance was given in front of the church for the high priests, and the royal pair was driven to the palace.

The King is a direct descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, the titles of Emperor and King of Kings of Ethiopia, conquering the lion of the tribe of Judah, the elect of God and the light of the world. Abyssinia is a vast treasure house of undisturbed natural wealth of gold, platinum, silver, oil, coffee, mahogany and rubber, a member of the League of Nations, a Christian monarchy.

"And Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God."

MR. DEMUS FRAZIER SECURES APPOINTMENT

Mr. Demus Frazier of Talladega, Ala., has been appointed County Agent by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under Hon. T. M. Campell.

Mr. Frazier for a number of years was connected with the Talladega College, having charge of the Dairying Department and under his guidance the dairying division advanced to one of the best of any school in the south.

Mr. Frazier will make good, more than good, for the reason he is well fitted by experience for the work that is assigned to him.

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523 - 2nd Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective association under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

NORTH CARQLINA'S DISGRACE

North Carolina's tenant system is North Carolina's disgrace. There are Negro tenants in North Carolina who do not know their souls are their own—who have not had Fifty Dollars cash in hand during the past two years—who are so deep in debt they will never get out, who are so discouraged they are desperate. Whose fault is it? It is certainly not the tenants' fault. They are slaves to conditions others have made for them. Others will be responsible for the results.

North Carolina is cursed by "absentee lanlordism." She is, also, cursed by gougers and Shylocks. Hundreds of Negro tenants in the state are not permitted to cultivate enough food crops to support themselves and families. Landlords and overseers demand one-half of what little they do produce, even when the tenant furnishes the seed and fertilizer. Negro tenants in North Carolina and their families are dying by inches for something to eat. Negro farmers' babies are afflicted by the rickets and other diseases, simply because they must subsist on fat-back, bacon, coffee and cornbread. There is suffering and the victims have lost hope.

God save a land, the possessors of which can see nothing but cotton and tobacco. Warehouses in the state are spewing forth these products,—the prices for them are poor,—hardly enough to pay for the raising,—but the absent landlord collects his "pound of flesh" and winks. The tenant surely suffers. How can any Negro be a man and live under such conditions?

A dangerous disease requires a potent remedy. We suggest these. First, that public sentiment be so aroused that it will compel absent landlords to sell their land to the tenants who cultivate it. We believe that public or private capital could easily be found and provided. Second, that the Federal Government be authorized by Congress to purchase such land and resell same to Negro farmers,—the "Directed Colony" plan.

A remedy is required, Human beings are suffering. They are suffering a living death. No wonder the counties so cursed have the poorest schools, the poorest churches and the poorest people found in all the great state of North Carolina.

BUYING IN THE DARK

Not long ago while in Mississippi, we passed by a large crossroad store and saw posted on the door a sign which read "No questions answered." We were informed that 80 per cent of those who patronized the store were Negro tenants and farm hands. These customers sold eggs, chickens, butter and other farm products to the store and purchased from it their food supplies, but they were not informed as to the price of any commodity they either bought or sold. The enterprising merchant paid them what he pleased for their products and charged them what he pleased for what they purchased. No questions were answered.

Such a store could not exist in a civilized, Christian American community. The reason why it stands where it is, obvious. The Negroes who patronize it are slaves to their conditions and environment. The white customers, at their meetings, are informed of all market changes and prices. The Negroes are not organized— they know nothing—and they can get no information from those who do know.

The customers of this store should organize a Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers and buy their supplies co-operatively. The merchant should not kick against such a movement, for his "sign" tells his colored customers that he cares nothing for their trade anyhow. We certainly hope they will show sense enough and backbone enough to organize. In this enlightened day, only a slave or a lunatic would submit to such treatment. Even a dog will snap at the hand that tries to snatch the bone from his mouth. Are these Negro customers less than dogs? Evidently the enterprising merchant thinks they are.

THE CHINAMAN WINS AGAIN

In Greenville, Mississippi, there are over 30 grocery stores operated by Chinese merchants. Seventy-five per cent of their customers are Negroes. These merchants are able to rent or purchase property in favorable sections,— they thrive and prosper,— no one objects seriously to where they live or to what they do,—and they make money a plenty to send back to old China. That is what they do with their surplus.

On the other hand if a Negro merchant desires to locate in a favorable section he is either refused the privelege, outright or is charged two prices for the same. Then he is boycotted and insulted and slighted and everything possible is done to make his life miserable. If he succeeds in spite of his adversities he must keep a still tongue and a wise head, or he will be compelled to give up his business and move from the community. The Negro is an American —his surplus is kept in America but he is treated worse than the Chinaman.

We would like to see the time come when our people will learn the value of the dollar they spend. Every dollar spent with a Chinaman, a Greek or any other kind of foreigner, is a weapon aimed at our own breasts. Spend your dollars, wherever possible, with your own people. Then spend the rest of them with your friends. Its high time we were learning some "spending sense."

OUR FRIENDS THE— BIG PLANTERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers desires to have and to hold the friendship of the large southern planters who employ so many Negro farm-hands, tenants, and share-croppers. We want their friendship because our farmers and our members need it. True friendship is worth more than money. One friendly planter in a community where most of our people till the soil, is worth more to them than all the money their labor produces.

Several large planters have recently written us requesting that we aid them in securing tenants. They desire tenants who are industrious and thirfty, and evidently prefer those who are members of the National Education of Colored Farmers, for as one planter has written,—"I realize that your organization can be of much assistance to Negro Tenants who are ambitious and want to get ahead. Such tenants are good, faithful workers and they are the kind I want."

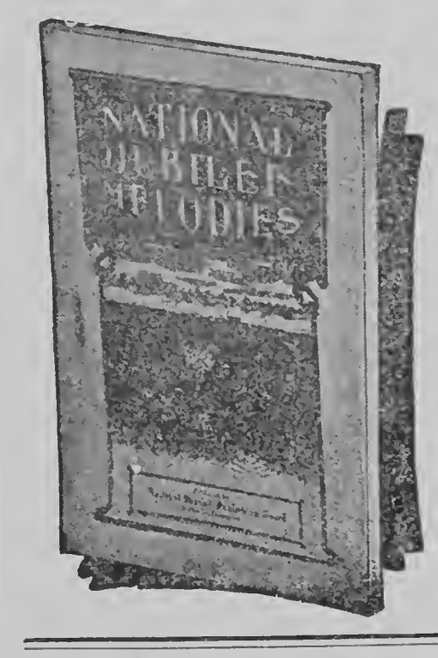
And we add right here that such planters as the one who wrote that statement are the kind of planters we will try our best to assist We will recommend to such planters those of our members who will treat them fair,— who will not keep them in a state of slavery, who will actually give them their half of the crops, and statements showing just what they are entitled to. Such friendly, honest, progressive planters deserve our thanks, our friendship, our honor and our prayers. They have always been the real leaders of the south and the best friends of our people. We want to hear from more of this kind for we know of hundreds of Negro tenants who

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

National Jubilee Melody Song Book



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HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary
523-2nd Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

have been persecuted and robbed for years, and we would like to be the Moses to lead them out of their dismal Egypts into the Canaans where such good planters hold sway.

TELL US ABOUT IT

We want to hear from every member of the N. F. C. F., who has been refused cropping privileges or employment because he belonged to a Unit, whether tenant or farm-hand. We have heard of only one planter who has threatened to dismiss tenant members. If there are others, let us know who you are.

Progressive and far-sighted land owners want tenants who are industrious, ambitious and thrifty. Such tenants are those who belong to the N. F. C. F. We know some of these planters. We want to know you, brother member, if you must move because you have seen the light.

COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is spreading the gospel of cooperative production. Cooperative production cannot be practiced successfully in any community or by the members of any Unit until all necessary preparations are made to begin it.

First of all, the Unit must decide what food crop or crops shall be produced. Two kinds of crops are enough for any Unit to start with. Then let the members get together and decide what the Unit acreage shall be. It should not be more than can be well cultivated and successfully harvested. Then decide on the variety to plant. Pick a variety that markets well and one suited to your soil and climate. Consult your county agent and the National office.

Preparations should be made right now for next year's crops Get busy. We want to market many carlots of peas, sweet potatoes, collards, salad greens, and watermelons for our Units next year. Try out a few of these new "money crops." You'll be surprised.

POWER DETERMINES FARM INCOME

The income of the modern farmer is determined, to a large degree, by the amount of mechanical power employed in his work, according to a recent survey by the American Research Foundation of Chicago.

The survey analyzes the average farm income by states. In one state, with an average of only one horsepower per worker, the average crop value per worker is $475 a year. In another state, where each worker has the equivalent of 14.1 horsepower, the average income is $1,700. It is said that mechanical power will reduce labor about one-half, or double the speed of operation.

Electric power—the most efficient and economical form of mechanical power—is being extended to American farms throughout the nation as rapidly as is possible. In its widespread use is at least a partial solution to farm problems, and the key to agricultural prosperity. Animal power is generally wasteful, expensive and inefficient. The machine is doing for the farm what it has done for industry.

'MISSISSIPPI INDIANS HELD IN PEONAGE, SAYS SENATE COMMITTEE

Scripps-Howard Leased Wire

WASHINGTON, Nov.—29,—"Our findings indicate that the Indian bureau is the most completely mismanaged and incompetent bureau in our government," said Senator Burton K. Wheeler, just returned from an investigation by the Senate committee on Indian affairs in Oklahoma, Mississippi and Texas.

Senator Wheeter said that "the facts discosed warrants the overhauling of the Indian bureau from top to bottom."

Wheeler found an "army of employes giving most of their attention to supervising the estate of wealthy Indians, while neglecting numerous others living in dire poverty."

"We were unable to find," he said, "a single instance in which an Indian farmer had been given either assistance or advice by a so-called farm expert. We found, for instance, two families living in one miserable hut without decent clothes, almost without food, who had not seen an Indian bureau official for years.

"The field clerks, farm agents and other officials spend so much time at their offices or elsewhere far removed from the scenes of their supposed operations that most of the Indians do not know of their existence."

Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota chairman of the committee described the same sort of conditions.

"The Indians of the Choctaw communities live in a state of actual peonage," he said.

"They are kept constantly in debt to white planters in Mississippi under share-cropping contracts on their own land and are not allowed to leave the land until the debts are paid. We found evidence of a standard price that had been set for Indian families' transfer from one plantation to another One old Indian had worked 20 years for the same planter and still was in debt."—Memphis Press Scimitan.

LOUISIANA FARMERS ORGANIZING

For the past three months Colored farmers in Louisiana have been active in their efforts to form county unit o the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and under the direction of Mr. J. L. Chinn, assisted by several of the most prominent farmers in that section of the state a large and enthusiastic meeting was held and a permanent organization set up with the following officers:

J. L. Chinn, Chairman,
Mrs. G. Oconnor, Secretary,
Rev. A. D. Alexander, Market Agent.

Tho meeting was addressed by the following prominent citizens of the state:

J. L. Chinn, President of the Third Ward Colored Civic League Temple A. M. E. Church.

Rev. H. M. Madison, pastor Allen Chapel A. M. E. Church.

Dr. A. D. Alexander of the Afro Villa St. Francisville.

Hon. R. Jones of the Afro Americans Yazoo City, Miss.

Dr. J. Martin.

Dr. J. H. Huggins, Baton Rouge La.

Dr. J. F. Brown, Baton Rouge, La.

Mrs. H. F. Chinn, Prin. Chinn Training School.

These prominent characters urged co-operation and learning to handle their own business as farmers and business men.

Scotlandville is one of the best farming sections in the state, and we predict that it will not be long before these members will be shipping carlots of fruits and vegetables to the large terminal markets and buying their groceries and supplies at wholesale prices.

WANTS MEN TO FARM, BUT THEY MUST BE SINGERS

Atlanta, Ga. —J. J. Covington of Abbeville, Ga., sent the following want ad to the Georgian Stato Market Bulletin: "Wanted— By a singing farmer, men to both sing and farm, especially first and second tenors and first bass."

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COLORED FARMER'S NEWS BULLETIN FOR NOVEMBER

(Continud from Page 1)

held a Special Meeting at Mound Bayou, Miss., with a view to organizing a Credit Corporation and be in a position to make application for loans through the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.

Matters of vital importance to the future interests of the members will be up for discussion and action and every officer is urged to be present.

COTTON

The cotton market has improved some since last Bulletin and advances of around 1.50 per bale. Grade difference unchanged. Premium staple cotton is in much better better demand and especially the higher grades and longer lengths.

The approximate price of 15-16 inch white long staple on Memphis market is 10.15 and 1 inch 10.80; one and three sixteenth inch 14.10 and one and a quarter inch about 18.75 These prices are based on strict middling grades.

The State of Mississippi ginned up to November first, one million one hundred twenty-six thousand six hundred and forty bales, while for the same period last year, the ginnings were over one and a half million bales. Bolivar county has the largest ginning of any county in the state, being something over seventy-two thousand bales. Georgia ginned one million three hundred and seventy-four thousand bales, which is about a quarter of million bales more than last year.

COTTON SEED

Price on cotton seed gained about a dollar per ton; the present market being around $29.50 per ton. Throughout the state of Mississippi, mills have been active buyers and better prices.

POTATOES

The Irish Potato crop is about the same as last year, but below the 5 year average and the quality lowest since the drouth of 1901. The sweet potato crop is estimated to be short over 12 million bushels from last year. House cured Nancy Halls are bringing around $1.50 per bushel; and Yellows, $2.00 to $2.25 per bushel in Chicago. These are wholesale prices that are paid to the shippers. Shallots from Louisiana bringing 5 to 6 dollars per barrel.

GROCERIES AND SUPPLIES

Your grocery price list shows cabbage at about one cent per pound, Yellow globe onions 80 cents per bushel. This is cheaper than Southern farmers can grow these vegetables.

Good patent flour can be had at 70 cents per 24 pound sack and meal around 48 cents per 24 pound sack—when buying through your Unit.

White shorts, rice, lard, sugar and coffee still quoted at lowest prices in the past several years

OVERALLS

We have made arrangements with a large manufacturing concern in Ohio to ship our Units overalls in 2 dozens lots and upward at about eight dollars and thirty-nine cents per dozen or 70 cents per overall. These are the waist overalls. For the high back elastic suspender overalls, the price is $10.06 per dozen or about 84 cents per overall. The coats to match at the same prices or in other words the coat and overalls would cost about $1.68. The factory pays the cost of the express charges.

CLOTHES

We have an option on a round lot of men's grey and tan suits at 6 to 7 dollars per suit These suits are brand new and nicely made up. Silk and rayon socks for men at 11 cents per pair. Ladies' French broadcloth dresses (sleeveless) 50 cents each.

THE PRICES ARE LIKELY TO BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME!

LADIES' HIGH TOP SHOES, FINEST QUALITY—90 cents per pair.

Hold your meetings regularly and permit the members to read the price lists and those members who cannot read, the Secretary should explain every detail, in order that they may fully understand.

Owing to the heavy rush of business, several communications from our members have not been answered promptly, but the mail is now receiving our best attention, and all letters will be answered.

MISSISSIPPI FARMERS SEEK FEDERAL AID

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., Dec. 12

—The Mississippi State Federation of Farmers, operating under the authority of the National Federation of Negro Farmers, held a meeting last week here to adopt means to secure funds from the federal government to carry on farming operations in 1931.

Race farmers of Mississippi, especially those of the Delta region have been hard hit by the drought and the low price of cotton and they realize that the regular channels through which they have heretofore been supplied have also been hard hit and will not be able to help them, so they are making and effort on thier own initiative to secure government relief.

A change from the one-crop system must be inaugurated, leaders at the meeting pointed out, and they declared that the state and federal governmental agency should respond to their practical needs under experienced and capable leadership.

They felt that in coming to Mound Bayou to hold their meeting they would receive the proper assistance from a group of leaders who demonstrated their ability to organize and work in harmony with the white farmers, bankers merchants all over the state and that they will continue to receive such co-operaion and advice.

The national federation, organized about two years by James P Davis, formerly of Atlanta, with headquarters in Chicago, has made considerable headway from an educational standpoint. The body was incorporated under the laws of Illinois last month.

There is now a county unit in nearly every county in the South and state organizations are being formed in states where there are a large number of non-white farmers.

B. W. Byram is chairman and Godfrey Wilson is secretary of the Bolivar county unit.

C. R. Richardson is chairman of the board of directors of the national body. Other members are J. D. Davis organizer and director: S. B. Wilson treasurer, and L. R Harris and R. A. Byrd, directors.

OUR MINISTERS

The ministers have contributed more to the uplift of the race than any of the professions. They are about the poorest paid of any of the professions. Their loyalty to their race has been more than marked, but in all cases there are exeeceptions, and we are gratified that throughout the UNITED STATES our ministers have rallied to the aid of the farmers in their efforts to organize, giving their time and money to further the cause.

We are surprised to be informed that one minister of our race in the state of Mississippi secreted himself under a church owned by Negroes, and heard the full discussions of a meeting that was held by one of the units of our federation and reported what he heard to a short-sighted white farmer in his neighborhood.

This minister is supported by the colored farmers in his section Every dime that he receives which is necessary for taking care of his family comes out of the pockets of the farmers of his own race.

We are wondering if there is a white minister anywhere in the United States who would get under a white church, listen to the discussions of a white farm meeting and report same to a colored farmer.

We are making an effort to secure a photo of this minister, and if successful, it will appear in our January edition.

This piece of humanity (for, he is by no means a man) should be unfrocked and driven from the state. He is a traitor to his own race and would make Judas look like a thin dime.

The intelligent white farmers are standing behind and encouraging colored farmers to do as they have already done.....organize and we have one among our group attempting to play a double role.

FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE

By Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture.

The only answer to over-production is less production. We must balance our crops against market demands, producing only such amount as we can sell at a price which covers cost of production plus a profit. More production merely means more problems, lower prices and greater disaster.

Despite its unhappy experience with surpluses American agriculture to a large extent is still unorganized. No industry on earth can match agriculture in the number and volubility of its advisors Their diversity is one of our weaknesses. There is lack of unified thought and action.

To write an effective answer to the problems of the farm we must have, first of all, organization. The first object is unity of action, collective thinking, planning and marketing.

An increased program of farm production would tend to build up a surplus which would have to compete in world markets against competition which no scheme of American farmer cannot and ought not to be compelled to meet the fierce competition of cheap lands and low standards in other countries.

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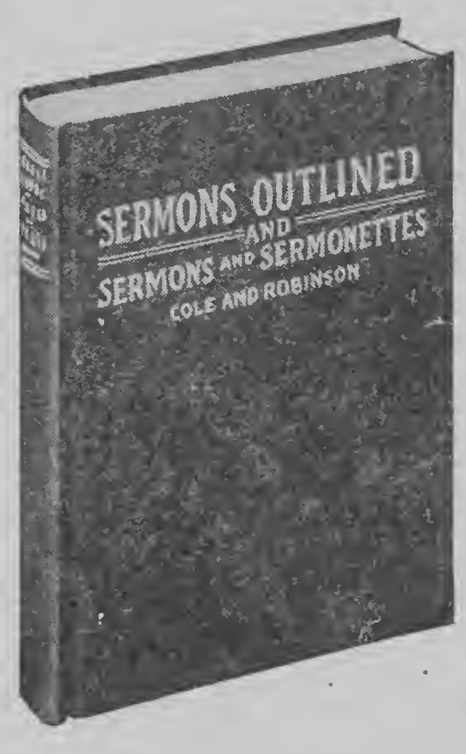

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360 ACRE FARM SELLS FOR TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

Mr. J. J. Mackey of Memphis, Tenn., has purchased a 360 acre farm seven miles north or Starkeville, Miss., for twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Starkeville is in Oktibeha county and figures from the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce says there are 789 white farmers and 1658 colored farmer in Okeibeha county.

We also find that there are 35 colored farmers in this county who own their farms.

Oktibeha is a great sweet potato and grain county.

Our colored farmers should organize in Oktibeha. They will need organization to promote their future interests.

THREE CENTS COTTON

To very quickly understand the pitiful plight of the poor farmers, the colored farmer especialy it is best to talk to the farmers rather than rely upon the reports of "Commissions" appointed by the plaints of Negro farmers from the sections rurrounding Vinita and Nowata, Okla. — who are here and find but little or nothing to call them back — we learn the fact that these men after planting cotton, laboring under the hot rays of the summer sun, plowing, hoeing, picking, hauling, etc., were actually forced to sell their cotton at 3 cents per pound or $15 for the average 500-pound bale.

In this drouth year when the yield fell far beneath the average — down to one-third and even one-fourth in some instances, it can be seen that raising cotton was but "labor lost" and not only that but heavy indebtedness to storekeepers and creditors and the forcing of even these sharks out of business. With nothing in the country, the farmer migrates to town seeking to fit in somewhere and somehow in the general industrial scheme. "Back to the farm" is a slogan containing some sound sense, but the farm and the farmer must be "backed" in some way if the two are to remain together. There is indeed privation and starvation staring men, women and children in the face where 3-cent cotton has been raised and sold.

The above was taken from the Hot Springs Echo of Nov. 29th. This is all true, and in some sections of the coton producing belt farmers are getting even less than 3c for their cotton, but it is mainly due to lack of organization.

Farmers in Oklahoma have been thinking and considering the idea of organizing for over a year, and until this day they are still this day they are still thinking. As long as they hesitate it will be to their detriment.

COTTON ESTIMATE FURTHER REDUCED

An estimated production of 14,243,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight from the cotton crop of 1930 as shown as of Dec. 1, compared with 14,439,000 bales on Nov. 1, and a final crop in 1929 of 14,828,000 bales. The census bureau reports 12,834,907 running bales counting round bales as halves, and excluding linters, ginned from the crop of 1930 prior to Dec. 1, against 12,853,166 for the like 1929 period and 12,560,154 to Dec. 1, 1928.

December revised estimate of area of cotton for harvest in 1930 is 45,218,000 acres, against 45,793,000 acres harvested in 1929 and 45,341,000 in 1928.

From the above statement issued by the secretary of Agriculture Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, we are at a loss to understand just why our farmers in certain sections of the country will sit idly by, and think. Procrastination is our worst thief. Farmers in sections of Oklahoma and Georgia as well as North and South Carolina are badly in need of organization. The way is opened for Negro farmers to secure the privilege of farm relief, but they must first do as the white farmers have done, help themselves by organizing. The Federal Farm Board was created to help the farmer help himself, but we find that some of our group are waiting and they are sinking at the same time. Low prices, of farm products, high interest and double prices for groceries and clothing as the cancer that is gnawing the very life of the unorganize Negro farmer.

RECEIVES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT IN AGRICULTURE

Mr. Matt Gross of Castlebury Conecuh County Alabama received a certificate of Merit at the Tuskegee Farmers Conference held in Tuskegee Institute, Ala., the week of December 1st.

Mr. Gross is known as the "strawberry King" and produces some of the finest berries grown in the south.

Mr. Gross is a member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

SMALL FARMS URGED AS AID TO PROSPERITY

GEORGE RUSSELL, IRISH EXPERT, ADDRESSES COMMERCE ASSN; WANTS CITY FOLKS ON LAND

By Calvin C. Bowsfield.

George Russell, who for twenty-five years has been teaching the people of Ireland how to make little farms pay, brought his message to Illinois yesterday. He addressed the agriculture committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce at the Great Northern Hotel.

He believes in the small farm because when intensively cultivated it makes a good living for the ordinary family. It makes for thrift and contentment. His central idea is applicable to the United States, for he would check the trend of population from country to city and encourage small land holdings by city families, so located as to afford social and market advantages.

"There should be no conflict between city and country dwellers because they are fundamentally one," he said.

Successful organizations will make the farmers a better and more useful citizen in all the relations of life, Mr. Russell added.

—Chicago, Herald and Examiner.

FEDERATION OF FARMERS GRANTED CORPORATE CHARTER

Formed to devote itself to the problems of diversified production grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products, the National Federation of Colored Farmers last week completed another step in its march forward when it secure a charter from a state of Illinois, making the organization a corporation empowering it to do business under the law of the state as such.

Other purposes for which the corporation is formed that are not stated in the preceding paragraph are to purchase farm supplies through cooperative methods and otherwise and to won, manage and direct farms and assist farmers in every way consistent with the object and powers of the organization.

The formation of the National Federation of Colored Farmers marked another milestone in the progress of a group in an industry in which it has always lagged behind. The part the farmer plays in the life of a community needs no elaboration, yet the Race farmers have been slow to co-operate for his own betterment and for the betterment of those dependent upon him for service.

It is expected, said J. P. Davis one of the directors, that the farming indnstry among our people will take on a new fascination now that some concrete and concentrated efforts are being made to make farming profitable.

The new organization has members in 10 states. A drive is now on foot to secure membership all over the United States. Other Officers besides Mr. Davis are C. R Richardson, chairman of the board of directors; S. B. Wilson, treasurer, and L. R. Harris and R. A. Byrd directors.—Chicago Defender.

TUSKEGEE FARMERS CONFERENCE IN FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION

CARL WILLIAMS, FEDERAL FARM BOARD MEMBER, DELIVERS PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

Notable Gathering of Farmers, Educators, Other Leaders

By Albon L. Holsey.

Fifty years after the founding of Tuskegee Institute and 40 years after the organization of the Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference, the effectiveness of Tuskegee's program for the advancement of the Negro farmer met its severest test in the depression of 1930.

At the fortieth annual Farmers Conference which was held Dec. 1, 2, and 3, at Tuskegee, the test was met and the answer given when a Negro farmer was asked. "What credit arrangements have you made for next year?" and replied, "I won't need any for I have food and feed enough to carry me until the crop of 1931." This has been the forty-year doctrine of the Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference.

"Growing food and food supplies for 1931, continues as the slogan of the Tuskegee Negro Conference and if followed will meet the emergency on southern farms during the next year.

Faced with the stern realities of the current year's depression the Negro farmers met at Tuskegee with a grim determination to carry on with a unified and effective program, and it was apparent that the influence of the Tuskegee Farmers Conference had been a strong fortress to these farmers during the present year. "We have learned," one farmer said, who has long attended the Farmers Conference, "that if we raise something to eat at home, we will be able to go through the winter."

Wednesday Morning Session.

The morning session opened with a free discussion among the farmers and closed with a stirring address by R. A. Stratford, white county demonstration agent of Colquitt County, Georgia.

Grant Moss of Macon County and his wife reported their success in meeting the present situation in the raising of chickens, hogs and cows and providing for themselves all the food and feed necessary; $136 was realized by Mrs. Moss from her cows and chickens.

M. D. Ely, of Clark County, Alabama, made an interesting comparison between the raising of cotton and the raising of pigs. Using his own experience as a basis he reported that something over a year ago he purchased a Duroc brood sow and that he had kept books both on his farm and the brood sow. On his farm he raised four bales of cotton which sold for $179. From his brood sow he realized $294.50. The upkeep cost of the sow was $64 and it cost him $57 to raise the cotton. "I wish now that I had put all of my money into brood sows instead of trying to raise cotton."

Supplementing his address that he delivered at the Workers Conference, Mr. Stratford of Moultrie, Georgia outlined the details of the "Prosperity Program" which had been so successful in his county. The general plan based upon one plough was 10 acres in corn with peanuts and velvet beans planted between the rows; five acres of cotton; five acres of tobacco, two brood sows, two milk or beef cows, and 50 pure breed hens.

"When we had gotton across to the farmers in our county the advantages of uniting their efforts behind this acreage program, we then set ourselves to the task of providing a market and our slogan was 'A cash market every day in the year for all food products raised on the farm.'

"Our banks also cooperated with us," said Mr. Stratford, "and they announced to the farmers in our county that they were willing to advance money on mixed crops rather than on warehouse receipts under boll weevil conditions. This attitude of the banks gave heart and soul to our men and women, both black and white, in our county and they went to work to keep prosperity in our count. I repeat what I said yesterday that there is not an idle farm in Colquitt County nor a vacant house in Moultrie." In the lively discussion which followed Mr Stratford's address, he stated that the farmers of the South must give more attention to counting the costs in producing cotton and he quoted the following figures based upon conditions in Colquitt County, Georgia.

To raise 1-3rd bale of cotton to the acre cost six cents a pound to produce; to raise one bale of cotton to the acre costs eight cents a pound to produce; to raise one-half bale of cotton to he acre costs acre costs 2 cents a pound to costs costs 25 cents a pound to 17 cents a pound to produce; to produce."

J. A. Evans of the United States Department of Agriculture closed the morning session with a note of warning to the farmers that "we are facing a long series of years of low priced cotton," which condiion can only be met by applying scientific methods of production in order to reduce the cost of producing cotton. He also warned the farmers that other countries are now producing cotton and thereby reducing the demand for American grown cotton

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session opened with a stirring appeal from Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, to bring optimism o he present situation. "Forty years ago," said Dr. Moton, "Booker T Washington, the Founder of this great institution called the farmers together to outline a plan for greater cooperation, more scientific agriculture and diversification in planting. Had Booker Washington's advice been heeled, there would now be less suffering and those farmers who have followed his advice and provided food and feed during he past year are not suffering."

Hon. Seth P. Storrs, commissioner of agriculture for Alabama was presented by Dr. Moton following his own annual address. Mr Storrs among other things said that "business is sick and it ought to be, for when business was prosperous agriculture was not, and business will not recover until agriculture has been properly reorganized and recognized so as to share in the general prosperity of the country."

Gambling in Cotton Condemned

"The South has failed eight times in the last 40 years because they have gambled with cotton, "said Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Dr Knapp presented a three-fold program for the farmers of the South —soil improvement, food for the family and raising two other products along with cotton for sale.

Carl Williams Speaks.

The feature address of the afternoon was delivered by Carl F. Williams of Oklahoma, member of the Federal Farm Board. Mr. Williams at the opening of his address paid great tribute to the Negro farmers of his own state, Oklahoma, whom he said had done a little better farming job than had the white farmers. He also praised the Negro farmers of Oklahoma who proportionately according to their population owned more farms than the whites.

Turning his attention to the more general problem of the depressed conditions in the South, Mr. Williams reminded his audience that the South by following the one crop system was making the North rich. "You grow your cotton and when it is sold, you send your money up North to buy food which represents four commissions and a long freight haul. Looks as though you are ashamed to eat the food which you yourself produced." He closed his address with a detailed discussion of farm relief agencies, including the Farm Loan Board, the Federal Farm Board and the Intermediate Credit Bank, and assured his farmer audience that so far as the policies of these government agencies are concerned, no discrimination is intended and that Negro farmers have as much right to join and receive benefits from thte various cooperative which are being organized in each state as any other citizens. He strongly urged the Negro farmers to take advantage of thest benefits.

After Mr. Williams' remarks Dr. Moton presented to the Conference Mr. J. O. Thompson and Mr. George Foster Peabody who gave inspiration and encouragement to the farmers.

Negro Farmers Optimistic

The Institute Chapel was beautifully decorated with agricultural products which many of the farmers commented upon as they entered the Chapel, some of them saying that Tuskegee's agricultural department was setting a good example to the farmers. On the platfrm were radishes, greens, massive turnips, collards, lettuce, pumpkins, peas, potatoes, and other food products.

At the close of the morning session the Tuskegee Institute Band entertained the farmers while they partook of a delicious out-door dinner, which had been prepared by the dining hall department of the Institute. The rollicking good humor which could be overheard as the farmers partook of the meal indicated an heroic optimism in the face of present difficulties out of which will come "Prosperity Counties" all through the South, similar to the one in Colquitt County, Georgia As ono farmer during the dinner facetiously remarked, "I am going through this year without borrowing money. If the food that have grown does not carry me through, I have two dogs and I will go hunting and catch rabbits and birds to supplement my food supply to carry me through, if necessary." Such a spirit as this, which was manifested at the Tuskegee Conference, will mean a great force for strength and an influence for good in estabilizing conditions in Ala and adjoining states during the winter months.

Certificates of Merit In Agriculture.

A feature of the afternoon pro-

gram was the presentation of cerificates of merit in agriculture to the following persons::

Mrs. Mary Simpson Carliss of Macon County, Alabama.

O. C. Crowe of Montgomedry County, Alabama.

Matt Cross of Conecuh County, Alabama.

Mrs. Carliss' achievement during this year was in the development of a modern and a model farm home; a home beautifully, tastefully, and comfortably equipped. Mr. Crowe's achievements were based upon a splendid record in conducting a truck garden and dairy near Montgomery, Alabama. Mr. Cross is known throughout Conecuh County as "The Strawberry King."

Practically all of the 50 Alabama extension workers were present at the Conference, with a total enrollment of 205 4-H Club boys and girls. During the session these boys and girls were given courses in truck gardening, poultry, mule judging, dairy, swine, field crops, beautification of home and grounds, health, organization bread making, table setting and service, clothes judging and appropriateness of dress.

Prizes Awarded.

The following prizes were awarded to club boys and girls. To the boy in the state of Alabama receiving the highest score in a health contest went a prize of $12.50. This prize was won by Curtis Lipscomb, Route 2, Box 19, Opelika, Alabama, Savannah Johnson, Tuskegee, Alabama, received a similar prize for having the highest score of any girl in the contest. To the boy or girl rated as having done the best club worked in their communities, Mary E. Lewis of Lowndes County, Alabama, received first prize and Gussie Johnson of Lownde's County second prize and Claxton Welch, Conecuh, County, third place. These prizes were made available through The Birmingham News.

Executive Committee N. A. T. C. S. Holds Meeting.

On Monday and Tuesday the members of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools held their annual meeting in the assembly room of the new home economics building. The committee was called together to formulate plans for the program for the annual convention of the Teachers Association which opens in Washington, D. C., July 28, 1931.

A special committee appointed at a previous meeting of the Executive Committee reported progress on a study of the present status of the Negro in education. This study is being made in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education and other agencies.

The members of the committee present included Miss Fannie C. Williams, New Orleans, president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; W. W. Saunders of Charleston, West Virginia secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; R. P. Sims, president of Bluefield Institute, Bluefield, West Virginia; R. S. Grossley, president of the State College for Negroes, Dover, Delaware; H. G. Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery; Dudley Tanner, supervisor of Negro schools in the State of Tennessee; President H. A. Hunt, Fort Valley Normal and Industrial Institute, Fort Valley, Georgia; Mrs. A. M. P. Strong of the R. R. Moton High School, Mariana, Arkansas; Monroe N. Work, director of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute; W. M. Cooper of Hampton, Virginia; W. T. B. Williams, dean of college department, Tuskegee Institute; W. A. Robinson, supervisor of Negro Schools, Knoxville, Tennessee; C. J. Hurston, agricultural and extension worker, Montgomery; N. B. Young, president, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, and C. J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute.

Movable School Gets New Truck

A new "Booker Washington Agricultural School on Wheels" was on display at the Farmers Conference. This truck equipped with agricultural implements for demonstrating farm practices, devices for teaching better home making, nurses' equipment for conducting health clinics, was purchased by the Negro farm and home demonstration agents of Alabama. The cost of the car was levied among them and the money was raised by the farmers and white friends of their respective counties. The truck is a decided improvement over the one just preceding it, and aside from being very well constructed, has many other modern and up-to date appointments.

Tuesday Evening Session.

The farmers, officials of the National Teachers Association, and visitors gathered at the Institute Chapel on Tuesday evening for the annual get-together meeting during the Farmers Conference. Addresses were delivered by prominent Negro educators and one address which Dr. Moton characterized as the best speech of the evening was delivered by a young girl, Mary E. Lewis from Lowndes County, Alabama. Miss Lewis is a 4-H Club girl who reported that she had a cow which she had raised from a calf, and which was now paying htr $5 per month. She also reported that she had sold peas grown on her project for $16.20, peanuts $10, in addition to which she had sold 32 dozen eggs, two hens, six turkeys, and had made nine dresses and 25 other garments for memers of her family, The money which was made is being used to defray her expenses in school.

Hampton's -New Principal Presented.

At the close of the eening session, Dr. Moton, principal, presented to the audience Dr. Arthur Howe, who resigned as a member of the faculty at Dartmouth College to accept the presidency of Hampton. Dr. Howe, who is a son-in-law of the lato General Armstrong, founder of Hampton, was given a great ovation by the teachers and students when he arose to speak. He brings to his new task at Hampton a broad experience as an educator and a traditional symathy for the Negro and the many complex inter-racial problems of Negro education.

Declarations of the Conference.

The declarations of the Farmers Conference said in part:

Forty years ago the Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference was founded by Booker T. Washington. We record among some of the achievements of this Conference during this long and interesting period substantial contributions to community betterment in increased number of farms owned, more convenient, comfortable and attractive homes, better methods in farming and increased interest in community welfare as indicated by better churches, schools and other community interests. We are happy to convene here on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of this great institution whose support, interest and influence have made the success of this Conference possible.

The time we are now experience ing have been referred to recently as a "critical moment." Since this Conference adjourned a year ago, the widespread financial depression has thrown industry greatly out of joint. Much of the brunt of the situation falls upon the farmer. But we need not be unduly disturbed over the present temporary conditions if we but apply the program advocated by our leaders in agriculture and rural life.

Today many groups and organizations are addressing themselves to the improvement of country life. In the light of their recommendations this Conference is reassured of the soundness of its program as set forth in its declarations from year to year.

The testimonies of individual farmers in attendance upon this Conference go to show that those who have not "carried all their eggs to market in one basket" are best weathering the present distressful conditions. They show that the surest way to have meat and bread is to grow those products on the farm. One feels rather comfortable just now with plenty of meat in the smoke-house and the crib full of corn.

STRIKING SAYINGS OF SPEAKERS AT TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE

"Do not raise cotton until you have corn in the bin and meat in the smokehouse."—Carl Williams. Member Federal Farm Board.

"By gambling with cotton, the South has failed eight times in the last 40 years. That's bad system."—Dr. Bradford Knapp, President Alabam Polytechinic Institute.

"The farmers who have plenty of food laid aside for this year are not suffering."—Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee Institute.

"In the past our farmers have talked about diversification, but as soom as cotton went to 20 cents a pound, they forgot about diversification and planted all their land in cotton. This condition must be changed."—John H. Drake-ford, president of the Bank of Tuskegee.

"Seling grain in the hog brings larger yield than selling it direct."—R. A. Stratford, County Agent. Moultrie, Georgia.

"We are facing a long series of years of low-priced cotton."—T. A. Evans, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Sixty-three Negro 4-H Club boys in one North Carolina County, each own one registered Jersey Cow."—I. W. Hill, United States. Department of Agriculture.

"The cow, and hen will save the farmer from suffering this Winter."—Aggie Moore, Alabama Representative Duroc Jersey Association.

"I have all plans made for my next year's crop and will not have to borrow any money from the bank because my food and feed crops will carry me through."—J. H. Nunn, Negro farmer, Autauga County, Alabama.

From THE MANUFACTURER AND INDUSTRIAL NEWS BUREAU. Owned, edited and published by E. Hofer and Sons, 446 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

APPROACHING A NEW ACCIDENT RECORD

From the standpoint of deaths due to automobiles, 1930 is the worst year in our history, according to the National Safety Council which reports fatalities for the first nine months were two per cent above 1929. The report is based on statistics covering areas containing about half the nation's population. Recklessness and carelessness are still rules of the road with thousands of motorists.

However, it is encouraging to note that there are a few rays of light in the accident gloom. Tremendous success has been attained in reducing the number of accidents to children by means of safety instruction in schools. Throughout the nation many organizations are working to prevent accidents, not only automobile, but those occurring in homes and industries. The National Safety Council announces that it will hold 25 regional safety conferences in various parts of the nation during the coming year and it is estimated that 1.000 delegates will attend each one.

Another helpful sign is the strong trend toward laws requiring drivers' examinations. Some of our states have such laws now and report exceedingly good results. When legislatures meet again it is almost certain that most of them will consider stricter licensing laws. Their value is demonstrated by Pennsylvania where 75,000 of 300,000 applicants were unable to pass the tests on the first try.

WHO WILL PAY?

In various states laws have been passed whose object is to make it "easier" for states, counties or municipalities to go into the electric business.

It is one thing to pass such a law and another to produce the money that will make it operative. The investments in privately-owned electric utilities are stupendous. To buy them, or to build competing plants, would require bond issues of unprecedented size.

Government operation may be a good political issue but politicians cannot change economic law. Only two things can build electric plants—private capital, as is the case at present, or tax money, as will be the case if our socialistic friends are successful.

All over the nation business men, newspapers and individuals are complaining bitterly of the waste and inefficiency caused by too much politics in government which has resulted in a tremendous rise in taxes since the war. In spite of this, it is seriously proposed that office holders who are largely responsible for the "high cost of government," be given control of an industry whose operation is extremely technical. The people are to have the privilege of paying the bills.

Hysterical charges against the "power trust" may have resulted in a gain of votes for the backers of nationalization. But perhaps they will be surprised when they ask the public to "put up the cash" for their projected experiments in the realm of private business.

SECOND ONLY TO AGRICULTURE

It is said that in the scope of its operations, the oil industry is second only to agriculture.

It employs more than 2,000,000 workers, has an invested capital of $12,000,000,000 and more than 2,250,000 stockholders. It pays in excess of $100,000,000 annually in taxes and its gasoline customers, through the gas tax, contribute over $500,000,000 more.

The industry produces a billion barrels of crude oil a year and has developed an export trade amounting to over $500,000,000 annually—one-tenth of the nation's entire foreign business.

In its relation to other industries, oil is likewise one of the major contributors to progress. It is one of the largest purchasers of steel, iron, motor vehicles, rope and the like. It is the second largest buyer of ships and the largest purchaser of tank cars. It moves by rail a greater tonnage of manufactured products than any other industry.

Yet oil is a young industry whose history began within the memory of living people. Its existence has been characterized by a series of problems each of which, up to the present, has been successfully solved. When more fields were needed, the industry found them and when better products were required the industry developed them. Now it is working toward the solution of the most important problem it has yet faced—that of conservation of our irreplaceable petroleum resources.

Transportation, employment, living standards, industrial development—oil has played an invaluable role in all of them.

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given this year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public-spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our next issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

Application for Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. II. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, January 15, 1931. No. 11.

America's Greatest Agricultural Forces Embarrassed by Three Obstacles

THREE REASONS GIVEN

CAUSES OF FAILURE OF SOME NEGRO FARMERS

Editor Says Farmers Pay Thirty-seven Per Cent Interest on Loans

President Hoover's Committee, appointed several months ago to discover the Economis Status of The Negro, has reported. The report verifies statements we have made time and again in the MODERN FARMER during the past two years. It is a good report and a true report. It is based on a careful survey of the situation and condition of Negroes in America made for the Committee by Dr. T. J. Woofter, of the University of North Carolina, who was assisted by a large force of trained white and Negro students and economists. We do not believe that a better or a more truthful report could have been written.

Dr. Woofter is a southern white man of the highest type. He has been interested in the Negro for years and believes that our workers and farmers should be given a square deal. All the members of the Committee, both white and colored, are recognized as outstanding leaders and thinkers. It is by far the best Committee or Commission President Hoover has appointed since he became President. The Committee's study was financed by the Rosenwald Fund. We Negroes have another blessing for which Mr. Rosenwald should receive our thanks.

Dr. Woofter's report says plainly that we are losing out as farmers in this country and it tells us why. Three chief causes are given. The first of these is the SINGLE CROP SYSTEM.

From now on we must class as an IGNORANT NUMBSKULL any Negro farmer who devotes all his time and attention to one so-called "money-crop." This is usually cotton or tobacco. No Negro farmer is able to support himself and his family by raising only cotton or tobacco and none ever will be able to do that thing again forever. So why attempt it? Raise food and feed, milk and meat, honey and molasses, fruits and vegetables. For the sake of yourself and your family, for the sake of your race,—get that old one-crop idea out of your head. Live at home and off your own farm, STOP BUYING EVERYTHING YOU EAT. Raise your standard of living. Learn how to eat and enjoy other foods besides fat-back, cornbread, coffee and molasses. Can vegetables and fruits and have good wholesome food the year round.

But suppose your landlord or overseer won't let raise food crops. Suppose he tells you plainly that you must devote all your time and labor to cotton or tobacco or peanuts. THEN YOU TELL HIM THAT YOU WON'T DO IT! Tell him that you can't make anything—that you can't live under such conditions. He knows you can't anyway. Demand from your landlord an opportunity to raise enough

(Continued on Page 2)

Why Not Get The Best Price For Your Products

PRESIDENT JAS. P. DAVIS
of the Federation of Colored Farmers receiving the Charter of the National Federation from Ass't State's Attorney N. K. McGill.

The Paper For The Farmer

Read It

North Carolina Forward And Backward

FEDERATION CHARTER

JAS. P. DAVIS, NATIONAL HEAD, REPORTS LIFE-LONG DREAM

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30th, 1930.—Plans have been perfected for the Agricultural Credit Corporation for our Mississippi members. Every Unit in that state is hereby directed to begin their activity toward the raising of their part of the capital stock. One dollar from the yearly membership fee of every new member will be set aside to make up this capital stock, and said stock will be issued to the Unit in which said members subscribe.

During the period that is neeessary to secure the amount for the capital stock, the amount of the new membership fee alotted for this purpose will be placed on deposit in a bank selected by each Unit, and held until the amount has been raised.

This Credit Corporation is for the purpose of enabling our members to have an institution of their own, where they can apply for production loans to make and market their crops and put up livestock and give crop notes as security, with a rate of interest around six and one half per cent per year. Negro farmers have never had this before, and it is needless for us to say just what a great benefit this will be for their present and future condition.

(Continued on page 2)

FIRST HAND INFORMATION ON TAR HEEL STATE BY LEON R. HARRIS

The National Office asked me to go to North Carolina and present the N. F. C. F. program to our farmers there because I had at one time lived and farmed in the state myself—I was not a total stranger—They knew I had a sincere love for the state and our people there, and believed I would do an honest job. I went.

Most of our farmers in North Carolina live in three district regions or sections—in the Piedmont region—that slightly rolling, beautiful country that extends a hundred miles or so east of the Blue Ridge,—in the "Tenant Jungle,"—some sixty or eighty miles still further east— and along the coast in the "Vegetable and Food-Crop Region." For certain reasons, I have named the last two regions myself. Conditions effecting our farmers are vastly different in each of these sections. I will attempt to analyze them as I proceed.

THE PIEDMONT

The Negro farmers of the Piedmont are great imitators and those who are willing to work and read and think are getting along just as well as are their neighbor white farmers. There are numerous owners of small farms in this section, colored and white. A majority of the tenants are Negro tenants and are preferred because they are more industrious and are willing to "clean up" land during the winter season. Tobacco and

(Continued on Page 8)

NO DISCRIMINATION ALLOWED

FAIR TREATMENT IN RED CROSS FUNDS PROMISED PRES. DAVIS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12—(By special wire to The Modern Farmer)—"There will be no discrimination in the distribution of relief funds to the drouth-stricken section of Leflore County, Mississippi and other sections," declared Mr. DeWitt Smith, head of the American Red Cross Relief Fund, to James Perry Davis, the President of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, who held a conference with him at his office today. Mr. Davis was informed by the head of this organization that they were forwarding the funds from the national headquarters to all points in the drouth-stricken sections of Mississippi for the relief of these sufferers, and that no discrimination will be permitted. He further advised, Mr. Davis said, that all colored farmers who are in destitute circumstances in this particular section, apply to their local Red Cross Headquarters in their respective communities for aid and assistance, and that if they are refused upon application, then they are to apply in writing to the National Red Cross Office in Washington.

President Davis, after finishing his conference at the headquarters of the American Red Cross, appeared at the Department of Agriculture and the headquarters of the Farm Board in an effort to seek further relief, not only for the drouth-stricken farmers, but sufferers from high waters and who lost much of their valuables or whose crops were parched during the summer of 1930, and in the interest of securing aid in the Farm Loan Corporation for the large number of 900,000 Negro farmers scattered throughout the nation. While here in the capital he is expected to see Secretary Hyde, of the Agricultural Department, and to call upon Mr. Legge, the head of the Farm Board, and endeavor to get in touch with the Vice-President Curtis and Senator Capper, with whom he had worked long before they were elevated to their exalted positions. It is known in Washington that Mr. Davis, during the world war was employed under Mr. Hoover while he was in charge as National Food Administrator, and

(Continued on Page 8.)

ARTICLE CLIPPED FROM CHRISTMAS GLOBE

Interesting Matter From Recent Survey Pertaining To Farmer

Three major criticisms tersely pointed out, three disadvantages under which the Negro farmer has labored are held responsible for the adverse conditions effecting southern agriculture, and specially the Negro farmer, is the text of a survey and findings in the report submitted through a committee on the survey made by Dr. T. J. Woofer, Jr., of the Institute of Research and Social Science at the University of North Carolina.

It is reported that approximately $20,000.00 in a special fund was made possible by Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Illinois, and that this survey was conducted under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., of which Hon. A. M. Hyde is secretary. The first of these three is the Single Crop System; the next is pointed out as the Neglect to Raise Food on the farm for themselves; the third and most appalling is accredited to be the unfair Credit System as the biggest obstacle. These have not only been played up in the report, but before going into the report the Association Press some time ago quoted Vice Chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Board, as saying:

Discussing the agricultural situation in southern states, Stone said he believed the costs of credit were too high for farmers in that area. In some cases, he added the farmer must pay 40 per cent interest to obtain funds with which to produce his crop.

Stone saw a possible remedy to this situation in further development of cooperative marketing and the setting up of affiliated credit corporations. Stone said that it seemed likely that for next few years the trend of the world price for wheat would continue downward.

But in the survey and in the report of Dr. Woofer, Mr. James Perry Davis, the President of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, cites the Credit System as the greatest obstacle. He reiterates the statement and feels that it should be first and foremost. He

(Continued on Page 5)

THREE REASONS GIVEN

(Continued from Page 1.)

to live on or else find another landlord. MOVE! Shun a one-crop landlord like you'd shun the small-pox. He is just as dangeous. If you are in debt to him, that is another matter. Do this. Pay your debts if he will give you a chance. Ask him for a written contract that will give you the privilege of raising enough food and meat for yourself and family. If you can get most of your living off the farm instead of out of a store you will eventually get out of debt. If your landlord won't agree to this kind of a contract, then try and find some sensible landlord who will assume your debts and move anyway.

There are plenty of landlords in Dr. Woofter's own state and in all the other states, who will deny you the privilege of raising food crops. This, they will continue to do as long as they can find Negro tenants and share-croppers crazy enough to work for them. Don't be one of the crazy ones. Again we say,—shun such landlords as you would shun the small-pox!

Dr. Woofter's report says that the second chief cause why we are losing out is on account of TENANCY. There are too any Negro tenants and share-croppers — Not enough landowners. This is also true. Again we urge every Negro tenant who possibly can, to buy a farm of his own. Get it into your head that you are going to purchase a farm and strive to make your dream come true. Work harder and stop wasting so much money and time. Try to have something to sell every month in the year. You will be surprised how quickly a few dollars coming in weekly or monthly will grow into a hundred dollars. Use your head. We know a colored tenant who always killed three hogs for his family meat every year. Five years ago he said to himself, "Why can't I kill six hogs instead of three and sell three of them." "He tried it out one year—had to raise a little more corn than usual—but he sold three butchered hogs for a hundred and twenty dollars and put the money in the bank. This he did four years. Last year he took the money he had saved and purchased a fifty acre farm. It is half paid for now. Hogs and chickens are going to pay for that farm. A man can do most anything that he sets his head to do.

The Committee recommends "that efforts be made to widen land ownership by Negroes,—both individually and collectively,—and to strengthen communities of Negro land holders." We believe strongly in the Negro arm Community. That is why we advocate the "DIRECTED COLONY PLAN." We intend to strive hard to obtain Congressional action upon this plan. The government owes the American Negro more than it will ever pay. The establishment of DIRECTED COLONIES OF NEGRO FARMERS will do our race in America more good than all the political appointments "big" Negroes may get during the next hundred years.

Dr. Woofter's report says that the PRESENT CREDIT SYSTEM is the third chief hinderance to the Negro's agricultural prosperity. It truly is. Most of our farmers have to depend on credit and some of them pay as much as thirty-seven per cent interest. GOVERNMENT CREDIT FACILITIES ARE SHUNNED BECAUSE THEY DEAL WITH GROUPS. AND NEGROES ARE BARRED FROM WHITE ASSOCIATIONS AND ARE UNREADY TO FORM THEIR OWN!!!

The big thing Dr. Woofter's report tells us is that we are losing out because we are so slow to organize. WE MUST ORGANIZE SO WE CAN BUY TOGETHER, PRODUCE TOGETHER AND SELL TOGETHER!!! WE MUST ORGANIZE CREDIT CORPORATIONS AND GET THE BENEFIT OF GOVERNMENT LOANS. We are entitled to these just the same as are all American farmers. Why don't we get them? Simply because we are not organized.

You have an organization, Brother Farmer, — incorporated under the law,—working under the law,—an organization that can help you save money and make money. This organization is the National Federation of Colored Farmers. It is your organization. Yes, YOU ARE BARRED FROM THE WHITE FARM ORGANIZATIONS. If you get in any of them at all,—YOU ARE NOT IN THEM. You are simply and only tied onto the tail of them. You have no voice—you remain unknown. But you are not barred from the N. F. C. F. It can help you in buying your supplies reasonably,— it can help you in producing together,— it can help you market your products. It can assist you and give you the necessary information relative to government loans. Get into it. See that a Unit is organized in your county and community. There is little excuse for you losing out. But just as sure as Dr. Woofter's report is true—all of us are going to lose out unless we do the one big thing—THAT IS ORGANIZE!

FEDERATION CHARTER

(Continued from Page 1)

We are also preparing to get Credit Corporations for our membership in Alahama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee.

The Corporation for Mississippi members will issue certificates showing the number of shares of stock owned by each Unit. If a Unit secures 250 new yearly members then they will own ten shares of stock in the corporation.

It is impossible to keep your head above the water line when you are forced to pay 25 to 40 cents interest on the dollar for money to run your farm.

We will expect the Chairman of each Unit to have the Secretary send in once each week a complete report of their activities. This is very important and we trust these instructions will he carried out. The Secretary of each Unit is hereby directed to send in at once the name and address of every minister of our race residing in his section, in order that we may request them to aid you in your campaign.

The white farmers of Mississippi have begun their campaign for a Credit Corporation, in order that they may be able to get money at a low rate of interest. If our farmers fail to stand behind this movement, it will mean a continuance of debt slavery.

The Headquarters of our Mississippi Corporation will be located at Mound Bayou, Miss., and Hon. B. A. Green , Mayor and Attorney, is legal counsel.

COTTON

Cotton market remains very quiet and little interest. We do not look for any advance in prices.

COTTONSEED

Tennessee points 25 to 28 dollars in carlots and about 21 dollars in less than carlots.

Arkensas 2650 carlots and 18, 29 and 23 dollars less than carlots. Georgia 25 to 27 dollars carlots and Alabama 24 dollars carlots.

GROCERIES AND SUPPLIES

Our Units report that they are saving all the way from 15 to 42 per cent on the dollar on their grocery buying through their Unit and 50 to 1.00 on their dry goods and clothing. This saving has been of considerable aid to them during the year of low prices and short crops. Wheat is now about the lowest price it has been since 1896 and while flour is very cheap when buying through the Unit. We believe it will sell still lower. Senator Patent flour at 4.50 barrel is a good buy. Wheat shorts around 1.35 per hundred is a good price and a good feed for your cows, calves and hogs. Corn meal 3.45 barrel and rice 3.10 per hundred and Salmon 89 dozen, tomatoes, 65c dozen — are very attractive prices. There will hardly be any advance in the price of sugar, coffee, rice, macaroni or meal. Meat and lard should sell a little lower than present values.

OVERALLS

The market Agent of every Unit has prices on overalls at around 65c each and we believe now is a good time to buy.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES.

There are very low prices on dry goods and shoes and we will be pleased to furnish prices on request.

There is a round lot of men's rubber boots that can be brought for 2.25 per pair plus the cost of mailing. This lot is apt to be sold in the next two weeks.

FARM LANDS

Members who are desirous of changing locations and have livestock and sufficient funds to finance their farming operations another year, may be interested in knowing that there is some government lands available in Mississippi and some of the other Southern states. There is also some possibility of securing a large tract of farm lands near Glen Allan, Mississippi. Full particulars on request of the Chairman of your Unit.

!!! SPECIAL MEETING !!!

We urge the Chairman of each Unit to call a Special Meeting and have the members discuss plans for 1931 . Decide on what they will plant and the amount of acreage. Get an idea of the amount of seed each Unit will need and advise this office just as quickly as possible.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Financial conditions are none too good and we urge our members to live as cheap as they possibly can. Do not go into debt for anything that you can do without. Do not sign any note or contract unless you fully understand what you are signing.

Keep some vegetables growing in your garden, hens on the yard and hogs and pigs in the pen.

Market agents are expected to buy from the cheapest houses, quality considered.

Remember this is your organization and it is chartered under the laws of Illinois. Do not be misled by any statements to contrary. Our Bulletin Service will come to you more regularly beginning with the first of the year.

SPECIAL

The President of the Federation is execting to go to Washington, D. C. during the month of January and make a personal appeal to the Red Cross for aiding our members who are in dire need.

He also plans to see the Secretary of Agriculture with reference to the drouth relief fund.

Those whose memberships have expired are urged to renew. Those who owe balances on their membership, we ask that you pay up and help in the cause we are fighting for. If you cannot pay it all, a part at each meeting will soon wipe it out.

It takes considerable to maintain the organization and remember that we have no other source of securing funds to carry on the work than thru the membership dues.

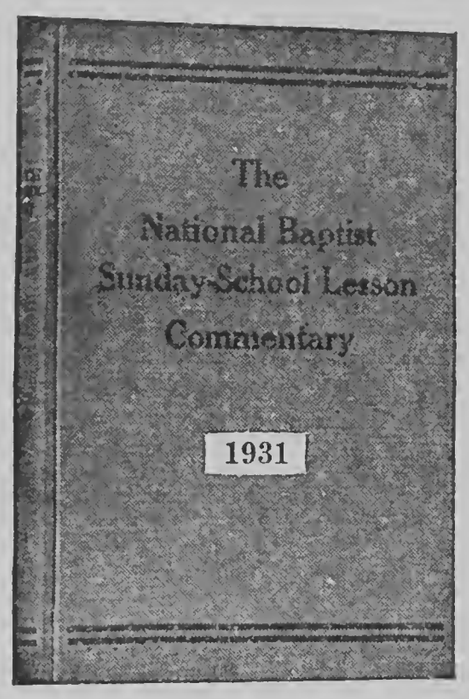
MODERN FARMER

The Modern Farmer has been a faithful visitor to your home, bringing to you each month news of interest to you. It is your only mouth piece — being the Agricultural Publication for the dirt farmer.

You are a slacker when you fail to pay up your subscription. The name of every member who has not paid their subscription or a part of same will be cut from the mailing list beginning with the first of the year.

The Chairman of every Unit is instructed to appoint an agent for the Modern Farmer at the next meeting and have the Secretary send in his name and address to this office.

OUR BEST WISHES FOR A BETTER YEAR IN 1931 AND WE ASK THE PRAYERS OF EVERY MEMBER THAT WE MAY LIVE AND CONTINUE OUR FIGHT FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE NEGRO FARMER.



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON Commentary

For 1931

Every Sunday School Teacher Should Have It

SIX REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE IT:

First: It is the production of your own National Baptist Publishing Board which gives employment to more of our people than any similar concern in the United States.

Second: It is purely baptistic and orthodox in every particular.

Third: Its doctrines are unquestioned, and the Biblical requirements are stressed in a manner to make it absolutely dependable.

Fourth: None of the modern theories leading to skepticism are admitted.

Fifth: It aims to be true to the teachings of Jesus and whatever there is presented which has not the "Thus saith the Lord" is discarded as unsafe and destructive of the best interests of mankind.

Sixth: Thoroughly adapted to the uses of our Sunday school constituency, it stands as a beacon light to all those who would like to rise in the scale of intelligence and demonstrate the qualification necessary for the accomplishment of the "Great Work" devolving upon us as a people.

Price $1.00 Per Copy.

Send Money Order or Certified Check to

HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary.

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD,

523 Second Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST TO OUR MEMBERS

We have received letters from four very prominent white American citizens,—one a United States Senator, — commending efforts to organize the Agricultural Credit Corporation for our Mississippi members. This makes us wonder why no prominent Negro leaders have written us— but they are so busy, you know.

Mr. O. N. Freeman, prominent citizen of Wilson, N. C., owns a very fine farm near this city. On another tract he owns near his home, he produced more than a bale of cotton to the acre in spite of the drouth. This is upland too.

John Smith of Halifax county is the "hog king" of his community. He says there is more money in hogs than tobacco. He has tried them both and should know.

The Florence Consolidated High School near Jamestown, N. C., is one of the finest in the state. It boasts of girls' and boys' basketball teams that can't he beaten. Its musical department is superb. Prof. W. L. McNair and his assistants are truly "finding a way out."

The Copeland Brothers, three prominent farmers near Enfield, are all officers in the new Delmar unit. They live in as fine a colored farm community as there is any where in the U. S.

C. W. Knotts, gardener-merchant of Cheraw, S. C., informs us that he has the best winter garden in the state. The vegetables he supplies his customers come from his own gardens. No wonder he is successful.

The editor of the MODERN FARMER would like to receive more letters from readers and members. You advice and opinions are always welcome.

BUSH STARVES MISTLETOE

The desert mistletoe, a parasitic plant which has a wide reputation for ability to rob its hosts of food, has met its match in the creosote bush, which commonly starves the parasite.

Botanists of the United States Department of Agriculture and associates in Arizona observed the absence of mistletoe on the creosote bush, which, on first consideration, seemed to be a likely prospect for mistletoe. Investigation indicated, however, that the ability of the creosote bush to withhold the food in its own stems is greater than the ability of the parasite to withdraw it, especially in the absence of plentiful water supply, and the parasite is thus prevented from getting sufficient nourishment to thrive.

CLEARING GRAIN NETS FARMERS HALF MILLION

Farmers in the spring-wheat States gained half a million dollars during the past season by cleaning wheat of dockage as part of the threshing operation, according to Robert H. Black, who is engaged in grain-cleaning research for the bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Black says that more than 1,000 threshing machines in the spring-wheat area during the 1930 threshing season were equipped with special grain cleaners for the removal of dockage. The average quantity of wheat and rye cleaned by each of these machines was in excess of 10,000 bushels, so that somewhat more than 10,000,000 bushels were cleaned in the aggregate.

The type of cleaner used removed most of the dockage and generally increased the test weight of the grain. In many instances cleaning improved the grain by one or more grades. The net gain in the market value of the grain cleaned, Mr. Black says, was more than a quarter million dollars, and the value of the dockage or screenings removed was more than $300,000.

The development of special types of thresher recleaners is the result of nearly 10 years of experimentation by the Bnreau of Agricultural Economics in this field.

STORY OF THREE RINGS COMPLICATED BY DROUGHT

The time-honored method of telling the age of trees hy the annual rings has been upset to some extent this year by the peculiarity of the season, says the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Trees in most sections got off to a good start in the spring but were halted by the parching summer drought. Almost everywhere the growth of trees this year has been slight, but in some areas where late summer rains soaked the earth, a second period of growth followed the drought, and so altered the ring records. This has been the case in Alabama, according to reports from the State forester.

When a tree puts on a year's growth it adds a new ring of wood, and the diameter increases by double the thickness of the last tree ring. The age of a tree can therefore usually be told by counting the rings on the stump. As a consequence of the halting and the new advance in growth this season, Alabama trees in many cases put on a second thin layer, known to foresters as a "false ring." So the foresters of future years will have to be on their guard in computing ages in the living calendars of Alabama tree stumps. Such false rings are not uncommon over long periods of years.

This year's regular ring in most parts of the country shows much less thickness than the average year's ring, and even in those regions where growth was renewed late in the season the second ring has not resulted in a larger total year's growth. Most regions, however, did not get rain early enought to start the second ring.

TEXAN FINDS NO FUTURE IN SNAKE-OIL BUSINESS

A man in Cleburne, Texas has nearly a quart of rattlesnake oil in his hands. At least he did on October 20, when E. C. Boudreaux, chief of the New Orleans station, Federal Food and Drug Administration, heard about it. Three decades ago snake oil was commonly mentioned on the label of patent medicines, but the food and drugs act changed all that, and today the man in Texas says that his snake oil is certainly a "white elephant."

Back in 1928 this man read in the papers that rattlesnake oil was worth $100 a gallon, Mr. Boudreaux says. The Texan went after the snakes. He killed 18 rattlers and got 1 quart of oil. The snakes average from 3 to 4 1-2 feet long, and the Texan figured it would take at least 80 to make a gallon of oil. So he made only 1 quart of oil, had never sold any of it, and had all of it on his hand except 1 ounce, which he gave to an old gentleman who was practically deaf. The old gentleman had heard that rattlesnake oil was good for deafness. Mr. Boudreaux is sure it is not.

It occurred to the Texan, Mr. Boudreaux says, that the oil might be of some use to suffering humanity. He said that if anyone wants it for experimental purposes he will gladly donate it.

In a letter to Mr. Boudreaux, the Texan asked if he knew anyone who buys rattlesnake oil. The letter was referred to Washington. Dr. F. J. Cullen, of the administration's drug-control office, said that he knew of no market for the stuff. "Twenty years ago," said Doctor Cullen, "there was plenty of quack medicines advertised as containing rattlesnake oil, but the enforcement of the food and drug act put the snake-oil doctors out of business. They used to claim," he said, "that this oil was good for bruises, sprains, rheumatism, gout, and other ailments, but careful analysis of the material for curative properties has proved that a man might as well rub water on his aching joints."

Although there still are rattlesnakes around Cleburne, the Texan has given up the snake-oil business, because he knows of "nothing the oil is good for except for oiling a typewriter."

There are 68,854 cattle in 3,583 herds in Louisiana under tuberculin testing supervision.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective association under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of co-operative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

EDITORIAL

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The evil slander and the spite:
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land
Ring in the Christ that is to be,"

—Tennyson.

SAY "I WILL" TO 1931

(Reprinted from last January's edition by request.)

I will be an industrious, thoughtful, progressive farmer this year. I will work hard for hard work keeps my body healthy, my mind free from worry and my conscience clear. I will plan my work, — I will save my time and energy,— I will accept advice from those qualified to teach me. I will join a co-operative organization of farmers in my neighborhood or attempt to build such an organization. I will imitate the work and methods of those who are succeeding around me. I will read more and will strive to originate something myself.

I will be a thrifty farmer this year. I will not borrow more than I can reasonably hope to earn. I will make a budget, — I will start a banking account,— I will spend wisely and not foolishly.

I will be a good American farmer this year. I will have faith in my country, — in her institutions, — in her opportunities. I will be proud of my citizenship, — I will pay my taxes, — I will vote and I will take an interest in public affairs so I can vote intelligently.

I will be a good Christian farmer this year. I will remember the faith of my fathers. I will be true to my family and to friends. I will speak the truth, — I will be honest, — I will be courageous. I will keep the Ten Commandments and the Greatest Comandment. I will he a good man for a good God has promised to bless only those who do right and serve.

A GREAT MISSISSIPPIAN

We have recently heard of Pym Wynne, a colored man seventy-five years old,—one of the greatest men in Mississippi. Pym Wynne is now a gardener. Until he was seventy-two years old he was a blacksmith. He had put by enough money to live comfortably the remainder of his life. But he just coundn't be idle. "Doing nothing," said he, "is the tiresomest job a man can do."

So Pym Wynne became a gardener. He specializes in raising tomatoes. He raises two crops each year. His vines often grow to the height of seventeen feet and he has to use a step ladder to gather his crop. Some of his tomatoes weigh as much as three and a half pounds and he sells them from fifteen to thirty cents a pound. He has sold tomatoes for fifty cents each. He cleared one year, from tomatoes alone planted on one-eighth of an acre, thirteen hundred dollars! He also realized several hundred dollars from other vegetables not raised on the same land.

Pym Wynne doesn't have to work. He works because he loves it. He loves to take pains with his plants, to cultivate, nourish and water them. What a reward he receives! The money return is larger than many a young farmer and his family make off ten acres of cotton or tobacco. But this is not the only reward in the least. His big reward is health, happiness, his neighbor's admiration, and, that greatest of all rewards — self respect.

What an example for every Negro farmer in the world! Love your farm. Love your labor. Specialize. Take pains. Hold up your head Produce something better than the other fellow can. Do this, and you will succeed as did Pym Wynne, of Columbus. A great Mississippian! A great Negro!

HARD TIMES TEACH GREAT LESSONS

The present business depression and hard times should teach colored farmers some good lessons. There have been good times only a few years ago. Money was plentiful— crops were selling well— and everybody was spending foolishly. Colored farmers shut their eyes and bought farms and promised to pay twice as much for them as they were worth. During the last two years, many of these farms have been returned to their original owners. The would or farm-owner is again a renter or he has moved to some city and is hungry.

We must learn to become hargain-hunters. A good hargain-hunter is shrewd and he seldom loses. We do not have to keep up with, or a head of the other fellow. It is foolish to make a show of being prosperous when we know we are not. Many a Negro farmer has gone broke trying to own a better auto than his neighbor. Many an one has purchased more land than he needed just to get the name of being a "big farmer."

Prosperity is coming again. When it comes we can well afford to do without some of the things we are compelled to do without now. Let us learn to spend wisely and ever remember that our precious dollars are our best friends.

DR. SOULE—A WISE MAN SPEAKS

Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, addressed the white farmers and citizens of Colquitt county at Moultrie recently, and after giving them a lot of rich information and advice he told them this: 'Nature has always provided compensating conditions whereby the people of one state through intelligence and skill may place themselves on a satisfactory competitive basis with those of another. This does not mean that every state can grow certain crops with eqnal facility and skill, but it does mean that there is a way out of the most difficult and trying economic misfortunes."

We are asking our readers to change the word "state" in these two sentences to "group" and read them again. Nature is just as kind to people as she is to places. Every man is due a living— a comfortable, happy living — and it is possible to make such a living if we use intelligence and train ourselves to be skillful.

Too many Negro farmers are nearsighted. They can't see an inch beyond the nose. They are afraid of a change— of any new idea. They are too cowardly to pioneer. There is certainly a way out of the most difficult economic misfortune but only the thoughtful, nervy farmer will find it.

Negro farmers should learn to specialize more. They should be able to produce and market some products better than any other group in the nation. Take turnip greens for instance — what many of us call turnip salad. It is a good food. Our people are very fond of it. They want it in the north the year round and would buy it and pay for it if they could get it. It could be canned in the south and sold at a profit. It would soon become as popular as the noble spinach— which few Negroes have any use for at all. There is a good chance for some county in the south to become known as the "turnip greens county" if the people of the county had vision.

Turnip greens would pay off their debts and make them full and independent.

Not long ago a friend of ours wanted to purchase a can of dewberries. He couldn't find a can of the fruit in Chicago. Negro farmers of Tennessee and North Carolina have been fighting and cussing dewberry vines the past fifty years. Why not cultivate a few hundred acres of them? Anybody who has ever eaten a dish of fresh, lucious southern dewberries knows they are far superior to blackberries or loganberries. But many blackberry and loganberry producers are wealthy. There is no reason why a few Negro farmers couldn't get wealthy raising dewberries.

Dr. Soule also told the farmers this: "Providence is going to help the man who first develops the capacity to help himself." No group in the nation requests help from Providence as much as we do. We pray enough but we do not WATCH enough. We fail to watch for opportunities— for chances to get a head—for information — for knowledge. Providence wants us to watch as well as pray.

We thank Dr. Soule for his address and for the lessons we have gotten from it. Dr. Soule is a good friend of our people. He is a good friend of our organization. Our Georgia Units will find him every ready to hear them and help them.

THEN CLEAN YOUR OWN HOUSE

Yes, we have received numerous messages from North Carolina professors, leaders, preachers, farm agents and prominent citizens generally, lambasting us on account of the editorial published last month headed NORTH CAROLINA'S DISGRACE." One friend informs us that he has lived in the state all his life and has never heard of such conditions before. Well, may be he hasn't. He lives in a city. Another informs us that a North Carolina law compels the landlord to allow the tenant as much as a half-acre for garden products. What does a grasping, gouging landlord or overseer care about a law favoring his tenants, when he knows his tenant is poor, illiterate, and knows no more about law than a hog knows about a holiday? Another, a farm agent, writes and tells us that the average North Carolina tenant is lazy and shiftless and wouldn't stay out of debt if he could. He tells us it is the poor landlord who is really suffering. Most of the "money-crop" landlords we heard about and met were bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, manufacturers and supposed-to-be millionaires. They drove out to their farms occasionally in big cars and carried what little fruit and flowers there were back to the city with them. They didn't look like they were suffering.

We will not retract a single sentence we wrote. We didn't meet many of the North Carolina "big dogs," colored or white, because we stayed out in the country among the people whom God loves, and whom we love and whom we are trying to help. We saw their condition with our own eyes and heard their stories from their own lips. They are a great, fine, honest people and many of them are being persecuted.

If our city friends,—politicians, leaders, farm agents and etc., want to do the right thing let them stop camoflaging, —let them leave their Brussels rugs awhile, go on out on the farms where these people live,—find out what they really need and proffer their assistance. Let them stop knocking the National Federation of Colored Farmers, which is offering these farmers and tenants the first real opportunity they have ever had to save their scarce dollars, and to get something for their products. Let them join in with our organization and together we will be able to abolish some of the evils that now exist.

The North Carolina state government is the peer of all southern state governments. North Carolina has a wise, progressive governor. He has adopted a live-at-home program for the state and the N. F. C. F. wants to help him carry his program through. It can't be done unless he gets the support of all, big and little, landlord and tenant. If these landlords wanted to do right by their governor and state they would compel their tenants to raise enough to eat. They certainly would not compel them to devote all their efforts and time to a money-crop.

Again we say,—if you don't believe we told the truth, get on out where we were and see for yourselves. Then write us again. If you don't want us to clean your house for you, clean it yourself. If we must clean it, you may expect some dust will be raised.

One resolution you should make and keep. "I WILL SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MODERN FARMER. I WILL SUPPORT THE ONLY NEGRO FARM PAPER IN THE U. S."

We wonder what the good Presiding Elder thinks who told us two years ago that the N. F. C. F. wouldn't last six months.

What about cooperative production this year, Units? Have you decided on the crops and the Unit acreage? Have you found out about your seed? Remember, Spring is coming.

"Buy together — produce together — sell together". This is the gospel of the N. F. C. F. Are you a member? If not, why not?

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

URGE FARMERS TO SEEK FEDERAL AID

Loans Available In Stricken Areas

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8—(CNS)—Field officers for handling loans to farmers in drought and storm areas for the purchase of seed, fertilizer, feed for work stock, and fuel and oil for tractors used in crop production, will be established by the Department of Agriculture in **St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., in addition to the offices** already in operation at Grand Forks, N. Dak., and at Washington, D. C., C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work and secretary of the National Drought Relief Committee, announced Wednesday. The office at the Departmetn of Agriculture in Washington will make loans to farmers in Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Southern Pennsylvania, south central Michigan, northwestern North Carolina, and northwestern Georgia. This office will be in charge of George L. Hoffman, who will also have general supervision of all the seed loan operations.

The office at Memphis, Tenn., will make loans in the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. This office will be supervised by J. H. Lynch.

The office at St. Louis, Mo., will be supervised by T. Weed Harvey and will make loans in Kentucky, southern Indiana, southern Illinois and in those areas of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas where drought damage was serious in 1930.

Loans will be available to farmers in drought and storm areas who have no other means of financing their crop production in 1931 and who make application to one of these field offices for assistance. Application blanks and other necessary forms are now being prepared by the department and will be available for distribution soon.

To secure the repayment of his loan, each borrower will be required to give a first lein on his 1931 crops. The maximum amount which will be loaned to an individual farmer and the maximum rates per acre will be specified in regulations to be issued by the secretary of Agriculture. The interest rate on all loans will be 5 per cent. Notes given by borrowers will be payable next fall when the 1931 crops mature and are marketed, the date of payment varying according to the marketing season in the different sections.

CONGRESSMAN DEPRIEST AT WORK

Illinois Representative Doing His Bit To Assist Negro and Negro Drought Sufferers

Congressman Oscar DePriest, to the First Illinois District, who is Republican and who is being returned for his second term, has taken up with the United States Department of Agriculture Director of Extension Work the matter of seeing to it that the Negro farmers and Negro drought sufferers get the benefit of the Government Relief not only in money but in other assistance such as seeds and funds from the recently approved Drought Funds arranged by the United States Congress. He took the matter up with the Secretary of Agriculture personally and through communications and sent to the Modern Farmer the following letter written to him by Mr. C. W. Warburton, the Secretary of the Federal Drought Relief Committee. (letter)

United States Department of Agriculture, Director of Extension Work, Washington, D. C., January 15, 1931—Hon. Oscar De Priest, House of Representatives. Dear Mr. De Priest: The Secretary has asked me to acknowledge your letter of January 13 suggesting the desirability of employing one or more Negroes in the administration of the seed loan funds. As you perhaps know the Department of Agriculture already has on its staff in cooperation with the State Colleges of Agriculture, in the southern states, some two hundred Negro agriculture extension workers, who are working in the states and counties where the Negro population is greatest. These people can be of much assistance to the Department in making certain that Negro farmers have opportunity to apply for loans wherever there may be need of assistance. We are sending our application blanks and other forms to these counties within the next few days and are calling the attention of the Negro agents to the availability of these loans. In addition, they are being sent copies of all information which is available on just how the loans may be obtained.

Your suggestion that we appoint one or more Negroes to look after this work for us does not seem to be necessary or practicable. The Negro extension agents we already have can do the work you have in mind and even though it may seem desirable to make such appointment as you suggest, it would be difficult to make them because of the requirement that our appointments be made entirely from Civil Service lists of eligibles. I am sure you will have no reason to complain about the way in which these loans are made available to Negro farmers in the southern states.

Yours very truly,
Signed—
C. W. Warburton, Secretary,
Federal Drought Relief Committee.

WOMEN LONGEST LIVERS, BLACKS BEAT WHITES

3,679 Colored, 880 Nordics in U. S. over 100 Years Old

GEORGIA LEADS

Miss. 2d, Alabama 3d in Number of Aged

(From Baltimore Afro-American)

Washington—Colored people one hundred years old in the U. S. outnumber the whites 4 to 1.

The actual figures of the 1915 health and longevity census show 3,679 Negroes and 880 whites over 100 years old, a total of 4,554.

Between the ages of 90 and 99 years, the census figures show 4,880 colored females and 3,411 colored males, making a total of 8,291 nonagenarians.

Georgia First

The state of Georgia ranked first with the largest number of centenarians, both male and female; Mississippi ranked second with the largest number of females, while Alabama ranked second with the largest number of males.

In the thirty-five states including the District of Columbia reporting Negro centenarians, there were 1,004 males and 2,675 females.

Negro centenarians reported by the census of the United States, 1915; number in each state:

	Male	Female
Alabama	129	183
Arizona	..	1
Arkansas	59	85
California	1	1
Connecticut	1	1
Delaware	2	1
District of Columbia	6	14
Florida	33	48
Georgia	137	206
Illinois	13	20
Indiana	4	10
Iowa	..	3
Kansas	14	20
Kentucky	20	47
Louisiana	76	131
Maryland	8	27
Michigan	2	1
Mississippi	120	201
Missouri	18	43
Nebraska	..	1
New Jersey	3	11
New York	4	12
North Carolina	59	108
Ohio	10	14
Oklahoma	23	32
Pennsylvania	3	16
Rhode Island	..	1
South Carolina	59	108
Tennessee	52	88
Texas	98	140
Virginia	45	84
Washington	..	2
West Virginia	4	9
Wisconsin	1	1
Wyoming	..	1

AMERICA'S GREAT

(Continued from Page 1)

quotes Dr. Wooier on the Credit system as saying:

"The decline of the renting class is shown to be offset by an increase in the share croppers. The proportion of dependent Negro croppers to the total number of Negro farmers in the extreme southeastern states rose from 39 per cent in 1920 to 46 per cent in 1925, not because of any gain in the actual number of croppers, but as a result of losses in the higher classes of tenants. This indicates a serious decrease in agricultural productivity.

The present credit systtm is shown by Dr. Woofer's survey to be the third great obstacle to the Negro's agricultural prosperity. Most Negro farmers are compelled to depend upon credit, and they have been known to pay as much as 37 per cent.

Federal Farm Loan Banks are shunned because they deal with groups, and Negroes are usually barred from white associations and unready to form their own.

The report that was dated from Atlanta, and which appeared recently says:

ATLANTA, Ga.—Adverse conditions affecting southern agriculture and especially the Negro were revealed recently here by the finding of the Committee on the Economic Status of the Negro appointed by the United States Secretary of Commerce.

The report of his committee is based on a careful survey of the situation made for them by Dr. T. J. Woofer, Jr., of the Institute for Research in Cocial Science at the University of North Carolina. This report developed up-to-date information, both as to the Negro in agriculture and in industry and preliminary recommendations for constructive steps to improve conditions were suggested by conftrences of government experts. The study was financed by the Rosenwald Fund.

The survey shows that in agriculture the Negro has, in the most literal sense, lost ground.

Blames Single Crop System

Dr. Woofer's findings trace this situation to three chief causes, the first of which is the one-crop system. Under this system the farmer devotes his attention almost entirely to cotton or tobacco. Depression in the cotton and tobacco markets, therefore, is disastrous to him. And depression is shown to be frequent.

Incomes in the old cotton belt have suffered doubly. There the boll weevil has been on the rampage, to cut short the normal crops, and at the same time there has sprung up in the southwest a cotton culture (to a considerable extent by Mexican labor) that has caused over-production and a consequent drop in prices

Neglect to Raise Food

The farmer who concentrates upon one crop, the survey shows, usually neglects to raise enough food and feed stuff for his own needs. Instead he patronizes local retailers and bears freight charges merchant profits, and the high cost of credit Recently food and feed production have increased in proportion to the tobacco and cotton output, but this has been due more to a reduction in the cash crop than to increase in truck farming.

Diversification, it is shown, is practiced less by tenant farmers than by other operators. Tenancy is the second greatest offender against the Negro farmer. The progress made by Negro farmers in climbing the tenant ladder up to 1910 has been reversed by the desertion of the farm for the city increasing the amount of idle lands tremendously, especially in the four extreme southwestern states, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi.

FAMOUS NEGRO TENOR WAS ONCE A HUMBLE FARM HAND

Americans love to feel that this is still a land of unbounded opportunity, a land where it is possible to rise from tenement or farm to a position of highest fame. Roland Hayes, the famous Negro tenor who is to sing here at the City Auditorium Wednesday evening, Nov. 19th, has had a career that justifies this belief.

Kings command him to sing for them; concert halls, here and abroad are crowded to the doors when his name is on the program; musical critics declare him one of the greatest singers today.

But not long ago he was a boy working on a small farm in the mountains of North Georgia. He was born the son of ex-slaves. His father died when he was a boy. The farm had to be cultivated by his mother and two brothers. There was no school for colored children.

When Roland was fifteen his mother decided that her sons must have an education, so she courageously started with her family to walk to Chattanooga, some one hundred and fifty miles distant. As they trudged along she told of the future before them; one of the three must be at work all the time, but it would not be the same one. They would have to alternate, working a term and studying another. The struggle for an education finally got Roland to Fisk University, where he entered with the children of the sixth grade. It was at Fisk that he first took music seriously. He stood in first rank in music and was a member of the celebrated Fisk Jubilee Singers. While appearing with these artists in Boston he was heard by Arthur Hubbard, one of America's foremost vocal teachers, who realized the possibilities of Hayes' voice and offered to give him a musical training. For nine years he trained with Mr. Hubbard, and those who have listened to this tenor's beautifully cultivated voice cannot be too thankful that he fell into such hands.

It was in England that he got his start. London critics praised him as an unapproached master of song. He was commanded twice to sing before the King at Buckingham Palace. Soon Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Prague, acclaimed him an artist worthy to sing not only his own spirituals, but the German "lieder" and the lyrics of Italy, France and England.

Upon his return to America, his triumphs were even greater than peared as soloist with all of the foremost orchestras. His art was described in the press, special magazine articles, editorials and books.

Roland Hayes has purchased the old family farm in Georgia and is now building a school there in memory of his mother. In the center of the school, as he imagines it, there will be a core of light, a something to typify in outward form the light that is within each soul.

SNAKE-BITE DOCTOR POPULAR IN CAROLINAS

Jack Liverman Cured First Patient When He Was Only Twelve

The Eden that stretches along the Carolina coast has its serpents. But fortunately for many people in eastern North Carolina and Virginia, the old fashioned snake-bite doctor still works his ancient magic with herbs from the nearby swamps. This is the time of the year when Sheriff Jack Liverman begins making his annual pilgrimage to the lowlands in search of a secret snake weed which he uses in his summer's practice. It was exactly fifty years ago that Sheriff Jack took up snake-bite doctoring. During the half century that has intervened he has won the gratitude and respect of hundreds of people by his successful ministration to the suffering and afflicted, says the Raleigh News and Observer.

"I have had more snake cases than I can ever count," says Sheriff Jack. "I have traveled all over this country to look after my patients I even went a hundred miles to doctor one man. But somehow there ain't as many snakes now as there used to be. New concrete highways and automobiles have brought lots of people into this section and the snakes have hit for the swamps where there is not so many people and noises. And these snakes that still hang around are naturally bad and dangerous. I tell you these are bad snakes we have to deal with nowadays and they don't fail to peck the kids when careless boys are turned loose with careless snakes, and this town's got both."

In spite of the fact that snakes are fast disappearing, Sheriff Jack's reputation as a snake-bite doctor has been steadily on the increase, since at the age of twelve he cured his first patient. He learned the secret formula from Frank McGuire, a Confederate soldier who visited his home after the Civil War. The following summer he had a half dozen cases, and three years later, at the age of sixteen, he took a dozen patients and cured them all.

Although he has served the public as a blacksmith, as buggy maker, and more recently as auto mechanic and deputy sheriff, he has let nothing interfere with his snake-bite practice. Doctoring snake bites, he says, gives him more pleasure than anything he has ever done. "It gives a man a great satisfaction to know he can be a help to the people of his State. I've enjoyed every minute I've spent helping my friends and the medical doctors."

CORN CLUB YIELD IS 50 BUSHELS TO ACRE

4-H Clubs In Alamance County Record 100 Per Cent Increase Over Production In County

Graham, N. C.—The average yield of all 4-H corn club members was over 50 bushels per acre which is more than 100 per cent increase over the average for the county in corn production.

The corn club which is located in the Union Ridge and Pleasant Grove communities is composed of 36 farm boys. Twenty of these boys had corn projects. They selected an acre of ground each and fertilized this acre according to state extension recommendations.

The boys have just harvested their crop and some were surprised at their yield. They have decided that it pays to fertilize a few acres properly, and of course cultivate properly, rather than plant several acres using any grade of fertilizer and cultivating any way, as is the old custom practiced by lots of farmers.

For a dry year 80.2 bushels and 77.3 bushels per acre were not bad yields. The two yields just mentioned were made by James Rascoe and Robert Rascoe, two of the corn club members.

The club boys selected their seed corn in the field for next year and plan to have another good year with the 4-H corn club work.

FARMERS OF PAMLICO COUNTY, N. C., SHIP 20 CARLOADS OF HOGS

New York—Pamlico county farmers shipped out about 20 carloads of hogs during the year, it is reported here. Most of them went by truck to Richmond. Poultry has been a chief cash producer during the year for the Pamlico farmers and farm women, who have followed the precepts of the live-at-home movement to a large extent than in the past. The Irish potato season was reported as good for the raisers.

Richard Sampey of Pine City, Wash., owns a cow that calved four times in 11 months, producing twins twice.

MUSHROOMS INSPECTOR DIES UPON EATING DISH

Official Tester Stricken Hour and Half After Meal in French City

A certain amount of public interest is attached to the death at Fougeres, in the Ille-et-Vilaine Department, of M. Victor Cottin, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. Five years ago a law was passed providing that in every market town there shall be an inspector of mushrooms, and none of these may be offered for sale until they have been passed by the expert as fit for human consumption.

M. Cottin was the expert attached to the Fougeres market. He has died as the result of having eaten a dish of mushrooms. His death occurred exactly an hour and a half after the meal, which he declared he had thoroughly enjoyed.

The event, which may lead to a slump in the mushrooms market, is of more importance here than it would be in England, where only a very few varieties of mushrooms are considered edible.

The Frenchman has a much more catholic taste in fungi, and eats growths which would make any British gourmet shudder. Even varieties of dried toadstools and evil-smelling fungi which grow in tree trunks figure on his menu.

CATCHES EAGLE IN HER OWN BACKYARD

Forest City, N. C.—Mrs. J. W. Carpenter, of near Bostic, Rutherford county, caught a young bald eagle recently in her chicken yard. She heard a commotion in the yard and upon investigation, found the young eagle eating a chicken. When she approached the eagle started to fly but in some manner became entangled in the wire fence surrounding the chicken yard. Mrs. Carpenter picked up a stick and knocked the bird to the ground where she held it until help came. G. C. Martin, of Spindale, now has the eagle.

NEGRO EXHIBITS AT HANCOCK COUNTY FAIR

Sparta, Ga.—The Negro farmers of Hancock county, Georgia, sent a fine exhibit to the Southeastern Fair in Atlanta. The exhibits of corn and cured meat were especially attracting and many prizes and blue ribbons were won by the exhibitors.

These farmers have only been given the privilege of showing their agricultural products for a few years and their progress has been almost unbelievable.

BULL PULLS CART, PAYS BOARD, AND KEEPS FIT

U. S. Department's "Power Plant" at Dairy Farm Is Aristocratic "Ox"

A bull pays for his board and lodging, and at the same time keeps physically fit by pulling an ox cart at the United States Department of Agriculture's dairy experiment farm at Beltsville, Md.

Oxford May's Int. Owl, a Jersey bull, was broken to harness as a youngster and now is used daily for general hauling from the farm. By working off his surplus energy, "Ox" is kept gentle, not only when between the shafts but also when handled at breeding time. The chief advantage of working this blue-blooded aristocrat, however, is that the exercise maintains his virility and makes him a certain breeder the year round.

"Ox" earned his nickname, not only from the name appearing on his registration papers, but because of his patient performance at his daily task of carting loads. He obeys orders, recognizing "gee," "haw," and "whoa back" as well as any ox.

'CRUSTS' FROM DINNER FED 130 FAMILIES

New York.—The good old parable of the seven loaves and five fishes almost had a parallel when the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, Local No. 1, after dispensing Christmas cheer to 400 needy persons and 30 families which could not attend, still found when they gathered up the fragments that they had enough for 130 other families.

The dinner, served at the rooms of the New York Urban League, was financed by the local through a committee headed by George N. Spencer. He and his associated chefs, including the famous Cody from the operating vice-president's special car, trimmed, prepared and cooked to perfection the 32 big turkeys and other dishes which were served.

Gather Fragments.

Following the dinner to the 400 families which included a musical program directed by Mrs. Helen B. Williams, white ladies connected with the Bahai movement here distributed presents to the children. The next day when it was found that much had been left it was gathered and given to the 130 families which sent children with containers to receive it.

The Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees which is not to be confused with the Randolph organization had the co-operation of officials of the company in making it possible to arrange the dinner. Several of the crack waiters in the Pennsylvania system helped to serve and with them was the white coated national head of the organization, Rienzi B. Lemus, who was last in active service on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Merchants' Limited.

Alfred N. Burras is president and Justin A. Bell, financial secretary of the brotherhood.

BROWN SKINNED DOLLS ARE BEST XMAS SELLERS

Charleston, W. Va.—That brown skinned dolls are pushing their more pink-faced associates off the counters and have become the "best sellers" was revealed by one merchant here last week.

Seeing a profusion of the brown complexioned toys displayed in the most prominent place in a local store, a Southern white woman registered a complaint to the manager.

"Business is business," the manager replied, "we have to sell what the public is demanding." He explained that since the "sun tan" craze in this section a large number of the prominent white people were buying these dolls for their children who seemed to prize and enjoy them more than they did the white dolls. In fact, it was found that many of the children had made the special request that Santa Claus bring them one of the beautiful brown-skinned dolls, and some of them had been rolling them proudly in their baby carriages.

When told who had been buying these brown dolls, the Southern white lady left a $11.50 order for one of the best ones in the lot.

Many on Display

A survey of the shopping district here shows that more pretty colored dolls were on display for the Christmas buying than ever before in the history of the city. Not only were they sought by white children, but almost every colored home where there was a little girl had one of the "sun tanned" variety.

So important a part of the Christmas buying are the dolls becoming, that manufacturers are studying how to further perfect the brown doll. A white admirer has suggested that while the brown skin had been copied with telling effect, the makers of the dolls have so far failed to get the true spirit of the radiance which is shown in the Negro child's face.

Has Namesake

One prominent white family in this city has a colored doll 56 years of age, which has been so well preserved that it seems now almost new. This doll is 30 inches tall and has long, black curls. It is a keepsake in memory of a little colored girl who lived in this family and died just after Christmas. It occupies a prominent place in the parlor of the home.

—Balt. Afro-American.

POOR HOUSING GETS HIGH RENT IN TEXAS TOWN

Many Employees of Refinery unable to Read Danger Signs.

BUSINESS SUFFERS

87 Per Cent Fail in Twenty Years

Port Arthur, Texas.—Housing facilities for the 12,000 colored inhabitants here are poor but rents are high, and the local businesses are unorganized, according to a survey made by J. M. Pollard of the National Recreational Association of New York City, who was employed by the city commissioners to investigate conditions.

Regarding employment conditions, the survey, which is now in the hands of the printers, states that 1,200 men are employed at the gulf refinery with satisfactory wages. Many of the workers are found to be illiterate and unable to read danger signs posted around the plant, and a night school for their benefit is recommended.

A National NEWSPAPER For Churchgoers

Read the National Baptist Union-Review published every week, subscription price $2.00 a year. This newspaper is the oldest religious publication under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention of America. It is eight pages in size, eight columns to the page, and is brimful of denominational information every week. It contains a Woman's Page, spicy editorial matter, and circulates in practically every state in the Union.

Send your Subscription to the

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD

523 Second Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.

Play Facilities Poor.

The 1,900 pupils of the Lincoln School, though having a good faculty, had no trained direction during the recess or after school hours. Upon recommendation of Mr. Pollard, a trained director of recreation will be employed beginning, January 1.

Only 3 Authors in Library.

Only three books about colored people, excluding colored authors of the class of Dumas, Pushkin, etc., who are not classed as Negroes, were found in the library. A branch library will be at the Lincoln School on the first of the year and will include works of at least fifty colored authors.

No interpretation of the crime statistics was found possible, as the colored offenders without friends are found to be easily convicted, while those with powerful friends escape easily.

87 of 100 Businesses Fail.

Negro business failures have been appalling according to the survey, 87 percent having failed within the past twenty years. A branch of the National Negro Business League has been recently re-organized here with Robert Hynes as president.

The lack of municipal recreation for the children of the 12,000 inhabitants brought forth the recommendation that the city purchase five acres of available land in the heart of the colored district and employ year round, trained recreational leaders. The Negro Recreation Council, the Rev. J. Henry Hardeman, president, has been formed as a result of the survey. Mr. Pollard will next study the city of Beaumont, Texas.

—Balt. Afro-American.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 4)

Did you read about the Tuskegee Negro Farmers' Conference in last month's paper? You should read and keep informed. Unless you read nowadays you just can't know. That is all there is about it. We can read our way out of misfortune and poverty. Read, Man READ!

What did you have for dinner New Year's Day? We had I. potatoes, duck, string beans slaw, baked parsnips, pumpkin pie, onions in the dressing, canned grapes and raspberries, — all these except the duck preserved from our own garden last year. Who says it does not pay to raise something to eat? (We forgot Golden Bantam roasting ears, canned on the cob.)

It appears that Mississippi is going to be the first state to perfect a Farm Credit Corporation for the benefit of Negro farmers. FIRST in the number of Units of the N. F. C. F.,—FIRST in the number of counties organized,—FIRST to hold a state convention of organized farmers,—and now FIRST again. Some record, Mississippi. You are finding the way out while the others are sleeping. Our Mississippi farmers don't talk so much but they are certainly supreme when it comes to doing things.

GROWERS WILL BE PAID SHOULD RULING STAND

CO-OPERATIVES' FUNDS ARE HELD AWAITING LAWYERS' INTENTION AS TO APPEAL

Greensboro, N. C.—Provided former association attorneys do not carry their fight for higher fees to a higher court, members of the defunct Tobacco Growers Co-Operative Association will receive checks before Christmas for their equity in the distribution of $500-000.

This statement was made here yesteday by Merton L. Corey, one of the association's three receivers following the decision handed down in Raleigh Wednesday by United States District Judge Isaac M. Meekins, denying the petition of E. P. Buford, Lawreneeville, Va.; P. W. Gildewell, Reidsville, N. C., and the late Willie M. Person, Louisburg, Va. for additional compensation of $25,000 each. The court allowed the attorneys $5,000 each.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 tobacco growers in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina will share in the final distribution, and the checks to be sent from the Richmond office will range in amounts from one cent to $300.

Receivers have collected and paid on various association obligations more than $12,000,000, as well as proceeding with an orderly merchandising of a huge tobacco surplus. The final lot of tobacco was sold several months ago.

An appeal by the attorneys would cause delay in distribution of the $500,000, Mr. Corey declared. Payment will help colored farmers, many of whom have lost money through this association.

UP TO FARMER

Farmers who consider forming a co-operative through which they hope to get relief from the low prices offered by buyers for tobacco will not get far this season with their organization. There is little or no hope of getting fair prices for their year's labor. At least that has been the case with farmers in the eastern part of N. C., South Carolina and Georgia.

The co-op sounds good and so does the agreement to cut down acreage next year, but this is talk and plans. What the farmers need is something other than just remedies, but in one sense the farmer is to blame for his condition because he was told to reduce his tobacco acreage and spend more time in producing better grade of weed and he has not done so.

Unless the farmer does something to get relief it is well know that no one else is going to lift his burden, however, he can get help but he must also help himself. The department of agriculture is ready to help him, but this department is worthless unless the grower does his part.

The farm board is not going to bring about better times as Mr. Hoover predicted when it was formed. The farm board can do a great deal in helping the farmer, but the farmer must do his part or nothin helpful will come about.

When North Carolina farmers come together and form a co-op and make plans to control their acreage and adopt Governor Gardner's live at home policy then they will be able to get relief. The farmers would belong to an association similar to the merchants various industrial and other organizations which would bring about better living and farming conditions.

Through an association they would be able to study the market conditions and grow stuff to supply the demand. This over-supplying the demand and ignorance of the market conditions and cutting each other's throat will not get the average farmer anywhere.

The average farmer today will say ho is going to cut his acreage and when planting time comes around he increases hoping his neighbors will decrease, but his neighbor has the same idea and there is where the oversupply comes. The association will be a waste of time if farmers do not live up to their promises aand cut acreage and mean it.

The farmers can form an organization and hire experts to do the studying for them, but the chances are they would not believe them and continue to live in the rut they now do. Summing the whole situation up—the farmer must do his part in getting justice or equality with other industries or he will continue to be the "underdog."

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK LOANS STEADY

Outstanding farm mortgage loans of all the federal and joiut stock land banks on June 30 totaled $1,801,144,355, while the twelve intermediate credit banks, which deal largely with cooperative marketing organizations, on the same date had $91,665,342 out standing in loans aand discounts.

Federal farm loan board officials said these figures, carried in the board's quarterly report, showed little material change from the same date last year, and did not reflect any conditions brought about by the drought.

Assets and liabilities of the entire farm loans system were reported as $2,118,775,187.

Of the mortgage loans of the land banks, $1,192,719,717 were held by the federal land banks and the remainder by the twelve joint stock land banks.

The report showed only a small percentage of the land banks' assets was tied up in real estate, the carrying value of it being only 1.4 per cent of the total assests. Reserves set up against this further reduced the percentage to nine-tenths of 1 per cent.

PLANNING FOR THE CROPS

At this season of the year every farmer has about planned for the year's crops. Those who have been keeping up with farming events in section are very much encouraged by the present system in practice by our farmers and the improved manner of conducting affairs. It is also pleasing to traverse the sections where they are located and note these improvements not alone the preparation of the land but the many modern homes and other buildings. It is true that there are many farms that do not reflect credit on the owners, but they too, in time, will be aroused and will join the vanguard of their progressive neighbors. It is particularly regretted that so many of our people have abandoned their valuable holdings. They should be induced to return and make good. It is distressing to note that many of these holdings, especially well located, are sold to the whites. This is noted in Liberty county along the main highways. Should this continue, when the colored man awakes, he will be unable to make a purchase. The call is now being made for the open county, especially in localities where there are improved schools and good roads accessible to the purchasing centers. A diversion from the subject of crops was made to say this much which is deemend very necessary. The outlook for a good year seems bright, which will be made more successful by close applicaation and constant planning.—Norfolk Journal Guide.

THE MOULTRIE PLAN

Georgia Rotarians from Albany, Americus, Atlanta, Athens, Griffin, Macon and Moultrie met in joint session yesterday to hear the story of the inner workings of what has become widely known as the "Moultrie plan," a plan which has brought prosperity to the community of which Moultrie is the capital.

We should like to have been present and we wish that Moultrie's story could be made known throughout the South Atlantic States. It is the story, as we understand it, of a larger and sounder and more successful system of agriculture built upon the ruins of a system that had been destroyed by the boll weevil and the effects of financial deflation a decade ago.

When cotton farming was rendered unprofitable in a considerable part of Georgia, so unprofitable that today 60,000 farms are said to be lying idle. Moultrie set to work to find something else to take the place of cotton. A packing plant was established. The hog market at Moultrie then amounted to about 30,000 head of hogs a year. Today it is stated the Moultrie plant is purchasing a quarter of a million hogs a year.

So successful has been the effort to establish a balanced farm program in the country contiguous to Moultrie, a program based on livestock that today we are told "there is not a vacant house in the city of Moultrie nor an idle acre of farm land in Colquit county, and the annual sale of farm products reached $21,650,000 laast year."

That is a real achievement. It is proof of what can be accomplished as a result of intelligent leadership. It is an inspiration to other communities to seek such leadership and to work diligently to discover and put through programs of their own which will hold out for them the same promise of salvation which Moultrie has won through diligent perserverance in a well-conceived and ably-directed plan.—Atlanta Constitution.

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT HARD TIMES?

By Kathleen Norris

Everyone is talking of hard times. Persons who are living in cotton-wool, who have never earned a cent and never wanted a dollar, are much agitated over the employment situation, and the breadline, and the jobless multitude.

As a matter of fact, in America, we don't know what hard times are. Certainly these times are not hard, except for the utterly improvident, the idle, and the shiftless—and all times are hard for them.

The theaters and movies are booming.

One person out of every five has an automobile.

Every town has its five-and-ten cent stores. And what do they sell? The bare necessities of living? No. By far the greater part of their business is done in luxuries.

Take our houses. Not in the history of the world has a nation been housed in the luxury we know. Rich or poor, we take for granted wooden floors and glass windows, private kitchens, telephones, milk in bottles, bread in wrappers, daily papers, gas stoves, electric light baths, running water, steam heat. Rich or poor, our girls wear silk stockings and buy cosmetics and think two new hats a year a short allowance.

In Europe, where there is real poverty, even without the spur of occasional hard times, thousands of women live all their lives long in small dark rooms with earthen floors. They cook in the one big living room in winter, at a charcoal stove, and at the doorway in the hot summers. Some of them live and die without ever buying a dress, or having a hat at all.

Hard times! They know them. But what do we know of conditions like that? America treats her poorest, her least educations people, better than that.

In Europe families lives in the same houses, the same neighborhoods, for generations. But in America every family moves constantly—and moving is a luxury. too. Every family wants the newest and best sort of houses.

Where there is caste, and monopoly, and absentee landlordism, there will always be hard times

But not in America. Our fortunes change too quickley; today's rich are tomorrow's poor.—Exchange.

FARM EDITORIAL
REAL COST OF TAXATION

Thinking of paying taxes in other than dollars and cents rarely occurs to the average farmer as he is faced annually with the necessity of digging up the wherewithal which must be paid on or before.

One Wayne county farmer who in common with his coworkers is feeling the pressure of the increased taxation of recent years has given his attention of late to the demands of the government in other that monetary values.

This particular farmer has 130 acres of land and some personal property and in giving the matter of tax paying careful attention and the value of farm products in particular he finds that at the present market prices that he annually drives to market 50 good sheep to pay his year's taxes. If he did not have the sheep he sees the price of some 400 bushels of corn or wheat go towards paying for the privilege of owning some good Wayne county soil. Had he used oats, it would take an annual drain of 865 bushels to pay the treasurer yearly and in the absence of grain and stocks he would have to have a flock of hens large enough to lay at least 18,000 eggs during 365 days.

That he must drive 50 sheep into the treasurer's office for his year's taxes, brings the cost of the government more clearly before the farmer than just to measure it in dollars and cents paid in money or by check. He could see the cost more clearly could he observe eight wagons, eight drivers, and 16 horses lined up with loads of corn or wheat and headed for the court house. The oats too would make an impressive amount when measured in cost of keeping up current expenses of the government. The amount becomes all the more appalling when he realizes that his hens must cackle truthfully 18,000 times annually that he may continue to own the land that he bought and paid for years ago.

Farmers as a rule are patriotic and look upon tax paying as a duty they owe to good government. They also realize that they have brought some of the excess upon themselves by being too free in signing for improvements that add to the burden of taxation but when they see in terms of well known farm commodities that taxes are mounting towards confiscation, they cannot be blamed for remonstrating and calling for a readjustment of an antiquated system.

The measure will no doubt be threshed out during the next state legislature but few really hope for the relief needed yet the matter will be given greater consideration than ever before and possibly the road will be paved for better days ahead for the owners of real estate.—Richmond Ind., Item.

RACE BUSINESS FINDS NEWER, FINER MOTIVES, SAYS LOCKE

Cooperative methods and group improvement have ..become dominant motives of racial business leadership, and not made profit,—declared Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, in a lecture here Sunday under the auspices of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

I have come out to Chicago to make a talk on the new trends in the economic life of the Negro," he said. "Though the comparative volume of Negro business is still pitifully small in comparison with the huge capital and organization of American trade and productive industry, still the economic gains of the Negro in the last ten years have been phenomenal.

"This is true especially in insurance and banking, and recently under the anspices of the National Negro Business League, in the organization of cooperative chain retail trading. Prejudice, though it has handicapped the Negro's advance, has forced Negro business to adopt original tactics, and strike out toward objectives generally in advance of the common business practice.

Organize Buying Power

"One specially promising recent move has been the Negro's use of his organized buying power to force new avenues of employment. These tactics are spreading with considerable success from city to city, west, east, and even in the South.

"Cooperative methods and group improvement, rather than mere profit are becoming the dominant motives of Negro business leadership. That is one of the main objectives of the "Bigger and Better Business" program of the Phi Peta Sigma fraternity under whose asupices I am speaking.

Trade A Pivot.

"Most Negro leaders realize that today the advance of the Negro pivots on the rapid improvement of his economic position in trade and industry. New York has been the center of the Negro's cultural and artistic advance, but Chicago and Durham, N. C., compete for the leadership of Negro business. But taking business and labor and economic enterprise together, Chicago is the real center of the Negro's economic advance.

"But the Negro's considerable economic gains through the twelve post-war years are critically at stake in the present economic depression. On his behavior during this crisis and the intelligent community support he can call to his aid depends the issue whether these gains will be substantially held as a foundation for future progress or lost in an economic backwash toward industrial dependency and labor serfdom. Chicago, in my judgment, will be the pivot of this struggle, and can be made the rallying point at this critical stage. Intelligent self-help skillful leadership and farsighted cooperation about Chicago as a center can do a constructive service of almost equal importance to the Negro and the nation at large,

—Chicago Bee

PINEAPPLES GROW HIGHER NOW ON HAWAIIAN ISLAND

In agriculture generally, cropping systems follow lines of climatic difference. Corn grows north of cotton and wheat north of corn. In Hawaii, too, climate determines agricultural systems, but the climate changes not according to the relative distances from the Equator and the pole, but rather according to distance above sea level. This explains the significance of the fact reported by the Hawaii experiment station of the United States Department of Agriculture that as a result of its investigations on the island of Maui, "pineapple planting has been extended more than 500 feet in elevation beyond what was formerly thought to be the limit." On a small scale this resembles somewhat the work of many experimenters in discovering and developing hardy strains of various crops and thus extending northward the area where they will grow.

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given this year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public-spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our next issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

NORTH CAROLINA BACKWARD AND FORWARD

(Continued from Page 1).

cotton are the money-crops. Diversified farming is practiced more than in any other section. Most of the farmers produce their own milk, meat, eggs and vegetables. There are excellent near-by markets for food products and most anything eatable can be sold.

THE "TENANT JUNGLE"

There are numerous Negro landowners in the Tenant Jungle and some have large, well-stocked farms. Here, however, you see so plainly the curse of "absentee landlordism" that the sight is sickening. Cotton, tobacco and peanuts are the money-crops. The other crops raised are of little importance. These money-crops alone must feed and clothe the tenant farmers and their families, and these crops fail in quantity and in price there is hardly a bare chance for the producers to exist.

THE FOOD AND CROP REGION

This region, stretching from north to south along and near the coast, is inhabited by hundreds of Negro farmers, gardeners and farm laborers. They are making some progress, but not much. As a class, they are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They would do if they could. At the present time, however, they are the slaves of the track-buyers, big producers, and small merchants. Many carlots of vegetables, fruits, sweet potatoes and watermelons are produced for the northern and eastern markets but little profit from sales eventually reaches the pockets of the Negro producers.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

Rural schools are getting better. We found better Negro rural schools in North Carolina than in any state we have visited We should be very grateful to Mr. Rosenwald and also to many thousands of white North Carolinians who have been willing to assist. . We met many faithful, conscientious teachers. They deserve our sympathy and our prayers. In many sections however, not enough emphasis is placed upon teaching scientific and practical agriculture. We saw few school garden plots although plenty of land was available.

Rural churches are not keeping pace with the schools. They are going backward and unless a radical change is quickly made they will soon be as dead as the white churches in rural new England. The cause?—mainly poverty, uneducated preachers and the automobile. The rural churches should consolidate as they have the rural schools.

PERSECUTION

The Negro farmers of North Carolina are their own worst persecutors. They persecute themselves. I found plenty of strong backs but not enough willing minds. I found plenty of hand workers but not enough head workers. I visited a certain section in the Piedmont where there were as many colored independent landowners as there were white. The white landowners depended little upon any special money-crop. They were close to good markets. They had a a good local farm organization and all of them had telephones. Practically everything these white farmers had to sell they sold "over the phone" before they took it to town. They kept posted on market prices and produced what they knew they could sell profitably.

On the other hand, there was not a Negro telephone in the township. All the Negro farmers were "peddlers." When they took anything to town to sell they peddled it out for what they could get for it. The Negro farmers were satisfied if they raised food products to live on. The white farmers raised twice as much. What they could not use at home, they sold. They had twice as many chickens, sows and hogs as had the Negro farmers. They were fairly prosperous. The Negro farmers were in debt.

I inquired at a meeting held in the "tenant jungle" how many farmers present subscribed to a farm paper or magazine. Not one. A brother informed me that he hadn't read a paper in 5 years and appeared insulted because I asked him how he managed to keep informed. Truly no one is so ignorant as the man who does not know he is ignorant. This man was perfectly satisfied because, as he said: "I am out of debt and am making a living." The truth was that he was only existing. What a little it takes to satisfy some people!

The Negro farmers also persecute themselves because they believe in the six-hour-day-five-day-week labor schedule. They do not work as hard for their own selves as they do for the other fellow. This may be natural but at the present time it is unprofitable. The industrious farmers everywhere had the best property, the best crops, the most money. Those who spent the most time in the towns and cities and depended on their Elizas and Georges — their wives and sons—to perform the necessary work, were the ones I found to be the most poverty stricken. Farmers who expect their crops to "turn out" must themselves "turn out," the effort and labor required. A lazy, thoughtless and dumb farmer, black or white, can't succeed in North Carolina nor anywhere else.

Negro tenants in the "jungle region" are often persecuted by the overseers of their absent landlords. Tho condition of somel met was pitiful indeed. One old lady informed me that her overseer granted her permission to raise half an acre of sweet potatoes. She was a widowed grandmother. She purchased the seed and fertilizer herself,—produced a bountiful crop, and then along came the overseer and clamed half of it and took it. Of course, none of these sweet potatoes ever got to the landlord. They became a portion of the overseer's 'rake-down." Another tenant farmer told me he had to sell his hogs after he had agreed to crop because the overseer wouldn't let him grow any corn on the place. Another told me he was forbidden to put in a garden because all of his time was needed to cultivate his cotton tobacco and peanuts. I visited a section where there was not a milk cow— hardly a hog—and not a garden of vegetables in the entire territory. The tenants had not had their hands on a dollar for two years. All mere deeply in debt to their landlords and merchants — their crops were bringing practically nothing— they had nothing to hope for and hardly to live for. I advised the whole bunch to take what little they could carry, leave the country, and let their debts go hang! Short-sighted landlords and overseers were responsible to for such conditions and suffering. In this section Negroes have never an opportunity to purchase farms or homes of their own. They have been gouged and persecuted and robbed for years. Why shouldn't they move away?

I found out also that the large producers and the track-buyers have a nice way of gouging the small Negro food crop producer. A farmer-gardener informed me that the truck buyers would always purchase the large crops first—when the prices were the highest. They would not see the Negro producer's crops until they were on the verge of spoiling in the fields, then they would pounce upon them suddenly and gobble them up at ridiculous prices. The colored producer had to sell his crop for what he was offered or see it perish in his field.

PROSPERITY

There are some prosperous Negro farmers in North Carolina and some fine Negro farm communities. In one community I saw three peanut threshers in operation in one day. All three were owned by Negro farmers — all the crews were colored— and the farms on which they were operating were owned by Negroes. I also saw some fine hogs and dairy cows in this community. Negro farmers havo an excellent opportunity to build up communities of their own, especially in the Piedmont. Land can be purchased reasonably— and there is little race prejudice. Many such communities should be established during the next decade.

I met a one horse tenant farmer in the Piedmont who, with no help except his good wife, had produced, cured and sold fourteen barns of tobacco. Besides, he had killed a four hundred pound hog, had a crib full of corn, forty bushels of Irish potatoes, pumpkins and canned vegetables a plenty and money in the bank. His tobacco brought a better price than any sold in his community because he knew how to cure and grade it right. He was known as a hard worker but I coundn't see that it had hurt him any. He seemed to have plenty of time for recreation and church. He succeeded because he worked his head so well. He was very far-sighted and a good manager.

ORGANIZATION

I found the Negro farmers in North Carolina interested in organization and in communities where the MODERN FARMER has been circulating and where they were acquainted with the program of the N. F. C. F. to a certain extent they were ready to organize. I organized three lively Units while in the state, one in each of the sections mentioned,— formed three other Clubs, and preached our gospel of cooperative buying, producing and selling in many places where it had never been heard before. This missionary effort was well worthwhile. A vast majority of our farmers in North Carolina are naturally progressive. North Carolina is a progressive state. Our farmers there do not intend to lag behind. They can see all around them the benefits their white neighbor farmers are getting through organization and they would be dumb indeed to fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered them through the N. F. C. F.

In one county where the colored and white farmers are about equal in number, the white farmers have a cooperative poultry association and are shipping several carlots of poultry to the north each year. Much of this poultry comes from Negro farms. One old colored farmer expressed it thus:—"We fool Negroes could be shipping out our own stuff if we had sense enough to get together." The white members of this organization are getting a good price for their produce and are making a profit off what they get from the Negroes. The colored farmers, if they were organized, could be getting equal prices and profits.

I know that North Carolina will not disappoint us. I bade our good and friendly farmers "Farewell" regretting that I could not stay longer. A new day is dawning for them. I am thankful that the National Federation of Colored Farmers is able to help them grasp and enjoy the new day's opportunities.

NO DISCRIMINATION ALLOWED

(Continued from Page 1).

that in all probability he might get a conference with the President and give to Mr. Hoover some first-hand information relative to certain conditions that confront the Negro farmers.

The president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers would not state definitely all the things that he contemplates starting while in Washington. He said he was expected back in his office in Chicago within the next ten days.

SWEET POTATOES ARE RICH IN FOOD VALUES

Possess 48 Per Cent More Calories Than Irish Potatoes. Much Carbohydrates.

KIN TO MORNING GLORY

By Guy A. Cardwell
(Agricultural and Industrial Agent)
(Atlantic Coast Line Railroad).

The sweet potato is related to the morning glory, moon flower and cypress vine not to the potato nor to the yam; though often called a yam. A well baked, disease and frost free Porto Rico or Nancy Hall sweet potato is delicious it melts in the mouth; it satisfies hunger and at the same time caters to the sweet tooth.

Sweet potatoes are a cheap and substantial food. One pound of sweet potatoes is said to furnish the human body with 447 calories. Its fuel or heating value is 48 per cent greater than the Irish potato, which furnishes the human body with only 302 calories per pound. But the food value of sweet potatoes lies largely in the carbohydrates or the starch and sugar, contain 21.9 per cent of carhobydrates.

Recently chemists of the United States department of agriculture discovered that sweet potatoes are a good source of vitamins. This vegetable contains as much vitamin A as leafy vegetables. It contains more vitamin B than many other root crops. As a source of vitamin C. sweet potato juice has an antiscorbutic value equal to about one-third that of orange juice and one-half that of peach or pineapple juice.

It is a well known historical fact that General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of Revolutionary fame, and his valiant men sustained life by eating sweet potatoes baked in the ashes of the camp fire and served on the bark of trees. They had them for breakfast, dinner and supper, when they were not too busy to eat three meals a day. They not only sustained life with sweet potatoes, but became s filled with strength and courage after eating them that they came out of the Carolina swamps and made things lively for King George more grossly fed men.

In many of the island of the Pacific especially in the Phillippines, the sweet potato is the principal vegetable food, at certain seasons being almost the only food available.

If these aborigines can sustain life and maintain themselves in good physical condition on a sweet potato diet, what might this delightful food mean to the average southern family when served as a part of a balanced ration?

Many people residing in eastern cities of the Piedmont and Appalachain regions are learning to prefer the moist sweet potato to the dry potato of the Jersey type, but sweet potatoes are still primarily grown in our territory for home consumption.

While sweet potatoes are a staple article of food in the rural districts, increased consumption of this home grown vegetable in the cities and towns of the south, in place of imported foods, will keep a lot of dollars circulating needs, for the balance of trade is too largely against us at present to make for satisfactory economic conditions.

Application for Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

@51M68

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. II. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, February 16, 1931. No. 12.

Dr. C. W. Warburton Sec'y of the National Drought Committee's Address

Poultry Raising In Yadkin County North Carolina - -

Women Play Important Part on the Farm

WAS ONCE CONSIDERED DOMESTIC PASTIME BUT NOW A MODERN METHOD

Elkin, N. C.—Poultry raising in Yadkin county no longer is looked upon as a mere domestic pastime for the farm woman who would, by means of a small flock of chickens, provide herself with a mite of pin money for an occasional small luxury.

As a matter of fact, poultry growing in Yadkin, within the few years that L. F. Brumfield has served as county farm agent, has developed into a thriving industry, and farmers, in large number are becoming more and more impressed with the profit to be derived from this phase of farm work, which, though exacting is work of a fascinating and comparatively easy nature.

It has been left for County Agent Brumfield to introduce the method by which the common barnyard rooster is converted into a fowl [illegible] regularly by the discriminating and which is eagerly sought by dealers on the city markets at lofty prices every day in the year. While the eyes of many farmers are now wide open to the opportunities afforded in the production of capons for special markets, the task of impressing Yadkin farmers with the value of this line of product has not been the accomplishment in a week, a month or even a year.

Caponizing Studied

In the initial demonstrations of the caponizing operation, Agent Brumfield gained the interest of the younger men and boys of the farm, and occasionally that of a farm woman, more particulaly after observation was made of the change of habit and appearance of the bird following the simple operation the rapidity with which a young bird would grow and the surprising difference of flavor of the fowl after it was prepared for the table.

Interest became more keen when capons shipped to northern markets or even to the more important cities of this state, readily brought 50 cents per pound, when roosters of identical age could command no more than one-fourth of such a price. Agent Brumfield's work has attracted the attention of the poultry department of North Carolina State College to the extent that during a special short course conducted at the college, he was invited to give a lecture and demonstration for the benefit of the farmers attending.

State-Wide Experiment.

Dr B. S. Dearstyne, head of the State college poultry extension department, has drafted a tentative outline to be used by the county agents in demonstrations for farmers. Seventeen farms, having a total of 466 capons, were selected for

(Continued on Page 5)

FACTS ABOUT NEGRO FARMERS OF U. S. A.

FARM RELIEF OUTLINED

PLANS SUBMITTED BY WILLIAM G. HOLMAN

William G. Holman Thinks Grading Service Should Be Given Growers Free of Charge By Government—Calls Attention to Heavy Damage From Hail

Setting forth his own views, and also what he terms the views of many farmers in North Carolina, William G. Holman, prominent in the fertilizer industry of this section, yesterday sent to Frank Hancock, Fifth district representative, a letter in which he outlined what he deemed proper relief measures to help eliminate suffering among the farmers, particularly those who depended upon tobacco for their money crop the past summer.

Mr. Holman emphasized strongly the need of free grading service for the tobacco growers on behalf of the government. He said that the federal authorities should furnish such service, and take the cost out of the tax on tobacco.

Another retarding factor in the tobacco crop was the severe hail storms of the summer. Mr. Holman said that he knew of one farmer who lost a million plants from this factor alone. He suggested in his letter to Mr. Hancock that the government take steps to place hail and wind insurance within the reach of all farmers, as present commercial rates are prohibitive.

Mr. Holman's letter to Mr. Hancock follows:

"In behalf of the farmers of Stokes and Surry counties—and at the request of numbers of them—may I ask that in drafting the farm relief appropriation bill you will

(Continued on Page 5)

Virginians Own Quarter Of Million Acres

BILL TO PENSION EX-SLAVES INTRODUCED BY ROBERT L. HOGG

According to a statement issued by Prof. L. B. Tate of the University of Virginia the Negroes in Virginia own 12 per cent of its farm lands, or in other words, two million two hundred thirty-six thousand acres. In Charles City section the Negro farmers own over 69 per cent of the farm lands. With all of this wealth they are not organized and are asleep at the switch, so to speak.

Negro Employment in Auto Factories

The Ford plants in Detroit employ over five thousand Negroes, some holding high positions. Dodge Bros. rank second, using something around two thousand, and the Packard Co., third, with something like one thousand.

[illegible] 1910, Negroes in Detroit were used only as porters and domestics, but by applying themselves and demonstrating their ability they have been advanced very materially during the past five or ten years.

Bill to Pension Ex-Slaves

Washington, D. C.—Hon. Robert L. Hogg, Republican Congressman from West Virginia, introduced a bill in Congress to pension all former slaves. The bill as introduced would direct the administrator of veterans' affairs to place on the pension roll the name of every person who can prove satisfactorily that he or she were held as slaves and to pay such persons the sum twenty-five dollars per month the rest of their lives.

Paid for Home Selling Home-Made Soap

Mrs. Harriett Linder, a former slave now one hundred and two years of age paid the last penny due on her little three room house in Cowpen, South Carolina. Mrs. Linder is still in good health. She says it is never too late to try to get a home. Mrs. Linder is the mother of 14 children and grandmother of 51.

THREE WEEKLY BULLETINS

NATIONAL FEDERATION SENDS MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16, 1931—The President of the Federation made a special trip to Washington, D. C., this week to have a conference with the Secretary of Agriculture relative to the forty-five million dollar drouth relief fund. The Secretary assured him that Colored farmers would receive the same consideration as any other farmers. Application blanks will be available in the next few days and the Chairman of each Unit is hereby instructed to notify all farmers of our group in his community.

Field Officers for handling loans to farmers in drouth and storm areas for the purchase of seed, fertilizer, feed for stock and fuel and oil for tractors used in crop production have been established by the Department of Agriculture at St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn.

The office of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, will make loans to farmers in Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Southern Pennsylvania, South Central Michigan, Northwestern North Carolina, and Northwestern Georgia.

The office at Memphis, Tenn., will make loans in the state of Ark-

(Continued on Page 7)

TO ALL READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE MODERN FARMER

We are mailing this issue of the "Modern Farmer" to all of our readers and subscribers, and we are asking those who have not paid their subscription for 1931 to send us a post office money-order before March 1st. If we do not receive the money-order or the cash by registered mail or the $1.00 in a certified bank check to pay this annual subscription for 1931 which is $1.00 per year, the reader who has not paid will not receive a copy of the "Modern Farmer" for March. This is the final notice, and it is in compliance with the laws regulating publications.

THE MODERN FARMER
447 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee,

Farm Information Over National Broadcasting

EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURE OUTLINED FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C.—Emergency Relief for Agriculture was discussed by Dr. Warburton here, he said: "For a long time to come, we will look back on 1930 and refer to it as the year of the great drought. Never before in our history has a drought been so severe and wide spread, particularly in those sections of the United States in which extended periods of light rainfall are uncommon. In some States the lack of moisture became serious as early as May, July and August generally east of the Rocky Mountains were unusually hot, with rainfall far below normal. In the Mississippi Valley rains in September and October gave general relief, but here in the East it is still extremely dry. In fact, it was not until last Friday that we had a real rain in the vicinity of Washington, the heaviest since July.

The drought and heat of the summer reduced crop production over a wide area. The crops most seriously affected were hay and corn, although locally many other crops were reduced in quantity. Generally wheat, oats and barley matured before the dry weather became severe, and production of these crops was about normal. Our hay crop was about 11 per cent or some 10,000,000 tons less than the average crop of recent years, and our corn crop was reduced by about 20 per cent, being about two billion bushels as compared with an average crop of 2,600,000,000 bushels. Less readily measurable but equally serious so far as the farmer was concerned was the effect on pasture and range. Serious inconvenience was also caused, not only on farms, but in many cities and towns, by a shortage of water, an inconvenience which is still being suffered in many localities.

The area of most severe drought extended from the Atlantic Coast of Maryland and Virginia westward through West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, southern Missouri, Arkansas, and northern Louisiana, through Oklahoma into Texas and southeastern New Mexico. Drought injury was somewhat less severe over a wide strip both to the north and south of these States. Serious crop damage also occurred in Montana and eastern Washington, and locally in several of the other northern and western States, although generally crops west of the Rocky Mountains were good.

We are not so much concerned tonight, however with the results of the drought as with the efforts which are being made to aid farmers to recoup their losses through crop production in 1931. Thousands of farmers throughout the area I have described to not have seed to plant their next crop, fertilizer to insure adequate production, nor feed for the horses and

(Continued on Page 8)

VEGETABLE MARKET NEWS

During the second week in February, the following prices to the retail grocer prevailed in Chicago territory.

Black Valentine Beans from Florida, 6.50 per bushel hamper.

Beets from Texas packed in Lettuce crates, 2.25 to 2.50 per crt.

Broccolli from Texas in bushel baskets, 1.00 to 1.25 per bushel.

Eggplant from Texas in pepper crates, 5.00 to 5.50 per crate.

Mustard Greens from Texas, 1.15 to 1.25 per bushel.

Parsley from Texas, curly and plain bunched, 1.50 per bu.

Peppers from Florida, 2.25 to 3.50 per crate.

Shallots from Louisiana, 7.00 per barrel.

Strawberries from Florida, 30 to 35 cents per quart.

Turnips from Illinois and Indiana, 50 to 60c per bu.

Spinach from Texas, 45 to 50c per bu.

Sweet Potatoes from Tenn., Nancy Halls 1.00 to 1.25 per bu.

Jersey Varieties from Oklahoma, 2.25 per bu.

New Cabbage now coming in from Texas points and bringing 75 to 85 cents for the round type.

Chicago, Ill., Jan 24, 1931—The blanks for applying for dronth loans are now available, and farmers who are in a position to give a first lien on their 1931 crops, are eligible to apply.

The interest is 5 per cent per year. When crops are harvested then the borrower pays the Government his loan with interest.

The County Agent and also the Extension Agent in your county can supply you with these application blanks. If for any reason you cannot locate these men, then all farmers living in Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, write Mr. John H. Lynch, Corner Third and Jefferson Streets, Memphis, Tennessee, for blanks.

Farmers living in Kentucky, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois and Missouri, write Mr. T. Weed Harvey, 315 North Tenth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Farmers living in Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Southern Pennsylvania, South Central Michigan, Northwestern North Carolina and Northwestern Georgia write the Department of Agriculture, Seed Loan Office, Washington, D. C., for blanks.

If you experience any trouble in applying for loans, write the nature of the trouble to this office AT ONCE. The secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, says Colored farmers will not be discriminated against. The Drouth Loan Fund, as we understand it, is for loaning farmers money for seed, fertilizer, feed for stock and fuel and oil for tractors and producing your crop. Do not be misled by any other statements to the contrary.

Units are urged to buy their seed, potato slips and fertilizer co-operatively—the same as they are now buying their groceries and feed at wholesale prices.

Overalls

We are enclosing new prices on overalls. These quotations are subject to a discount of 15 per cent, or in other words, 15 cents less on the dollar than the prices named in the circular.

Groceries

Flour and meal continue at low prices. There is nothing to indicate any higher prices in the general grocery line.

Feed

Grey shorts at 1.25 per hundred pound sack and mixed oats at 39 cents per bushel are attractive prices.

Seed

Yellow and red onions sets in 2 bushel bags at 1.75 per bushel figures about 5 1-2 cents per quart.

Units can buy these sets co-operatively at a considerable saving.

Genuine Triumph Seed Irish Potatoes are now priced at 1:45 per bushel or about 32 cents per pack.

Field Peas

Geo. Bradfield Star Route, Vaughn, Mississippi, has several varieties of peas for sale. They are in good sound condition and Units can write him at once for prices.

Red Cross Aid

Farmers who are in a suffering condition for food and clothing, should apply AT ONCE, to the Red Cross Headquarters nearest them. If they are refused, then write the American Red Cross Society, Washington, D. C.

Write this office on any matters you do not fully understand.

ORGANIZATION IS YOUR ONLY SALVATION.

FARM LANDS

Chicago, Feb. 3, 1931—The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans announces that they have been forced to take over a number of farms, ranging in size from 40 to several hundred acres.

These farms can be bought on long time payment and practically all the time you would wish to pay for them. The prices are low, a small down payment is necessary. Write the Federal Land Bank, New Orleans, for application blank, location of the farms and price. Now is your chance to get some farm land at low interest and long time from the Government.

Drouth Loans

Members can apply to their County Agent for Drouth Loan Blanks. All farmers who can give first lien on their crops are eligible to apply. If you cannot get blanks from your county Agent, write this office. These loans will be made promptly so we have been advised.

Red Cross

All farmers who are in need of food and clothing and unable to get credit or work, should go at once to the Red Cross and apply for aid. If refused, write this office.

The American Red Cross Headquarters in Washington, D. C., says there shall be no discrimination on account of color or race.

Officers of Units are urged to see that none but the needy apply for this aid.

Groceries and Feed

All food prices continue to decline. Corn meal now about 80 cents per bushel; the best white patent flour from 4.50 to 5.50 per barrel. Sugar 4.75 per hundred. Fifties Compound Lard 4.19 and Pure Lard 5.25; Cracked Rice 1.95 and whole Grain 2.95 per hundred. Feed Oats 38c per bushel. White Shorts 1.20 per hundred. Hen Feed 1.75 per hundred. Corn 88c per bushel. Horse and Mule Mixed Feeds 50 per cent grain 1.40 per hundred pound sack.

Dry Goods

Prices change very fast.

At this time we have a large house in Chicago who offers the following

Boys' Pants, all sizes—$9.00 per dozen.

Women's Slips—$2.25 per dozen.

Rayon Undies—$2.75 per dozen.

Children's Waist Suits—$4.35 per dozen.

Rayon Striped Underwear—50c.

Sweaters, cotton and wool—40c each.

Boys' Caps—10c each.

Sateen Bloomers—21c each.

Men's White Stiff Collars—2 for a nickel.

Women's Rayon Hose, 10c pair and 19c pair.

Men's Work Shirts—29c each.

Part Wool Blankets—$1.85.

Ladies' Pongee Dresses—69c each.

Men's Common Socks—5c pair.

Bed Spreads—75c each.

Percale—11 1-2c per yard.

Outing—10c per yard.

One Lot of Ladies' Rayon and Flat Crepe Dresses Assorted sizes and colors, $1.25 each. These dresses are well made and good quality.

We give approximate Seed requirements per acre, for planting:

Potatoes, Irish—9 to 10 bushels.
Sweet Potatoes—10 bushels.
English Peas—2 Bushel.
Okra—20 pounds.
String Beans—1 Bushel.
Turnips—1 to 3 pounds.
Onion Seed—4 to 5 pounds.
Sets—8 to 10 Bushel.
Beets in drills—3 to 4 pounds.
Spinach in drills—5 to 6 pounds.
Pole Beans—8 to 10 quarts.
Bunch Beans—12 to 14 quarts.

Units can approximate their needs on this basis and buy cooperatively and divide among them. Market agent will handle.

Copies of our Anniversary Program will be sent the Office of each Unit.

Be sure to make all arrangements for Farmers' Sunday, March 29th, 5th Sunday.

All Chairmen are clothed with power to select Committees for this work.

Hold your meetings once per week during February and March.

READ THIS BULLETIN AT EACH MEETING SO MEMBERS CAN UNDERSTAND.

INTERESTING FARM NEWS

John Tiger, Clay county farmer, harvested 18 tons of red clover from two cuttings on six acres.

Ellis Broyles, 16, of Alma, Ark., spent 64 hours planting and cultivating an acre of sorghum cane. He made a net profit of $167.35

Farm movies by the United States department of agriculture are being shown in Cuban rural communities.

More than 500 head of cattle were exhibited by 240 junior and adult farmers of 25 counties at the show in Nashville, Tenn.

Farm dairying has made a big increase in west Florida during the past two years.

A recent survey shows an increased acreage of nearly all truck crops in Florida this year.

Kentucky's tobacco crop of all types this year is estimated at $321,850,000 pounds.

Ed. J. Stanger of Johnson City, Tenn, won the national prize for growth of the finest mastodon strawberries. There were 16,000 competitors.

A sweet potato grown by Alberta Martin, Tennessee truck farmer, weighed 12 pounds and measured about 12 inches in length.

Five farmers in Edgecombe county, have owned and operated a co-operative threshing machine for seven years at a profit.

Farmers in Jackson county, Fla., sold 504 hogs in four co-operative sales for a total of $7,442.89.

Of 16,123 head of cattle in 2,456 herds tuberculin tested in Alabama during October, only two reacted.

A by-law providing for street improvement in Burnaby, B. C., received the necessary number of votes at election but was defeated because an elector had written favorable comment on a ballot.

A large herd of wild elk destroyed a corn field at Asotin, Wash.

A single navy bean vine in Falls City, Ore., had 126 pods, yielding 506 beans.

IDAHO COW PRODUCES 31,241 POUNDS MILK

Owned By the University of Idaho —Her Production Equals 3,600 Gallons

HOLDS STATE'S RECORD

Chicago, Ill.—By producing 31,241 pounds (3,600 gallons) of milk containing 948 pounds of butterfat in one year, Idaho Matador Faney, owned by the University of Idaho, of Moscow, becomes the third Holstein in Idaho and the 110th on the national Holstein milk list to exceed 30,000 pounds of milk in one year.

She is the third Holstein in the university herd and the fifth bred in the state to make this mark and establishes a new state record for milk production boosting the mark set a month ago by her sister, Idaho Piebe Priscilla by 545 pounds and exceeds the total of her dam, Idaho Segis Lily by 1,225 pounds of milk.

This remarkable trio of a dam and two daughters, all bred and owned in the same herd, has held the state milk production record for the last six years and is one of the rare combinations of dam and two daughters that have all exceeded 30,000 pounds of milk that are now on record. The University of Idaho herd is one of the 5 herds in the United States that have bred three or more cows with records exceeding 15 tons of milk and only two of these herds exceed three such cows.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

Ancient and Modern Sunday School Methods, 35c Each
Ways of Working or Hints to Sunday School Workers, $1.50 Each
Sunday School Organization and Management, 30c Each

Front Line Sunday Schools, 15c
The Modern Superintendent, 10c
Teaching and Teacher, $1.50
New Sunday School Manual, $1.00

Sunday School Lesson Commentary, $1.00 Per Copy

(International Sunday School Lesson and Notes)

MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS—ORDER TODAY

NATIONAL BAPTISTPUBLISHING BOARD

523 SECOND AVENUE, NORTH, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

FRANCE AND UNITED STATES TO HONOR MEMORY OF WASHINGTON AT PARIS EXPOSITION

France and the United States will join in honoring the memory of the patriots of other countries who helped to win independence for the American Colonies, and especially in paying homage to the memory of George Washington, during the six months of the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition, sponsored by the French Government, which will open near Paris May 1. The American exhibits at the exposition will help to bring the world-wide Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in 1932 to the attention of all nations.

To emphasize and cement the long-standing friendship of the United States and France, which began during the America Revolution, an exact and full-size reproduction of Mount Vernon, home of George Washington, is being constructed on the banks of the River Seine to serve as the administration building for the American exhibit.

C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia, who is Commissioner-General of the United States to the French exposition, is also a member of the executive committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. He has just returned from Paris and is now busily engaged in arranging to have appropriate furnishings and other material sent from this country to be placed in the duplicate of Mount Vernon on the Seine, and to have the overseas possessions of the United States represented by appropriate exhibit at the exposition.

The executive committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission has adopted a resolution officially endorsing the reproduction of Mount Vernon in France. The building, in addition to being the headquarters of the American Commission to the French exposition, will be used as a museum in which will be placed articles connected with Washington and his time, loaned by the French and American Governments and citizens of both countries.

The George Washington Bicentennial Commission is urging Americans to "join i this patriotic endeavor" by contributing Washingtoniana to be exhibited in the Mount Vernon building.

Among the many articles which the French government is lending to the United States Commission in Paris are an original miniature of Washington and one of Martha Washington, a large topographic map of Yorktown painted in 1830 the spot y order of Lonis Phillppe, a series of medals and documents pertaining to American-French friendship, an l original bust of Lafayette, taken from Versailles and very little known, autographed documents of Rochambeau, Louis XVI and Marie Antionette and numerous other articles of historic interest.

The official hostess at the Mount Vernon building will be Miss Ane Madison Washington, a descendent of John Augustine Washington nephew of George Washington. The building will be furnished as early as possible like Washington's home Among the things which Mr. Slemp is taking to Paris to place in the building are a key to the Bastille and a copy of a picture of Louis XVI, both given to Washington by Lafayette; reproductions of silverware used at Mount Veron, letters and portraits of famous Frenchmen and American colonists and other articles appropriate to the time.

RABBIT ESCAPES HUNTERS BY LOCATING DEN BENEATH SNOW

Stalesville, N. C.,—O. L. Lippard, game warden for Iredell county, tells a freakish yarn which indicates that an ordinary rabbit either possesses remarkable reasoning faculties or is endowed with a high degree of instinct.

The game warden and Rockwell Woodside tried their hand at rabbit hunting in the snow yesterday afternoon on Walter Morrison's farm north of town. The white blanket which had covered the country for several days, at this time being softened by the general rise in temperature and having an average depth of 10 to 12 inches after 75 hours, created a condition favorable for bagging rabbits and the hunters in short order captured one of the five "cotton tails."

The escaped rabbit was the wonder worker. Tracing his footprints in the snow from the stream up to the hill, the hunters found the hare peacefully sitting in a crevice under the snow bank. When Mr. Woodside reached his hand down into the cavity to pick him up the little animal bored under the snow for four or five feet and then came up to the surface running, taking his course up the hill, with Mr. Woodside in pursuit. Becoming entangled in a barbed wire fence, the hunter was forced to let the rabbit get about 100 feet ahead The race was over the soft snow across a pine field and then over a narrow neck of cleared land. On the opposite side of this cleared spot, in the edge of the general woodland, the rabbit ducked his head and bored through the 12-inch snow covering, making a hole through the snow directly over his hole in the earth which he had previously burrowed for at least five or six feet under the surface.

The thing which dumbfounded and bewildered the hunters was how the rabbit, with no mark or track of any kind on top of the snow to indicate where his den was, could locate it with absolute accuracy on the surface of 12 inches of snow.

THE NEW DAY IN AGRICULTURE

Tennessee's "new day in agriculture" is largely the dairyman's day. No part of the farmer's interests have increased so rapidly as that which is bound up with his dairy cattle. The reasons for this are the coming Southward of the great milk plants, the increase in legumes grown for feed, and the gradual swing from two or three crops—corn, cotton and tobacco—to a system of diversified farming.

Tennessee is logically a region of diversified farming from the fact that it has all sorts of soils from the mountains to the low riverlands at the west; with a corresponding range of temperatures from the varying altitudes. This tendency toward crop diversity is rapidly growing, and the successful farmer of the future must know how to grow profitably every crop that he can produce. This also makes agriculture stable, since it scatters the farm income over most of the year instead of concentrating it into two or three fall months.

Tractors and other power machinery are also in Tennessee's agriculture future, since more and more it becomes necessary to farm in as rapid and economical a fashion as possible. There is less help, and yet more must be produced, at least more per acre, and at less cost. This will naturally force the farmers of the state to use larger machinery. Power farming, in certain phases, also follows the phenomenal development of electric power systems, and the transmission of this force to every part of the state.

With better transportation, more markets become available for such products as must be moved quickly. This will encourage truck farming in suitable sections; and will also be a factor in encouraging poultry and egg production.

Since 80 per cent of Tennessee's population is rural, it is logical to suppose that farming will continue to be the greatest industry of the stato for a good long time to come.

—Southern Agriculturist

SPENCER ENGINEER IS RAISER OF FINE HOGS

Al Chandler Produces Two Porkers That Weigh 600 Pounds Each —Fed Twice Daily

Spencer, N. C.,—The laurels wil have to be handed to Engineer Al Chandler for having the largest porkers in this part of the state, having on Monday killed two hogs weighing 600 pounds each, or 1,200 pounds for the pair. This is no big hog tale either, for Mr. Chandler had the porkers hanging up right in his own back yard on Newton Heights, Spencer, after a hard day's work slaughtering nader the direction of Charlie Hoover veteran butcher.

It was a sight almost unbelieveable. The hogs were about the same size, were just 14 months old, and Mr. Chandler states he had been fattening them just six weeks. He declares that after keeping a close account of the cost feeding stale light bread and other products, that the 1,200 pounds of the finest meat in the state, cost him just $100, or considerably less than one cent per pound.

He fed the hogs twice a day with great success. They measured about eight feet long, two feet across the back, and the joles measnred 16 inches across. They were of the Big Bone Poland China strain.

NEW BATTERY WILL RUN FARMER'S RADIO FOR ENTIRE YEAR WITHOUT RECHARGING

By Volney D. Hurd
(Special to the Christian Science Monitor.)

New York —As farm relief has held the center of the political stage this year, so does the farmer score again as the object of the radio engineer's attention. At the World's Radio Fair which opened in Madison Square Garden Sept. 22 definite trends were shown toward developing the farm radio market.

The last few years have seen radio successfully operating its received from alterating current, thereby eliminating the need of batteries among the city and suburban dwellers. With success attending this effort, the long neglected farmer, who has been using battery sets of several years ago, finds the first step to fill his needs is new tubes and batteries.

It is said that a market for 4,000,000 sets exist in the country in places where regular electric current is not available. This means using batteries. Ordinary tubes take so much current they make battery replacements expensive. So the first step was the development by the R. C. A. of tubes which gave good results with little battery drain.

Today comes the announcement of the latest step in this direction, a new battery for the small current tubes, a battery with "lungs" for breathing in air for replenishment. The National Carbon Company has perfected this new battery, which, selling for around $8, will run a seven-tube set using the new tubes for one year without needing a new battery. It is a two-volt battery and two-tubes are available for it.

Ordinary batteries have certain elements in them, including oxygen-roducting units. When the oxygen is taken in by the battery is finished. In this new battery two porous patches can be seen and through these "lungs" oxygen is taken in by the battery Thus a ready supply of this important element makes the battery hold its voltage for 100 hours of operation on a seven-tube set.

This opens up the way for good sets for the farmers and doubtless many manufacturers will produce these in the next few months. In the meantime, many a critical city dweller who likes the silence of battery operation and its freedom from noises, will find in this new battery the answer to his need as well.

TO THE NEGRO TENANT

From whom did they this Atlas strength obtain?
These strange and langhing men, who in this land,
Forever work and till, in sun and rain,
The broad and swelling field, where Nature's hand
Heap yield on richer yield these dusky men
Relieve their burning toil by singing slow
And savage songs; they give to earth again
The surging strength that she made to grow.
They hear the silver trumpets of the Spring
As but a call to furrow and prepare,
And Autumn's gold and crimson altos sing
In unheard beauty on the hazy air
Their beauty is the evening's cool release,
Their Paradise the body stretched in peace.

N. C. J. R. Covington.
—Exchange

DAKOTA CONGRESSMAN TO AID RACE FARMERS

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.,—Representative C A. Christopherson of South Dakota has agreed to investigate the farm relief, if any, which cotton farmers of the Race have received since the frederal farm board has been in operation. The investigator was asked by the South Dakota branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

Representative Christopherson, a Republican, informed W. F. Reden, representing the N. A. A. C. P., that he would be glad to receive from every section of the South, any information tending to show what relief had been extended or whether Race farmers had been granted any assistance as outlined in the farmer act.

The congressman's address is Hon. C. A. Christopherson, M. C., Washington, D. C.—Chicago Defender.

FARMERS WILL RAISE BEANS

FACTORY MAN EXPLAINS NEW PROJECT AT WEST LIBERTY

WEST LIBERTY—Production of green wax beans was the subject of discussion at a meeting sponsored by the J LeRoy Farmer Canning Co., of Cedar Rapids Friday afternoon in the Masonic dining room, attended by 85 persons. The company's representatives explained its plan to secure local acreage for the raising of bean crops in this locality next season. Twelve farmers signed contracts for one-half acre to two acres each. To give some idea of the production of green wax beans the statement was made that one acre near Cedar Rapids averaged three tons of beans over a period of five years. The amount of production depends upon the soil quality and also upon the care on cultivating. The price paid for beans per ton is $45, when picked and cut for canning purposes.

The United States Forest Service is sending congratulations to the Forest School at Eberwalde, Germany, on the school's one-hundreth anniversary. These congratulations are in the form of an illuminated parchment with gold colored hand-down letters and design bearing the message: "The Foster Service of the United States Department of Agriculture congratulates Forstliche Hochschule, Ebersualde, Germany, upon the occasion of its one-hundreth anniversary."

GROWS LARGE TURNIP

Sanford, N. C.—N. A. Stone one of Lee county's well known farmers, recently brought to the city a turnip grown on his farm which weighed 5 pounds and 4 ounces. This serves to demonstrate that Lee county soil not only produces excellent cotton and tobacco, but fine garden products as well.

A National NEWSPAPER For Churchgoers

Read the National Baptist Union-Review published every week, subscription price $2.00 a year. This newspaper is the oldest religious publication under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention of America. It is eight pages in size, eight columns to the page, and is brimful of denominational information every week. It contains a Woman's Page, spicy editorial matter, and circulates in practically every state in the Union.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris · · Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective association under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of co-operative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

A prominent member of the N. F. C. F. sends us a clipping from a leading southern daily newspaper which is a statement alleged to have been made by an official of the Association for the Advancement of Negro County Life. This official states that the agricultural depression has thrown millions of acres of good land on the market at low price and on easy terms—that Negroes are offered a rare opportunity now to become landowners and ultimately achieve economic independence. He further states that a number of federal and state agencies are prepared to offer trained advice and assistance in efficient farming and marketing methods and etc.

Our informant asks: "If state and federal agencies can do so much for us now, why haven't they been doing all the time what the N. F. C. F. is doing? Why haven't they helped us save all the way from 25 to 40 per cent on the cost of our farm and home supplies? Why haven't they helped us organize some Agricultural Credit corporations, so we could borrow money from the government at six or seven per cent. instead of having to pay as high as 37 per cent on what we did borrow? Why haven't they helped us get fertilizer, at one-third less the local prices charged for it, like the N. F. C. F. did last spring? Why haven't they told us where we could sell our products at the best market prices? Why haven't they helped us make and save money? That's the real sure enough help we have been needing and a precious little of it we got until we joined the N. F. C. F."

As we have said before, so we say again: "There are many agencies attempting to help the colored farmer improve his condition. The National Federation of Colored Farmers is helping him get something to improve it with."

THE MAIN RURAL PROBLEM

"The difficulty of land ownership is the main rural problem." We quote this sentence from a letter recently received from Dr. J. H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes Fund.

Dr. Dillard has traveled extensively through the rural districts of the south—he is a close student of conditions effecting the welfare of farmers—and we believe he is right. He tells of meeting a colored tenant farmer who paid four dollars rent per acre for seventy-five acres of land. This land was assessed for taxation at six dollars an acre and the actual tax paid by the owner was fourteen cents an acre. This land was thought to be worth around one-hundred dollars an acre.

The man who rents and cultivates this land should own it. All farm owners are not farmers by any means. The only successful farming is done by the men who own the land they cultivate and cultivate the land they own. Tenant farming has never been successful farming and never will be.

There are too many "big farm owners" in the United States. This is one reason why we have so much poverty, unemployment and misery. There is little poverty and unemployment in France and Denmark. In these two countries more people own the land they cultivate than in any others. Since 1899, Denmark has loaned more than thirty million dollars in self-financing loans to farmers. This has made Denmark a country of land-owners and one of the happiest and most prosperous nations in the world.

Again we advocate the "Directed Colony Plan" as one solution of this rural problem. This is a farm relief project that will bring more real relief for colored farmers than any other.

DON'T KNOW—OR CAN'T TALK?

Not long ago we wrote to a prominent leader of our group in Florida and requested some information about the condition of our farmers in that state. It has been several years since we have visited Florida, —we wanted some late information —and we thought this particular person could furnish it. We informed him that what we wanted was not for publication—that we only wanted it for our own enlightenment. To date—our letter has gone unanswered.

A prominent white newspaper correspondent, writing to a large metropolitan daily, has given to the whole big world probably the facts we were requesting. We will quote some of his interesting copy:

"A kind of modified peonage exists throughout the agricultural section which keeps the Negro farm hand in financial bondage from the time he is old enough to shoulder a hoe until he's buried "on credit!"

"A Negro farmer hires out on 'shares' to a landowner. He agrees to work the farm and harvest the crop, the owner in the meantime 'running him'—that is, arranging credit for him at a local store, which is often owned by the landowner, who sets the prices and charges interest on the account. At the end of the season the Negro is to pay his debts out of his share of the profits. He never sees any cash and is allowed only a nominal amount to buy food. When the time comes to divide the profits and pay up, the Negro finds he still is on the red side of the ledger and each year finds himself getting deeper in debt."

"Farming conditions down in south Florida are even more wretched. The workers live in squalid one-room shacks set back behind sagging barbed wire fences. Flies and mosquitoes swarm in and out the holes cut in the shanties for windows and naked children play in the sand on the shady side of the house while their parents are at work in the fields."

"The condition of the Negro in the farming communities of Florida is anything but happy, but the landowner will tell you they are better trusted than up in Alabama or Georgia."

Now there it is and that is that. Do the leaders of our group in Florida know of these conditions? How can they help but know? Then why are they silent? Why is it that a disinterested person of another racial group sees fit to talk about them?

One thing is certain. The light of publicity must shine on some of the burdens the great masses of our group are bearing in this Nation, or else—they will never be free of them. One of the main reasons why Negro farmers are persecuted and kept in a condition of slavery, peonage and degradation is because their supposed-to-be defenders are so silent. Silence may be golden sometimes but at other times it is muddy, filthy and rotten. Race leaders have no right to be mute and mum when they know that the very people who are supporting them and depending on them are crying for mercy and freedom every day of their lives.

The immortal Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation nearly seventy years ago. Fourteen years ago we fought a war which was supposed to make the world safe for democracy. Its about time for the Negro racial group in America to speak,—and speak with a loud voice. Why are the leaders silent? Yes, WHY?

GIFTS FOR THE FARMER

Chairman Legg of the federal farm board is authority for the statement that of all recorded gifts and donations given by American millionaires and philanthropists during the past few years, only about a million was directed to help the farming population of the country. These gifts total nearly twenty billion dollars! To get any benefit, even from gifts and donations, the farmer has to leave the farm and move to the city.

People who have money to give away have a perfect right to give as they desire. It is more or less a personal matter and we are sure they endure more suffering trying to give than they ever did trying to earn. It is a hard job.

Probably the reason why philanthropists have given so little directly to aid the rural population is because they have not been shown how such gifts, except to rural schools, could possibly be of any service. But we have in mind right now another way by which the colored rural population in particular may be benefited and the philanthropist who first expresses a willingness to assist in this effort will endure himself in the hearts of colored farmers forever. We suggest the establishment of "directed farm colonies of colord farmers"

The Simmons-Whittington bill, now before Congress, may become a law, but even if it does we doubt that it will ever benefit the farmers of our group. Laws have a way of punishing US first but assisting US last. This bill provides that one directed colony be established in each of the southern states. If it provided for TWO—then we would have something to crow about. Here is an opportunity for some good philanthropist to come to our rescue We hope he will.

PLANT AN ORCHARD

A farm on which no orchard is growing is a pretty poor farm. Now, while all of us have decided to raise our food and feed on our farms, let us not forget the orchard.

There is nothing more beneficial than a thrifty orchard in bloom and no food is more beneficial than lucious fruit. A great doctor once said: "A child who lives in the orchard will live long." He meant that the child who has access to plenty of good, ripe fruit in season, would develop a rugged constitution and would be able to resist and overcome diseases.

Too many of us plant orchards and then forget all about them. We fail to cultivate and nurture them. This will not do. About half of the insects in the world try to make their homes in orchards. We must battle them all the time—fight them every month in the year—if we would overcome.

Study your orchard and study about your orchard. Don't become discouraged if some insect or disease attacks your trees. Fight that much harder. Find out from your state experiment station or agricultural department what the pest is and the remedy. They either know or they are trying to find out. Don't be afraid to ask for information.

Be sure and plant an orchard and be sure and take care of it after you plant it It will pay you well.

AN ACRE FOR YOUR CHURCH

Don't forget to plant an acre for your church this year It is an easy, sensible way to obtain your church dues and you will enjoy the effort. The whole family will gladly assist in cultivating the church patch or "God's Acre," and the children will be getting a habit that will prove beneficial throughout their lives.

Our rural churches are not keeping pace with our schools. This should not be. A community is disgraced that has a dilapidated, unpainted, sickly looking church, no matter how progressive it claims to be.

Plant an acre for your church. The effort will not trouble you much and it will pay you ten-fold. Do a little more for the Lord and he will do more for you.

We wish to thank the many who have commended the last few issues of the MODERN FARMER. Our friends are growing in number and we believe your paper is growing in influence. We are here to serve you and we are serving you as well as we can. The paper will get better as it gets bigger. It will get bigger if you will continue to support it. For two years the colored farmers of America have had a paper of their own. If you will continue boosting you will have, ere long, the best farm paper published in America.

We urge our farmers to organize Units of the N. F. C. F. now! Don't let the question of dues worry you or cause you to hesitate. Write to the main office of the organization—Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, and arrangements will be made so you can pay your dues as you can. Your organization cannot exist without money but we also know that you cannot exist long without your organization. So organize! You have no excuse.

We advise all who can to arrange to attend the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of Tuskegee Institute, which will be celebrated beginning April 12th and continuing through April 15th, 1931. Tuskegee has done much for our farmers. No one ever heard a Tuskegeean belittle agriculture as a vocation. Tuskegee knows how to honor the farmers. She has been doing so for fifty years. Go if you can—visit her farms and experiment station, and you will enjoy as profitable a vacation as you have ever enjoyed in your life.

ILLINOIS FARMERS START WORK FOR SUMMER MONTHS

Cambridge, Feb. 3. —. Henry county farmers who attended the annua meeting of the Illinois Agricultural association in Springfield last week were surprised to see farmers plowing discing and burning cornstalks between Pekin and Springfield. Henry county is quite fortunate for moisture was received from the last snow but farmers in the southern part of the state have had no moisture all winter. Many farmers are hauling water for their stock.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all"

POULTRY RAISING IN YADKIN COUNTY

(Continued from page 1)

the work. These farms were chosen to secure varied conditions for capon production. Problems bearing upon economical production were attacked, and at regular intervals, data secured on each project concerning the growth of the capon and treatment given by the farmer.

The birds are prepared for caponizing by being penned the previous night and refused food until after the operation. Wind puffs which are noted the second day after the operation, may be remedied by clipping a small piece of skin with scissors or tieing a waxed thread through the puffed skin.

A factor in favor of starting capons in June is that they enjoy a much longer ranging period reducing cost of production. Even with good grazing, however, feeding should consist of corn and wheat at night, supplemented with mineral in the form of sour milk. This balanced feeding increases development of bones and tissue and gives a normal increase in body weight.

A five pound capon should gain one and one fourth pounds in 30 days according to records. Alfalfa, cow feed and soy beans make good summer and fall range and winter grass and rye for the cold season.

The birds should have dry warm quarters in winter.

Should Study Birds

In determing when to caponize, it is well to know that the younger bird will recover more rapidly and attain larger size in bone and body. On an average, a cockerel one and one-half or two pounds is most suitable. Heavy breeds require a longer period to mature so should be caponized early. After a poultry farmer has duly considered factors involved in capon production, he may wisely adopt it as a source of annual farm income. In this way a cheap product can be converted into one which brings a fancy price.

Poultry raising is fascinating work and rewards conscientious effort abundantly. It is doubtful if a more profitable way to market grain can be found than in the form of marketable fowls, particularly the finer quality for the table such as the capon, which is demanded constantly by the epicure. Capons make excellent "mothers" for baby chicks and by turning a young brood into the care of a mature capon, the hens may be kept for laying without wasting time in rearing of the growing brood.

FARM RELIEF OUTLINED

(Continued from page 1)

take into consideration the fact that most of the tobacco in Stokes county—and a large part of that in Surry county—is selling for $2 to $4 per 100.

"The condition of the farmers in these two counties, because of this situation, is very distressing, but these conditions have been made much worse in the case of Stokes county by the recent closing of four banks in that county.

"These farmers cannot pay the time merchants tor 1930 supplies and fertilizer and the time merchants are not in a position to carry many of them through 1931.

"Unless some relief is afforded these drought-stricken farmers by the government in the way of supplies and fertilizer—just as is done in the case of sufferers from floods and storms—then many of them will not be able to provide for their families this winter and hundreds of them would not be able to secure seed, supplies and fertilizer with which to plant a crop in 1931.

"Some people have advocated a reduction in the tax on tobacco as a means of relief to the farmer with the hope that this would result in higher prices on tobacco, but as the tax on tobacco is paid by the consumer and there is no assurance that a reduction in the tax on the manufactured product would be reflected in the price of the raw material, I believe a better plan would be to use a part of the enormous revenues received by the government in taxes, in fostering the industry and in enabling the growers to at least get a little more than the cost of production.

"To this end I suggest that the government furnish the tobacco growers free grading service at the warehouses to be paid out of the amount received by the government from the tax on tobacco.

"In addition to this, and because of the risk that the farmer has to take in losing his crop from hail, a risk which the farmer usually takes himself because of the present high rate of hail insurance—I think that the government ought to provide the farmer with hail and wind insurance at a rate so reasonable as to enable all tobacco growers to avail of it.

"These are matters of simple justice, to which the farmers are justly entitled, and any fair-minded Representative will so recognize it, if you will bring this to his attention.

The N. F. C. F. has been advocating government graders for tobacco for two years. They are needed.

BABSON PREDICTS BEST FARM YEAR IN ALL SECTIONS

Expert Says Agriculture First to Go to Business Hospital Will Be First Out.

The year 1931 will be the best farming year that the United States has known for a decade, declares Roger W. Babson, who has been traveling the middlewest studying the agricultural situation.

"The farmer was almost the first victim to go into the business hospital," Mr. Babson says in The Country Home," and he will be the first one to come out.

"It is the history of bad times that those industries which are hit first are the first to recover. It is also part of this history that the farm is one of the first business groups to emerge from a depression. This, of course is because the farm is among the first to feel it. Some day we will learn how to deal with these up-and-down swings in business. In the meantime we are under the dominion of certain inevitable laws of trade. When we push business up too in pressing it down again."

Saving Farmers

Mr. Babson is convinced that the farmer's present state is not nearly so bad as has been pictured. "Politicians are always saving the farmer," he notes. "But when you use the word farmer in Washington everybody things of the grain farmer. The Department of Agriculture is always issuing bulletins and reports about the farmer. Of course they always mean the grain farmer. I can go to that telephone now and call up Washington and ask any one of a hundred questions about the wheat crop and they can answer immediately. But if I ask them about spinach they will not know what I am talking about."

"Down in Pennsylvania I saw a farmer who had formerly raised corn. He had abandoned corn and planted his whole farm to spinach. He sends twenty truck-loads of spinach to market and is making money. But that spinach farmer does not come within the range of Washington's eyes.

"The president of one of the great Western railroads told me that his road was hauling four trainloads of lettuce a day. I daresay his road is hauling more lettuce than wheat. We have estimated that the American family spends about two dollars a day for food-stuffs. Of this two dollars only about five cents goes for wheat and corn. Wheat and corn are still important, but they are becoming proportionately smaller in the whole farm picture. When we talk about the farm and the farm market, therefore, we had better be sure that we are including all the farmers and the whole farm market.

"When we talk about the conditions of the farmer, therefore, we must give more emphasis to this vast collection of farmers who do not raise grain at all. When I say that the farmer is about out of the woods and that America is going to have a greater year of farm prosperity in 1931 than in a decade, I refer to all the farms. However, the grain farmer too is going to get his share of this approaching prosperity.

Speculators Rush

"I have just traveled through the middlewest. I was there when there was a brief furry upward in wheat prices in the fall. Stories about crop shortage got into the papers and the speculators rushed in and pushed prices up. They pushed them up too high as usual, and, in accordance with the simple law of gravity, the prices came down again. The rumor of crop shortage proved to be untrue. Then, as prices had gone too high on the strength of the rumor, they went too low when the rumor fell flat. But that low point marks the end of the grain slump. Farm prices should begin to strengthen now, as the beginning of the recovery I predict for 1931.

"There is another item on the side of the farmer. His dollar is worth more and will be a wise man to use it while it has a high purchasing power. Prices have been failing in the cities for many months. Low prices do not reach the farm as soon as they reach the city, but they now are rolling toward the farm — price reductions which mean hundreds of millions of dollars to farm purchasing power. A big mail-order house writes four million dollars off the value of its inventory. That is literally four million dollars contributed to the farmer. Sugar is cheaper; coffee is cheaper. The farmer who uses gasoline gets it at the lowest price since 1915. Tires are cheaper. Paint, wire fencing, nails, lumber and hardware begin to reflect the lower prices. All this is grist to the farmer's mill and will aid his recovery."

ELECTRIC FAN IS UTILIZED TO CURE SWEET POTATOES

Okemah, Okla. — Electric fans play an important part in producing sweet potatoes on the Camp brothers' ranch near here.

After the potatoes have been grown in irrigated, terraced fields they are cured in specially constructed sheds, the walls of which are packed with sawdust. To keep in good condition the potatoes must be as dry as possible, so the air in the sheds is warmed by stoves while large fans maintain a constant circulation.

Twenty-five thousand bushels of sweet potatoes can be placed in the shells at once for the fanning process.

MAN SHOWS LARGE RANGE NOT NEEDED TO RAISE TURKEYS

Hooppole. — Gerald Fritz, living about four miles south of Hooppole, raised about 150 turkeys during 1930, which he recently sold to private customers at an average of 40 cents a pound. They were of the Bronze breed and weighed 20 pounds each when sold.

They were hatched from eggs placed in an incubator and the usual poultry brooder equipment was used by Mr. Fritz in raising them. The brooder houses were of portable type and the young turkeys were not allowed to roam except on clean ground, mostly clover pasture. They were fed a commercial feed during the first few weeks and corn was used as the principal feed during the fattening period. The birds were of did the turkeys wander far from eggs purchased from a Nebraska breeder.

Mr. Fritz states that at no time did the turkeys wander far from the brooder houses in which they were raisd, nor did they have a very extensive range.

The turkeys were not allowed to run with chickens as it has been found that turkeys do better when not allowed to run with other poultry.

Fritz is keeping no breeding stock for this year, but will repeat the incubator and brooder method which proved successful in 1930. His experiment apparently disproves the theory that a wide range is necessary for turkey raising.

MILLIONS OF TREES WILL BE SET OUT TO HONOR WASHINGTON

Ten million memorial trees are to be the feature of the 1932 bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, who was himself one of the earliest and most ardent of tree lovers and tree planters.

The commemorative planting began last autumn, when the first tree was set out in the grounds of the capitol at Richmond, Va., by Governor Pollard, with ceremonies attended by representatives of the original thirteen colonies. This spring millions of trees will take their places as memorials, many of them singly, others in splendid memorial avenues and in groves and forest plantings.

The American Tree association is urging that so far as possible all memorial trees shall be set out and registered this spring, so that living and growing trees may be dedicated in February 1932. By setting the trees out this year, planters will discount the probability of any dead or dying trees being dedicated, because where losses occur replacements next fall will be possible.

Civic organizations on Long Island are planting a memorial tree at every spot Washington is known to have visited. In every state the patroitic societies, the boy and girl scouts, civic bodies and other organizations are carrying out group plans, and are urging every citizen to plant individually a memorial tree.

It is urged that every such tree shall be registered with the American Tree association. Each tree will be recorded and the records filed for permanent preservation with the existing records of other historic trees, in a nation honor roll of trees. A pamphlet giving information as to registeration and instructions for planting has been prepared and will be sent for return postage by Miss Grace Tabor, Thirteenth floor, 250 Park avenue, New York City.

"Every region of this continent has, or had, its characteristic trees," says Miss Tabor in the woman's Home Companion. "George Washington chose from his own forests practically all the trees which he disposed around the ground or park at Mount Vernon on the Potomac, having them dug up as young saplings and planted at the spot appointed by him. Later he added trees which came to him as souvenirs from friends in all parts of the world.

"There were also many specimen grown from seeds brought back by Washington from battlefields, since it was his custom to pick up as he strode along an acorn or two or a handful of beechnuts, hickories, walnuts, horsechesnuts and so on, and take these home and plant them. But nothing dominated the splendor of the trees originally brought from the forests, and Mount Vernon today is dominated by these.

Douglas Spruce Favored

"Certain civic organizations are recommending the planting of the Douglas spruce for Washington memorials. This is regarded as appropriate because it is evergreen tree that is at home the length and breadth of the land, even though it is native to the western regions. Moreover, it is recognized all over the world as characteristically American. It transplants well and is of exceptional beauty, alike in form, color of foliage and in the decorative quality of its ruddy cones."

Generally speaking, evergreen trees are not everwhere as suitable for memorial plantings as are deciduous trees. But where they can be appropriately used, they are recommended by the tree association as desirable. The pines have a special tradition associated with them, for it was the belief of primitive peoples that the first tree to rise from the bosom of the earth was the pine. Among many races it stands as the symbol of eternal life.

There is a rich and immensely interesting tree lore to which schools and women's clubs will direct attention during the period of the Washington memorial plantings. Among the trees to which special attention is being directed by the memorial committees are the black locust, the Lombardy poplar, the giant redwood, the white pine, the American elm, the sugar maple and the black walnut.

The delicate-leaved black walnut, it is noted, was the Americas tree which created the greatest furore in the old world when it was first introduced abroad, on account of its airy grace and penetrating fragrance. It is easy to transplant and quick to grow even in dry and meagre soils. The strength and durability of its wood are proverbial, and honey from its flowers is the sweetest of all honey.

Lombardy poplars are recommended for memorial groupings, having an astonishing vertical accent and an unusual significance of line. There is a touch of mystery in the Lombardy poplar, for it appeared spontaneously on the plains of Lombardy about 200 years ago. It has never reproduced itself, and all the trees of this variety in the world are literally wood of the wood, artificially propagated by cuttings, from the first solitary specimen.

MACHINE CUTTERS UNSATISFACTORY

The Southern Sugar Co. near Canal Point, Florida dismissed over four hundred laborers on their plantations and installed the new machine cutters. The machines did not work satisfactorily and the laborers have been put back to work.

CAROLINA WOMEN JOIN WAR ON JUDGE LYNCH

FIFTEEN IMPORTANT GROUPS REPRESENTED AT CHARLESTON MEETING

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 15:—Joining the women of other Southern states in a new offensive against lynching, a group of representative South Carolina women met here last week, went on record with a vigorous denunciation of mob violence, and requested all the women's organizations in the state to unite for the extirpation of lynching.

Nine religious denominations and six civic organizations were represented in the meeting, which was presided over by Mrs. C. P. McGowan, a member of one of Charleston's oldest families, and Chairman of the State Interracial Commission. A committee headed by Mrs. McGowan was appointed to extend the organization throughout the state. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"1. We, as southern women representing churches and civic organizations, deeply deplore the rise in the tide of mob violence which has receded so notably since the beginning of the present century.

"2. We abhor and repudiate the use of the expression protection for the white women of the South, as a cloak for mob violence.

"3. We urge the adoption of some uniform methods by the southern states in the prevention of lynching; through the action of governors and other officials, through the passage of suitable laws, and through the upbuilding of public sentiment to remove this stain from our boasted civilization.

"4. We recommend that South Carolina women join the other southern states in a southwide movement of women for the extirpation of lynching, and request that these resolutions or others of similar import be presented for endorsement to all local and state groups of women, civic or religious."

Representing the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames was present and told of the new movement against lynching inaugurated by a Southwide group of women meeting in Atlanta on November 1. Following plans formulated at that meeting, representative women of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and now South Carolina, have publicly pledged their support to the effort and are organizing for vigorous action. The women of the other states of the South will be enlisted as rapidly as possible.

—Nashville Globe.

PEONAGE IN LOUISIANA ACT TO FREE FIVE ON PEONAGE FARM

Shreveport, La., Jan. 27. — Action to expose a condition of peonage in Coushatta, Red River parish to liberate five men being held there is a state of involuntary servitude, was begun here this week.

A complaint against J. M. McLemore, a planter in Red River parish, has been filed by W. C. Robinson of the department of justice. The men in whose behalf the action was taken are John M. Batcher, John Garry, Joe Davis, Robert Jenkins and Lucky Hall.

They are supposed to be indebted to McLemore on this year's crop. The sum of their indebtedness, according to disclosure, ranges from $125 to $700. McLemore is said to go armed at all times and swears that he'll shoot the first man who attempts to run away.

From The Chicago Defender.

RACE RELATIONS LECTURE SERIES AT COLUMBIA

WEEKLY MEETINGS AT TEACHERS COLLEGE, FEBRUARY FOURTH TO APRIL FIFTEENTH

New York City, Feb.:—Teachers College of Columbia University is putting on again this year a series of ten weekly lectures on Negro education and race relations by as many white and colored authorities in their several fields.

This series, which began on February 4 and runs through April 15, will be under the direction of Miss Mabel Carney, associate professor of rural education in Teachers College, who has been conducting such a series annually for the past several years. The meetings will be held in Horace Mann Auditorium at eight o'clock on each Wednesday evening, with the exception of February 25 when no meeting will be held, and April 1 when the meeting will be in Milbank Chapel at 4:00 P. M.

The opening session was addressed by Miss Carney, who gave an introductory study of Negro education and racial progress in the United States. On February 11 the speaker was N. C. Newbold, director of Negro education in North Carolina, who spoke on "Public Education for Negroes in the South." The succeeding speakers and subjects are as follows:

February 18: Miss Rossa B. Cooley, who will tell of the work of Penn School, South Carolina, of which she is head.

March 4: Prof. D .O. W. Holmes, of Howard University, who will speak on federal responsibility for Negro education.

March 11: Dean Lucy D. Slowe, of Howard University, and Miss Rebecca E. Davis, field agent for the Jeanes Fund, who will talk on the education of Negro women and girls.

March 18: Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of Virginia Union University; subject, "Our Common Captivity."

March 25: President B. F. Hubert, of Georgia State College; "Further Opportunity for Negroes in Agriculture and Country Life."

April 1: R. B. Eleazer, of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, whose subject will be "An Adventure in Good Will."

April 8: Dr. George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches, New York, who will recount his recent observation in South Africa.

April 15: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University; "The Negro in American and World Civilization."

In previous years these addresses have been attended by audiences running as high as 1500 or 2,000, made up of teachers and educational administrators from all parts of the United States.

—Nashville Globe.

INTENSE INTEREST IS BEING DISPLAYED IN 1932 CELEBRATION.

That the people of the United States are rapidly awakening to the significance of the Nation-wide celebration of the observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in 1932 is indicated by the flood of requests which is pouring into the offices of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission for all types of material relating to the celebration.

The requests are from all sections of the country and include various civic, patriotic and fraternal organization such as D. A. R. Chapters, Parent-Teacher Associations, Daughters of the American Colonists, officers and members of the Federation of Women's Clubs, Soroptimist Clubs, Society of New England Women, G. A. R. Posts, Colonial Dames of America and many others.

During the past year a large number of national, state and district conventions passed resolutions endorsing the celebration, and pledged cooperation in the observance of the Bicentennial. From the officers of these organizations the purpose of the celebration has been spread to local units and individuals with the result that intense interest has been aroused and definite action is now taking place in the thousands of local communities.

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523 - 2nd Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

THREE WEEKLY BULLETINS

(Continued from page 1.)

ansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

The office at St. Louis, Mo., will make loans in the state of Kentucky, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois and in those areas which have no other means of financing their crop production in 1931 and which make application to one of these field officers for assistance Application blanks and other necessary forms are now being prepared by the Department and will be available for distribution in the next few days.

To secure the re-payment of this loan, each borrower will be required to give a first lien on his 1931 crops. The maximum amount which will be loaned to an individual farmer and the maximum rates per acre will be specified in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The interest rate on all loans will be 5 per cent per year. Notes given by borrowers will be payable next fall when the 1931 crops mature and are marketed, the date of payment varying according to the marketing season in the different sections.

In the event that any of our farmers who are desirous of filling an application are unable to secure a blank for this purpose, he can write the Department of Agriculture,Drouth Relief Fund, Washington, D. C.

Red Cross Relief

The American Red Cross Society, with headquarters at Washington. D. C., is now giving relief to all farmers in the drouth stricken section of the country, who are in need of food and clothing. Our farmers who are needy can apply to any Red Cross Committee in their community for this aid.

In event any farmer applies for this relief and is refused, they must write to: Mr. Dewitt Smith, American Red Cross Society, Washington, D. C., who will give their case immediate attention.

If there is no Red Cross Committee near you, then write American Red Cross Society, Washington, D. C., and state your condition.

Food Prices and Market Conditions.

Your wholesale price list shows Cracked Rice less than two cents per pound. This is as good as whole grain rice, so far as food value is concerned and very economical.

Good Holland Cabbage at less than one cent per pound is also another good buy.

Salmon in one pound tall cans, Chum grade, at 95 cents per dozen figures about 8 cents per can.

Flour continues at low prices and we see nothing to indicate any advantage. Corn meal will also likely remain around 3:40 per barrel or about 85 cents per bushel.

Feed

Your price list also shows good mixed feeding oats at 39 cents per bushel, and shorts 1.25 per hundred. Chicken feed, dollar eighty-nine per hundred pound sack.

ALWAYS BUY FROM HOUSES MAKING LOWEST PRICES—QUALITY CONSIDERED!!

Washington, D. C. Headquarters

We are making arrangements to open up a Washington headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building at You and T Sterets, North West, in order that we may keep the interests of our members actively before those who are in a position to aid us.

Members should write this office for any information they desire which is not obtainable thru the officers of their unit.

ONIONS PROVED IN THIS COUNTRY ARE BEST FOR GARDENS

Onions, big ones, are now a staple of ambitions gardeners for the purpose of exhibiting at neighborhood or club shows each fall. In addition, the young onion, to be pulled and eaten in its tender infancy is always one of the popular early spring vegetables.

To grow a "Bermuda" or "Spanish" onion is a real test of gardening art. It can be done only by sowing the seed early, transplanting and giving intensive culture. Some of the onions which will, under proper conditions, give the biggest and showiest bubs are not the most certain of doers. It is well to take the biggest varieties that are known to do well in your section and to avoid foreign varieties and select well tested and specialized American strains.

Prizetaker is one of the well known and more easily grown of the big onions. This is a yellow-skinned onion. The white skinned giants are most attractive but you are not ikely to get such uniform size onions as from the yellow. The medium to large-sized white skins, such as Southport. White Globe and American silverskin, will give fine-sized onions of attractive appearance and are fine general garden purpose onions as well.

Mammoth Silver King is another fine big onion, but it is not of the big globe type so popular at shows. It is a flat onion.

Sow seed for your "Bermuda" display onions not later than March in seed boxes Transplant them a foot apart when the weather is right and give them the richest soil you have. Use the surplus for young onions planted two inches apart. When transplanted the tops should be snipped about half way down.

For the later crop young onions, sow the seeds in drills or rows rather thinly and pull as needed.

For earliest of all young onions plant onion sets. The soil for prize or fine onions is exactly suited for the most popular flowering bulb of summer, the gladions, Plant your onion rows two feet apart and in the space midway between the rows plant a row of gladiolus and cultivate them the same as you do the onions. You will have a chance to take some prizes on the flower side of the show program with your gladiolus. Plant them in succession. For the biggest show flowers plant a foot apart. For ordinary home cutting purposes they may be set six inches apart.

BROWN LEGHORN 14 YEARS OLD; BOSS OF FLOCK

Sheffield, Feb. 9. — John G. Johnson has a brown Leghorn hen which will be 14 years old in April. She retired from active business when she was 12 years old, even that being an unusual age for a hen. Mr. Johnson says she is hale and harty, sees without glasses and is still boss of his flock.

LETTER FROM CRUGER, MISS.

Box 127, Cruger, Miss.

—To the Modern Farmer.—Please let me say through your columns that the Baldwin unit of the N. F. C. F. is yet on the upward trend with good Bro. Primas Jones as chairman. We are doing our bit to carry our unit to the top of the hill. Also we are glad to say that the good of our organization is being evidenced by the continual coming in of members. Also the whites are beginning to realize the good of the unit and one planter near us has advised all of his tenants to join, which advice has been heeded to, and all but two have joined with us. Now we are glad of this cooperation, and let us all get together and help our president convince all men that our organization stands for the good and betterment of all, and not against any one as some have thought. Now Brethren let us remember and stick to our president who has laid his life on the altar for our sake and don't be shaken by every wind that blows, but let us follow our own leader.

Now I believe we can climb the hill, if we will only try. Now those of us who are not leaders and can't do much in the work, we can do much good by keeping our heads cool and our tongues still and let us not go about tatling and babling. As we have done for sixty-five years as this is detrimental to any organization or people. But let us trust in the Lord and pray for Mr. Davis the Moses who is trying to lead us out from under the bondage of debt slavery to the land of prosperity and happiness.

Yours, truly,

W. W. Cooper,

GETS RED CROSS AID; HAS FOOD HOARDED IN HOME

Cabot, Ark., Feb. 1.— (Special). —When City Marshal Duckworth and Constable James of York township, equipped with a search warrant, invaded the home of E. E. Ray, Holliness preachers, they reported that they found a barrel of flour and a 45 pound can of lard unopened, 30 pounds of beans, and other food. Ray had been receiving supplies from the Red Cross, they said.

Ray was arrested on a charge of false pretense.

AFTER FORTY YEARS PLANT HAS BLOOMS

North Great River, Jan. 31. — After forty years of careful attention in the home here of Mrs. M. E. Norman, 72 years old, a night-blooming cereus rewarded its owner for lifetime of care by producing a bloom which remained in its prime for nearly three hours. Persons from a considerable distance around came to view the fragile lily-like blossom.

MARYLAND FARMER TRAINS HENS TO LAY BY ELECTRIC LIGHT

Upper Hill, Maryland. — Eight hundred hens owned by Joseph and Frank Waters have been trained to wake up in the middle of the night by an electric light and lay eggs after having done full duty during the day.

The fowls go to their roosts at the regular hour but aronnd 11 o'clock the lights are turned on, and in a short while the great volume of cackles denote that the hens have done their bit.

Joseph is a gradnate of Gammon Theological Seminary but laid down his Bible to train his hens. Frank completed the Princess Anne Academy, having studied printing there.

—Afro American.

HOME GARDENS YIELD CHOICEST VEGETABLES

Wholesome Products Easiest to Grow; Carrots and Corn Thrive; Rich in Vitamines

By Colvin C. Bowsfield

With scores of families and young people planning to raise vegetables next Summer there are a few simple things to learn which will help them on the road to success.

In the average home garden there is likely to be available for vegetable growing about ten rods square, or a tenth of an acre. Such a plot if nicely spaded and raked will produce an amount of choice food which will surprise any but the most experienced.

Vegetables Easy to Raise

Mother Nature may seem capricious at times, but on other occasions an amount of food which is literally beyond belief can be raised in the home garden. The most wholesome edibles are the easiest to raise. A moderate amount of fertilizer pays.

Carrots are one of the surest garden crops to produce and one of the most valuable for the family table.

A pound of fresh carrots contain 204 calories and vitamins A, B, C and D. Cooked in a variety of ways, it is at once a healthful and delicious food. The main crop should be started in the Spring, but a second crop will furnish an abundance of carrots in the Fall.

Sweet corn is the highest of all garden products as a health food, a pound yielding 459 calories and vitamines A, B, C and D. It is also one of the most polific crops.

A fertilizer carrying nitrogen and phosphoric acid should be used to give a quick growth and good yield. There is a ready sale for fresh-picked sweet corn. In fact, if surplus crops are to be sold, they need to be handled while fresh.

Celery Takes Experience

Celery is enjoyed by all families, but it takes experience to grow it profitably for market. It has the vitamins, but is light in calories. A similar health content is furnished by cucumbers, lettuce, peppers and tomatoes. Turnips have 178 calories per pound and vitamin A, B, C, and D.

Parsnips have these same vitamins and 294 calories per pound. It is a delicious food of rare value.

Fresh-picked peas rank close to sweet corn, having 454 carlories and vitamins A, B, C, and D. The wrinkled dwarf peas are the best growers and most edible. Start them early and get a Spring crop in May and a second crop in October.

Onions have 220 calories per pound and the same vitamins as given for these other crops. Cabbage and cauliflower are also among the best.

Herald and Examiner

COTTON PICKER SAID TO BE PERFECTED

One Machine, If Found Efficient As Claimed Will Put 50 to 60 Out of Work.

Pittsburgh, — Announcement is made by the Cotton Harvester Corp. of American that the Hanauer-Gamble-Berry cotton picker, developed by that company, has passed federal tests at a Mississippi experimental station.

The harvester, viewed in some quarters as comparable to the cotton gin in respect to its importance to the industry, picked 90 per cent of the cotton from the plants without injuring them, it was announced.

The machine is the result of six years of experimental work in the laboratories of the harvester company. After the Mississippi tests the machine was pronounced "ready for production."

The machine is carried along the rows of cotton on comparatively high wheels which straddle the plants. The bottom of the machine, formed in an arch, contains revolving drums fitted with "pickers."

Two men, operating one of the harvesters, can do the work formerly assigned to from 40 to 60 hand pickers, it was said

LEGGE TELLS OF FARM AID

Universal Service

Urbana, Ill., Jan. 16. — The success of the government in its efforts to assist the farmers depends largely on the co-operation of the farmers, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, declared here today.

He was the principal speaker on the annual farm and home week program of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Job Is To Help Farmers

"Our job is to assist farmers in every way possible to make the cooperative program effective," he said. "Since ultimate success depends largely on the willingness of the farmers to cooperate, it is of utmost importance that the program be thoroughly understood by those the government is trying to help.

"It is necessary that the information be taken to them. State colleges, extension services and farm organizations are co-operating splendidly in this enormous task of education. However, the job is only begun."

He explained that the agricultural marketing act offers government assistance to the farmer "in obtaining what are his greatest and most immediate needs — a marketing system operating in his interest and adjustment of production to the probable consumer demand."

Organization Needed

"Attainment of both these objectives," "becomes reasonably easy through organization, but appears hopelss with the farmers acting individually and without regard to what their neighbors are doing."

The speaker explained the efforts of the farm board to bring about the handling of farm products through centralized agencies.

Chicago Herald and Examiner.

FARM BOARD RESULTS

The Federal Farm Board was created July 15, 1929.

It has constantly advised reduction of acreage to farmers.

It was supplied with $500,000,000 and has spent most of it.

It holds today millions of bushels of wheat aequired at higher than present prices.

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO AWARD VALUABLE PRIZES

(Special)

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and the Modern Farmer announce that valuable prizes will be given this year to members and subscribers for diligent efforts made to increase and improve the yield of various farm products and livestock. These prizes have been contributed by public-spirited corporations, manufacturers and individuals and will be distributed to the deserving next fall. Complete information will be given in our next issue. Join, subscribe and get in line for these prizes.

DR. C. W. WARBURTON

(Continued from page 1)

mules used in planting and cultivating. They not only do not have the seed, fertilizer, and feed, but they have neither money nor credit with which to purchase these supplies. The world wide depression naturally has made their situation more difficult, as it has reduced the credit available to them. Within recent years hundreds of country banks have failed, thus reducing still further the opportunities of farmers to finance their crop production.

In this emergency which is beyond the power of local agencies to meet, the Congress has made provision for relief and it is principally about this relief measure that I want to talk to you. On December 20 the President approved S. J. Res. 211, "for the relief of farmers in the drought and storm stricken areas," on which the House and the Senate had agreed the previous day. This joint resolution authorizes an appropriation of $45,000,000 for loans to farmers in drought, storm or hail stricken areas for the purchase of seed of suitable crops, fertilizer, feed for work stock, and fuel and oil for tractors used in crop production. Please remember that this measure authorizes **loans** to farmers, not gifts. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make these loans in those localities where he finds that need for them exists and under such terms and conditions as he deems advisable.

Similar authorizations in much Loan Fund, as we understand it, is smaller amounts have been passed by Congress in six of the past ten years. While all of the details have not yet been decided, it is probable that the 1931 loans will be made in much the same way as loans have been made previously in drought and storm areas.

The Department of Agriculture is now engaged in preparing the regulations governing the making of these loans to farmers and is working out the necessary blanks for the applications, notes, and mortgages to be executed by borrowers. It is expected that these forms will be printed and ready for distribution very promptly after the Congress provides the necessary appropriation which will probably be shortly after that body reconvenes on January 5.

In the meantime, advisory committees are being set up by the Department in the counties in which it is expected that loans will be made. These committees usually consist of a leading banker and two prominent farmers. These are men of wide acquaintance and good judgment, who serve their neighbors and the Government without pay. As soon as the application blanks and other forms are available, supplies of these blanks will be sent to county agricultural agents in the drought stricken counties who will distribute them where they will be readily available to farmers throughout the country. Loans will be confined to those counties in which there was material drought or storm damage in 1930.

Each applicant for a loan will fill out an application blank and will sign a note in the amount of the loan he desires to obtain. At the same time in most States he will give a mortgage on his 1931 crop to secure the payment of his loan. The laws of a few States provide that a legal mortgage on crops can only be taken after the crop is actually planted and growing. In these states applicants for loans will be asked to sign an agreement to give a satisfactory crop mortgage to the Government at the proper time.

Each applicant for a loan will be required to state the amount he desires to obtain and to show how he proposes to spend the money which is advanced to him. He will show how much he desires for seed of the various crops he proposes to plant, how much for fertilizer, and how much for feed for his work stock, or for fuel and oil for tractors. He will state the acreage of the various crops grown by him in 1930. He report his outstanding indebtedness and the acreage and yield of crops grown by him in 1930. He will also be asked to show to what extent he incurred damage from drought or storms during the past season, as this is the principal basis on which his eligibility for a loan will be determined. He will agree to use the proceeds of the loans for the purchase of seed, fertilizer, feed for work stock and fuel and oil for tractors.

When an applicant has completed his application, note, and mortgage, these papers will be turned over to the County Advisory Committee, who will examine the application and make their recommendation to the field office of the Department of Agriculture. This committee will tell the department whether the applicant has the necessary power and machinery to produce the crops he proposes to plant, what his reputation is as a farmer, and whether he can be expected to use his best efforts to produce a crop and repay the loan. It will then make a definite recommendation as to whether or not a loan should be granted, and if so, in what amount. The Committee will then forward all the papers in connection with the application to one of the Department's field officers. These field officers will be located at several convenient points throughout the territory where there is need for loans.

When an application for a loan, with the accompanying papers, is received at the Department's field office, it will be examined promptly and decision as to the amount of the loan to be granted will be made by a person who is familiar with farming conditions in the State in which the applicant lives. The amount of the loan will be based on the needs of the individual for seed and fertilizer for the acreage and crops he proposes to plant and for feed for workstock necessary to tend these crops. Loans may be approved for an amount less than that which the applicant requests. The Government makes loans only to those who cannot obtain credit from other sources.

When a loan is approved, checks will be drawn to the borrower in the amount of the first installment of his loan. As expenditures by borrowers will in most cases spread over a period of several weeks or months, funds will be advanced as they are needed in two, three, or possibly more installments. Before a second installment is paid, the borrower will be asked to show how he has expended the first installment advanced to him.

I said a few minutes ago that Congress had provided for **loans** to farmers to assist them in producing crops in 1931 and that this money was not in any sense a gift. In this connection it is interesting to review what has happened with reference to loans that have been made under similar conditions in previous years. The first of these loans was made in 1921 to farmers in the spring wheat states, mostly in North Dakota and Montana. These were, in many cases, homesteaders who were heavily in debt following a series of poor crop years. Many of those to whom loans were made again experienced crop failures in 1921 and were forced to abandon their homes. Notwithstanding that fact, 70 per cent of the nearly $2,000,000 loaned that year was repaid. In 1922, $1,500,000 was loaned in the same States, out of which 78 per cent has been returned. In 1928, about five and three-quarter missions of dollars were loaned to farmers in the Southeastern States who suffered very heavily from wind, rain, and floods the previous August and September. Of these loans about 83 per cent have been paid. Of the more than $2,100,000 loaned in the State of Georgia that year, less than 7 per cent is still outstanding. When we remember that under these authorizations, the Federal Government makes loans only to those who can not obtain credit locally, who are financially in what we might call the last ditch, the percentage of repayment is surprisingly high. It is a fine tribute to the energy and honesty of the American farmer. For the most part, the loans in 1931 will be made in States where crop failure is unusual and where farmers can look forward with a reasonable degree of confidence to the production of good crops next year. There is every reason to expect, therefore, that with favorable conditions in 1931 a very large percentage of the money which is loaned will be repaid before the year is ended.

While direct relief to farmers in the drought area is provided for through the loans I have been describing for crop production purposes in 1931, assistance is being given by the Federal Government in other ways.

On December 20 the sum of $30,000,000 was appropriated to be apportioned among all the States as a temporary advance of funds with which to meet Federal aid road funds already provided. The States are thus relieved of the necessity of providing immediately funds of their own to match the regular Federal aid road funds that are available to them, and provision is made for the reimbursement of the sums advanced over a period of five years commencing with the fiscal year 1933, by making deductions from the regular Federal aid apportionments.

These advanced funds, together with the regular Federal aid funds already available, make possible an immediate expenditure for Federal aid road construction, supported entirely by the Federal Government, to the amount of $168,000,000.

Of this sum, the amount available for expenditure in the 21 States in the drought area is $85,000,000 and, to the extent that climatic conditions will permit, these States are thus enabled to begin at once road work totaling that amount.

In the National Forests the Forest Service is expanding its operations in the building of roads and trails, particularly in States like Virginia, West Virginia, and Arkansas, where work can be done during the winter months. For this work, many farmers living in the vicinity of the National Forests are being employed, thus providing an income for drought sufferers in sections where it is most needed. Special appropriations of $6,000,000 for forest roads and trails have just been voted. The Forest Service is also purchasing land in some of the eastern forest regions to add to the National Forests, thus distributing money locally, in many cases to owners of small tracts who suffered severely from drought.

In these ways, the Federal Government is supplementing the activities of State and local agencies in extending assistance to the hundreds of thousands of farm families who are in difficult straits because of adverse weather conditions in 1930. I am sure the radio audience will join with me in wishing for them success and prosperity in 1931."

HOOPPOLE FARMER HAS 1,200 CHICKS; SYSTEM IS NOVEL

Hooppole, Feb. 3.—Approximately 1200 white Wyandotte baby chicks, three weeks old, a supply for Easter markets, are owned by Gerald Fritz five miles south of Hooppole.

All chicks are in one building but separated in three compartments. Heat is furnished by a hot water furnace. Two hovers are provided by use of two large radiators about 16 inches from the floor. Space beneath the radiators is enclosed by sacks hanging from the edges. The floor is of board.

Commercial litter is used on the scratch space. Other space is covered with a fine mesh wire, which is so arranged that it can be removed in sections at cleaning time, thus preventing the chicks from working in filth. Two commercial feeds are being used as an experiment.

Loss has been light, according to Mr. Fritz. His heating arrangements is original. He also installed the system.

DOBBIN MAKING LAST STAND ON THE FARMS

Farm horses in the United States have been decreasing for the last five years while registration of tractors has increased. In 1929 there were a total of 13,905,000 horses on farms in this country; the number of tractors registered in that year was 846,162.

Oil production in Illinois dropped to 5,296,000 barrels during the first eleven months of 1930, a drop of more than 500,000 barrels from the same period in 1929.

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS 1912-1929

Beginning with the Session 1911-12, at the request of four County Superintendents, the Slater Fund aided in establishing County Training Schools in these four counties. There was evident need for at least one good Central Public School in each county. The plan almost immediately met with the approval of State and County Superintendents. Fuller information about these schools will be found in the Annual Reports of the John F. Slater Fund, which will be sent on application. (Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.)

Many of these Schools have now become four year High Schools. Another interesting fact is that many private and denominational schools have voluntarily, by arrangement with the county school authorities, become County Training Schools.

The progress in 15 years is shown by the following figures:

In 1914 there were 8 schools: 1 in Ala.; 1 in Ark.; 1 in Ga.; 2 in La.; 2 in Miss.; and 1 in Va. These received for salaries $4,000 from the Slater Fund and $10,696 from public tax funds.

In 1928-29 there were 368 in 13 states. The amount contributed through the Slater Fund (largely aided by the General Education Board) for salaries and eqipment was $135,866, while public tax funds spent $1,886,852. The total expenditure in the 368 County Schools in 1928-29, including contributions from the Smith-Hughes Fund, the Rosenwald Fund and various local sources, was $2,201,407.

FARMER WOULD SWAP COW FOR AUTO LICENSE

Jefferson City, Mo. — Secretary of State Charles U. Beeker has received concrete evidence that times are hard in the drought area of southwest Missouri.

A farmer, stating that his only means of getting to town is by a 1919 model roaster, wrote to Becker asking if he could trade a couple of good cows for a 1931 automobile license, the cost of which is $10.50.

FINDS MISSING HOG BURIED IN HAYSTACK

Forest Grove, Ore., Jan. 31.—Mrs. E. M. Parrot missed a prize hog in early Fall. She dug in a hay stack recently and found the thin poker.

It had fainted in true ladylike style.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

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M68

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. III. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, March 16, 1931. No. 1.

LIBRARY AUG 25 1931 COLLEGE

Rev. Silas Grace Is Acquitted

MISSISSIPPI STATE ORGANIZER GOES FREE

False Imprisonment May Be Charges Preferred Later On

Copy of Indictment
Form 292

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
DELTA DIVISION

In the District Court of the United States, in and for the Northern District Aforesaid, at the October Term thereof, A. D. 1930, the Grand Jurors of the United States, impaneled, sworn and charged at the term aforesaid, of the Court aforesaid, on their oath present that, Silas Grace, on the 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred thirty, in the Delta division of said District, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, in Leflore County, Mississippi. knowingly, wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously, with the intent and purpose to defraud divers persons, whose names are to the grand jurors unknown, did falsely and fraudulently assume and pretend to be an agent and employee of the United States having authority to aid and assist farmers of the colored race in the production and marketing of farm products, and in such assumed and pretended character, did fraudulently demand of and from said persons good and lawful money of the United States of America.

Contrary to the form of the statue and in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

Lester M. Sach,
Assistant United State Attorney.

Copy of Telegram from Attorney B. A. Green

Clarksdale, Miss.
Feb. 11, 1931.

James P. Davis,
Vincennes Hotel,
Chicago.

Grace acquitted upon direct verdict by court. Government unable to prove charge.

B. A. Green.

This is good news. The officers and members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers are thankful. "With malice toward none; with charity for all," said the immortal Lincoln, our emancipator, whose birthday we celebrate this month.

Reverend Silas Grace, a minister of high standing, a scion of one of Mississippi's best colored families, an authorized representative of the N. F. C. F., was arrested and lodged in jail in Leflore County, Miss. He was released on bond secured by your organization and your organization employed the lawyers who defended him and paid them. All debts and expenses of his trial are paid.

Rev. Grace, while working for your organization, has not been persecuted nor maligned anywhere except in Leflore County. We hate to

(Continued on Page 8)

OFFICIAL ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM ISSUED THIS MONTH

SUNDAY MARCH TWENTY-NINTH AUTHORIZED BY EXECUTIVE BOARD

By the Editor

Colored farmers who are in need should apply for funds from the drought loan and after they get the money they should make every effort to spend it wisely and in a way that will enable them to make it go as far as possible. Farmers who are members of Units of the N. F. C. F. should buy together at wholesale prices—particularly their food, feed, seed and fertilizer. Those who are not members of Units of the N. F. C. F. should join a Unit or should organize one at once.

If it took $300 last year to run a farmer he can get along as well this year on $200. He can save still more if he gets the benefit of wholesale prices. Cooperative buying is only good common sense buying. You have as much right to save a dollar as anyone else has. You are foolish to give ten cents a pound for rice when you can buy better rice at three cents a pound wholesale. If you belong to a cooperative organization of farmers you can buy at wholesale. Our Units are cooperative organizations of farmers. Join the N. F. C. F.

We are giving here some positive proof that our farmer-members are saving money by purchasing their supplies cooperatively. Here is a bill of goods recently ordered by a Mississippi Unit. The goods were ordered by the Market Agent of the Unit. Each member paid to the Market Agent his part of the bill. The goods were received by the Market Agent who distributed to each member just what he bought.

(Continued on Page 8)

DROUTH LOANS

"First—$45,000,000 to be loaned to farmers for the purchase of seed, feed, fertilizer, and fuel oil. Feed will include provisions for all live stock.

"Second—$2,000,000 for the purchase of medical supplies for rural sanitation.

"Third—$20,000,000 to be used, so far as necessary, in making loans of capital stock for the organization and enlargement of agricultural credit corporations, live stock loan companies, and similar organizations. This makes possible expansion of credit between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000.

"Fourth—The remainder of $20,000,000 may be used for loans to farmers, for purposes of crop production and agricultural rehabilitation, which includes food and other necessities of life.

"Fifth—It is expected that the $2,000,000 revolving fund for the use in the southeastern states will be retained.

"Thus the aggregate for drought relief will be $69,000,000."

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS ISSUES BULLETIN

PRICES ON GROCERIES FEED, SEED AND OTHER SUPPLIES WITH SPECIAL NOTICE

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)—We again urge our farmers who can give first lien on their crops, to apply to the County Agent for Drouth Loans. Since our last Bulletin, February 3rd, the Government has added twenty million dollars more to the loan fund and we have been informed that farmers can borrow from this Loan Fund money to buy groceries, clothes, feed for their stock, seed fertilizer and oil for tractors—and the interest of 5 per cent to be taken out of the loan at the time it is made. When loans are granted you are given the money and can buy your needs at lowest prices. In order that all may fully understand we give as follows:

"First—$45,000,000 to be loaned to farmers for the purpose of seed, feed, fertilizer, and fuel oil. Feed will include provisions for all live stock.

"Second—$2,000,000 for the purchase of medical supplies for rural sanitation.

"Third—$20,000,000 to be used, so far as necessary, in making loans of capital stock for the organization and enlargement of agricultural credit corporations, live stock loan companies, and similar organizations. This makes possible expansion of credit between twenty million and fifty million.

"Fourth—The remainder of $20,000,000 may be used for loans to farmers, for purposes of crop production and agricultural rehabilitation, which includes food and other necessities of life.

"Fifth—It is expected that the $2,000,000 revolving fund for the use in the southeastern states will be retained.

Thus the aggregate for drought relief will be sixty-nine million.

Go to your County Agent and get drought loan blanks and fill it out. If you have any trouble write this office and give all facts and date, and we will report it to the Secretary of Agriculture at once, who says there shall be no discrimination on account of color.

RED CROSS AID

Lots of our farmers are complaining of not getting any aid. If all who have been refused will write the full information we will take it up with Red Cross Headquarters at Washington immediately. Be sure to give the town where you applied for aid and the date. Farmers in need of food do not have to sign a contract to work on a farm to get aid from Red Cross. Any farmers who are out of work and have no food can get Red Cross Aid if they will apply.

GROCERIES AND FEED

Markets continue to drag in all food prices. There has been a drop in flour since our last bulletin. Your this week's price list shows good Patent Flour in 24 pound sacks at $4.40 per barrell. This is exactly 55c per sack. Lard is also cheaper. Cracked Rice which has the same food value as whole grain, is now

(Continued on Page 8)

Negro Farmers Will Get Drought Loans

DROUGHT LOANS MUST BE PAID SAYS EDITOR

USE THE MONEY CAREFULLY IF SECURED FROM THE SPECIAL GOVERNMENT FUND

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Executive Board of The National Federation of Colored Farmers, I, James P. Davis, president of said organization, do designate Sunday, March 29, 1931 as our annual "FARMERS' SUNDAY." All Local Units are hereby ordered to have appropriate religious exercises on that day.

We should remember the many blessings we have received the past year and that again we have the happy privilege of assembling together to render thanksgiving and praise. We realize that many afflictions have befallen us. We have been tried by drought and persecution. We have had the "hard row to hoe." But we are yet alive and standing on praying ground. The God of our fathers and mothers—that God still lives.

We should say as did the farmer, Job: "Though he slay me, yet will I trust Him." We should be thankful that our organization has stood the test—that it has grown and made progress. We should be thankful that we still have an opportunity to help others, for many are worse off than we are.

Today let us pray for more faith, for more knowledge, for more love. Let us pray for our organization, for its officers, for our brethren, and for the many thousands of our group who need our assistance but who know us not. Let us pray for our enemies. Let us pray for our native

(Continued on Page 2)

LOANS HERE LEAD NATION

Amount Paid Thus Far to Farmers Near $400,000 Mark.

The Memphis Federal Seed loan office, one of the four distributing points for the $45,000,000 drouth relief appropriation, is setting the pace for the other offices.

At the close of business Tuesday night, loans had been approved for a total of $370,546. Offices at St. Louis, Washington, and Grand Forks, N. D., combined have issued loans totalling only $200,000, according to a report issued yesterday by Dr. C. W. Warburton, secretary of the national drouth relief committee.

But the Memphis office should be in the lead, according to J. H. Lynch, officer in charge. "More of the appropriation has been allotted to this district—between $15,000,000 and $18,000,000. Need is greater here and because of earlier planting,

(Continued on Page 3)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S PROMISE

Officials Pledge Fair Dealings To Every Applicant Says President

Chicago, Ill.—Applications for loans from Negro farmers of the drouth area of the country will be given the same consideration by agricultural department officials in charge, as those coming from white farmers. Negro farmers should send to their county agents—colored or white, for their applications, make them out and file them. Colored farmers who can give first lien on their crops, livestock, or other security can get loans from this fund if they will ask for them.

Pres. J. P. Davis, of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, was in Washington a few days ago, and held conferences with Sec. of Agriculture Hyde, and with Dr. C. W. Warburton, who will have direct charge of the applications. Both of these officials assured Mr. Davis personally that colored farmers would be treated fairly and that no discrimination would be shown. Loans are being made now within 48 hours of receipt of applications. Colored farmers who need money for seed, fertilizer, feed, clothing or food for their families, and who can give the necessary security, should send in their applications at once.

Concerning these loans and the chances colored farmers have to secure them, a prominent official of the U. S. Department of Agriculture writes as follows:

"In the handling of our drought relief loans we expect to give the same attention to applications from Negroes that we give to applications from whites. In the handling of these loans in previous years we have given equal attention to all applications that came to us without regard to color, religion, or politics of the applicant. That is the way in which we expect to handle the applications for loans in 1931."

"County agents and the county seed loans advisory committees will be instructed to handle all applications for loans in the same manner whether the applicant is white or colored."

"The financing of farmers, both white and colored, is a single problem. In many cases, the financing of Negro tenants and Negro farm owners is in the hands of white farmers. It makes little difference whether the loans are made to the Negro tenants direct or to the white landlords. We expect to give particular attention, however, to farm owners, both white and colored, particularly small farmers who might otherwise have serious difficulty in financing their operations this year."

"I want to assure you that every safeguard will be used in making these loans to make certain that all who are in need will have full opportunity to apply."

The foregoing excerpts from the letter assures colored farmers that they will be able to get the loans if they apply for them.

FIRST:—Go to your County Agent, either colored or white, and get your application blank—fill it out

(Continued on Page 8)

DROUGHT LOANS MUST BE

(Continued from Page 1)

land, that we may have peace and prosperity and that every citizen may have an equal chance to live and grow therein.

For this purpose therefore, every Unit under the jurisdiction of The National Federation of Colored Farmers is instructed to assemble in some church on this day to render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings we have been permitted to enjoy and to pray for Divine guidance and assistance during the coming year. Every member is hereby instructed to take part in the exercises.

May the principles of co-operation and service and charity, fill every mind and heart on this day and united, may we go forth to advance the work and welfare of our Federation.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of January, 1931.

JAMES P. DAVIS, President

OFFICERS: James P. Davis President; Maj. R. A. Byrd, Vice President; Leon R. Harris, Secreretary; S. B. Wilson, Treasurer; C. R. Richardson, Chairman of Board of Directors.

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PROGRAM

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. 133rd Psalm.

Song—"Bringing In The Sheaves."

Prayer

Responsive Reading—Led by Master of Ceremonies (the Chairman of unit).

Master of Ceremonies:—"Praise waiteth for thee, O God, in Zion and unto thee shall the vow be performed.

Congregation:—"Thou visiteth the earth and watereth it thou greatly enricheth it with the river of God, which is full of water: thou prepareth them corn, when thou hast so provided for it.

Master of Ceremonies: "Thou watereth the ridges thereof: abundantly: thou settleth the furrows thereof: thou maketh it soft with showers: thou blesseth the springing thereof.

Congregation: "Thou crowneth the year with thy goodness and thy paths drop fatness.

Master of Ceremonies: "The pastures are clothed with flocks. The valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing.

Congregation: "He causeth grass to grow for the cattle and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth.

All: "O Lord, how manifold are thy works: in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches.

Song—Selected.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME ON BEHALF OF CHURCH.

RESPONSE.

Song, "The Farmers' Hymn," Official Hymn National Federation of Colored Farmers. (Tune: "My Country Tis of thee.")

God bless us we who toil
Upon the goodly soil
Which thou hast made:
Uphold us by thy might,
Help us to know the right,
And every day and night
Be thou our aid.

Send plenteous sun and rain
On mountain, hill and plain,
And valley wide:
Grant us prosperity,
Increase our faith in thee,
O may we happy be
Whate'er betide.

Unite us heart and hand
In one fraternal band
Unto the end;
That we may praise thy name,
Lord of all men the same
Our God, whom we proclaim:
The farmer's Friend.

—Leon R. Harris

Address—"How Organization Helps Colored Farmers."

Song—Selected.

Introduction of 3 visitors, 2 officers and 1 minister.

Three minute talks by Secretary, Market Agent, Vice Chairman, Treasurer, Agent for Modern Farmer.

Sermon. Offering. Announcements. Benediction.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MODERN FARMER

No organization can succeed unless it is talked about. IT MUST BE KNOWN. People must be told just what it is, what it stands for, what it is trying to do. If you are a member of it you want to know what it is accomplishing and how fast it is progressing. If it is benefiting you, then you want others to know of it so it may benefit them, so all of us of the same group and engaged in the same work, may profit together.

The MODERN FARMER is the "tongue" of your organization. It talks for you and about you. It tells the whole world of your trials and troubles. It tells your fellow citizens how they may help you. It tells those of your group who are not members why they should become members and thus get the help you are getting. It preaches to Negro Farmers the gospel of co-operation of buying, producing and selling together that all of us may receive more for our efforts.

You owe the Modern Farmer a debt you should pay. Is it asking too much that on this "OUR DAY" you will do what you can to pay it? Tell your friends about the Modern Farmer. Insist that they subscribe for it. Wont you help it by paying your subscription and by getting others to subscribe?

LEON R. HARRIS, Editor

STATE OF ALABAMA SHOWS GREAT GAINS IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

THOUSAND PER CENT INCREASE IN HIGH SCHOOL

Birmingham, Ala., March—An increase of 339 per cent in the value of Negro public school property in Alabama in the last ten years and of one thousand per cent in colored high school enrollment in the state since 1917 were among the encouraging educational gains reported at the recent meeting in this city of the State Committee on Interracial Cooperation. These facts, which were brought out by Dr. C. B. Glenn, Superintendent of Birmingham City Schools, were embodied in printed form and distributed to the members.

It was shown that the number of Rosenwald school buildings, teachers' homes and vocational shops has grown from 197 in 1921 to 399 in 1930, an increase of 103 per cent. The average annual salaries of colored teachers increased 107 per cent in the eleven years ending with 1929, and the length of the school year increased in the same period 26.5 per cent. Enrollment in the elementary grades increased 19.3 per cent, while the number of teachers showed a gain of 54 per cent.

Prof. A. H. Parker, Principal of the Birmingham colored high school, made an interesting report on the work of that institution. A full four-year high school with industrial features, this institution is housed in a building costing $438,959. Started in 1900 with eighteen students and one teacher, it now has 2,732 students and 74 teachers. Individual cases of discipline, it was reported, do not require over twenty minutes a week.

Prof. Parker stated that free text books are furnished in the elementary schools and that the school board has adopted a number of history texts by Negro authors for use in the colored schools. Among these are Dr. Washington's "Up from Slavery" and Dr. Carter Woodson's "Brief History of the American Negro."

These reports were heard with great interest and satisfaction. While it was recognized that educational conditions in many sections of the state are still far from satisfactory, the members of the conference were surprised and encouraged to know that so great recent progress had been made in this field.

—Nashville Globe.

RACE RELATIONS MAJOR THEME AT BIG CHURCH MEET

IMPORTANT METHODIST BODY DECLARES WAR ON LYNCHING. DR. BELL SPEAKS FOR COLORED GROUP

New Orleans, La., Mar.:—Means of improving race relations in the South, and particularly of putting an end to lynching, were subjects of major consideration at the annual meeting here last week of the General Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The increase in lynchings last year was earnestly decried. Mob violence was termed "a blot on our national life than which there is no greater obstacle to the effective ministry of the gospel at home and abroad." Ministers were urged to use their influence in combatting such crimes as persistently as they have fought against other great national sins.

Speaking for the colored group, Dr. W. Y. Bell, of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, told the Council that Negroes do not want "patronizing paternalism," but rather "the chance to develop racial pride, tempered by Christian virtues." He sounded a warning that "the communists are already inviting my people to make common cause with them in the United States." Christian education and simple justice, he said, are the best means of obviating this danger.

The M. E. Church, South, cooperates with the C. M. E. Church to the extent of $50,000 a year, and contributes also to the work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

—Nashville Globe

MY SAVIOR

O how precious is my Savior,
And how wonderful His Grace;
O how blessed is the season,
When He shows His smiling face.
O what joy and peace from heaven,
O what freedom from all care;
How He takes away our burden,
When we come to Him in prayer.

How our souls delight to worship,
And receive His bounteous store;
How delightful is Communion,
With our Lord whom we adore.
O how Jesus loves to comfort,
O how tenderly He cares,
And how patiently He listens,
To tho feeblest of our prayers.

Is your cross too heavy for you,
Is your soul borne down with grief
Jesus Christ our hearts dear refuge
Comes to bring you glad relief.
Will you not to that dear Savior,
All your secret soul lay bare,
He will give you sweetest comfort,
In the secret place of prayer.

J. J. Farmer.
Kissimmee, Fla.

NO BIG TASK TO MAKE A LIVING

Lexington, Miss.—(Special—When I became a man and started out in life as a farmer for myself one of the first resolutions I made was to grow all the food and feed for myself and stock. There is hardly any way to estimate the value of a good garden and orchard. Fresh vegetable fruit with enough canned to have a variety each day is a great help. It is not a big task to make a good living. There is something about it that appeals to me. I like to see things growing.

Live at home. Farming should be practised at all times and if it ever was a time it should be done it is now. With nearly all farm produce bringing a low price and not much prospect for better prices soon. No one is a farmer in a true sense if he asks his merchant to furnish feed and seed and all provisions for him with stock to make a crop.

To my brother farmers, let us take a stand for ourselves as men and stop depending on someone else for our support, then we can get recognition as men.

I am, yours,

C. C. Richardson,
Lexington, Miss.

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Look These Over

National Anthem Series
50c Per Copy—$6.00 Per Doz.

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$5.50 Per Doz.

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$1.00 Per Copy—$11.50 Per Doz.

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35c Each—$4.20 Per Doz.

Send for any or all of these. Make Money Orders Payable to

National Baptist Publishing Board
523 Second Avenue, North.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

"THE POWER OF THE PRESS" ABLY DISCUSSED BY BENJAMIN JEFFERSON DAVIS OF ATLANTA GA.

Quill Pushers, Managers, Editors and Members of the Fourth Estate Inspired by "Fighting Ben" in His Delivery

Nashville, Tenn., (Special)—Far-reaching in its import, direct in its application, and powerful in its appeal to Negro Journalism, were just some of the expressions by members of the National Negro Press Association who heard the annual address of Benjamin Jefferson Davis, delivered before them on Thursday morning, of last week.

"The Power Of The Press" was the subject of the address in which "Fighting Ben" displayed his ability that covers a period of a quarter of a century in journalism and twenty-five years as an outstanding editor of The Atlanta Independent. He was winding up his fifth year as president of the Association.

Known throughout the nation because of his connection with the Republican National Party as National Committeeman from Georgia, respected because of his constructive work in years gone by that culminates in Atlanta, where he has resided the better part of his life, President Davis addressed himself to the craft, and in his annual message said:

"Negro newspaper men do not seem to have any intelligent conception of the united power of the Press. We certainly have no intelligent conception of a united cooperative power of the Press. We do not realize our power in shaping public opinion. We are a selfish set without the wisdom of the benefits of organized cooperation. In our effort not to help our brother, we defeat our own interest.

Our Association has been a failure because every publication has undertaken to run it alone, without the regard of the other paper's interest. The strong has not undertaken to help the weak, but to fatten on those less fortunate.

DO NOT FOLLOW UP

We haven't even the genius to follow up. That is, we cannot outline an editorial policy and follow it up to a successful conclusion. We faint by the way before we reach the goal or impress the public that we are a factor to be dealt with. Who can tell the editorial policy of the average Negro paper in the country? We stand for nothing definite and nothing constructive.

The average Negro editor would rather be the lone star in the firmament than for all the Negro papers to have a share in the glory of newspaper achievement.

Henry Allen Boyd taking up where his distinguished father laid down has spent his money and worked his head nearly off trying to unite the Negro newspaper for racial uplift and their own economic gain. He has failed only because of selfishness and the blind desire of the average Negro newspaper man to star individually.

The white press of the country is cooperatively united for the common good of the profession but we have neither ethics nor common interest in one another. The press is an all powerful factor in moulding sentiment, but this giant power is largely wasted because it is not organized for cooperative mark.

We are organized by the other fellow for his personal gain and we hold no part in the profits accruing from the organization.

THE CHICAGO WHIP

The Chicago Whip put over a wonderful job in Chicago in 1930 by its follow up campaign single handed and alone. The Whip adopted the slogan, "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work." The Whip was not supported in its program my the Negro Press in the city. But single handed it put over the program for the race and gave it economic prestige in the Windy City. It made the white merchants sit up and take notice. It opened the door of opportunity to the Negro that had never been opened to him before. If other local papers had supported Joe Bibb in the fight for economic recognition, much more good would have been accomplished.

Our strength lies in union and cooperation. We must place our buying in such places where it will be demanded and appreciated.

Let us organize among ourselves for business and editorial policy. Let us shape the economic and political policy of the race by cooperation so as to build an economic background to support the race. All intellect progress and no economic and industrial progress will make us a race of consumers and not producers. We must produce as well as consume, if we would prove a potential factor in community building and be felt in the material welfare of our country among our neighbors.

There are two essentials underlying good journalism, both dependent upon organization of the forces that make for a lively progressive newspaper.

First, we must build up a definite editorial policy, that will give the paper character and prestige in the community where it circulates.

A newspaper like individuals must have some personality, and this future is built upon its editorial policy. The editorial policy is the soul of a newspaper.

Secondly, a newspaper must have a financial back ground. It must organize and develop resources from which it can get financial support This we can do as an Association if we'll pool our interest and make common cause.

Let our organize our papers editorially and financially for cooperative support.

PURPOSE

It is proposed that a syndicate composed of the leading Negro newspapers of this country, and as many others who wish to join, be formed for the purpose of establishing an advertising agency to corral and control all national advertising that comes to Negro newspapers at present through other agencies; and for the further purpose of soliciting additional advertising. The said advertising agency to be managed, owned, and controlled by the said syndicate, thereby giving the Negro newspapers a voice as to what rate shall be charged national advertisers and also the opportunity of participating in the profits derived from agency commissions charged for the procuring of said national advertising, which participation in said profits will be in addition to the regular revenue already derived from said national advertising. In other words, the Negro newspapers of this country will operate their own national advertising agency and benefits by the profits therefrom.

METHOD OF ORGANIZATION

It is proposed that a committee of two or three representative Negro newspaper men be selected to call upon the owners of Negro newspapers throughout the country and put the proposition up to them, gaining their assent or refusal. In most instances this contact to be made by personal visits to owners. After a sufficient number of assents from owners have been procured, a meeting of such owners to be calleed where the syndicate will be formed and plans and methods of operation will be discussed and formulated; and fixing of the amount of capital stock necessary for operation of business, said capital to be suscribed by syndicate members.

PROPOSED METHOD OF OPERATION

It will first be necessary to secure the cooperation in the effort of a sufficient number of Negro newspapers to assure the syndicate that they will be safe in saying that all Negro business can be reached only through them.

Second, the establishment of officers and selection of personnel to operate advertising agency; being careful to make overhead as low as possible.

Third, the withdrawal of support from advertising agencies now controlling national advertising given Negro newspapers by all the members of the syndicate; and at the same time making of contact with national advertisers and the firms handling their advertising copy and the securing of contracts from them for the various newspapers composing the syndicate and the selling of contracts to other newspapers not members of said syndicate.

Fourth, the consideration of the advisability of continuing the operation of the Illustrated Feature Section which is now patronized by Negro newspapers.

Fifth, the employment of experienced advertising salesmen to get contracts from national advertisers who have never before given Negro newspapers business: such as, leading tobacco firms, automobile concerns, food products, beverage manufacturers, etc."

—Nashville Globo

A National NEWSPAPER For Churchgoers

Read the National Baptist Union-Review published every week, subscription price $2.00 a year. This newspaper is the oldest religious publication under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention of America. It is eight pages in size, eight columns to the page, and is brimful of denominational information every week. It contains a Woman's Page, spicy editorial matter, and circulates in practically every state in the Union.

Send your Subscription to the

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD

523 Second Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.

A FRIEND TO THE FARMERS

HON. OSCAR DEPRIEST,

Member of the United States Congress from the First Congressional District of Chicago, Illinois, who visited the Modern Farmer's Office this month.

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS ISSUE LYNCHING MANIFESTO

Twenty-nine southern educators, including two St. Louisians, issued recently through the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a manifesto on lynching, asserting such crimes terbled in 1930.

"Lynching is more than a crime," the manifesto says. "It boldly thwarts the most elementary ends of justice, constitutes a complete denial of the right and responsibilities of citizenship and represents anarchy in its most vicious and insolent form. It flagrantly strikes at the foundation of all organized social life and outrages every ideal of liberty.

"Although in recent years the number of lynchings has been diminishing, 1930 has seen a resurgency of that unspeakably brutal thing and in crease in the number instances where officers have been unwilling or unable to protect alleged criminals from mob murder. We call upon press pulpit and school and every patriotic citizen to assist in arousing a resolute public opinion that will uphold the protecting arm of common justice and we insist upon the prosecution of every person who participates in any act of lynching and of every officer who in any manner condones it."

The signers of the manifesto were Fern Backcock and J. H. Hormann, St. Louis, Mo.; Albert E. Barnett, Scarritt College; Luanna J. Fowles, Fisk University; Thomas Elsa Jones, President of Fisk University; John Knox, Fisk University; J. J. Mullowney, president Meharry Medical College; Mrs. Alva Taylor, Nashville; Howard Kester, Vanderbilt University; Wilson Newman, Nashville; Geo. Hay, Medina, Texas; Frank Onderdonk, San Antonio, Tex.; A. B. Clarke, Hopewell, Va., Ida Sitler, Hollins College, Va.; Joe Connally, Paine College, Augusta, Georgia; B. E. Mays, Atlanta; H. W. Pope, Atlanta; Howard Thurman, Atlanta; Hazel North Carter, Columbus, Ga.; Paul Harris, Louisville; G. Barrett Rich, Lebanon, Ky.; L. H. King, New Orleans; Elizabeth Gilman, Baltimore; Charles A. Ellwood, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; Elbert Russell, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; C. H. Hamlin, Wilson, North Carolina; Wilhemina Hydrick, Durham, North Carolina Stau R. Pier, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

—St. Louis (Mo.) Globe Democrat.

LOANS HERE LEAD NATION

(Continued From Page 1)

loans must be rushed out," he said.

Day by day applications are growing in volume and loans are being made within 48 hours of receipt. Tuesday, 600 loans were approved with the initial payments in excess of $40,000. Yesterday 639 were made with payments in excess of $40,000.

Loans are averaging less than $200 each and yesterday two were granted for $15 each, and another for $14. No loan for the maximum of $2,000 has been approved.

Total cost of administering the $45,000,000 appropriation will be approximately $1,000,000 or two per cent, according to Mr. Lynch.

(This clipping from Memphis Commercial Appeal).

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of co-operative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

PROF. CARTER OF BUTLER COUNTY UNIT

Conduct Negro Rural Life Conference

Prof. A. B. Carter, the efficient secretary of the Butler County, Alabama Unit, conducted a Negro Rural Life Conference at Georgiana, Ala., February 12th.

Farmers and business men from all sections of the state were present and many instructive lectures and talks were given. Plans were perfected by members of this Unit for the marketing of this year's crops.

Secretary Carter is an educator of great ability and a farmer who has plenty of push and grit. His Unit is one of the best and most progressive in the Federation.

FROM THE

MANUFACTURER AND INDUSTRIAL NEWS BUREAU

By E. Hofer and Sons. Portland, Oregon.

THE TRANSPORTATION CINDERELLA

A dramatic struggle is being staged between the railroads and various forms of automotive transportation. As about one person out of five in the Uinted States owns an automobile and hundreds of millions of individuals use buses or trucks annually, this is a question of general interest which must have intelligent consideration.

The public has no desire to injure the railroad industry but it believes that it is entitled to every advance in transportation service. convenience and economy.

Commenting on transportation progress, Collier's Weekly recently said: "During the years in front of us somebody must discover ways of using the marvelous resources which invention has made available. and truck lines, air transport, private automobiles, pipelines for gas and oil these are the toolrs we have to use....We must learn how to adjust the great facilities one to the other so that the maximum service may be had and so that nothing valuable may be lost."

C. E. Wickman, President of a large motor transport system said recently. "The automobile industry gives the railroads directly over 3,000,000, carloads of freight annually. The railroads handle twice the freight tonnage they did twenty years ago. Would the railroads be better off if automobiles, buses and trucks were entirely eliminated? The size of the automobile industry and the history of railroad transportation in the last generation is a sufficient answer to this question.

"In many States, the proportion of gross income paid for taxes by the motor buses is twice as large as the proportion paid by the railroads. On the basis of the value of property used in transportation, the motor buses pay from five to ten times as much for taxes as do the railroads.

"Instead of receiving a subsidy from the public, the motor bus gives to that public which does not own cars the use of highways which the public owns.

"The motor bus industry does not object to paying its fair share of the cost of construction and upkeep of the highways. It is willing to submit to all fair and reasonable regulation. It believes. however that in the interest of millions of people who utilize the motor bus, bus that taxation and regulation should be imposed strictly in the public interest and not in the interest of a competing form of transportation. The public is entitled to all the advantages which highway transportation, private or commercial offers to the growing needs of the nation."

Progressive transportation systems are giving the public the best rails, highways and air. Nothing will be gained by one of these branches of transportation fighting for each service as useful purpose, in the public interest.

"OBJECT LESSON FROM DOWN UNDER"

To those who like to play with the idea of government ownership and operation of all public utilities we commend a study of the plight of Australia. Almost half the wage earners are government employes. A score of enterprises from railroads to local lighting services are wholly run by the government.

In order to pay maturing obligations amounting to four billions of dollars, annual interest charges of $150,000,000 and heavy deficits ....Australia has an income tax so high that it takes ten per cent of even moderate incomes of $3,000 a year, a sales tax on everything bought and sold and burdensome direct taxes of many kinds. The average Australian citizen pays.....more than a fifth of his income in taxes..Malden, Massachusetts News.

THE UTILITY FUTURE

unprecedented progress and development is looked for within the public utility industry during the next ten years.

During the last ten years the power and light companies of the nation alone invested almost $7,000,0000,000 in new plants and equipment, bringing the valuo of their holdings to $12,000,000,000, at the end of 1930. Now it is conservatively stimated that about $11,500,000,000 more must be added by 1940. the largest portion of which will probably be used to extend distributing equipment. During 1931 construction plans call for an $894,000,000 expenditure.

Probably the average city dweller is of the opinion that we are approaching a saturation point in electrical use. However, only about 70 per cent of homes are even wired for electricity, and only about one home out of three uses electrical appliances. Farm electrification is in its infancy, and only about 2 per cent of railroad mileage is electrified. Industry in general is far from being completely motorized and the aviation industry still young, will call for tremendous electrical developments. And there are many more fields, large and small, where electricity is just beginning to find it.

The lectrical future is bright.... and it should be remembered that the principal beneficiaries will be the general public, to which electricity means greater living, comfort, greater earning power, greater leisure.

A WHALE OF A DIFFERENCE!

Only a definite revolt on the part of the motoring public can stop the trend toward higher gasoline taxes.

The record of past years is illuminating. The tax was first introduced in Oregon in 1919, with a rate of one cent a gallon. New Moxico established the two cent tax in 1920, and by 1923 seven states had a three cent rate. Arkansas introduced the four cent levy the following year and in 1926 Kentucky and South Carolina raised the anto to five cents. Then in 1929, three states joined to establish the present pak rate of six cents. Now rumblings are being heard of tax rates of eight or ten cents or more, to be levied in the future. A large percentage of the legislatures meeting this year aro giving consideration to increases.

No other tax has ever increased so fast, and no other commodity, with the possibile exception of a few luxuries, such as cigarettes, has ever had so great a tax levied against it. And high rates are not the end of the motorist's grievance. In various states his money has been used for sea walls schools and government buildings waterways, general tax reduction and even oyster conservation. All of these purposes may be laudable but they certainly should not be paid for out of money spent by citizens for gasoline.

No relief will ever come from our legislators of their own volition. They are thoroughly impressed with the idea that the motorist will stand for almost anything. It is up to the public to paraphrase a well-known advertisement, to show their officials what a whale of a difference just a few cents make.

INSURANCE FOR THE CROOK

"Taking the gun from the citizen is giving an insurance policy to the crook," said United States Senator Harry B. Hawes of Missouri recently. Amplifying his remarks, he stated that the only danger to the red-blooded American comes from "the sissies and the spinisters."

Senator Hawes may seem a little harsh, but what he says has logic behind it. Agitation for anti-gun laws almost never ceases, and stringent restrictions are being proposed in various state legislatures this year. Yet in all the communities where such laws have been passed, there is no record that they have ever been a success. The criminal class, as ever, finds no difficulty in arming itself, and tho good citizen is defenseless. The crook could ask for no better insurance than that.

Still another side to the question was recently brought out by Congressman M. J. Mass of Minnesota, who said that "this country needs civilians trained in handling and use of firearms." The ..efficiency of American troops, in the late war was undoubtedly largely due to the fact that thousand s of them were accustomed to using guns for sport and amusement.

An ever-increasing army of authorities is going on record as being opposed to laws which would deprivee honest citizens of guns. It may be that eventually the only persons to favor them will be the professional reformers whose enthusiasm leads them to disregard the facts established by experience and the criminals, who want the insurance such laws give them at the expense of society.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE RAILROADS

What may be a start toward a policy of "fair play" for the railroads is found in the last annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission which contains a number of constructive suggestions. Now the Commission offers to Congress bills embodying some of those suggestions.

One of the bills would repeal the provision of the Transportation Act, under which one-half of any railroad's earnings in excess of 6 per cent must be paid into the public treasury. This provision, it is said, has proved a source of expense and litigation, and has produced little cash.

Another bill would allow railroads to earn more than 5 1-2 per cent profit....now held a "Fair Return".....if they can do so by more efficient and economical management. Another would modify rate making methods so that general economic and industrial conditions would be taken into account in the setting of rates by the commission. Under the existing law it is sometimes necesary to reduce rates in prosperous times, when no reductions are called for, and to raise them in times of depression

These suggestions, while they are a long way from completely covering the present crucial railroad situation, should be given favorable consideration. As the Chicago Daily News says, "It is an encouraging sign that the Interstate Commerce Commission, of its own motion, pleads for fair play to the railroads and advises Congress how to remedy ills of the transportation without sacrificing any principle dictated on behalf of the public welfare."

NARROW ROADS MENACE THE MOTORIST

The model rural roadway will have a paved surface at least eighteen feet is the minimum safe and will be usable at all times of the year and under all weather conditions.

The National Conference on Street and Highway Safety is authority for the statement that teen feet wide, will be waterproof, width. In many farming sections there is a good deal of traffic, moving at fairly high speeds. Under such circumstances, narrow roads become a menace to the life and property of all who use them. Going off the pavement of a country road may mean an overturned car, as road shoulders, particularly in rainy seasons, are often untrustworthy.

Those communities which are building narrow farm-to-market roads in order to "save" money have a mistaken idea of economy Full width, long-lived roads, of modern asphaltic materials, can be built cheaply and maintenance costs are likewise low. Every improved farm road should be designed with a view to accommodating not only the traffic of the immediato present, but that of the future. Any other course of procedure causes waste and needless expense in the long run.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you then you should be willing to join it and help support it Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

THE GRAVEYARD OF LOST BUILDINGS

In an article on "The Graveyard of Lost Buildings," Safeguarding America Against Fire states that if all the structures that have been destroyed by fire could be gathered together they would create the largest city in the world. It would go on for uncountable miles..... street after street of ruin and desolation.

If it were possible to create this city, it would provide an object lesson in the menace of fire that would never be forgotten. It would show vividly the tragedy of a waste that destroys almost half a billion dollars worth of property and ten thousand lives each year.

It may be that one reason for the carelessness most Americans show to fire is the protection afforded by insurance. There is a mistaken notion that insurance can replace in the absolute sense. what is wasted by carelessness or ignorance. As a matter of fact, nothing can compensate for the indirect results of fire.....loss of time, business and employment, tax increases, etc. Nor can a fire insurance policy bring back ruined property any more than life insurance can bring baek the dead.

Every fire means that the world is so much poorer in raw materials.

Perhaps the greatest aid to successful fire prevention is better building eonstruction. In many eommunities building laws fail to take consideration of new hazards that have appeared in recent years. It should be remembered that the standards are, in the long run, alway the cheapest.

"What we call 'politics' and what some others call bolshevism are much the same in origin and are often not far apart in techniquc.. The true remedy for both is direct participation on the part of the better equipped.....eitizens in the task of government....Politics is as bad for the United States as bolshevism is for Russia....." New York Journal of Commerce.

EXPLANATION WANTED

During the last few years we have heard a great deal of criticism of our electric utilities, eoupled with agitation for state or federal ownership and operation of the power industry.

Now it is time these critics and agitators did some explaining. They have claimed that private utilities chargo high rates.....yet statistics show that the cost of the cost of almost everything else .....especially that of government..... has gone up. They have stated that regulation has broken down, which amounts to a eriticism of all state public service eommissioners. This has never been substantiated.

They have not shown how publiely owned plants could provide cheaper service. The govenment cannot get men to work longer hours or for less money; it can hire no better engineering or exeeutive talent; it cannot get appreciably better prices for supplies than the great modern electrie systems. It can, of course, obtain tax freedom for its plants which would merely mean passing some of the cost of power development onto the taxpayer. Our private plants would be very glad to still further reduce rates if the government made that possiblo by exempting them from taxes.

Even under Utopian circumstances....disregarding the elements of politics, of favoritism, of inefficiency, that often enter into governmental activities.....socialism could offer little. It might maintain present standards of service.. and in exchange for this the public would have to stand behind gigantic bond issues for purchasing existing electrical properties or building new. It might slightly lower electric rates.....and to do this we would sacrifice individualism for paternalism, and subscribe to an alien governmental theory diametricllly opposed to fundamental American principles.

BEWARE OF DRASTIC MEASURES

All manner of schemes are proposed in our states to rid the highways of reckless drivers, reduce automobile accidents and provide financial compensation for innocent victims. These problems must be solved, according to the Baltimore Sun, "through adoption of moderate measures. Drastic enactments.....do not work out satisfactorily.....There is agreement that a way should be found to compensate victims of reckless automobilists, but there is widespread diversity of opinion how best to do it. Compulsory insurance has been tried and found unworkable. In consequence, attention is being directed in many States to the possibility of meeting the situation gradually by strengthening laws aimed at motorists who are responsible for accidents."

The law to revoke the licenses of financially irresponsible and reckless drivers is receiving much support, as is the law requiring rigid examinations of all motorists. This last is believed to be of especial value in promoting safety. During the past two years out of each 100,000 population 25 have been killed and 815 injured by automobiles, and in most states the accident rate is rising. At the same time estimates show that states now requiring strict drivers' examinations have reduced their death rates 29 per cent, which means that this single precaution results in saving the lives of seven out of each 100,00 of our people.

In many states the automobile accident problem is being approached from the right angle.... that of impartial investigation. Officials should get the faets and then act. The reckless and incompetent must be outlawed from the highways.

ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT

In a recent talking news reel, exhibited at theatres throughout the country, Governor Roosevelt of New York is shown announcing that taxes will be held down in his state in order to assist business reeovery.

He then asks the publie to turn its attention to municipal and county governments, which, he says have been the principal promoters of high taxes in recent years.

Governor Roosevelt has elected one of the best possible ways of of reaching a wide and varied audience, and it is to be hoped that his remark will be taken to the public heart. Every state executive should give every effort to holding down government expense, in the interest of employment, industrial progress, home building and property ownership. There is no better way to impede progress than to constantly increase taxes.

—Nashville Globe

Colored Farmers of North Carolina Hold Conference

Bricks, N. C., (CNS)—The farmers of the state of North Carolina met in conferenee here last week at Brick Junior College.

One of the most significant features was President Wright's address of welcome, upon which J. W. Mitchell, of the State Department of Agriculture made the comment that Brick College through its president, was keeping faith with the farmes of Eastern North Carolina.

C. R. Hudson, of the State Department of Agriculture, opened the discussion with a survey of the Live-at-Home Program for 1930 and the outlook for 1931." S. J. Kirby, also of the State Department of Agriculture, gave a valuable and interesting talk on "The Value of Good Pastures and How to Procure Them."

President Wright presided over the conference, which was attended by fully 500 farmers and their wives and children. During intermission an exhibit of farm products, under Mrs. Young's leadership, and a health exhibit, under the direction of Nurse Neeley, attracted considerable attention. Barbecue was served during intermission.

—Nashville Globe

NEGRO SCHOOLS MAKING STEADY GAINS IN TEXAS

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT NEARLY DOUBLED IN SEVEN YEARS—STANDARD OF TEACHERS RAISED

Austin, Tex., March:—Notable improvement in the educational conditions of Negroes in Texas is revealed in a report just issued by D. B. Taylor of the State Department of Education, covering the last seven years.

The greatest gain noted is in the number of accredited high schools for Negroes, which increased from seven in 1925 to a total of fifty-one in 1930. Meantime the high school enrollment went up steadily from 10,743 in 1923 24 to 19,136 in 1929-30, or a gain of 78 per cent. In the tenth and eleventh grades the enrollment increased reached 126 per cent. As against 700 graduates in 1925, there were 1901 last year.

The elementary grades showed an increase for the period of about seven per cent, the total enrollment in these grades being 172,388 in 1924 and 184,354 in 1930, a gain which about keeps up with the increase in Negro population. Meantime the number of colored teachers employed increased from 4347 to 5141 Their scholastic preparation also showed decided improvement, the number of college trained teachers increasing from 502 to 1179, while the number of those not graduates of any school decreased from 1325 to 627.

A discouraging phase of the situation is the fact that year after year the second grade enrollment is less than half that of the first, indicating that a large proportion of Negro children never advance beyond the first grade. Considerably more than half of the total elementary enrollment is in the first three grades.

TEN D. C. SCHOOL DIRECTORS $52,000 BACK PAY

Washington—(CNS)—The payment of $52,635 in back pay to ten directors of the colored division of the District public schools was provided for in a bill passed by the House of Representatives late Friday afternoon.

The bills is designed, Representative Palmer of the District committee of the House, said, to eliminate injustices done directors in the Colored public schools through a legal interpretation of an act of Congress in which the colored directors were designated as assistant directors and therefore were not given the same pay as were directors at white schools doing the same sort of work.

Representative Oscar DePriest, who figured in the passage of the bill said, "I wish to state that from 1906 to 1924 the Negro directors of the schools in Washington were paid one salary and the white directors another salary. Under the law they are entitled to equal salaries. This bill equalizes the salaries as they should have been during that time. Upon the hearings the Distirct of Columbia Committee made every investigation and reported the bill favorably. I am sure the gentleman (Ross A. Collins, Democrat of Mississippi) would not keep these people from their just pay. If the gentlemen will read the report thoroughly, I am sure he would not object. It goes back several years.

Representative Blanton, Democrat of Texas, also offered objection to the bill, while Representative Albert Hall, Republican of Indiana was with Mr. DePriest on the issue.

Those to get the back salary are Miss E. F. G. Merritt, retired supervisor and director of primary instruction, $11,330; A. J. Turner, former director of Physical education, $7,360; O. W. McDonald, supervisor of manual training $7,185; Mrs. T. W. Hunster, widow of T. W. Hunster, director of drawing, $6,460; J. W. Shaw, director of domestic science, $5,810; Mrs. Eva Wilson Clair, director of domestic art, $4,210; Mrs. N. T. Jackson Myers, $3,650; Miss Corrine Martin, director of penmanship, $2,860; J. E Wormley, director of music, $2,360! and I. Wormley, director of kindergarten, $1,500.

Urban League Announces Vocational Campaign

New York (CNS)—The National Urban League announces its second VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY CAMPAIGN to be celebrated from April 19 to 26. The campaign is to be conducted in all cities in which the Urban League movement operates and in as many other cities as core to join in the effort

This year's program is designed to focus the Negro's attention on his own economic problems. Taking advantage of the interest unemployment has generated in the practical questions of life, the campaign will endeavor to awaken further interest and point out appropriate directions this interest might take. The campaign will also be projeeted into the realm of white public opinion in an attempt to show how limited the opportunities are for varied talents of Negro workers.

ELEVEN CENT EGGS IN ILLINOIS

Centralia, Ill.—(Special to Modern Farmer)—The wholesale price on eggs in this territory the week of Feb. 9-15 was eleven cents per dozen. This is the lowest prices in this section for the past sixty-five years. The weather is unusually warm and the hens have stepped on the gas.

DID YOU GIVE HIM A LIFT?

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother man,
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue,
And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.
Did you give him your hand? He was slipping downhill.
And tho world, so fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road?
Or did you just let him go on with his load?
Do you know what it means to be losing the fight,
When just a lift in time might set everything right?
Do you know what it means—just a clasp of the hand,
When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand?
Did you ask what it was — was the quivering lip?
Why the half-suppressed sob, and the scalding tear's drip?
Were you brother of his when the time came of need?
Did you offer to help him, or didn't you heed?

—Anon.

(Plutie Carrol singing, "Old Kentucky Home" on a public program. Peter Clarks breaks down in tears.)

Margaret: Pete dear, are you a Kentuckian

Pete: No Marg, I am a musician.

Teacher: Willie, why don't you wash your face, I can tell what you had for breakfast.

Willie: What did I have?

Teacher: Eggs.

Willie: Wrong teacher, that was yesterday morning.

GIVE US A CHANCE

We started from the bottom from the very lowest round,
And we reached, and clung, and tussled, till we felt our feet on ground.
And we looked and watched the darkness,—'twas the time of a nation's night,
And we gleaned each dusky shadow for a glance or hope of light.
Long seemed the night and weary, for 'twas o'er two hundred years,
Many were the days that were prayerful, many our sighs and tears.
But alas, one, drear morning, the answer of the prayers had come,
The days of cruel slavery were o'er, —Ah 'twas done.
Up from the mire of bondage, —up to a place among men.
We answered the question of progress and marked the past with a pen.
Equal to every nation, equal with time and tide,
We are now far up the pathway, where the road is broad and wide.
God from the midst of darkness, from our ignorance and despair
Give us the boon of freedom and we need but his loving care.
We expect no gain without losses, on every side is the fight,
We hold up our heads and swim through it, some time 'twill be alright.
Each nation in turn made the music, and each in turn did the dance.
We know we are just like the others and we urge you to give us a chance.

—Selected.

NEGRO PRESS ELECTS OFFICERS

B. J. DAVIS RE-ELECTED AS EXECUTIVE HEAD TO SUCCEED HIMSELF FOR THE SIXTH TIME

Nashville, Tenn.—(Special)—After three days of deliberations, during which time matters of vital moment were under consideration, the National Negro Press Association closed its Annual Convention in this city, Friday February 27th., Ten recipes for the weal of the members of the fourth estate, were discussed as principal themes. The merits and demerits of these passed, as it were, under the scrutinizing eyes, or were diagnosed as a physician would his case, or operated upon as a surgeon might his patient, and then submitted, with their recommendations, for those who will as well as those who do not care to entertain them. The following are the recommendations after they had been considered for three days:

1. The establishment of officers and selection of personnel to operate advertising agency, being careful to make overhead as low as possible.

2. Withdrawal of support from advertising agencies now controlling national advertising given Negro newspapers by all the members of the syndicate; and at the same time making of contact with national advertisers and the firms handling their advertising copy and the securing of contracts from them for the various newspapers composing the syndicate and the selling of contracts to other newspapers not members of said syndicate.

3. The consideration of the advisability of continuing the operation of the Illustrated Feature Section which is now patronized by Negro newspapers.

4. The employment of experienced advertising salesmen to get contracts from national advertisers who have never before given Negro newspapers business, such as leading tobacco firms, automobile concerns, food products, beverage manufacturers, etc.

5. The Negro Press adhere to the 12 em and agate line measurement in their columns weekly.

6. All newspapers are urged and encouraged to undertake to establish Reciprocal News Service.

7. Encourage the syndication of news among the members of the Press.

8. The working out of a Code Service to be used by members of the Association.

9. That some steps be taken to place the weekly newspapers on a paying basis in their respective communities.

10. The standardization of advertising.

The report of the officers submitted on the first day of the meeting told of their activities, and even entered into a pathetic vein for the future of the organization that has "For the highest development of Negro Journalism" as its motto.

Benjamin Jefferson Davis of Atlanta, Ga., sounded the key note of all the addresses in his annual message to the organization, which, after consideration, was adopted, with its recommendations.

The corresponding secretary-treasurer made a full and concise report, while the chairman of the executive committee, J. E. Mitchell. editor of The St. Louis Argus, sounded optimism by his presentation to the Association in the form of a survey for future operation.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: B. J. Davis, Editor, The Atlanta Independent, Atlanta, Ga., President; Jos. Bass, Editor, California Eagle, Los Angeles, Calif, 1st Vice-President; Ira T. Bryant, Editor, The Young Allenite, Nashville, Tenn., 2nd Vice-President; Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. M. W. Tittle, Nashville, Tenn., Recording Secretary; Rev. W. H. Davenport, Editor, The Star of Zion, Charlotte, N. C., Rev. R. C. Barbour, Editor, The National Baptist Voice, Nashville, Tenn., Auditors; J. E. Mitchell, Editor, The St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman, Executive committee.

The cities offering invitation for the 1932 Convention were all distanced and faded away by the message from Jos. B. Bass, 1st Vice-President, of Los Angeles, who insisted that the city of roses, out in the golden west, be nominated for the meeting place of 1932. While no direct action was taken and the matter was referred to the executive committee with power to act, such stalwart editor as W. H. Davenport of The Star of Zion, representing the A. M. E. Zion Church, Russell C. Barbour, of The National Baptist Voice, G. W. Allen, representing The Southern Christian Recorder, of the A. M. E. Church, J. E. Mitchell, of The St. Louis Argus, with Miss Mayme E. Osby, representing The Louisville Leader, are known to have favored Los Angeles, and predict its election.

Nashville's entertainment captivated every visitor, but the Association's highest achievement was reached and another epoch made in the National Exhibit and Exposition that was arranged by the local members as an educational feature, as well as an inspirational attempt, in the variety of the display of publications, whether they be newspapers, magazines or standing books. Ninety-two weekly newspapers with twelve magazines were on exhibition in bound volumes.

Each volume was made up and bound by the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant. The exhibit stayed in place five days. Every college and every one of the city high schools from president or principal down to those of the primary grades had an opportunity to view the exhibit. It was the first time in the history of the Association that such an exhibit had been made, of purely Negro publications.

—Nashville Globe

FOOD STANDARDIZING TO BE AIM OF KROGER FOUNDATION

Cincinnati, Jan. 19.—Establishment of a fund of $1,000,000 for the maintenance of what is considered the biggest institutional undertaking in the history of the food industry—to be known as the Kroger Food Foundation—was made public here today by Albert H. Morrill, president of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company.

The objective of the foundation is to establish food standards, a public service which has never been performed by any food distributor. These standards will be based upon research and study by a group of scientists and laboratory technicians of the food values of meats, fruits and vegetables and the form in which they are offered for consumption.

It will be the function of the foundation also to set up standards for the growing, packing distributing and cooking of foods—all with the definite purpose of assuring better food to the families of America.

There will be no connection between the scientific activities of the Kroger Food Foundation and the operations of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, Mr. Morrill said. It will function as a detached and individual organization.

HOW TO CLOSE THE JAIL

Of 4,000 boys who passed before a New York judge on their way to jail, reformatory or parole, only three had belonged to a Sunday School.

This fact is recited as powerful testimony for religious training of the young.

In a letter to Dr. George William Carter, general secretary of the New York Bible Society, Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, of the State Supreme Court, gives his experience of twenty-three years on the bench:

"Permit me to state that my experience during twenty-three years on the bench, in which time over 4,000 boys under the age of twenty-one years were convicted of crime before me, of whom but three were members of a Sabbath School, has satisfied me of the value of Sabbath Schools to the community, in helping safeguard it, to the extent to which Sabbath Schools exist, from the growth of criminals.

"My experience also satisfies me of their value to the individual

"In 1,902 cases of suspended criminal sentences, in each of which a minister, priest or rabbi became interested at my request, only sixty-two of the boys were brought back for violation of the conditions in parole. I believe the reform in the remaining cases was prompt and permanent.

"In fact, I regard our Sabbath School, including those of all faiths, as the only effective means to stem the rising tide of vice and crime among our youth. Society carries the heavy burden of criminality, chiefly because of the lack of religious training of the youth.

"If all the children could be kept under the influence of the Sabbath School, and the grown-ups were active in some church, we could close our prisons and jails, instead of being compelled to enlarge and increase their number.

"The problem of youth is the problem of humanity.

"With such unquestioned evidence before them of the value of religious training," comments The Christian Observer "is it not strange that parents are willing to neglect this vital feature of home and church training." Literary Digest.

Exchange.

LETTER FROM J. W. NELSON

Keeling, Tenn.
Mar. 2, 1931

The Modern Farmer,
Nashville, Tenn.

Gentlemen:

I've just had the pleasure of reading your issue of Feb. 16th and I want to commend you for such an edition. It is brim full of good and wholesome advice and couragcously edited. Your paper has been much inspiration as well as information to us. Although we were very hard hit by the drought we are yet fighting for the principle of co-operation. We have an organization numbering more than one hundred members, and I am very prond indeed to say, without a single exception and in spite of the many obstacles we find in our road we are determined to follow through. Although we are not affiliated with the "National Farmers" we feel that we are working toward the same goal and wishing toward the same goal and wish them much success in their labors. We read your item on the "Colored farmers of Fla." and couldn't help but sympathize with you for them and we can't help but ask why is it that people will content themselves living under those conditions? And search as we may, we can give but one answer and that is, ignorance. No person with any intelligence would attempt to live and rear a family under like conditions. Do you not agree with me that education is the most essential element in our success as a race, not religiously speaking, but from an economic standpoint. And will you not also agree with me that these people and others that are in the same predicament can only be helped by organization and fearless leaders? It is a pity and a shame that such things are allowed to exist in this the world's greatest "democracy." Let us hope that the writer of the item referred to is mistaken or else just drew on his imagination.

Hoping you will continue your good work, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

J. W. Nelson.

Miss Parks says love is an insane desire on the part of a chump to pay a woman's board bill for life.

"Onward Christian Soldiers"

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES MEETS

The National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negro met in Detroit, on Monday and Tuesday, February 23 and 24 in connection with the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association for the purpose of advising Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in the Education of Negroes concerning problems of the Secondary Education Survey. The meeting on Monday was opened by Dr Caliver and was devoted to a discussion of the outline and checking list which will be used in the survey. It also was concerned with certain major policies of the survey. After exlaining the importance of the Committee and describing its relationship to the Advisory Committees of the General Survys of Secondary Education and Teacher Education, Dr. Caliver requested Superintendent Garnet C. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in the District of Columbia to meside. At this time the members continued to discuss in detail the various phases of the Survey and answer questions.

On Tuesday, President H. Council Trenholm presided during the first part of the meeting during which time resolutions were passed expressing appreciation for the interest shown by the Federal Government in undertaking the surveys, and calling upon the school officials, administators and teachers throughout the country to cooperate to the end that an accurate picture of the status of secondary education among Negroes might be obtained. During the second part of the Tuesday afternoon meeting addresses were made by Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. E. S. Evenden, Associate Director of the Teacher Education Survey and Dr. Willis A. Sutton, President of the National Educational association. These gentlemen, who were presented to the group by Dr. Caliver, discussed the various phases of the surveys and expresed their interest in receiving the full cooperation of the members of the Committee as well as of the persons throughout the country whom they represented. Dr. Sutton, in addition, brought a word of greeting from the National Association and expressed his interest in the entire problem of the educational and economic development of the Negro.

A large representation of the Committee was present from all parts of the country. Those in attendance were: Miss Fannie C. Williams, Principal, Valena C. Jones Elementary School, New Orleans, Louisiana, and President of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; Mr. Fred McCuiston, Associate Director, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Cotton States Building, Nashville, Tennessee; Dr. J. H. Dillard, President, John F. Slater Fund and Anna T. Jeanes Fund, Charlottesville, Virginia; Mr. H. Council Trenholm, President, State Teachers College, Montgomery, Alabama, and Chairman of the High School Division of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; Mr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, First Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C.; Mr. W. A. Robinson, Principal, Austin High School, Knoxville, Tenn.; Professor H. O. Cook, Principal of the Lincoln High School Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Harry W. Green, Professor of Education, The West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia; Mr. N. C. Newbold, Director of the Division of Negro Education, Raleigh, North Carolina; Dean D O W. Holmes, College of Education, Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Prsident of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth; President W. J. Hale, Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville, Tennessee, and Retiring President of the Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges; President John M. Gandy, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia; Dr. W. A. Daniel, Associate Executive Secretary of the American Missionary Association, New York, N. Y.; Mr. W. R. Valentine, Principal, Manual Training and Industrial School, Bordentown, New Jersey; Dean W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Mr. Leo M. Favort, Field Agent for the General Education Board, Baton Rouge, La. Members who have been added to the Committee since its first annauncement are: Mr. W. R. Valentine, Principal, Manual Training and Industrial School, Bordentown, New Jersey; President J. J. Rhoads, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; Dean W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; and Mr. Leo H. Field Agent for the General Education Board, Baton Rogue, La. These additions make the personnel of the Committee complete.

The following are the resolutions which were adopted by the Committee: "We the Committee on Resolutions of the National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes present the following resoltions.

First: That we extend to the Office of Education our deep appreciation for undertaking this comprehensivo survey under the efficient leadership of Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in the Education of Negroes.

Second: We further express the hope that this survey will include all types of secondary schools, private, parochial and public.

Third: We urge the hearty cooperation of all state, county and city departments of education and encourage the support of the Parent Teacher organizations and of the state and city teachers associations.

Fourth: We submit the suggestion that the Office of Education use its inpuence to make effective the findings of the survey to the end that high school conditions for Negroes may be improved.

Fifth: The Advisory Committee welcome the opportunity of Parti-

Submitted:

John M. Gandy, Chairman.
W. R. Valentine.
W. T. B. Williams.
J. H. Dillard.
Fannie C. Williams.
N. C. Newbold.

In addition to the members of the Adivory Committee many of the Negro delegates who were in attendanco upon the Convention attended the meetings of the Committee and manifested keen interest in its work.

A BUSHEL OF OATS FOR A HAIRCUT

Barbers in Minnesota are cutting hair for a bushel of oats. Heretofore they charged two bushels of oats for a haircut. The local elevator is paying the farmers 25 cents per bushel for oats.

HOG WEIGHS ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

Clyde C. Neidigh, farmer living near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, butchered a pure bred Poland China hog weighing 1,015 pounds dressed. The hog weighed 1,104 pounds alive. One of the hams weighed exactly one hundred and five pounds and a slab of the bacon forty-two pounds.

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.....	**B. Y. P. U. Pledge Charts,** at $1.50	... ...	....	.....	....

REV. SILAS GRACE

(Continued from Page 1)

believe that those responsible for this persecution are enemies of the N. F. C. F. and of the Negro farmers of Mississippi. We will not judge them as such. We would rather believe that they were poor, mistaken, misguided souls who "know not what they do." For the N. F. C. F. is working for the best interests of Mississippi and of Mississippi's farmers. It is trying to help—not hinder, save—not destroy, build—not wreck. We are trying to make friends—not enemies.

The N. F. C. F. does not fear prosecution because it is breaking no statutes. Your organization is legally organized, and is doing practically the same work the other national farm organizations are doing. No one could prove that Rev. Grace had done anything wrong and no one can prove that the N. F. C. F. has done anything wrong. We are sure we are right before we go ahead.

The N. F. C. F. does not fear **PERSECUTION** because its leaders believe that the Negro farmers who have joined it—in this day and time—cannot be INTIMIDATED, THREATENED, FRIGHTENED OR BOUGHT! They are true-blue Americans. They are qualifying to become eligible for farm relief the same as other farmers have done. They are getting together—are organizing—for their own benefit, for the benefit of their children—for the benefit of their racial group. Now who can stop them? Who should desire to stop them? "No man can keep another man down in a ditch without staying down in the ditch with him." Who is fool enough to want to stay down in a ditch in this age of progress and enlightenment?

Reverend Silas Grace—first martyr of the N. F. C. F.—is free! Brothers, give thanks! Brothers, Forward, March! Times are too hard for us to have to spend several hundred dollars for protection—but the money was spent. There is more where that came from. You,—and our influential friends—both white and Negro—will not let us fall. The God of our fathers and mothers—the God who freed them from the shackles of slavery—will free us,—their sons and daughters, from the shackles of peonage, tenancy, debt-slavery and persecution. "The earth is the Lord's." God reigns, and the National Federation of Colored Farmers still lives! Brothers, Forward, March!

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF

(Continued from Page 1)

$1.75 per hundred an a very good buy.

FEED AND SUPPLIES

Horse and mule feed 50 per cent gain, still $1.40 per hundred. Shorts $1.20 per hundred. Feed oats 39c bushel and chicken wheat $1.75 sack.

Cotton Rope 16½ per pound

Back bands with buckles $2.30 dozen.

Plow lines $2.25 dozen pair.

SEED

Onions sets Red and yellow $1.65 per bushel or a little over 5c per quart. Onion Plants (Bermudas) 6000 plants to crate, $3.25 per crate.

Seed potatoes. Genuine Northern Triumphs $1.20 per bushel or about 30c peck.

Early Burt Seed oats 55c bushel.

MEMBERS ATTENTION: IF THERE IS ANYTHING YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND—WRITE THE OFFICE!

SPECIAL TO CHAIRMEN

Officers and members of Local Units should strive diligently to make this "FARMERS' SUNDAY" a great event for the cause of Organization of Colored Farmers throughout the nation. Appoint a Special Committee for this day. Invite the public to attend. Send notices to all the Churches in your community. Invite your city friends. Have special music. The Chairman of each Unit will be the Master of Ceremonies. Secure your best talent for the address on "How Organization Helps Colored Farmers." The program may be lengthened or revised if desired. The Chairman will select the Minister for the sermon. Remember this is "FARMERS' SUNDAY" and an all-day meeting would not be out of place. Let the public know that you are proud of your Organization and that the NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS merits any assistance given it.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Officers of Local Units are instructed to send one-half of the general offering collected on this day to the NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, VINCENNES HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. The remaining half is to be kept by the Units for the expense of the Anniversary Exercises. This money will be used to carry the gospel of organization and cooperation to the many thousands of American Negro Farmers yet not organized. This offering will be handled by the Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Market Agent. Be liberal. It is a great work and we must "carry on." "As ye have received, freely give."

Official buttons can be had at 5 cents each. The Units can sell them at 15c each and put ten cents in their local treasury. Send in your orders early for these buttons will have to be made up. Send money order with your orders.

September 22nd, 1930 at Greenwood, Mississippi, the Sheriff of LeFlore County arrested Rev. S. Grace, one of our Organizers, and had him held by the Federal authorities.

He was placed under a $500 bond. His trial was set for hearing at Clarksdale, Mississippi, in United States Court last week. The Judge of the United States Court directed a verdict of acquittal—freeing Rev. Grace of all charges on account of lack of evidence against him. Hon. B. A. Green, Mound Bayou and Hon. J. Cook, Clarksdale, were his attorneys.

This act on the part of the Sheriff at Greenwood was, in our opinion, nothing more than persecution and an attempt to block our farmers from organizing.

Our Campaign for new units is now on and we hope soon to have every County in Mississippi organized.

OFFICIAL ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from page 1.)

Simple, isn't it? The Secretary of this Unit informs us that the members saved between 35 and 40 cents on the dollar. Here is the bill:

19 sacks of White oats, 5 bu. to sack, 45c bu.	$42.75
21 sacks Sweet Feed, 50 per cent grain, $1.60	33.60
3—fifties cans Compound lard $4.19 each	12.57
2 barrells Patent flour at $4.75 brl.	9.50
3½ barrells Patent flour at $4.50 brl.	15.75
½ barrell Self Rising flour Highest grade	3.30
1 case gallon cans Molasses 6 to case	3.80
1 barrell corn meal—4—96s...	3.15
2 sacks granulated sugar, $4.75	9.50
2 sacks seed potatoes, $1.25 per bushel	6.25
1 sack Fancy Rice 100 lbs.....	2.95
3 boxes P and G Soap, $2.99 per box	8.97
1 twenty-five pound sack sugar	1.28
1 case 12-6 ounce Garretts Snuff	3.73
1 box Blood Hound Tobacco 5 pounds	2.73
1 case of Whole Black Pepper	1.75
7 sides Plate meat 10½c pound	3.68
1 side Belly meat 12c pound...	5.02
Total bill	$173.43

Another unit with about 60 members ordered on Feb. 9th as follows:

3 barrells Patent flour, $4.80 brl.	$14.40
1½ barrells Patent flour, $4.30 brl.	6.45
4½ barrells corn meal $3.15 brl.	14.18
2 sacks Cracked Rice 100 lbs. each, $1.95 sack	3.90
2 sacks Whole Rice 100 lbs. each, $2.95 sack	5.90
1 sack granulated sugar 25 lbs.	1.28
1 can fifty compound lard.....	4.19
1 sack Hen feed 100 lbs.	1.75
1 sack Chicken Wheat 100 lbs.	1.75
1 sack seed oats, 5 bu. 54c. bu.	2.70
4 sacks seed Irish potatoes, $1.25 bu.	12.52
2 boxes P. and G. Soap, $2.99 box	5.98
5 sacks wheat shorts 100 lbs. each, $1.20 sack	6.00
1 case of 48 cans salman, 92c dozen	3.68
This bill totals	$84.77

The shipment arrived and the Market Agent delivered to each member his part of the order. They advise that they are saving between 30 and 35 cents on the dollar in buying together.

What the members of these Units are saving you too can save if you will try. Dollars don't grow on bushes or stalks. Somebody has to work for every one of them whether it is loaned to you or paid to you. So save them. Get in a Unit. Get in there quickly. Don't waste a penny of the money you borrow. You will have to pay every cent of it back. Nobody is giving you anything—not even the government, which is you and all the rest of us. Buy together. The national office of the N. F. C. F. will tell you where you can buy your supplies at decent prices.

NEGRO FARMERS

(Continued from page 1.)

and file it.

SECOND:—If you are refused blanks for any reason you do not understand, write a letter to the "DROUGHT LOAN DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., and state that you were refused blanks. If you are a member of the N. F. C. F. write also to our Chicago Office.

6,172 Carloads of Fruits And Vegetables Received In Chicago During January

The United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics report that during the month of January there were six thousand one hundred and seventy-two cars of fruits and vegetables shipped into Chicago from the following states:

APPLES:	
Colorado	5
Idaho	26
Illinois	4
Missouri	1
New York	143
Oregon	2
Washington	363
Total	544
CABBAGE:	
California	3
Florida	3
Oregon	1
Texas	286
Wisconsin	112
Total	405
CELERY:	
California	278
Florida	22
Michigan	3
Total	303
GRAPEFRUIT:	
Florida	254
Texas	20
Cuba	1
Total	275
GRAPES:	
California	13
LEMONS:	
California	85
LETTUCE:	
Arizona	233
California	461
Florida	2
Ohio	1
Texas	2
Total	699
MIXED CITRUS:	
California	4
Florida	125
Total	129
ONIONS:	
California	2
Colorado	37
Idaho	6
Indiana	85
Iowa	12
Michigan	8
Minnesota	15
North Dakota	3
Ohio	2
Utah	9
Washington	15
Wisconsin	14
Total	208
ORANGES:	
Arizona	1
California	462
Florida	187
Total	650
PEARS:	
California	3
Oregon	6
Washington	26
Total	35
POTATOES:	
California	1
Colorado	324
Florida	2
Idaho	914
Iowa	7
Michigan	38
Minnesota	165
Nebraska	74
North Dakota	30
Texas	13
Wisconsin	816
Wyoming	13
Total	2397
SWEET POTATOES:	
Delaware	4
Illinois	44
Indiana	28
Kentucky	13
Mississippi	2
New Jersey	11
Oklahoma	2
Tennessee	81
Total	185
STRAWBERRIES:	
Florida	22
TOMATOES:	
Florida	42
Texas	2
Cuba	53
Mexico	57
Bahama	5
Total	159
TANGERINES:	
Florida	63
Grand Total	6172

Application for Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. III. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois. MAY 15, 1931. No. 3.

AUG 25 1931

Great Development Of Food Industries

GO HAND IN HAND WITH FARM IMPROVEMENTS

STATE HAS ADVANTAGES

By Paul Kelly

Chief, Division of Commerce and Industry Department of Conservation and Development

Washington, D. C.—The division of commerce and industry of the department of conservation and development launched a "made-in-North Carolina campaign" on a state-wide scale. While the department does not claim to have originated a new idea in this project, it did take a movement that had hitherto been largely sectional and bring it before the entire state.

The promotion of this campaign was centered in one week, the first of September, when by means of thousands of pieces of literature, through the press, by radio and personal appearances before various organizations, its purposes were brought before the people of the state. The movement was well received, but was emphasized more in some sections than in others.

The "live-at-home" and "made-in North Carolina" programs have brought out some interesting information about the agricultural and manufacturing industries. Important among these is the fact that North Carolinians import annually food and food products amounting to approximately $140,000,000. Analyzing this—while statistics are not available—approximately the following sums are expended in other states for food products that might as well be produced in North Carolina; Butter $4,000,000; cheese $4,500,000; condensed milk and evaporated milk $50,000,000; canned fruits and vegetables, $13,000,000; canned seafoods, $15,000,000; meat and meat products, $23,000,000; processed nuts $10,000,000;

(Continued on Page 2)

American Woman in Mexico Starts Flapjacks Craze

Hot cakes, the real American article, are the craze in Guadalajara, the second largest city in Mexico. An American woman of German descent, named Catherine Schneider, taught the people of Guadalajara to demand hot cakes, says the New York Sun. She is making a good living in this unique one-woman business. Strange as it may seem, there is a great demand for the American cold-weather delicacy in this sunny city, for, with an elevation of 5100 feet, Guadalajara gets pretty chilly. There is never any snow, but a topcoat is always welcome, and so are hot cakes.

Mrs. Schneider's career in Mexico is interesting. She came to Guadalajara a few years ago for her health. She recovered health and strength here, but when that happened the visitor found herself con-

(Continued on Page 8)

VISITS SCENES OF HIS CHILDHOOD

LEON R. HARRIS, EDITOR, PAYS VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE FRIENDS

Leon R. Harris, colored, editor of the Modern Farmer and secretary of the National Federation of Colored Farmers with headquarters in Chicago, who was an inmate of the Guernsey County Children's Home for almost nine years, was in Cambridge Thursday greeting relatives and renewing the scenes of his childhood.

Mr. Harris' rise to success is remarkable. Apparently without a chance, his parents dead, he rose to a commanding place among colored people by sheer will power. While an inmate of the Guernsey County Home he attended the Cambridge schools until he was nine years of age. His later education was achieved at various schools and at the present time in addition to being editor of the Modern Farmer and secretary of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, he is an author and magazine contributor. He is considered an authority on Negro rural life.

His visit to Cambridge was a stopover to see friends and relatives while enroute to his home in Moline, Ill., from Washington, D. C., where he was a member of the committee on Negro Housing, a section of the larger committee of President Hoover on Home Building and Home Ownership, which has been in session for several days. Eighteen other prominent colored men and women comprise the committee on Negro Housing which is attempting to find methods of financing home construction and creating better living conditions for 10,000,000 colored people in this country.

Mr. Harris planned to continue his journey homeward Thursday evening. It was his first visit here for several years and he found many changes and improvements.

—Daily Jeffersonian.

Cotton Club Organized

An Association for the increased use of cotton has been formed. Hon. Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture for the state of Louisiana is President and Mr. Harold C. Booker of Columbia, S. C. is Secretary.

A Vice President from each of the southern states is to be named. The association has as its aims to increase the use of cotton in manufacture, and in fact the use of every product that originates in the cotton boll.

The association has set a goal for 250,000 members. The membership fee is one dollar per year. Hon. J. C. Holt, state Commissioner of Agriculture for Mississippi has called a meeting at Jackson to get Mississippi lined up. Another instance of the value of organization.

BANKS SHOULD EXTEND LOANS SAYS HOWELL

TENNESSEE BANKER SUGGESTS RELIEF TO FARMERS FINANCE

Union City, Tenn.—That banks should extend for five years all amortization installments and interest payments that come within a given 12 months in orders to give farmers a chance to regain losses sustained during the almost universal drouth, is the opinion of Walter Howell, president of the Fidelity Finance Company here. Mr. Howell is an astute banker and has given considerable time and thought to the problem of drouth relief.

In speaking of relief plans, he says:

"The examination of appraisal reports and the financial conditions of more than 35,000 farmers in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio gives me an insight into the general conditions of the agricultural population, which might indicate that the greatest distress due to the drouth conditions, will be among those farmers who have mortgaged their farms.

"Statistics tell us that more than 625,000 farmers in the United States, have borrowed from the federal land banks and joint stock land banks an amount in excess of $2,500,000,000. It would appear that approximately 550,000 of these farmers now owe these land banks a gross amount of about $2,000,000,000. The approximate amount of the gross loans and the number of these borrowers located in Tennessee is 11,500 farmers with $29,000,000 gross loans; in Arkansas, 16,000 farmers with $39,000,000 gross loans; in Mississippi, 25,000 farmers, with $60,000,000 in gross loans.

Within the next 12 months these farmers will be called upon to pay to these land banks amortization installments and interest payments of from $60 to $70 per $1,000 of their gross loans and in addition to this they must pay their taxes and fire insurance premiums. Not all of them will be able to do this.

Faced With Foreclosure.

"These so unfortunate not to have funds to meet these payments promptly will be faced with foreclosure proceedings, the loss of their home, and the probably acquiring of their farm by the land banks. This will cause a further depression. It will cause the home owners of today to become tenants of tomorrow.

"Because the home tie is severed, a part of the family, or perhaps all may go into the towns or larger cities seeking employment, where they will become day laborers and may sooner or later join the vast army of the unemployed.

"The view point of the banker who has been associated with the agricultural interest of the country differs greatly from the banker who has been associated entirely with the industrial interests of the country.

"The solution of the problem which now confronts the country is that the land banks should extend for a period of five years all amortization installments and interest payments that come due within a given 12 months period from Sept. 15, 1930, to Sept. 15,

(Continued on Page 8.)

One Hundred Thirty Three Thousand Cars

RECORD MOVEMENT OF FRUIT SHIPMENTS

The total number cars fruits and vegetables arriving in Chicago during the year 1930 amounted to 133,003. The total cars unloaded in Chicago during 1930 were 63,887, or an average of over 5,000 cars per month. The principal commodities shipped from southern and border states were as follows:

	Cars
Beets	286
Blackberries	17
Cabbage	2938
Carrots	2347
Green Corn	294
Cucumbers	1115
Kale and Greens	37
Mixed Vegetables	2871
Mustard	50
Okra	20
Parsley	54
Green Peas	1431
Peanuts	1570
Peppers	436
Peaches	2274
Irish Potatoes	30,708
Radishes	210
Shallots	89
Sweet Potatoes	1760
Tomatoes	4927
Watermelons	5040

It is surprising to find that Pacific coast states shipped thousands of these cars into Chicago, paying more than twice as much freight and icing charges than is charged from southern states, and yet they made a good margin of profit. This is proof that farmers in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, North and South Carolina can leave off some acreage in cotton and put in vegetables to better advantage. Practically all the blackberries and dewberries shipped into the Chicago market come from California, Utah and other far western states. Throughout the south these berries grow wild so to speak and with a little effort they could be gathered and packed in crates and shipped to Chicago with less expense.

FARMER TOLD TO PLANT MORE STRAWBERRIES

AGENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SUGGESTS PLANS

Farmers in Illinois as well as other so-called intermediate states might well capitalize on what is considered a shortage in strawberry acreage in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, according to R. S. Marsh, horticulture extension of the college of agriculture, the University of Illinois.

In addition to figures showing that the present acreage of berries could be expanded, there is also a condition apparent this winter to indicate that there will be a shortage of Indiana and Illinois strawberries on the market this summer. The drought of last summer, field men report, has combined with the present mild winter conditions to raise havoc among beds counted on to bear heavily this year.

The Illinois agricultural outlook report just issued by the college shows that the production of strawberries in the intermediate states was 42 per cent less in 1930 than the peak yield of 1928. In 1931, with a larger acreage than the present one, strawberries sold for $4 to $6 a crate. In view of the present shortage, good prices should be had for the next two years, Marsh believes.

"Good plants can be had at $4 to $6 a thousand and plant orders should be placed for this year within the next 30 days. Varieties most profitable for marketing in Illinois are Premier, Dunlap, and Aroma.

"Success in getting high yields depends upon soil fertility. Five hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer that is high in superphosphate is not too much to use on each acre of berries where the soil is of average fertility. Strawberry plantings do exceptionally well when they follow a cultivated crop which has been preceded by sweet clover. A well drained fertile soil so located as not to be susceptible to frost injury should be chosen for the patch."

—Chicago Tribune.

Gnats Killing Live Stock in Miss.

Clarksdale, Miss., May 11th—(Special to the Modern Farmer)—Buffalo gnats swarmed this entire section of Mississippi during the past three days and hundreds of mules and cows and horses are lying in the fields, many of them dying within an hour or so after being attacked by the pests. The loss in livestock alone is said to be over one hundred thousand dollars.

Convicts in Coahoma County are being used to bury the stock. Aid from the Red Cross has been requested. Farmers are draining their automobiles of oil and mixing with kerosene and greasing the hides of their mules to keep off these insects.

Cottonseed to be Refined on the Farm

At the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. a new and cheap method of refining cottonseed oil has been developed, and any farmer can refine the oil in his backyard or kitchen. The cost is practically nothing so to speak, and soap can be easily manufactured from the by-product.

It has always been thought that that refining cotton seed oil was very expensive, but the new process has proven that this is not true. The Agriculture Department has been asked to have its field agents demonstrate the new method.

This will be good news to the farmers, for on practically every farm in the south there are lots of cotton seed, and in some instances going to waste, and since the new process will enable farmers to turn this seed into refined cooking oil, and also manufacture their soap and other products, it will mean thousands of dollars saved, that have heretofore gone to waste.

MRS. BERNICE THOMPSON'S LETTER

Dear Editor:

Please allow space in our farm paper to say a few words for Cruger Unit. We have an extra large membership with a few joining from time to time. Our motto is: Where there is a unit there is strength. On the 29th of March our good president called us in union at our home church, Hyman Chapel M. B. C., pastored by Rev. E. L. Drew. 1st in order was a big program. This program was conducted by the officers of the unit and when the president called us into the house of God I want to tell you we were led by the Spirit for the Spirit was with us from the beginning to the ending. Our program was of the best that was ever held in the South by colored farmers. Everything said was concerning farm life. We feel proud of our Modern Farmer paper. We want to say that we feel like we will stand united together as one as long as we live. Then too we have a wonderful president at our side, a man that is well prepared for the job and other good officers acting well on their part.

Notice! Notice! A few brief remarks given by Mrs. Bennie Tinnson. Dear friend, we are living in a progressive age. Here we are in the evening of the 19th century with all of the modern inventions and discoveries of the telegraph, telephone and electricity. There is no reason why the race should remain any longer in the dark. In unity there is strength; and when the colored people stand shoulder to shoulder, advancing the standard of the race in all industries, then will the colored man's prospects in business be as bright as those of the Anglo Saxon. In order that progress in these lines be made it is necessary that the colored men everywhere encourage one another, and when a colored man progresses in business not to envy his prosperity, but rather to be proud of him and his success, throwing away envy, jealousy and race hatred. Race pride must be cultivated. As the different nationalities: Irish, Jews, Germans and other people are recognized and respected only as they are united and held together, so it is necessary that the Negroes should stand united in helping one another by their speech, by pen, by vote and money. Therefore I say every member of the old and young, great and small, poor and rich, learned and unlearned, lets start out with year of 1931 to do all in our power to better our condition morally, mentally, spiritually and financially. Let us acquire intellect, morality and wealth and in the meantime, let us not fail to lay up for ourselves treasures in the Kingdom of God.

WOMEN URGED TO CONSIDER IMPORTANT FACTORS IN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN

The National Committee on Wood Utilization has recently issued a release with the above title in which the opening statement is to the effect that the purchase of a house is the most important investment of the average family. Quoting Mrs. John F. Sippel, President of the American Federation of Women's Clubs, "Unfortunately, it is not the construction, and at times not even design and plan, which is given primary consideration by our women."

Many statements pertaining to the important factors of choosing a house, are contained in the booklet recently issued by the above committee, entitled "HOW TO JUDGE A HOUSE." The new publication deals with the construction, design, plan and equipment of the average small house, costing not more than $15,000. For further details apply to the Memphis District Office.

GIANT GOLD NUGGET, WORTH $30,000 FOUND IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Discovery of a gold nugget weighing 1.123 ounces on an abandoned claim in Western Australia, said to be the largest ever found in that section was recently reported, according to information from Consul General Roger C. Treadwell, Sydney, made public by the Department of Commerce.

An offer of L6,000 (equal to about $30,000) is understood to have been made for the nugget which measures 26½ inches by 11½ inches by 2½ inches, and which has been named the "Golden Eagle" from its resemblance to that bird.

FARMERS' SUNDAY AT VAUGHN, MISS.

A Great Meeting Reported By A. J. Jones, Secretary New Zion Unit

Vaughn, Miss.—A large attendance was on hand, Sunday, March 29th, to observe Farmers' Sunday. Rev. J. W. Elam of Mt. Zion Unit, addressed the farmers and their families on the subject: "The Good of Cooperation." He told us that the farmers must co-operate in every line of business and said that co-operation should begin in the home.

He was followed by Rev. Bradley, a pastor of the A. M. E. Church, and a coming young man, who spoke on the same subject. Both of the speakers told the audience many things worth while.

Rev. Edward George, our Market Agent, reported that New Zion Unit had ordered approximately $500 worth of supplies during the past six months and had saved nearly forty per cent by purchasing co-operatively.

The Treasurer's place on the program was filled by Bro. Nero Jones. He informed us that on the very first little order he had sent in he had saved five cents more than the cost of his dues for six months.

Dinner was served at three p. m. Let it be said that no one would have thought that such a fine dinner could have been prepared during these tight times.

After dinner the Rev. S. H. McClinton, agent for the Modern Farmer spoke. He was followed by the pastor of New Zion Church, Rev. G. B. Byos, of Yazoo City, who preached the farmers' sermon from the text: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The pastor was at his best and the service will live long in the memory of those fortunate enough to be present.

A collection of $9.41 was raised, half of which was sent to the National Office to help spread the gospel of co-operation. We pray God's blessing on Pres. Davis and also on Congressman DePriest, that they may live long and continue to work for the benefit of our race.

Great Development of Food Industries

(Continued from Page 1)

pickles, preserves and other processed foods, $20,000,000.

The fact that the state imports from elsewhere such a tremendous volume of goods, for which her soil and climate is admirably suited to produce the raw materials, is the first premesis upon which efforts to encourage the development of plants to turn out such products rests. Nearby markets, in many respects, especially from the standpoint of savings in freight are certainly points in favor of the development of plants at least to fill as nearly as possible local needs, and to branch out as the markets are expanded.

Much has been heard of agricultural diversification which is after all the backbone of the "live-at-home" idea. Industrial diversification is just as necessary for a sound development of manufacturing to furnish a steady payroll in the case of canning particularly in an otherwise dull period. These two movements go hand in hand, because agricultural diversification furnishes a greater variety of raw materials for manufacturing. The development of additional food processing plants offers a possibility for diversification in both fields at the same time which commends the program to full consideration by all interests.

The development of food industries is truly a measure of farm relief that extends as far as the program is expanded. With an additional demand for truck, berries, nuts, meats and other commodities which the farmer can produce in far greater abundance than is now the case, naturally his efforts will be extended to meet these demands. Thus, he will be provided with an additional cash market for his products and will be encouraged to meet the demands of the plants for raw materials.

After considerable study, it is believed the canning industry offers possibilities of development, and, conducted along strictly business methods, affords an opportunity for profit.

One of the avenues through which the department believes that it can be of service to industries such as canneries is in the line of marketing. Its "made-in-North Carolina" campaign is placing the products made in the state before the people and encouraging them to use these products.

At this time a consumers' or buyers' list of food products manufactured in North Carolina is being prepared by the department and will be ready for distribution within a few days. It is intended that this list will be a directory for use by merchants and purchasing agents of grocery and food stores to show the articles produced in the state that may be obtained. This list will be particularly helpful in introducing new products to trade in each community and the state at large.

This is an important phase of the "made-in-North Carolina" program, since it ties in advantageously with the publicity which has blanketed the state during and since the special week in September in an effort to popularize the state's manufacturers with her own people. As young industries capture home markets, they can be expanded.

Going further, the department has addressed communications to canners outside the state to ascertain the number that would be interested in establishing branch plants in North Carolina, some of which express interest in the suggestion and say that they are ready to come to the state if conditions meet their requirements. If these manufacturers see opportunity here, surely it must exist.

Of course, there are a number of plans which could be followed in the establishment of a cannery, but this is a matter for local consideration. The primary objective being to encourage within reasonable bonds or within conservative hopes of success the establishment of as many enterprises as have an opportunity for financial success.

RUSSIAN BRIDE CARRIES CACTUS AT HER WEDDING

A cactus was carried by a bride instead of the more usual bouquet of orange blossom at a Warsaw wedding recently. It was stated, in reply to inquiries, that the cactus brought good luck.

It will come as a surprise to most people to know that the cactus is "lucky"—so far it hasn't usually been credited with producing either good or bad fortune. Carried by a bride, indeed, it rather suggests a warning to the bridegroom, because the average cactus is fairly well provided with the means of self-defense.

The cactus is hardly likely, therefore, to win general favor as a bridal bouquet. The more usual orange blossom can, after all, produce reason for its claim to be a luck-bringer. According to authorities on folklore, it is appropriate at a wedding because the orange tree bears flowers and fruit at the same time. So the bride's orange blossom means that she will have a family and keep her good looks.

—London Answers.

Thirty-eight new clubs joined the National associaton of young farmers' club in England last year, making the total 108.

DEMAND FOR SAUSAGE GROWS.

In former years the principal market for dry or "summer" sausage was in the large cities and in industrial sections where large groups of foreign born and foreign descent nationalities congregated. A new trend noticed is that these easily served meats and similar foods are being sold in increasing quantities in other sections of the country.

Some kinds of dry sausage are smoked, continuing the preparation process that was prevalent during their origin in northern Europe, including Germany and the Scandinavian countries where Goteborg, Holsteiner, Salami and Cervelat are preferred. The French, Italian and other Latin races prefer unsmoked types with high seasoning of pepper and garlic for their Frisses, Milano, Capicolli, Peperoni and Genoa. Genoa and Salami must be corded with many

SONG BOOKS OF RARE SONGS

Look These Over

National Anthem Series
50c Per Copy—$6.00 Per Doz.

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Send for any or all of these. Make Money Orders Payable to

National Baptist Publishing Board
523 Second Avenue, North.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

loops and several longitudinal strands to follow native styles, while Mila o has a circular twine.
—Chicago Tribune.

THE AFRO FARMER LOAN SHARKS

By W. H. Craighead

Located in nearly every rural community, especially the towns and villages of Virginia, is the loan shark—the Shylock whose business is to loan money at a very high interest. These loan sharks may also be in other Southern states; but I know that they are in Virginia as they are in the cities.

It may be of some interest to know how these Shylocks succeed.

They usually advertise that they will lend money on easy terms. This information reaches the farmers and they become ready victims and easy prey.

Farmers who do not raise many money crops, as a rule, and are constantly looking for some place where they can borrow money easily; that is, without being bothered with renewing notes, such as they would have to do at any bank.

They regularly hunt places of credit or someone to "carry" them until the next crop is made. Here is where the loan shark steps in. He will let them have almost any amount of money if they can produce any kind of security.

Charges Made For Money.

If a man wants to borrow $100, he will charge him $10 for lending the money. If he borrows $300 or $500, a charge of $25 or $50 will be made, depending upon the amount borrowed. Then the interest of eight or ten per cent is added.

Many times these loan sharks, have a store where they carry a general supply of merchandise, such as most farmers need.

After a farmer has borrowed $200 or $300, he feels somewhat obligated to spend it with this loan shark, and is charged 25 to 75 per cent more than any other store would have charged.

Thus the farmers become entangled in the meshes of these loan sharks and seldom ever free themselves afterwards. In some communities farm after farm has passed from the farmers to these human vultures because they probably could not understand or realize that they were being financially tied.

Use The Banks

Whenever farmers want to borrow money, they can get it from the banks with the same security that they offer to the loan sharks with only a charge of six per cent interest. As a rule, the banks do a reliable and legitimate business, while the majority of the loan sharks carry on a cut-throat business.

From The Baltimore Afro-American

As a result of a survey in the states of Miss. and Ala., we find that conditions are even worse than Virginia. In one county in Mississippi a colored farmer was charged twenty-five per cent by one of these sharks to simply make arrangements to secure a loan, and then the borrower had to pay 25 per cent interest-making a total of 50 cents on the dollar. The shark owned a supply store and forced the farmer to purchase his groceries and supplies from him at prices that were fully 35 per cent higher than he could buy at elsewhere. These practices must be broken up.

WHAT MAKES HUBBIES ACT "COOL' TO WIVES

Any number of women worry themselves unnecessarily over the fear that they are losing the affection of their husbands. This is because the symptoms of loss of affection so closely resemble other characteristic symptoms of much less serious ailments. It may be worth while, therefore, to list a few of the common symptoms of loss of affection with the relatively unimportant causes which in all probability lie behind them:

Failure to kiss a wife on returning from the office. Cause—Husband has spied the plumber's bill on the desk and is impatient to discover how much he charged this time.

Irritability. Cause—Husband is painfully aware of the fact that he should never have combined fried oysters with lemon meringue pie at lunch.

Inattention to conversation. Cause—Husband is trying to remember whether he turned off the switch when he put the car away and if today is the 18th or 19th of the month.

Failure to comment on new dress. Cause—As a matter of fact, husband doesn't realize it is a new dress, and if he did be wouldn't quite know what appropriate remark to make.

Marked attention to other women. Cause—Husband is simply making a heroic effort to be polite to wife's friends and overdoes it.

Lack of enthusiasm over wife's proposal that they go out together and pay a call. Cause—Husband is thinking that this is his bath night and wondering if they will get back in time.

Coldness to her suggestion that he read aloud while she darns. Cause—Husband is asking himself how he can go a whole hour or two without smoking.

Sarcastic remarks. Cause—Husband, acting in accordance with the strange sense of humor that is common to all husbands, harbors the delusion that he is being very funny.

Indeed, too often a wife jumps to the conclusion that she has ceased to count in his life when all that is wrong with her husband is that he has lost his taste for codfish balls as a breakfast relish or can not get over the fact that he could have saved money if he had bought Amalgamated Enterprise comnon today instead of a week ago.—Baltimore Sun.

SCORZONERA, BLACK OYSTER PLANT

Many gardeners consider the black-rooted oyster plant, or salsify, superior to the white-rooted types. The black-rooted salsify is scorzonera, a near relative. It is claimed to have larger and better flavored roots than the white types. However, it is not as easy to grow as the older varieties but once started will flourish under good cultivation. The white varieties will be found more reliably satisfactory in the home garden and of those the best type is the Mammonth Sandwich Island, which makes the largest roots of uniform size and quality, which has a real oyster flavoriag when cooked although it is necessary for the roots to be frozen to bring out the flavor.

Whether the black or white oyster plant is grown, it is a very satisfactory vegetable to grow in the home garden as it takes little room to develop and the roots can be dug in the spring or during the winter, whenever there is a thaw, and furnish a decided change in the vegetable menu. A convenient way of handling this vegetable is to dig the roots and pack them in a box with earth in the fall. Leave the box outside until the roots have been well frozen and then bring indoors and let thaw and use the roots as desired.

The black salsify, or scorzonera, should be treated in precisely the same way. Salsify either black or white, should be cleaned and scraped in water which has been acidulated with vinegar. Otherwise the milky juice will turn black and give the vegetable an unpleasant, dirty appearance. It is cooked in the same manner as parsnips, steamed, boiled, creamed or fried, and is also excellent dipped in butter and fried in deep fat like eggplant. The cooked roots can be grated or chopped and made into balls or patties and fried like oysters to carry out the vegetable oyster idea.

Sow the seed as early as the ground can be worked and thin the plants to three inches. Then let them go until digging time in late fall, taking care only to keep down the weeds. As the roots are long and slender, the thinning process is particularly essential to get the largest growth possible out of the roots. Give them good rich soil.

Try both the black and the white and decide which you deem the superior flavored of the two. This vegetables deserves more general use in the garden as it is easy to grow and has a flavor different from other vegetables.

POTLIKKER QUARREL HAS ECHO IN BEST WAY TO COOK FOWL

Tho assembled Hoosiers who held up their dinner for a half-hour while their chicken a la Maryland was being converted into chicken a la Indiana may not rouse the nation as the potlikker controversy roused the south, but they raised a culinary question of importance. Chicken a la Maryland is chicken which is rubbed with pepper and salt, dipped first into egg and then into flour, before being fried. Chicken a la Indiana, it appears, is dipped in flour, but not in egg. The Hoosiers want no batter to bite through before reaching their chicken.

Both Hoosiers and Free Staters corrupt their chickens unnecessarily. The essence of good fried chicken is the chicken; and the fat in which it is fried is almost equally important. The Italians use olive oil, which is, in its way, excellent. The south uses pork drippings, which are superb. We do not know what the middlewest uses, but we suspect that it has taken into the evil way of using synthetic substitutes for butter and fresh pork drippings.

The old Cape Cod cooks put a sliver of onion and a big bay leaf in the pan along with the chicken. Sometimes they begin with a bit of water in the frying pan, but the essence of the process consisted of frying in the best butter, fresh from the churn. Even pork drippings are hardly an adequate substitute for that.

Lastly, as a matter of fact the wisest cooks never fry their chickens at all. If chickens are young and tender enough to be fried they should be broiled.—New York Herald-Tribune.

"ORGANIZE TO CURB ILLS" LEGGE TELLS FARMERS

The farmer's lack of an organization to battle on even economic terms with the collective organization of business is the basic trouble with agriculture in the United States, Alexander Legge said today. The president of the International Harvester Company, who recently relinquished his post as head of the federal farm board, spoke before the Junior Association of Commerce at the Hotel La Salle. He said:

"The farmers of the country can be regarded as 6,500,000 factories working individually, and help for them can come only through organization.

"Working individually, the farmer has failed to reckon of surpluses of certain farm products existing. He has gone on producing wheat, for instance, without realizing that there was more than enough wheat on hand. The income from wheat is only 8 per cent of the American farmer's income, yet he goes on producing it blindly."

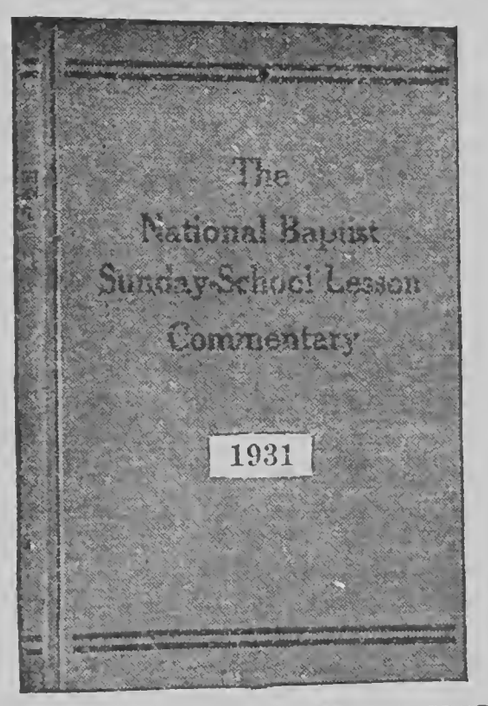
Solution of the farm problem, he declared, is a national and not a class problem, one in which every citizens must work for the salvation of the basic industry of agriculture.

Chicago Evening American

Mr. Legge continues to warn the farmers, and urges organization for their guidance and protection.

TOLE GETS COTTON GROWERS PRIZE

Mr. James Tole of Decaturville, Tennessee, was awarded a prize of twenty-five dollars for producing 2,660 pounds of seed cotton on one acre of ground. This amount turned out exactly 1040 pounds of lint cotton. This is said to be the record yield.



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For 1931

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

EDITORIAL

COLORED FARM AGENTS TAKE NOTICE

We are publishing elsewhere in this issue an editorial from the Houston Informer and Texas Freeman about a bill recently introduced in the Texas Legislature which would legalize the holding of a county election every two years to determine whether or not the county desired to retain its farm and home demonstration agents. The Informer calls it a "dangerous bill for Negro agents." It is. If that bill becomes a law, Texas will have no colored county agents four years from now.

Texas is not the only state where some are endeavoring by hook or crook to dispose of Negro agents. We have recently heard from Mississippi. Bolivar County, in that state, has the largest Negro farm population of any county in the United States, yet the County Board of Supervisors failed to make an appropriation for the continuance of the colored extension work. This county has a white farm population of 5,716. It has a Negro farm population of 38,977. The wise Supervisors ignored the Negro population altogether. They appropriated the money to keep a white farm agent actively at work among the white farmers who number 1,559—three hundred and sixty-eight full owners,—but would not appropriate a dime to employ a Negro agent to work among the 11,314 colored farmers,—415 of whom own their farms in full. This is a sweet sample of justice the government knows about but can do nothing about. So there you are.

From now on it is going to be up to the agents to protect their own jobs. The most simple-minded know the agents are needed wherever employed, and in a thousand and one counties where they are not employed. But it is up to them to prove to the "powers that be" that they are not only NEEDED but that they are also WANTED. They must gain the respect and support of those they are working for—those they are helping. When they do this, it will not be so easy for the "powers" to make it hard for them and attempt to kick them out.

We are acquainted with some Negro farm agents who are too little and too narrow for their jobs. They figure ON the farmer instead of WITH the farmer—they TELL but never SHOW—they are good WRECKERS but poor BUILDERS. They do not know that the average Negro farmer, who is a successful farmer, has more good, old hard common sense than any TWO agents. Such demonstrators are hurting the business of farm demonstration and we are inclined to believe that they are the ones who are wholly responsible for the lack of support the work is receiving. Luckily, there are not many such in existence.

And in conclusion we will say this:—Negro farm and home demonstration agents will realize ere long that the National Federation of Colored Farmers is the best friend they can find. A hint to the wise should be sufficient.

A LETTER FROM GREENWOOD, MISS.

We publish the following letter received from Greenwood, Miss., home of the "Commonwealth", the paper which recently stated in an editorial that the Negro farmers of that vicinity were not "capable of handling any business of any kind" and that they had about as much need for a farmers' co-operative organization as they had for "swallow-tail coats and stove-pipe hats."

National Federation of Colored Farmers,
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—If you please, send us price list of clothes, dry goods and shoes. And we will say that on the order which we, the Mt. Everett Unit sent for groceries, an order of $36.69, we SAVED $21.28 COMPARED WITH THE PRICES IN OUR TOWN after all expenses were paid. We also want you to send some application blanks. We can nearly double our membership.

Yours truly,.....

This letter is on file. Anyone can see it who wants to see it. This Unit has not only doubled its membership since the date of this letter. IT HAS INCREASED ITS MEMBERSHIP FOUR TIMES. These farmers may not know how to handle business but they certainly KNOW WHEN THEY ARE BEING "SKINNED."

THE "DESIRE" IS THE THING

Not long ago we read an advertisement which said among other good sentences that if you could get a man to desire—to want a certain thing badly enough you would find him willing to work his head off to obtain it. Nowadays most people want silverware instead of wooden spoons—they want tablecloths instead of oilcloth—they want lettuce-salad, fruit and canned goods instead of fatback and plain corn bread. They want new automobiles, radios and washing machines. They want electric power instead of so much muscle-power. They want—they desire Because we want and desire so much is the reason why here in America we work so efficiently, faithfully and swiftly.

American Negro farmers desire some of the good things of life too. They, also, have sense enough to know that they cannot obtain these things unless they work hard and think hard. What discourages them, is the fact that so many who claim to know them best—who claim to be their friends—are forever trying to prevent them from obtaining these good things they want and should have. They are told that some things are "too good for them." Is there anything in the world "too good" for a good man to want to have?

Not long ago a Negro farmer built a new barn. It was a good barn and he was very proud of it. He was showing it to his white neighbor who exclaimed: "That's a good barn all right, but it's too good for a n——— to own!" Was this jealousy or just plain meanness! This farmer desired to build a new house. He had money enough in the bank to pay for it. His children were all grown and he thought that his good wife and himself should enjoy, during their latter years, some comforts they had worked for and wanted so long. Luckily, he inquired in advance about insuring the new home. He was informed that it just couldn't be done. No insurance company would insure a house such as he proposed to build in his community. They would insure it if a white man owned it but they would not insure such a valuable house owned by a Negro! And then some wonder why the best Negro farmers often pick up bag and baggage and move from the communities where they were born!

No community, state or section will ever progress or prosper much unless all citizens have an equal opportunity to desire, to labor and to reap the rewards of their desires and labor. A Negro farmer who wants a radio, a telephone and a good auto is a better citizen than one who is satisfied with a banjo and a saddle-mule. A good American citizen will encourage his fellow-citizen to get something and to be somebody. The fittest is going to survive anyway.

(From Houston Informer and Texas Freeman)

A DANGEROUS BILL

Recently there was offered to the Texas Legislature a bill which has for its purpose the requirement that every two years there be conducted a county election to determine whether or not the farm and home demonstration agents in the county shall be continued. Practically this bill, if adopted, would require the nearly fifty colored agricultural and home demonstration agents in Texas to come up for election every two years. At the present time plans for the continuance or discontinuance of these agents are worked out by chambers of commerce, county commissioners' courts, the Negroes of the county, and the extension authorities, the head of the Negro work in Texas being Prof. C. H. Waller of Prairie View.

The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman believes that this is a dangerous bill for the Negro agents. In fact, we have grave fears that, if such a bill is adopted, it may mean ultimately the discontinuance of most of the colored agents. It is not always an easy task to convince the few men who make up the control of the chamber of commerce or the commissioners' court, as the case may be, of the importance and necessity of having well trained Negro men and women to work with the colored farmers in a particular county. It would be well nigh impossible to convince a majority of the white citizens of the county every two years of such importance and necessity. The difficulty would be increased in every case where any of the funds for maintaining the agent came out of the county treasury.

It seems to The Informer and Freeman that it would be far better to leave the matter as it now stands, and let the leaders of the two races in a particular county, in conjunction with the extension authorities, work out this question of whether these agents will be continued or discontinued. That these agents do improve the lot of the Negro farmers in counties where they work there can be no question; but the winning of popular approval at the polls every two years could not be counted upon merely because this is true. There are too many things besides merit which so often enter into our elections of all kinds.

Then, too, as such a procedure progressed it would be increasingly more difficult to get well trained and consecrated people to go into this extension work, if they knew that their continuance in the work depended upon a general election in the county every two years. Instead of the selection of the agents on a basis of pure merit, as is generally true at the present time, politics would more and more enter into the equation. The result would be a situation which would not be for the best interests of the Negro farmers of the state. And The Informer and Freeman feels that the bill in question ought not to pass.

FOLIAGE PLANT FOR FOOD

In old-time gardens and occasionally seen nowadays, although almost out of commerce, are the colored kales, which show pinks, reds, yellows and purples and hold their color in the garden all winter. They are, however, in their original state, a vegetable of the cabbage tribe and one of the few vegetables that may be gathered from the garden all winter as freezing doesn't harm them.

The ornamental-leaved kales are a little too coarse for the flower garden and not of as good eating quality as the green-leaved types so they have no well-established garden position except as curiosities but the green-leaved kales and some of the purple-leaved types are valuable winter vegetables which have attained a distinct place in vegetable stores during the winter months They are as easily grown as cabbages in the home garden.

They should be treated in the same manner as late cabbages and a packet of seed should be ordered for trial. They are ornamental with their huge leaves curled and frilled like parsley and of ferny texture. Handsomest of the garden sorts is the Tall Green Scotch Curled, which makes a three-foot stalk crowned with a palm-like effect of light green densely curled leaves. The dwarf green curled has much the same type of leaves but is deeper in color and lacking the stature of the tall sorts. The Jersey or Thousand Headed kale is valuable for poultry raisers as its offers a supply of green food for fowls during the cold months. This grows from six to eight feet tall with smooth leaves and is not of kitchen quality.

A few plants of the curled varieties will do much for the decoration of the vegetable garden during the summer and continue a bright spot during the winter months. They require exactly the same conditions of soil as the cabbage and cauliflower for success. They are cooked in the same manner as cabbage and have a delicate flavor of the cabbage type. They do not become as delicate in flavor as desired until after they have had a good frost and in the market they are usually found frozen solid, which does no harm. Try a few heads of curled kale for ornament and food value this year. It will be an attractive vegetable the year around.

HURD CHAPEL UNIT

Avalon, Miss.
May 2. 1931.

To the Modern Farmer:

We, the members of the Hurds Chapel Unit of Greenwood, Mississippi are glad to say that we had a great time Sunday March 29th in our Anniversary Program. Rev. D. W. Higgins, 111 Stone St., Greenwood, preached for us. He chose for a text John 5:39, from which he preached a strong sermon. Mrs. M. A. Redd read a paper on the Principles for which the N. F. C. F. Stand. Our hearts were made to burn while Rev. Higgins and Mrs. Redd talked to us by the way.

Respectfully,

R. W. Woodard, Chairman
George Blackmon, Vice Chr.
Gus Moore, Market Agent.
T. W. Woodard, Treasurer.

TREE-PLANTING PROGRAM BIG

Trees are to be planted on 9000 acres in Scotland this year, according to the program of the forestry commission for Scotland. Twelve thousand men are to be employed in the work, and at least 340 farms will be converted into extensive forests.

Building construction programs being started throughout the world will involve a total expenditure of $8.000,000,000.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you then you should be willing to join it and help support it Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all"

ROCK ISLAND SERVES NEW FARM OF 20,000 ACRES

From Rock Island Magazine

The story of Hollandale's rise from the bottom of the lake to a thriving, prospe ous farming community which, on September 4, will celebrate the advent of two rail lines, sounds very much like a fairy story. But it is far from that; it just shows what can be done when "will and dete mination" are put to work.

HOLLANDALE, MINN., the thriving farming community built on the muck land of a lake bottom, will come into its own on September 4, when it will celebrate with considerable ostentation the formal inauguration of a train service by two lines. The Rock Island and the Milwaukee have just completed lines into Hollandale, and the celebration on September 4 is to be a joint affair. Both roads will run special trains into Hollandale for the event and President J. E. Gorman will head the group of Rock Island officials in attendance The governor of Minnesota will be on hand to further dignify the occasion as well as the mayor of St. Paul. It will be just another case of "all roads lead to Rome," for it is predicted that 10,000 people will be there to witness the celebration.

Hollandale, which by the way derived its name from the fact that the intensive farming methods of Holland are being followed, and also because most of its farmers are of Dutch descent, has been built on the bed of old Rice Lake, nine miles east of Clarks Grove. The Rock Island started its line into Hollandale from Clarks Grove the latter part of July and it will be completed in time for the celebration, September 4.

Transformed in Seven Years.

Seven years ago the site of Hollandale was a swampy marsh covered with cattails and other marshy vegetation, where mosquitos and bull frogs held full sway and little dreamed that their choice breeding place would be transformed into a clean, dry, thrifty farming village. But, Hollandale, in the course of short seven years, is all of that.

Fifteen thousand acres of swamp land have been drained and made ready for the intensive crops which are increasing year by year. Over 6,000 acres of this land are now under cultivation and each month shows this acreage on the increase.

It was in 1922 that the Payne Investment Company of Omaha, Nebr., of which G. H. Payne is president, which company specializes in improving swamp land all over the county, put in a series of drainage ditches which successfully drained the water from the old lake bottom. As soon as the soil was dry enough cultivation was started. Two families appeared on the scene that year. The year after there were eleven families. Last spring, four years after opening up this tract of land, there were nearly 300 families living in the community that is known as Hollandale.

Intensive Farming Prevails.

Hollandale is chiefly an intensive farming community. The promoters of the settlement employ by the year two crop experts, one from the University of Illinois and the other from the University of Indiana, to analyze the soil and instruct the farmers in the best methods of crop production in Minnesota.

While there are a few miniature corn fields and strips of pasture land for the small blooded herds some of the farmers are raising, Hollandale farmers are specializing in potatoes, celery, onions, cabbage and beets, and the best experience of centuries of lowland farming from the old country, blends with the modern knowledge of America's agricultural colleges.

In 1923 the total production of produce approximated 500 cars; it doubled in 1924 and in 1925, 1,500 cars of choice celery, potatoes, onions, cabbage and beets came out of the former swamp and was shipped to the various produce centers of the middle west.

This year the harvest from the former swamp will total 3,300 cars; or, to be more specific, 200 cars of celery, 700 cars of onions, 400 cars of carrots, 400 cars of cabbage and 1,600 cars of seed potatoes will be shipped from the reclaimed lake bottom.

Hollandale is a community where every man takes a pride in his home and his farm. Each home is neat and well kept with its short clipped lawn and pretty flower beds. Behind and beside every house stretches the farm. These farms average about 23 acres.

There are three schools within a two-mile radius, a church, and the business square. Hollandale is organizing its own telephone exchange, and has its own co-operative marketing organization.

The farmers of Hollandale know the secret of lowland soil fertility. The alluvial deposit of the old lake bed, made fertile by hundreds of years of vegetable deposit, is almost identical with the rich bottom land of their native country. Hollandale is prospering, the spick and span condition which prevails around the homes, and the neat garden farms which yield in abundance, are the marvel of Southern Minnesota grain and dairy farmers who have come miles in the last two years to visit the community.

Farming is the business of the community. Every farmer is a member of the Hollandale Co-operative Marketing exchange, and every bit of his produce is sold through that organization.

Developed by G. H. Payne.

G. H. Payne of Omaha, Nebraska, president of the Payne Investment Company which has developed this tract has sold the farms comprising it largely to Danish, Swedish, German, Dutch, Irish and Yankee farmers, who have erected modern homes. The methods used in cultivating and producing are said to reflect the application of the most modern scientific agricultural principles. There is probably not another tract like it in the Middle West, if in the United States, and the products are shipped to all sections of the United States.

Yields from the Hollandale colony are estimated as follows: Potatoes, 300 to 500 bushels per acre; onions, 400 to 700 bushels per acre; cabbage, 10 to 20 tons per acre; and other vegetables in proportion.

All of the farming land has not yet been sold.

SAUSAGES HAVE BECOME STAPLE OF SUMMER DIET

VARIETY TO SATISFY NATIONAL TASTES.

Meat by-products and kindred foods ready to serve with little additional preparation in the home have become a standard part in the city diet of the United States. Proof of this is found in a statement by one of the leading United States packing houses which reports that a 1930 estimate places sausage manufacturing at approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds per year.

"Bologna," "Frankfurt," "Milano," "Genoa," "Roma," "Thuringer" and "Holsteiner" are typical American made sausages which have taken their names from the cities and localities where these kinds of meat by-products first were made. In addition the wrapping of pound packages of butter in four separate quarters, the merchandising of cheese in small tin-foil packages and glass jars and similar merchandising of salad dressings and sandwich fillers are all a part of food preparation methods popular in apartment modes of living.

Annual Consumption.

This billion pounds of sausage is the amount estimated as the production in meat packing plants that operate under federal meat inspection and does not include the large additional amount made and sold through farmers, retail meat shops and in small local sausage factories.

Fifteen pounds per person per year is the estimated sausage consumption annually in the United States. Fresh and cooked sausage, termed "domestic" sausage, form the bulk of the industry, although dry sausage is said to be growing in popularity. Frankfurts of what are often known to customer and retailer as wieners account for 30 per cent of production of sausage in inspected plants. Bologna is next in these packing houses and fresh sausage is third.

One Chicago packing house recognizes the particular tastes of various nationalities and satisfied them with a sausage line of nearly 150 different kinds. Some of those most popular in addition to those already listed include, Salami, Mortadella, Peperoni, Italia style ham, cottage roll, minced specialty, tongue and blood sausage, liver sausage, crystal pan souse, head cheese and jellied tongue.

BUSY COOSE DOES HER BIT WITH TWO EGGS IN ONE DAY

There is one resident of Moline, Ill., who is doing more than her share toward relieving the business depression. She is a goose owned by Otto Soelzer, 1009 Forty-eighth Street and her claim to fame is that she produced two eggs in a single day.

The Rock Island railroad has instructed its track workers not to destroy nests of quails or other birds during spring and summer cleanings of the railroad's right-of-way.

ILLINOIS STATE LEGISLATURE PAYS RESPECT TO CAREY

The House of Representatives in regular session assembled on April 2nd; adopted a resolution expressing its regrets at the death of Bishop A. J. Carey, and extending sympathy to the bishop's family. The resolution was introduced by Hon. William J. Warfield which motion was seconded by Hon. Harris B. Gaines. The house then adjourned in respect to the memory of the late bishop.

COLORED MAN LYNCHED NEAR REDWOOD, MISS.

Eli Johnson was lynched near Redwood, Miss., last Sunday, April 5th. Hundreds of families disgusted over the manner in which our race is treated, are now leaving Redwood section for points in the east and west. During 1930 the state of Mississippi held the record for the greatest number of Colored people lynched in the twelve month's period. Redwood is near Vicksburg.

PROMINENT COLORED FARMER HANGS HIMSELF

Mr. Rose Richardson, a prosperous farmer living near Whitaker, Michigan, hung himself early Saturday morning, April 4th, in a barn on his farm.

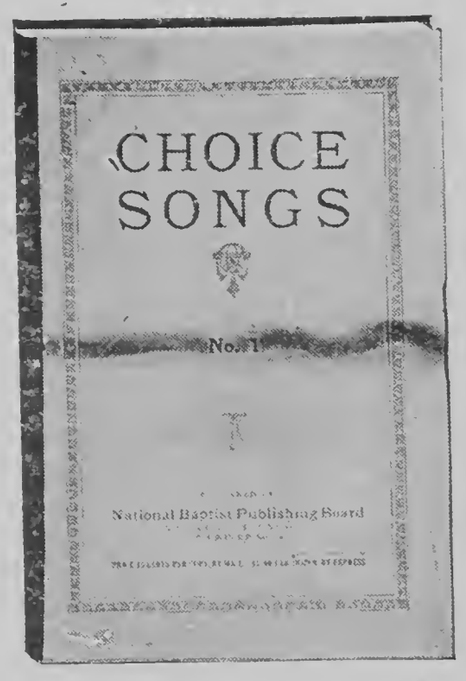
The family and friends of Mr. Richardson are unable to account for his act, as his affairs seemed to have been in a very satisfactory condition. Funeral services were held Tuesday, from the A. M. E. Church at Ypsilanti, Mich.

ARGENTINA'S RECORD CORN CROP

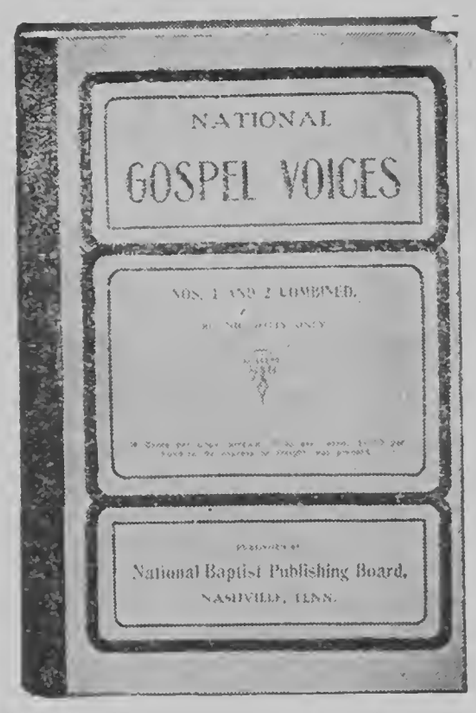
According to information contained in "Foreign Crops and Markets" of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Argentina appears to have the largest corn crop in the history of the country. The government has not issued the official data on the crop but the acreage is greater than usual, according to the "Times of Argentina," at Buenos Aires.

COAL-PIT PONY MAKES RECORD

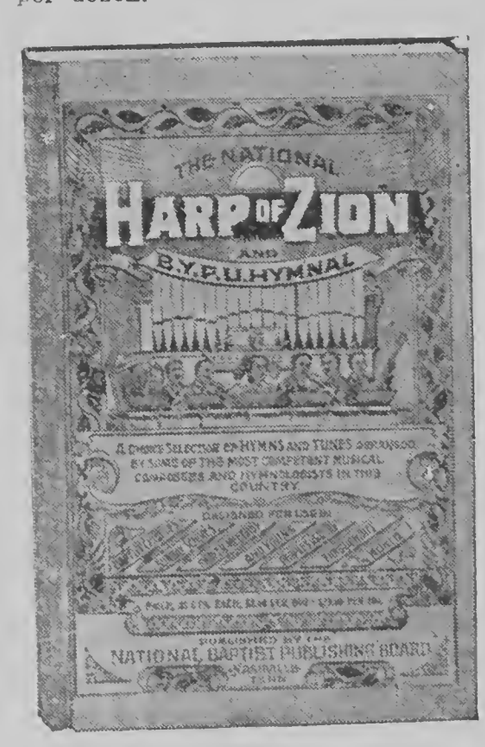
"Tomy," a pet pony 27 years old, has just terminated what is believed to be the record for remaining underground. For fully twenty years he has worked in a coal mine at Patna, Scotland, at a depth of 1248 feet below the surface, and in that time has only twice been at the surface, during the shut-downs of 1921 and 1926.



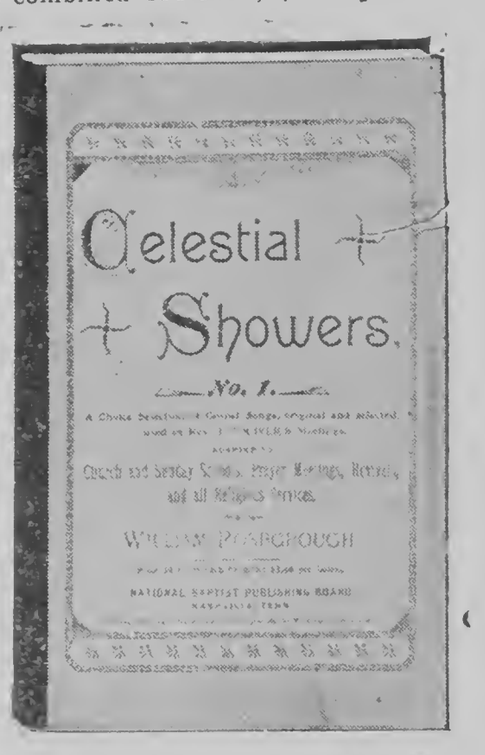
Choice Songs 15c each; $1.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.



National Harp of Zion 35c each; $4.20 per dozen.



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

Send All Orders To Henry Allen Boyd, Sec'y,
523 Second Avenue, North *Nashville, Tennessee*

HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS AT TUSKEGEE IS RECOGNIZED

From Washington, D. C., Star.

Progress for the colored race in the half century whose close was celebrated recently by Tuskegee Institute in Alabama is a subject of praise by the country. A growing place in industry is found to have had at least a part of its origin in this institution, and the labors of Booker T. Washington and his associates are felt to have produced results.

"It was Dr. Washington's great genius for promoting interracial friendship and understanding, no less than his ability as an educator, that gave Tuskegee Institute its high character and purpose," in the opinion of the Birmingham News, which adds that "his worthy successor Maj. Moton, is an able, thoughtful man, and he has carried on successfully the work that was begun by his predecessor." Of the institution itself, that paper offers the estimate: "Tuskegee Institute is something more than a distinguished and successful educational institution. It is of a sense, a symbol. It is a symbol of the progress of the Negro race since it emerged from slavery, and in its purposes and its achievements it represents the highest ideals and the best thought of the leaders of the race. As such, it has a significance for the white race as well as for the Negro. For the best thought of the responsible leaders of the Negro race for its advancement and for its cooperation with the white people is not different, in the main, from the best thought of the white race on that score."

"How to find employment for the people, a niche doing what they can do best,'" according to the Topeka Daily Capital, "is a riddle which will not be solved in a day. Patience and sympathy are needed. But there can be no question of the immense service that Tuskegee Institute has rendered the South as well as the Negro in half a century, all of that time fortunate to be under the charge of two such men as Booker Washington and Robert R. Moton."

* * * *

"Tuskegee emphasizes three things," says the Rochester Times-Union, enumerating these as "training for industry, agricultural development and interracial goodwill." That paper points out that "more than 20,000 graduates and former students, in addition to literary training, have acquired a working knowledge of one of the 42 trades taught there." The St. Paul Dispatch holds that the institute "stands as a monument to the efforts of this remarkable teacher, Booker Washington whose aim was to give his people a practical education along the lines of industry and trade, leading to ultimate economic independence." The Providence Journal pays the tribute that "the extent to which his earnest effort attracted financial support was a notable achievement," and that "Tuskegee stands today as his monument"

"Tuskegee, in the beginning," states the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, "represented the ideas and ideals of one man. Today it is firmly established as an institution of national importance. It can open its second half century with the assurance that it has the confidence of the country." The Montgomery Advertiser, feeling that "at the end of 50 years it finds itself very much less on the defensive than in the beginning," concludes that "it has developed a solid strength a ...re gth which is derived from the good-will and the good wishes of two fundamentally different races living side by side under the same Government and seeking life from the same soil and inspiration from a common national tradiction." The Detroit Free Press thinks that "while the material growth has been impressive, what is far more notable is the contribution the school has made to the education of the colored race in this country along practical lines, as well as to human relationships."

"Interracial relations and interracial problems," suggests the Roanoke Times, "deserve the best thought and careful attention of the ablest leaders of both races. Whatever tends to contribute to a sympathetic and friendly attitude is to be regarded as a useful and helpful attributo of citizenship and respected as such. There are many difficulties and serious problems yet to be solved before the Negro achieve that economic and social status of which he is capable. It will be a matter of years, possibly many years, before that is accomplished. But progress is being made and the Negro has a right to feel encouraged and inspired as he looks back upon the past and observes that he has come a long way in a comparatively short time"

* * * *

"Several thousand graduates, records the San Antonio Express, "have taken the Tuskegee idea to other communities; schools similar in aim have sprung up all over the land. As a result the Negro generally is afforded something approaching equally of educational opportunity. In recent years he has entered industry in unprecedented number and largely has made good. To a considerable degree he owes that success to Booker T. Washington. The Tuskegee experiment has succeeded beyond the founder's expectations, perhaps, though hardly beyond his dreams. The institute's civic and patriotic services through the past half century must be appraised equally high."

"Half a century of fruitful labor have shown the soundness of the lines on which it was founded." says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, while the Atlanta Constitution, linking with this school the institution in its own city, maintains that "to them the people of the South owe grateful acknowledgements of their sanity, industrial philosophy, educational methods and contributions to harmony and co-operation." The Kansas City Times believes that "it is but reasonable to expect that the advance in another half century will be comparable with, if not superior to, that in the last;" that "there is assurance in that condition for all America."

"The founding, half a century ago," according to the Youngstown Vindicator, "was a big undertaking which aroused general interest. It was looked upon as an experiment with a theory of adjustment between the races. Time has demonstarted the correctness of the theory, not in the education of the Negro, but in the number of movements started by the institute. Among these were the Farmers' Conference, the Farm Demonstration Service, now taken over by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Negro Business League, the president of which is Dr. Robert Moton, principal of the institute. The research work done by Tuskegee has made it an authority on all that pertains to the Negro race. The contribution made to better conditions of the race can never be estimated, but the changes that have come in the years since the institute was founded point to its influence and service."

Harmony Prevails As Alabama Pythians Re-organize

Birmingham, Ala., May 8—All is quiet in the Pythian Camp today and peace and harmony reign as Grand Chancellor Oscar W. Adams leads a delegation to Montgomery to receive the final disposition of the bill for services as submitted by the referee. The members of the organization are working together perfectly and much good is expected to be accomplished in the group now that matters are coming along nicely.

It is the opinion of those in charge that the fees, as set by the lawyer in charge of affairs in the interim are entirely too high for the short time that he has been handling their business. W. H. Carter, treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, who qualified as receiver is in charge of the general re-organization.

The Endowment Department has been turned over to H. S. Strawbridge, local man, who has been selected to act as secretary of that department. Practically all of the equipment has been moved from the capital city and it is expected that a the task of paying up a number of death claims will be completed within a few days.

Brother-in-Law Asks For Rent, Receives Knife Blade

Birmingham, Alabama, May 10—John A. Dixon, 351 Pittman place, is in the hospital in a grave condition due to a stab wound just over the heart. Dixon admits he had been drinking a little and asked his brother-in-law for a payment on rent for the several months that he had lived with them. His brother-in-law Roy Maddox cursed him. Whereupon Dixon walked away and as he stood in the door way his brother-in-law drove a knife first into his back and as he swerved around, into his chest.

BONUS AIDS MAN WHO WAS NEVER IN SERVICE

Cordele, Ga. (CNS)—John Henry Dixon, was on the chain gang, and the warm spring days began to bear on him mightily. He wanted liberty and wanted it bad. Then came the bonus and solved his problem, and this is how.

Before John Henry Dixon broke the law he had taken unto himself a common law wife, she returned to her legal husband, the man the minister had married her to, and won her way into favor. He entrusted to her several hundred dollars of his bonus money. Then she and John Henry Dixon's mother worked it out together and the sheriff's office was paid the necessary dollars to release John Henry. She purchased herself a hat, shoes and clothes and, together with John Henry, she caught a train. Today her husband is mourning the loss of his money and vowing vengeance on the pair.

And that's how the bonus served John Henry, who did not fight, but who may have to yet.

CAN'T READ NOR WRITE BUT KNOWS FIGURES

COLDWATER, Miss.—Although barely able to read and write, Gene Hoskins, regarded as a mathematical prodigy, is gifted with mental faculties that enable him to answer many questions of which he had no previous knowledge.

Almost any query as to dates is answered quickly and accurately by Howe. He also has gifts apparently which enable him to answer questions regarding nature that are unknown to most men. Scientists say that he apparently has unusual psychic gifts.

COW FINDS GOLD RING

Farmer Recovers Lost Jewelry In Strange Manner.

ASHLAND, Ky., March 28.—from Pine Bluff, Ark., have been lost a heavy gold ring which he prized as a family heirloom. Several days later he noticed a shining object in one of the front hoofs of the family cow. He investigated and found the ring caught in the cow's toe.

Harlem Upset Over Double Murder and Suicide

New York (CNS)—A double murder and suicide was perpetuated with three pistol shots by a jilted man, Samuel Gill, of 232 West 137th St., here Tuesday.

Declaring that Frank McKeever, should not eat pork chops off a table he had bought for Corrine Young, Gill walked into her apartment at 129 East 100th Street at 1:45 p. m.

Corrine talked back and Gill drew a revolver and killed her with one bullet in the back of the head. McKeever dashed for a revolver, but Gill winged him with a bullet thru the right arm and lung. Then he fired into his own throat, severing the jugular vein.

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ECONOMICS AND THE RACE QUESTION

By James Oneal

(Editor's Note: This is the first installment of a new booklet, "The Next Emancipation," written by one of America's foremost historians, James Oneal. It has been published to sell at cost, 10c postpaid, by the Negro Labor News Service, P. O. Box 66, College Station, New York City, or 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

To live a happy, free life, with abundance assured to all; to have education and leisure; to be free of the curse of debt; to know that our children's future is assured; to be comfortably housed; to have work in pleasant surroundings; to enjoy ample incomes with a few hours of useful labor each day; to live in peace with our fellows; to know that men are no longer beasts to torture and lynch the weak; to breathe the free air with human beings enjoying all these rights, is the task of the next emancipation.

The Negro was a slave and now is "free". The white worker was a slave and now is "free." How do we know? We should know from history. The Negro was torn from his home in Africa and sold to white masters in America. What the masters did they said was law. It was law, for they and their lawyers made the law. Their officials enforced the law. So for nearly 250 years the Negro and his children were the bondsmen of white slave owners.

But the white workman was also a slave for about 200 years in America. Thousands were brought to America as contract slaves. Thousands were political offenders sold for terms of service to American planters. Thouands were kidnapped in British ports, brought to America and sold. White workers born in the colonies were sold for terms of service for minor breaches of the law.

The Negro's servitude was known as chattel slavery. The white worker's servitude was known as "indentured service." In the American colonies laws for Negro slaves often applied to these white slaves. In the law codes both had the same lowly status. Both Negro and white could be parted from their families. Neither could marry without the consent of the master. Both could be whipped by the master. Both received the cast-off clothing of the masters. Both were crowded to suffocation in the ships bringing them to American ports. Thousands of Negroes and whites died in this traffic across the Atlantic, died of overcrowding, starvation and disease.

The white workers who were not "indentured servants" were wage workers. Yet their wages were generally fixed by law. For petty offenses they were sold into indentured service. Their terms could be increased for disobedience, for striking a brutal master, for trying to run away, or for some other reason. So that a man bound to serve three years or five years might serve ten years or twenty years or thirty years.

The laws to catch runaways applied to whites as well as Negroes. This was even put into the Constitution of the United States. Read Article IV, Section 3. It remains where the "fathers" of the government put it. It reads: "No person held to SERVICE or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such SERVICE or labor may be due."

The word "service" was inserted in this clause to include white "indentured servants" who escaped from their masters. The word "labor" applies to the Negro. The word "persons" included both. whites as well as Negroes were regarded and treated as slaves. The only difference was that the "indentured servant" was not a slave for life.

We get one important lesson from these facts. The Negro question is not exclusively a color question. The white masters enslaved men and women of their own color as well as Negroes. What the masters wanted and what the masters got was cheap labor. It was a LABOR problem with them.

If we would understand the Negro question we must realize the fundamental fact that it is at bottom a LABOR question. It is not a matter of religion. Religious men have enslaved religious men. Infidels have ensalved infidels. Why? Again comes the answer, because they wanted cheap labor. The Puritan, Quaker, Catholic and Episcopal Church of England were established in the colonies. The Puritans held whites in bondage in New England. Even in Pennsylvania for a time William Penn's agents gathered "indentured servants" from Europe. The Episcopal Church ruled in Virginia, where whites and Negroes were enslaved. The Catholic Church in Maryland had its Catholic slave owners. In all these colonies masters owned men and women of their own religious faith.

Neither religion nor color drew a line betwen mastery and slavery. It was a LABOR question with the masters of both colors and all religions.

Nor was it matter of "good" men or of "bad" men. Many masters were brutal and some were kind. But both types owned slaves or "indentured servants." Color made no difference with them. Neither did religion. They were interested in having cheap LABOR that would keep them in ease and comfort. This they obtained from both whites and Negroes.

This fundamental fact not only underlies the Negro question, but the whole labor question of our time. It affects the white worker, the Negro worker, the Mexican, the German, the French and all other nationalities.

THE BASIS OF SERVITUDE

By James Oneal

(Editor's Note: This is the second installment of a new booklet, "The Next Emancipation," written by one of America's foremost historians, James Oneal. It has been published to sell at cost, 10c postpaid, by the Negro Labor News Service, P. O. Box 66, College Station, New York City, or 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago.)

Rockefeller is an American capitalist. He is interested in important mines in Colorado. Some years ago a strike occurred in these mines. Some terrible massacres of men, women and children followed by hired gunmen.

The Rockefeller agents did not attack Greeks, or Poles or Negoes. Nor did they refain fom attacking American miners. All were attacked alike. The Rockefeller interests wanted cheap LABOR. They did not care whether Greek, Polish, Negro or white American workers supplied this labor power.

The masters do not draw the color line, or the religious line, or any lines of nationality. The masters of labor in all ages have acted the same way. The real division of humanity is between mastery and slavery. Color, religion and nationality are mere incidents. Masters will use the color line, or religious differences or differences of nationality, to divide workers. They will stir these prejudices for this purpose. But masters themselves do not divide along these lines when they face the toilers in a struggle.

The captitalist master is a capitalist master, whether his skin is black or white. The wage worker is a wage worker, whether his skin is black or white. If the black worker works for a white master he does not improve his lot by working for a black master. The white worker is not a free man because a white capitalist employs him. He is robbed just the same as the Negro worker is.

The great fact for both white and Negro workers to understand is that as wage workers they have common interests. WAGE LABOR unites them in the same class. Both sell their labor power for wages. Both must sell it to capitalist owners of mills, factories and mines. Masters want to purchase it at a low price, and workers want to sell it at a high price.

Another truth to remember is that the white worker has no interests bound up with the white capitalists. Because their color is the same is no proof that their interests are the same. Likewise, the black worker has no interests bound up with the black banker or capitalist. Their color is the same, but the way in which each gets his living makes all the difference in the world.

Having established the fact that, whether the master is white or black makes no difference to the workers, let us go a little farther. How does the Negro worker earn his living? By selling his labor power. The white worker gets his living the same way. No difference at all.

Now, then, to whom do they sell this labor power? To each other? Of course not. One wage worker does not purchase the labor power of another wage worker, not even if one is a Negro and the other is white. Not if both are Negroes or both are whites. Whether white or black, the worker must sell this labor power to a capitalist, the owner of a factory, a mine, machinery, buildings, etc.

However we look at this question we find that the wage worker has the same interests with all other wage workers, whether black or white. The Negro worker wants as good a price as he can get for his labor power. So does the white worker. The Negro wants what short hours he can get. So does the white worker. The Negro worker wants all the power he can obtain through organization to get good wages and shorter hours. So does the white worker.

Again we see that the interests of both are the same. Both do not always see it this way, but we do not always see or understand what is the truth. If we did there would be no poverty, no race prejudice, no robbery of labor. There would be no need of writing this pamphlet if the truth were evident to all workers of all colors.

Let us get back to that labor power which Negro and white workers both sell in order to live. Not being able to sell it to each other, they sell it to somebody else. The buyer is a capitalist owner of mills, factories, mines or plants, as the case may be. His plants and machinery are of no use to him unless he can purchase labor power. The labor power you sell him is used to transform raw materials into the finished product. Other wage workers sell labor power to other capitalists in extracting the raw materials from the earth. Still other workers sell labor power to other capitalists to transport the raw materials to the plant where you transform them into the finished product.

Without this labor power which Negro and white workers sell, all industrial society would be paralyzed. The owners of the raw materials, the transportation agencies and the plants of production might die, but industry would go on just the same. If wage workers all died the whole system would come to a standstill. You are essential; the owners are not.

Now, a worker might sell his labor power for generations, if he lived that long, and he would never become rich. But a capitalist can buy labor power for a few years and become comfortably wealthy. The reason for this is that the wage workers add extra values to the raw materials, and when the finished product is sold the capitalist owner gets the extra values. The wage worker reproduces his own value, wages. He receives these wages in payment for his labor power. But, in addition to reproducing his own wages, he produces something more, and this something more is taken by the capitalist owner. By taking it from hundreds or thousands of workers employed by him he is able to become wealthy.

(To be continued.)

Alabama A. and M. College Presents Program in Birmingham

May 8—The Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala., offers to the music lovers of Birmingham an Octet in a musical recital at the 6th Avenue Baptist Church.

The program promises to be the best offered the citizens of Birmingham, and all are urged to witness it.

The Octet has won many favors and comments from various critics.

In the next week's issue of the Truth will be found a partial list of the program. Tickets are at popular prices of 25c for adults and 15c for children and may be purchased at the Temple Pharmacy, the Peoples' Drug Company, the Banner Printing Co., or from various parties authorized to sell them elsewhere.

Don't forget the date, Thursday evening, May 14th, at 8:00 o'clock.

CATHOLICS PURCHASE 580 ACRES FOR COLORED ORPHANAGE

580 acres of land seven miles from Pine Bluff, Ark., have been purchased by the Catholics for a Colored Orphanage. The plantation was known as the Begley place. Several large buildings are to be erected, and the promoters are planning to make the farm one of the best orphanage in the United States. It is for colored children only.

A National NEWSPAPER For Churchgoers

Read the National Baptist Union-Review published every week, subscription price $2.00 a year. This newspaper is the oldest religious publication under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention of America. It is eight pages in size, eight columns to the page, and is brimful of denominational information every week. It contains a Woman's Page, spicy editorial matter, and circulates in practically every state in the Union.

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Application for Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

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MYSTERY OF BLACK DUCK EGGS SOLVED BY SAGE; FOWLS DRANK FUEL OIL!

Ferriday, La., March 28—Solution of the mystery of the duck that lays jet black eggs up in the neighboring town of Waterproof has been made. At least, Colonel Tucker Gibson, naturalist, scientist, big game hunter, traveler and prognosticator has offered his answer to the puzzle.

When informed of the strange eggs, which are black outside as well as inside, Colonel Gibson, here on a visit from Baton Rouge, where he is connected with the Standard Oil Company on one of the large tow boats, answered the question by declaring "That's an easy one. Has Mr. Goldberger, the owner of the duck that produces the remarkable eggs looked around the riverfront? If he does he will discover the reason: the duck has been consuming fuel oil from the oil barges of the Standard Oil, which pass Waterproof."

"Down around Baton Rouge and below we have lots of ducks laying these black-colored eggs. In fact, even the catfish have been laying these dark eggs. It is not unusual below Baton Rouge because it is so common," the well known sage of Frogmore asserted.

For weeks the problem of the black duck eggs has been a perplexing one, and those who had inspected the eggs were unable to advance a reason for the strange color until Colonel Gibson came along and assured them that it was not anything out of the ordinary.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST AMONG OUR MEMBERS

Mrs. Florence Hooker one of the members of Bethel unit who lives near Tchula. Miss., rendered able service and aid to the farmers and their families during January and February. She deserves much credit for her activity to aid the suffering and needy.

Butler County, Ala., unit members planted a heavy acreage in radishes this winter. They were highly successful in getting a favorable growing season. The radishes are now ready for the market and the members are shipping daily at prices that will net them a real nice profit and at the same time give them some ready cash to aid them in preparing for the main crop. Rev. E. D. Womack, Prof. A. B. Carter and D. F. Hall are some of the officers of this unit.

Reports are coming in to the offices of the National Federation of Colored Farmers to the effect that colored farmers are getting their drouth loans.

These farmers who are members of their local units are buying their groceries and supplies at wholesale cooperatively and saving around 40 cents on the dollar. With favorable weather this season, our farmers will be able to farm this year for almost half than of the amount last season.

Four more new units in Mississippi during the last five weeks have organized.

Arrangements are now being made for new units also in Simpson Yalobusha and Hinds counties. Our farmers are just beginning to realize that organization is their salvation.

Col. C. R. Richardson, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Miss S. B. Wilson, Treasurer of the Federation were in Chicago the first week in April looking over matters and discussing conditions for betterment of the members. Secretary Harris will spend a couple of days in the offices on the 15th and 16th of April before leaving for Washington, D. C., where he will go to attend a meeting of the Committee on Negro Housing.

South Carolina farmers are beginning to open their eyes. Five counties in the state have held rousing meetings and plans laid for units of the Federation.

David L. Hunter is the owner of a large seed farm of over 100 acres near Dublin, Ga. Mr. Hunter is probably the only man of our race who is engaged in the growing of seeds, plants and bulbs and shrubbery. He has been in the business for about 17 years.

From 1920 to 1930 the State of Georgia lost in population. This was due mainly to the exodus of colored citizens living in the rural section to the east and west. On the other hand the State of Florida gained almost 50 per cent in population during this ten years period.

Sales of fertilizer in cotton growing states are running far behind last season according to figures received at the offices of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Sales in six principal fertilizer buying states during March totaled 1,134,000 tons against 1,504,000 tons last March. In the four months up to and including March 31st, sales were 1,775,000 tons this season while last season there were, 2,577,000 tons sold.

A solid carload of groceries and feedstuffs was shipped into Leflore County, Miss., the last week in March to our members at a saving of about 30 cents on the dollar. The cost of the car was over six hundred dollars and the saving was around two hundred dollars. If members can save on their purchases and sell their farm product to better advantage they will soon be able to throw off that yoke of debt slavery which has been hovering around their necks for the past twenty-five years.

There has been a decline in the price of flour, sugar, coffee and some feeds, while wheat shorts have advanced to some extent. Our farmers should always get prices and buy from the houses that give lowest quotations, quality considered.

Sunday, March 29th was Farmers' Anniversary Sunday. Special exercises were held throughout all of the southern states and the attendance was very large. We hope to give complete report of the different units in our May issue.

Plans are well under way for the holding of our next Annual State Convention in Miss., next August. Committees will be selected and activity will begin in earnest during the first week in June. Several cities are bidding for the Convention. Last year it was held at Howard near Lexington, and the attendance was estimated at something over 5,000 for the two days.

This year with fully twenty-five more units, the attendance will easily reach ten thousand.

AMERICAN WOMAN IN MEXICO STARTS FLAPJACKS CRAZE

(Continued from page 1.)

fronted with a different problem. Her funds had dropped to centavos. Her command of Spanish was most limited. It was therefore next to impossible for her to find a salaried job. But with true Yankee enterprise Mrs. Schneider did not moan, but set herself up in business. She had always been able to please her late husband, a railroad engineer, with her hot cakes. So she felt that she could also please the people of this town in that respect and keep the wolf far from the door of her little cottage.

Began by Peddling

At first peddling hot cakes in public went very much against the grain of the good woman. She is not very young, and of refined disposition. But the job had to be done. One bright but chilly afternoon people who issued from the matinee of the Degollado theater, the largest playhouse in town, were surprised by an odd spectacle. To the side of the main entrance stood a tall, blonde, foreign-looking woman, neatly and cleanly but poorly dressed, wearing a spotless white apron, and superintending a little cart upon which were a small oil stove, enamelware jugs of mixture and an array of plates, knives, forks and spoons.

Somewhat self-consciously the strange woman cried "Hot cakes! Hot cakes!" There was great curiosity on the part of the theater patrons. Mrs. Schneider was soon surrounded by a crowd, who gaped at her with round eyes. They had never seen anything like that before. A well-dressed young man tipped his hat and politely asked:

"Qe son esas, senora? (What are those, madame?)"

"Hot cakes, hot cakes, zen-yore," answered Mrs. Schneider. "Cinco centavos (five centavos, or two and a half cents) cada uno (each)."

Cakes Make a Hit.

Those few words were, and are, the limit of her Spanish. The experiment was an unqualified success. Mrs. Schneider worked as hard as a chef in a logging camp boarding house at dinner time. But jugs of mixture were soon exhausted. Several women followed her part of the way home, asking how to make the good things. That gave the new business woman an idea. Thereafter she wheeled her cart from house to house in the better quarters and made hot cakes while the customers waited. Afternoons and evenings when there was a show at the Degollado she placed herself and hot cake cart at the main entrance Mornings she visited the homes. In no time she was able to settle accounts with the American merchants who had given her the cart, stove and utensils on credit.

Although she is now freed of financial worries, Mrs. Schneider still sells her hot cakes. But she now confines herself to house-to-house calls and has a boy to push her cart. She is well known and well liked throughout the city. People affectionately call her "Catita" (Little Katie). It is understood that she proposes to set herself up in a hot-cake shop.

Banks Should Extend Loans Says Howell

(Continued from Page 1)

1931. That the amortization installments and interest payments together with the interest thereon, be collected in 10 semi-annual payments. The first of these payments to become due on Dec. 1, 1931, and a payment to become due on June 1 and Dec. 1 of each successive year until the whole 10 payments have been paid.

"The terms of the original mortgage or trust deed provide that all interest payments as well as taxes and insurance premiums paid for the borrower becomes a part of the first mortgage on his farm. Therefore, in extending this installment or interest payment the farmer is using the security of his farm and is increasing his first mortgage only about 7 per cent of his original indebtedness. All these loans have been reduced by amortization payments and in many instances 10 to 15 per cent of the original loan. This security could be used in this way when in many instances he would not be able to give security that would be satisfactory to local banks and other lending institutions.

Owes Too Much Now.

"This extension should not be granted to any farmer who does not want to keep his farm for a home and who is not making an honest effort to meet his indebtedness. If such action was taken by the land banks which are operating under government supervision, the large life insurance companies who have many billions of dollars of farm loans would no doubt adopt a similar policy. Such action by the land banks and life insurance companies would be real farm relief.

"This plan would not be lending the farmer additional money. He owes too much now, but would be extending through another crop season his payments, which fall due within the next 12 months, and give him an opportunity to pay the same in small payments.

"We must not overlook the fact that these land banks have outstanding bonds almost equal in amount to their loans upon which the interest must be paid semi-annually and in order to pay this interest they must collect the amortization installments and interest due them. Therefore, should this extension be granted it will be necessary for the banks to obtain funds elsewhere to meet these payments.

"It would seem that some agency of the federal government could either lend or deposit with these banks at an agreed interest rate an amount equal to the amount of the loans upon which extension had been granted, this money to be repaid to such government agencies on the same terms and whenever collected.

"Unless some such policy is adopted, within the next year foreclosures are going to multiply many times; out tenant farmers will increase to a large extent and many people will be homeless. It would not be necessary to make any change in the original note or rewrite or change the original mortgage or trust deed in order to make this suggestion effective.

"In order to carry out these suggestions it would be necessary that certain rules and regulations should be adopted governing the method of granting this extension and to prevent the banks from making extensions where conditions would not justify it in so doing.

"To extend the payments as outlined would entail some additional work upon the banks; yet, the emergency that confronts them, demand such action."—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

THE NEGRO COMMUNITY—ITS SOCIAL NEEDS

Unemployment Relief Among Subjects to be Discussed

The subject of the Annual Conference of the Urban League which is to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, Thursday to Saturday, June 11th to 17th, will be "The Negro Community—Its Social Needs." The topics for discussion will be The Changing American Scene, Programs and Techniques in Industry, Economic Problems of the Negro Community, Negro Family Life, Law Enforcement in the Negro Community, Juvenile Crime and The Negro. Among the speakers who will appear are William H. Stead, Executive Secretary, Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minn. The Rev. Fred M. Elion, Minneapolis, Minn., E. Franklin Frazier, Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn. Louis E. Evans, Secretary Department of Child Placing, Joint Service Bureau Chicago, Ill.; and George W. Kirshway, Criminologist, New York School of Social Work. The Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, Eugene Kinckle Jones and the directors of the League's several departments—T. Arnold Hill, Ira DeA. Reid, Jesse O. Thomas and Elmer A. Carter—as well as a number of local Executive Secretaries and Board members will discuss subjects relating to Urban League's program in the field of community and economic improvement.

The League's conference ends on the day preceding the opening of the National Conference of Social Work and those planning to attend may arrange for a one-way and a half round trip fare by purchasing their railroad tickets on forms provided by the National Conference of Social Work.

For further information address the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City, and for accommodations in St. Paul or Minn. communicate with W. Robert Smalls Secretary, St. Paul Urban League, 419 Wabasha St., St. Paul, Minn.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE TO STUDY SOCIAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF NEGRO

Washington (CNS)—T. Arnold Hill, industrial secretary of the National Urban League was named as chairman of a sub-committee of a group to study the social and economic factors of the problems of the Negro in this country in connection with the President's National Committee on Negro Housing of which Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School for Women and Girls is the national chairman, here last week.

Hill said that although the primary purpose will be the determination of housing influences on the health, education and delinquency of urban and Negro population, it was hoped to create a demand for new houses among the race, with a view to stimulating building instruction.

His only conclusions in connection with Negro Housing in New York City, he said, were that a great many Negroes in Harlem were paying more rent than they can afford and in a majority of cases, higher rents than white residents in that area.

While the committee was laying the plans for its study Joseph A. Hill assistant director of census, said there was an apparent movement of Negroes from their traditional sections of the South to the more industrially developed sections of the North.

The 1930 census returns showed he said, that in Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, and Kentucky the Negro populations were less than a decade ago. In eight Southern States for which figures were available very slight increase over the Negro population of 1920 were shown.

On the other hand, the Northern States generally had larger Negro populations than in the preceding census. In Michigan alone the increases from 60,082 in 1920 was 169,453 last year.

MINK AND RABBIT ENTER SAME TRAP

Rockingham,—John Shepard, veteran fisherman living six miles west of Rockingham on Pee Dee River, had the unusual experience December 11, of catching a mink and a rabbit in the same "gum." For both to be caught at the same time, they had to enter the box together; undoubtedly the mink was chasing the rabbit. Mr Shepard had the rabbit for supper, and will now get $16 for the mink's hide. The rabbit box was made out of a hollow gum tree, with spring-tigger.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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National Convention N. F. C. F., Mound Bayou In August; All Units To Be Represented

RESTORE FARM BUYING POWER SARGENT URGES

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS MUST BE IMPROVED TO BRING BACK NORMALCY

Real prosperity for the United States will return only when buying power of the American farmer has been restored, in the opinion of Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & North Western Railway.

With nearly half of the nation's population directly dependent on agriculture plus those lines of business — the railroad, equipment manufacturers and others— who look to the farm for a considerable part of their business, full buying power is absolutely essential for prosperous times to again appear, he said yesterday.

Mr. Sargent asserted this condition can be restored only by the age-old law of supply and demand and that governmental attempts to create artificial prices are wrong in theory and thus far have never worked out.

EXPORT GAIN NEEDED

He believes that those farmers whose operating costs are uneconomically high will eventually disappear but that those who have proper diversification of grains and live stock will emerge from the present crisis in good shape.

An increase in export business is also necessary, he declared, both for farm and industry. To this end some solution of the silver problem must be reached to open up trade with the Orient and India.

Herald and Examiner Chicago.

Metalized Milk Is Proving of Benefit in Cure of Anemia

Hope for anemia sufferers through the use of "metalized milk" is one of the latest food predictions, based on work of J. L. McGhee of Emory university, Georgia. First progress of the milk treatment in anemia cases was announced about a year ago.

In one experiment with 140 mill workers in a Georgia cotton gin it was reported recently that all but 10 were found to have an increase in the amount of hemoglobin, or red corpuscles in the blood.

The "metalized milk" is raw or unpasteurized milk in which an alloy of copper and iron have been soaked until small quantities of the metal have been dissolved.

Peas For Cannery at Geneseo Well Along

Geneseo, Ill—Peas to be utilized in the output of the Geneseo cannery of the Midwest Foods corporation are well advanced. Some of the plants are three of four inches high.

Planting of seed corn for the cannery is expected to be started within a few days.

The concern is using a reduced acreage this year.

CERTAIN VARIETY OF RICE TO BE COOKED 25 MINUTES

MERCHANTS TELL WHY THIS IS TRUE

Some varieties of rice are best when cooked but 13 minutes while other kinds need to be boiled 25 minutes, according to the Houston Merchants' exchange which handles many thousands of tons of rice each week.

Early Polific Variety

With the early prolific brown variety, the boiling should consume 25 minutes, it is recommended, while with the American patna and the Japan rice the time should be but 13 minutes. Edith or fortuna variety needs 20 minutes; the Arkansas prolific, 19 minutes; the Lady Wright, 18 minutes; Texas or Louisiana early prolific, 17 minutes; blue rose brown, 22 mimutes; blue rose, 15 minutes, and rice screenings, 12 to 14 minutes.

Housewives are advised to find out the kind of rice they buy, or if this is impossible, to make a determination by taking several kernels from the pot, mashing it on the kitchen table or between the finger and thumb. This practice is the only test to make sure when cooking mixed varieties.

THEY GO INTO DETAIL

The Houston merchants even go into details on how to cook rice properly: "We use a three quart pot to cook a cup of rice. Fill the pot with water and let it come to a rapid boil. Add the rice, which has previously been washed, and add it slowly so as not to materially stop the boiling. The water should boil actively for the correct period of time. Then the pot should be removed from the stove and the water and rice emptied into a colander. After the surplus water is shaken from the colander and after salting to taste the rico is ready for the table."

Storage Apples Holdings Total 4,528,000 Bushels

Washington, D. C., May 15—Storage apple holdings are reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics as of May as 4,528,000 bushels compared with 3,596,000 bushels on the May 1, 1930. Holdings of box apples total 3,684,000 boxes compared with 2,446,000 boxes a year ago and with five-year average May 1 holdings of 2,553,000 boxes: 583,000 bushel baskets compared with 763,000 and 535,000 bushels for May 1, 1930, and the five-year May 1 average, respectively; and 87,000 barrels compared with 229,000 barrels a year ago and the five year May 1 average of 415,000 barrels.

Box pear stocks are shown as 219,000 boxes compared with 27,000 boxes a year ago and with a five-year average May 1 holdings of pears of 82,000 boxes.

PROMINENT SPEAKER TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY

MANY PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO THOSE WHO GATHER IN THIS MEETING

Chicago, Ill. — The executive board of the National Federation of Colored Farmers announced that the annual convention of the Federation will be held in Mound Bayou Miss., during the latter part of August. The exact date will be announced in the July MODERN FARMER.

This meeting promises to be the largest gathering of colored farmers ever held Bolivar county, in which Mound Bayou is located, boasts of the largest number of colored farmers in any one county in the United States. It produces more cotton than any other county in the United States. Its citizens are progressive and independent and are also renowned for their hospitality. The executive board realized that when Mound Bayou was chosen for the meeting place, the Convention would be well entertained.

A good program, which will include addresses by some very prominent speakers, is being prepared. In addition, twenty-five valuable prizes will be awarded to members who bring in for exhibit the best sample ears of corn—stalk of cotton with the largest number of bolls,—largest watermelon, —best display of vegetables,—best display of jellies, canned fruits and vegetables. — best dozen eggs (to be decided by weight), and for other exhibits. All contestants must furnish proof that they have produced the exhibited articles by their own efforts and labor. A full list of prizes will be published later.

All southern Units are planning to send delegations to the Convention. All colored farmers are invited to attend, whether members or non-members.

Ladybugs Used To Save Apples From Insect Parasites

Ladybugs have often been advised: Ladybug ladybug, fly away home, your house is on fire, your children will burn." But few persons ever thought these insects would have anything to do with Chicago's food supply.

It appears they have, however—these dainty orange colored bugs. Out in the state of Washington in the Wenatchee apple orchards the ladybugs are being sold by the thousands to keep down the aphid population in orchards.

Persons have even gone into the business of collecting them and present quotations are $1 per thousand, based on weight. This dollar's worth is considered about sufficient to take care of an acre of trees. Gatherers of the bugs take a shovel and scoop them into sacks from the insect homes on hill tops. The sacks are placed in cold storage until the orchard operator decides to liberate his ladyburg patrols.

DR. TAUBENHAUS SAYS DUSTING WILL CHECK BLIGHT

AUTHORITY OF TEXAS A. AND M. COLLEGE GIVES FACTS

Harlingen, Tex., Dr. J. J. Taubenhaus, chief, Division of Plant Pathology and Physiology at the Texas A. & M. College, has been in the Lower Rio Grande Valley for the past several days making a general study of the late blight disease which has attacked the potato crop. This study covers conditions in Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy counties.

Late blight is a disease which is common in many of the states where potatoes and tomatoes are grown, but this is the first record of its appearance in Texas, and particularly in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The disease attacks every part of the plant; that is, leaves, stems, petioles, and even the tubers of the Irish potato and the fruit of the tomato plant. It appears as large, dark, water soaked spots on the affected parts of the plant, and in a short time the spots become covered with a superficial downy fungus growth, which consists of thousands of spores of the fungus, technically known as Phythopthoro Infestans. These spores are readily blown about by the wind, and every time they lodge on a tomato or potato plant they cause infection. Late blight is a disease which is greatly favored by frequent rains or dews, and by cloudy foggy weather.

Fortunately, late blight is a disease which may be controlled, and the thing to do immediately is to dust the plant with copper lime dust. This may be secured locally and the amount used per acre will naturally vary with the age of the crop. As an average, however, from 20 to 30 pounds per acre will sufficient. In dusting, care should be taken to cover every part of the plant. The dusting should be given at intervals of a week to ten days, depending on weather conditions. Dusting should be resorted to particularly in fields where the disease has not made great inroads. Dusting should be done early in the morning when the plants are still wet with dew. This will enable the dust to cling better to the treated plants.

At the end of the tomato season, it will be advisable to destroy the old plants, and the best way would be to burn them by fire. Furthermore, it would be advisable not to plant potatoes or tomatoes in the same fields where disease now occurs for at least a year or two.

Six Lambs Born to Ewe

WOODLAND, Cal.,—In the sheep family twins are a rarity and triplets virtually unknown. Imagine the surprise of stockmen in this vincinity when a thoroughbread Romney ewe at the ranch of E. E. Brownell gave birth to six lambs, all perfectly formed and normal in every respect.

COTTON CLUB EXPANDING FOR FUTURE SERVICE

PURPOSE IS TO INCREASE USE, SAYS VISITING OFFICIAL IN WEST TENNESSEE CITY

A vigorous and persistent campaign to increase the use of cotton is planned by the newly organized Association for the Increased Use of Cotton, according to Harold C. Booker of Columbia, S. C., secretary of the association, who is a visitor to Memphis. Mr. Booker will attend a meeting at Jackson, Miss., Tuesday, at which time organization of the Mississippi branch of the association will be perfected.

Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture of Louisiana, is president of the association; J. E. McDonald, commissioner of agriculture of Texas, is vice president, and thero is also a vice president for each of the cotton states. S. Odenheimer of New Orleans, president of the Lane Cotton Mills, is chairman of the executive committee.

Organization was perfected at a meeting held in Atlanta on March 23.

Mr. Booker said yesterday that the new association was meeting with instant favor all over the south.

The association has set a minimum goal of 250,000 members and is launching a vigorous campaign to that end. The membership fee is $1, but organizations and firms will be encouraged to take out bulk memberships.

"The association," said Mr. Booker, "will strive to increase the use of every product that originates in the cotton boll. We will stress cotton clothing, cotton bags, cotton wrapping, cotton towels, cottonseed oil products, cottonseed meal, and any and every product that helps to consume the principal crop of the southern farmers. While our efforts will be nationwide we will of course direct our first efforts at the south because we have not been using our own products in the manner that we should."

J. C. Holt, state commissioner of agriculture for Mississippi and vice president for the state, has called the meeting in Jackson Tuesday and is expecting a large attendance Mr. Booker stated.

—Memphis Appeal.

Electrically Heated Hotbeds

Independence, Mo.,—The best thing about an electrically heated hotbed, says H. W. Guengerich, county horticultural agent, is the fact that the heat can be turned off. Users of such hotbeds have often needed heat only at night, and in beds located in greenhouses no heat has been necessary after plants have been up a few days. The cost of heating a six by 12 bed, he says from one and one-quarter to one and one-half cents an hour.

CORN PLANTING DELAYED, SAYS GOVERNMENT REPORT

The low temperatures with frequent rains were unfavorable for corn planting and germination, as indicated by the government weekly weather crop report. Only a small amount of seeding was accomplished and there were many complaints throughout the principal producing areas of poor progress of early corn in the south west. In Illinois germination was slow. Condition of winter wheat was good, with considerable jointing and heading in the lower part of the Ohio Valley. The crop looks well in Missouri but growth is slow in Iowa. In the southwest, including Nebraska southward, condition remains good.

Private reports claim that the Texas panhandle will have approximately 42,000,000 bu. of wheat this season.

Kenneth Pierce of J. E. Bennett and Co., who is attending the Kansas Grain Dealers association at Salina says: "Some wheat condition is excellent, some wheat is in the boot in central and southern and western Kansas. Kansas has 12,000,000 acres the largest of any previous year. Estimates range fom $180,000,000 to possibly 200,000,000 bu.

RESULTS OF OKLAHOMA TESTS WITH POTATOE

Stillwater, Okla.,—Test have been made by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station with the hope of being able to produce late crop of potatoes that could be kept through the winter.

The stand of potatoes seems to determine whether or not a crop will be produced. Very often the potato refuses to start to grow until so late in the season that there is not enough time to produce a crop before the frost kills the plants in the fall. Attempts have been made to break this rest period and make them come up earlier by treating them in a number of different ways:

A certain amount of the spring crop, after harvesting was placed in the shade of a tree but exposed to the light. When left three weeks before planting, they gave a better stand than when the potatoes were taken directly from the field and planted again or where they were taken directly from storage and planted.

Three treatments were applied, using chemicals. One has given promising returns. Another treatment that is likely to accomplish the purpose is to bruise the potatoes before planting them. Last year they were bruised by rolling them around under a board. This year a concrete mixer holding a bushel of potatoes with about half the amount of round pebbles was used. The mixer was then turned 15 minutes.

The result last year showed that the bruised potatoes gave the highest yield of these treatments and the ones treated with chemicals as second highest. The sun-cured potatoes were third:

Another test was made by importing northern grown seed that had been held in common storage in the north until the latter part of June or early July. These potatoes were shipped to Oklahoma and held in cold storage until ten days before time to plant. They were taken out and part of them cut and part planted whole. Most of the cut potatoes rotted. The whole potatoes gave practically twice the yield that any of the other treatments gave.

FIRST GEORGIA PEACHES SHIPPED

Macon, Ga.—The first crate of Mayflowers was shipped Wednesday night by E. E. Payne of Reynolds, Ga., to Green and Milam, Atlanta. The first car is expected to move Monday or Tuesday.

RUSSIA SOWING WHEAT BY AIRPLANE

The experimental farm in Russia is sowing wheat by airplane. They believe in shallow plowing. They claim the deep furrow is bad, for the reason that it turns over the sod grown with weeds and this forms an insulated layer a few inches deep against heat and moisture. The hot dry wind sucks out the moisture from the soil above this insulated belt and prevents the seeds from developing properly. Or, in other words, don't disturb the undersoil, but leave it to hold the moisture.

In sowing wheat by air they claim that the seed will penetrate deep enough by falling a distance of 500 feet. After sowing the land is harrowed over and is then all right.

Statistics show that in 1918 wheat was sown by air in the San Joaquin Valley of California very successfully. Last year rice was sown by air at Mercedes Calif., with planes flying 70 miles an hour and giving a spread of 66 feet.

Sowing by air cuts cost of production very materially.

FORTY GOLD STAR MOTHERS SAIL FOR FRANCE

New York City— (CNS) — The third party of Gold Star Mothers and Widows, numbering 40, sailed for France at noon, Friday, May 29, on the steamer America Skipper from Pier 4, Hoboken, New Jersey.

This party, known as "Party E2, consisting of four groups, go to the graves of their soldier dead buried in the American Cemeterie, Meuse Argonne and St. Mihiel or to pay memorial tributes of respect to the soldier dead, seven of whom were lost at sea; three of whom received army sea burial, and two others, who were buried in "Navy outside waters."

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in the United States army, detailed as military instructor at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is the official escort of the mothers on this trip, the first of the 1931 series . Miss Mary E. Williams, director of the Nurse service bureau of Tuskegee Institute Health Center, Tuskegee, Alabama, accompanied the mothers as official nurse.

Archibald Runner of the Memorial Branch, and William H. Lewis, Jr., civilian clerk of the Quartermasters Department of the War Department in Washington, were on duty in New York City, the week May 25-30, detailed to assist the officer in charge of the arrangements, in providing for the comfort of mothers and widows as they assembled in the city, preparatory to sailing. Robert G. Brown, stationed at New York was also detained to the comfort squad.

Included in the party are 16 mothers, the oldest, 65 years of age from Southhampton County Va.; and the youngest, 48 years of age from Harris County, Texas. Eighteen widows, the four youngest being 30 years of age, one from Alexandria County, Ill.,; one from Philadelphia County, Pa.; one from Sumter County, Florida, and one from Madison County, Mississippi. Also three stepmothers and there legal parents.

On arrival in France, the party will be divided into groups: "Group MA" to visit the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery, located just outside of town of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, 160 miles from Paris, and 30 miles from Verdum. "Group St. M" to visit the St. Michiel Cemetery, located at Thiacourt, 55 miles from the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery. Groups "LAS" and NOSW," composed of mothers and widows of soldiers and sailors, "Lost at Sea," or those that were given "Army Sea Burial," or those that were given "Army or were lost in "Navy Outside Waters," will visit Paris, the Mennse-Argonne Cemetery and the Brookwood American Cemetery, located within the cemetery of the London Necropolis Company, at Brookwoodm of Survey, England, 28 miles from London.

The party is scheduled to return to New York, June 29.

The official list of 17 in "Group MA" shows:

Mrs. Ollie Buggs, Bangor, Alabama.

Mrs. Amanda Mitchell, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Laura S. Johnson, Wilwood, Florida.

Mrs. Mary B. Ingram, Americus, Ga

Mrs. Hattie Campbell, Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. Laura A. B. Wheeler, Springfield, Mass

Mrs. Marelda Ward, New York City.

Mrs. Marion Sealey, Jamacia, L. I., N. Y.

Mrs Sally Ann Anderson, Asheville, N C.

Mrs. Daisy Hammonds, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Mrs. Clara Pegram, Philadelphia Pa.

Mrs. Tom (Rosanna) Hampton, Matthews and Mrs. Matilda Stewart Harris, Silver Street, South Carolina.

Mrs. Martha Thirgood, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. Geneva Holland, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Mary C. Harpole, Phoebus, and Mrs. Mary Poyner, Norfolk, Va.

In group "St M" are eleven, as Follows:

Mrs. Sylvia Dorsey, Corona, Ala.

Mrs. Ollie Davis, Mariana and Mrs. Ada Laird, Augergne, Ark.

Mrs. Leola Edwards, Macon, Ga.

Mrs. Elsey Griffin, Amito, La.

Mrs. Sarah Downs, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Mary Dennis, Okolona and Mrs. Lela Jones, Columbus, and Mrs. Mary Moore, Rigeland, Miss.

Mrs. Carrie Beck, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Margaret Thompson, Houston, Texas.

In "Group ASB" are: Mrs. Emma Bowden, Cairo, Ill.; Emma Heater, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Gabralla Middleton, Bonneau S. C..

Groups "LAS" consist of seven: Mrs. Margaretta M. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Holland, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. Gladys O. Marshall, New York City; Mrs. Eva Baylor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Mary E. Marshall, Portsmouth, and Mrs. Emma J. Johnson Parker, Franklin, Va.; Mrs. Florence D. Cochran, Cleveland, O.

And "Group NOSW" has two mothers: Mrs. Lenora Whitesell, Denver, Colorado and Mrs. Annie F. Bailor, Atlantic City, N. J.

FOREST FIRES RAVAGE 10,000 ACRES OF LAND

MARION N. C.,—Approximately 10,000 acres of forest land were burned over during recent forest fires, believed started in McDowell County by persons wanting employment as fire fighters.

DEAN HAWKES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ST. AUGUSTINE COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER

Raleigh, N. C. — (CNS) —"Every day of our lives may be called a boundry day, but there are certain days which are clearly marked as boundry days, and one of these is graduation day," said Dean Herbert E. Hawkes of Columbia University, New York City, in his address to the graduates of St. Augustine's College at the sixty-fourth commencement exercises Wednesday. President E. H. Gould of the college, presided.

The speaker based his address on what he described as the greatest things in life. These he set forth as beauty, laughter and love, continuing on to explain the meaning of each a he interpreted them.

Happiness and "Effectual living," he declared, depends entirely on places we give these three factors of life. Wealth and position are non-esscntial to a happy life, everything depending on the finer things of this world.

"A truly educated person," he said, "attains the appreciation of beauty, laughter and love due them if one is to be happy, and we must not forget that laughter is not the least among these. We are just as careless about giving laughter its true place as we are beauty."

The following received Bachelor of Arts degrees from St. Augustine's College: Lillian B. Ancrum, Raleigh; Ludwif T. Caldwell, St. Augustine, Fla.; Tamar Rebeka McClenny, Edenton; Walter A. McLaughlin, Charlotte; Anna L. Morgan, Raleigh; George T. Newton, Tarboro; Saiie B. Perry, Raleigh; Annie M. Stallings, Birmingham, Ala.; Minnie B. Stanley, Raleigh; and Elizabeth E. Williams, Raleigh.

Mildred E. Freeman of Raleigh and Oliver Hilton Richardson, of New York City received Bachelor of Science degrees from St. Augustine's.

The following were graduated from St. Agnes Training School for Nurses Marie E. Gary, Portsmouth, Va.; Ardelia C. French, Wadesville; Rugh L. Calhoun, De Land, Fla.; Ruth Ethel Harbin, Tampa, Fla.; Lulu Mae Morrison, Winston-Salem; Sophia G. Hagood, Winston-Salem; Mary E. Newkirk, Wilmington; Odessa McNair Whitley, Tarboro and Corine V. Glover, of Tampa, Fla.

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VOCATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CONFERENCES HELD AT PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OPENED JUNE FIRST—1,200 EXPECTED TO ATTEND

The conference of teacher trainers and state supervisors of vocational agricultural education was held May 26. The conference discussed and agreed upon a state program for teachers of vocational agriculture throughout the state for 1931 and 1932. Those participating were: Dean C. H. Winkler, A. and M. College, Messrs. E. R. Alexander, J. C. Dykes, and M. F. Thurmond, of A. & M. College; Messrs. S. C. Wilson, S. S. Graham, J. B. Monroe, and R. A. Manire, of Sam Houston Teachers College; Mr. W. N. Elam, Teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Taylor, Texas; and Professors L. A. Potts, J. C. McAdams, C. H. Banks, of Prairie View; Mr. C. L. Davis, Chairman, State Supervisor, and Mr. J. B. Rutland, Assistant State Supervisor.

The eighth annual Christian Conference for Negro Women was held at the college from May 23 to 29. The conference was conducted by the Women's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. Mrs. George A. Sprague, president, Texas Synodical, was chairman. Features of the program were as follows: Bible—Mrs. George W. Hopp; Parliamentary Law—Mrs. George A. Sprague; The Christian Home—Mrs. L. C. Majors; Sewing—Miss E. F. Martin; Health Lectures—Dr. J. M. Franklin, Dr. E. B. Evans, Mrs. M. S. Brannon, and Dr. A. K. Smith; Handicraft—Miss M. I. Moore; Recreation—Miss Youra Qualls, Miss M. I. Moore, Miss M. E. Suarez, and Mrs. P. E. Bledsoe; Sermon—Rev. Mack T. Williams; Open Forum—Professor R. M. Woods; Address—Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson; Drama, Wagging Tongues—Nautilus Club.

The Summer School began June 1. Applications for entrance exceed again the capacity of the college to provide rooms. In order to attend the session, a great many applicants have secured board and lodging at Hempstead, Texas, and among the residents of the college community. Registrar D. R. Glass estimates that the enrollment will exceed 1200. He based this estimate upon the applications on file in his office and those now in actual attendance. Registration was practically completed Tuesday and class work was begun.

U. S. FORESTRY SERVICE PLANTS 21,000, ACRES

WASHINGTON,—The national forest service planted last year more than 21,000 acres of trees in national forests accoding to reports.

Forest acreage planted has been increased gradually from a low point in 1921 of 5,500 acres, as the result of small increases in funds made available by Congress, and of improvements in planting technique. Forest officers are of the opinion that more than 25,000 acres will be planted during this year.

Large crews already have been sent out to begin planting operations for 1931.

HEN'S CACKLE SWEET MUSIC TO WESTERN CANADIAN

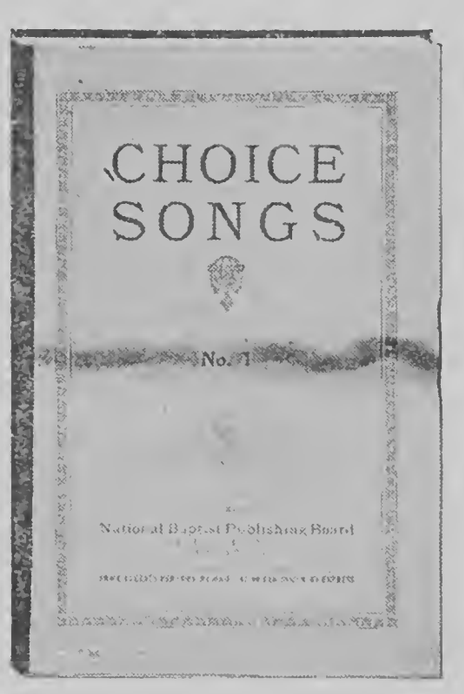
OTTAWA, Ont., May 21—The hen is one of the greatest factors in aiding the Canadian west through these days of stress, Fred E. Elford, dominion poultry husbandman, said today on his return from an official trip to the Pacific coast.

"Poultry is carrying things along," he said, "For the farmers have the feed on hand and are turning it into new laid eggs. Even though eggs are down to 9 cents a dozen in some sections, the cash farmers are getting for them enables them to buy necessities."

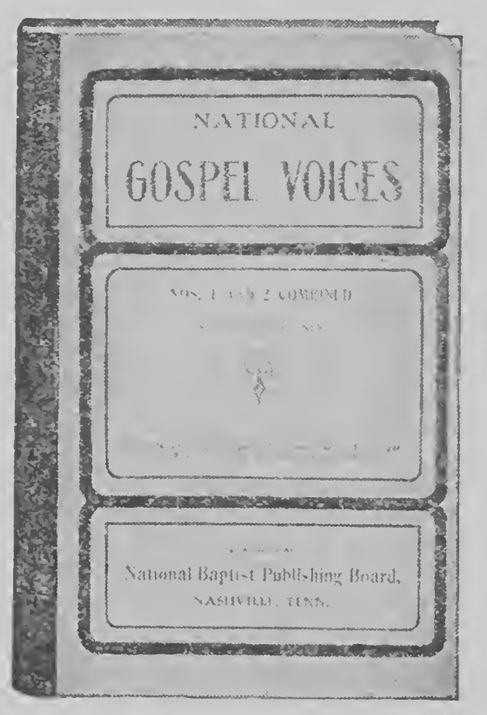
DOG AT HAMPTON KILLS 60 FOWLS, INJURIES OTHERS

Hampton,—Curly little dog, whose owner is not known, killed sixty chickens and injured others so that they had to be killed on the farm of I. E. Pratt, Saturday morning.

The dog entered the hen house between daylight and 6 Saturday morning. After completing his work there he attacked fowls on a hillside back of the house. It did not eat any of the chickens and did not seem to be suffering from hydrophobia.

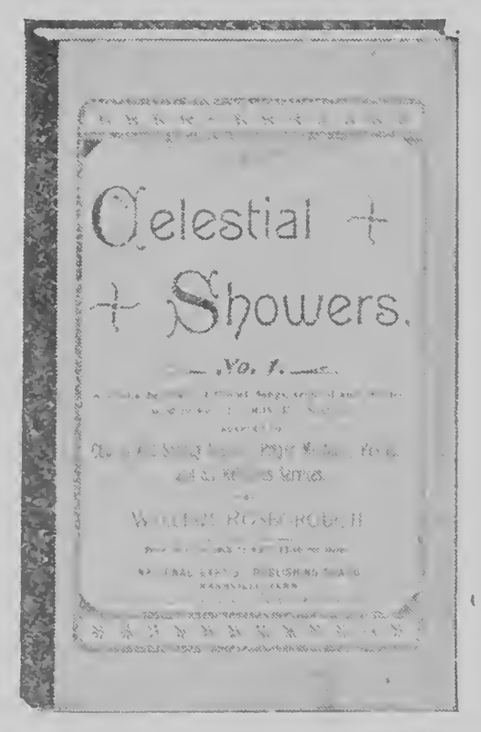


Choice Songs 15c each; $1.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.

National Harp of Zion 35c each; $4.20 per dozen.



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

Send All Orders To Henry Allen Boyd, Sec'y,
523 Second Avenue, North *Nashville, Tennessee*

HONOR PAID TO SHERRIFFS WHO UPHELD THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW

MEDALS AWARDED IN TWO CASES BY INTERRACIAL COMMISSIONS—PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS MADE SUNDAY

Atlanta, Ga., June 1:—In recognition of notable courage and judgment in successfully resisting mobs during last year, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation today announced the award of handsome medals to two Texas sheriffs, W. W. Covington of Beaumont, sheriff of Jefferson County, and W. K. McLemore of Shamrock, former sheriff Wheeler County. Formal presentations of the medals were made at public meetings at Beaumont and Shamrock yesterday, with prominent people making addresses. The Governor also sent messages commending and congratulating the officers.

The awards were passed upon by a commission composed of Ex-Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia, Mrs. J. H. McCoy of Athens, Alabama, Marshall Ballard, editor of the New Orleans Item, and George B. Dealey, editor of the Dallas News.

The award to Sheriff Covington commemorates events of June 28 and 29, 1930, when mobs stormed the Jefferson County jail and demanded the surrender of Rainey Williams, colored, charged with a series of serious crimes. The first mob, numbering 100 or more, arrived in automobiles shortly after midnight of the 28th, bringing rope, tar, and feathers. The sheriff had received news of their coming, however, and was ready for them, with a number of deputies stationed at the jail windows, prepared to shoot if necessary.

—Defied Mob; Knocked Leader Down—

The sheriff himself met the mob outside and plead with them to let the law take its course. The crowd rushed him; he grappled with them and discharged his pistol. They retired for the moment, but made a second rush and were repulsed with tear gas bombs. Meantime additional officers joined the sheriff and finally the mob grew discouraged and dispersed.

The next day another group, led by a sailor, appeared and demanded the prisoner. Advancing to meet them, Sheriff Covington gave the leader a punch in the jaw and felled him, whereupon the crowd dispersed in haste.

—A Sheriff Who Meant Business—

In the Wheeler County case a mob of three hundred gathered at Shamrock on July 12, 1930, seeking the life of Jesse Lee Washington, charged with murder. The expressed purpose of the mob was to lynch Washington and burn the Negro quarter of the town. Assigning several officers to protect the colored section, Sheriff McLemore sought out the mob leaders and reasoned with them. They were assured that any unlawful effort would be resisted with force and that somebody would certainly be killed. Yielding to the sheriff's appeals and the determined attitude of his deputies, the mob dispersed.

The medal which is awarded in such cases by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was designed by one of America's leading artists and represents a heroic figure standing guard before the gates of justice. Encircling the medal is the legend "In Defense of Law and Civilization." To date this medal has been awarded to twelve sheriffs in various states who have shown exceptional coolness and judgment in averting threats of mob violence.

CHICAGO C. O. P. WOMEN CONFERENCE

Chicago—(CNS)—The Women's Republican League held a fact finding conference of leaders of Negro political thought ion last Saturday.

This conference was called with the idea of taking the offensive in making recommendations to the State Republican Commit ee and National Republican Committee, which has sent cut a call for a rejuvencation meeting early in June

NEW YORK TAXI MERGE

Now York—(CNS)—The Hamilton Peters Taxicab Company has become a unit of the famous Par units melee system. The Hamilton firm is an all colored organization including the executive and all employees. The Parmelee Company operates a fleet of taxicabs in Celeveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Minneapolis, and is acknowledged as one of the largest taxi units in the world. It is said that the company operates more cars and they carry more passengers and cover more miles than ony single firm in this country.

BOY FIFTEEN AND FISHMAN DROWN

Windsor, N. C.,—(CNS)—The body of James Curtis Bond, fifteen years, who was drown in the Roanoke River Monday was recovered Thursday morning. The boy was in swimming with his brother and another companion when cramps seized him and he drowned before the other boys could save him.

TENNESSEE STATE TO BEGIN

The 20th annual summer session of Tennessee A. and I. State College will begin, Monday, June 8, and extend for a twelve week period, closing on Friday, August 28. Advance indications points to a record breaking attendance despite the fact that a branch is being established in Chattanooga. Practically all the courses offered during the regular school will be given. Special emphasis will be placed on educational subjects and problems of rural teaching. Additional faculty members have been secured to supplement the present staff. Prof. James A. Atkins, head of the Department of English, and Prof. Merle R. Eppse, instructor in History, are expected to return from leaves of absence which they have spent during the past year pursuing gradnate work in the University of Chicago and Columbia University.

SCHOLARSHIP SOCIETY CHARTER MEMBERS RECEIVE KEYS

Pres. W. J. Hale, presented keys to twenty-four students and alumni at the chapel hour at A. and I. State College, Wednesday, May 20. Those receiving keys were charter members of Phi Beta Tau, newly organized honorary scholastic society. Admission is based on qualifying for graduation with distinction based on acquiring quality points in courses pursued. The personnel of the charter members follows:

Sponsors—Pres. W. J. Hale, Dean G. W. Gore, Jr., Mrs H. E. Hale.

Alumni Members—Mrs. M. J. Riley, Miss Beatrice Gordon, Mrs. Corrine Springer, Miss Dorothy Leavelle, Mrs. Pearl W. Gore, Miss Juanita Morell.

Undergraduates—Eddean Morris, Myrtle Roberts, Etha Campbell Geraldine Bennett, Josie Ruffin, Ned Rawls, Williams J. Hale, Jr., Clydi Bradshaw, Edna Neal, Edith Crawford, Samuella Totty, Clinton Derricks, Tillie Wilson

The first initiation and banquet was held on Monday, May 25.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

EDITORIAL

ABOUT THE N. F. C. F.

It is the purpose of the National Federation of Colored Farmers to help colored farmers of America get what they should get, have what they should have and be what they should be. To achieve this purpose its leaders are travelling a straight road. They are doing —not talking. They are working—not waiting. They are wideawake progressive, resourceful, and sometimes, rather bold. They do not believe in dilly-dallying. When they know something should be done they go ahead and do it. They don't temporize with evils nor theorize with facts. When they realize that certain conditions are detrimental to the welfare of Negro farmers they try to change them.

Officers of the N. F. C. F. have been advised by certain big school and farm leaders of our racial group to sit still — to wait—to depend on others — to let the white people start our organization — to be patient. They have not accepted this advice. Evils don't die out. They have to be stamped out. What you want does not come to you. You have to go and get it.

These big school and farm leaders know what is hurting southern Negro farmers. They are men of intelligence and education. Most of them were born in the south. They have always lived in the south. They are living there now.

They know that many colored farmers do not get their rightful share of the profits from their crops after they work and produce them. Many landlords will not give their tenants written contracts.

They know colored farmers are often charged exorbitant prices for food, clothing, feed and farm supplies. Thousands of colored farmers did not know, for instance, that sugar and rice could be bought for as low as from two to five cents a pound until they joined the N. F. C. F. They had never paid less than from nine to fifteen cents a pound for these groceries.

Colored farmers have been charged $62 a ton for nitrate of soda that cost the one who sold it to them $39 a ton delivered.

Colored farmers have been charged $28 a ton for 10-4-4 that cost the one who sold it to them $14 a ton delivered.

Colored farmers who have been compelled to borrow have been charged from ten cents to thirty-seven cents on each dollar borrowed.

Colored cotton farmers have been cheated in weight and grade of their product and dared to resent it.

Progressive colored farmers, who have money, have been unable to build decent houses in certain counties because they could not get them insured.

These are some of the evils with which colored farmers have to contend. They stand out bare — brazen — naked. Why, then, should the officers and leaders of the N. F. C. F. accept advice from those who tell them they should wait and do nothing?

These big school and farm leaders have been dilly-dallying with the welfare of nearly a million farmers and their families and they know it. They have been afraid to take the bull by the horns. They have stood afar off with outstretched hands full of "salt."

Their favorite "salt" has been "agricultural training" or, advice to the farmer on how to produce his crops." This is good to a certain extent, but it doesn't fill the bill. A colored farmer can't eat "agricultural training." He can't wear it. He can't use it as a roof for his house. He can't pay his debts with it. He can't purchase a home of his own with it.

The founders, organizers and leaders of the N. F. C. F. are the only farm leaders who have preached common sense organization, cooperation and business farming to colored farmers. The N. F. C. F. is the only farm organization that has faced these evils and conditions and tried to remedy them. The rest of the National farm organizations have looked at them with their eyes shut. The N. F. C. F. is the only national farm organization that has ever attempted to do any thing at all to relieve NEGRO farmers.

The N. F. C. F. is not a secret organization. It has nothing to hide. Anyone who wants to know can find out what its objectives are and its members know what its program is. For the benefit of a few of its shy and silent friends we again state some of its objectives: —

To organize Units in every country in the United States where there are Negro farmers.

To teach co-operation and to help its members practice co-operation.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING — of farm and home supplies groceries feed seed. fertilizer,—anything members can purchase at wholesale prices and save money by so purchasing. Our members who purchase co-operatively know they save money They have saved from ten to eighty per cent compared with prices charged for various articles by merchants in their home communities.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION — to teach and help members plant Unit acreage of certain crops, especially food and feed crops, and to produce certain types and breeds of livestock and poetry. When co-operative production is practiced then—

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING is profitable. Units can ship in carlots and get the benefit of the best market prices.

Members are told where, and from whom they can purchase at the best advantage and where, and to whom they can sell to the best advantage.

Members are told how to grade, pack, load and prepare their products so they will bring the best prices. Their national office is their clearing house.

To help good tenants find good landlords who will give them a a square deal.

To help tenant farmers become landowners.

To help good landlords find good tenants, who are industrious, skillful and thrifty.

These are some of the objectives of the N. F. C. F. There is not an intelligent school or farm leader in the south who can say that such objectives are unworthy. The officials of the N. F. C. F. are not holding conferences about these objectives. They have been talked about long enough. Instead of holding conferences, the leaders of the N. F. C. F. are doing business. They are organizing Units — these Units are practicing co-operation — they are buying together — producing together, planting Unit acreages of certain food and feed crops — and they are marketing their crops co-operatively. Only a week or so ago one Unit in South Carolina shipped a car of Laxtonian peas to New York City, the first carlot of English peas of one variety, perfectly graded and packed, ever shipped to market by a group of colored farmers anywhere in the United States. What this Unit has done others will also do this season.

If Booker T. Washington, greatest of all southern school and agricultural leaders, was living today, the N. F. C. F. would have an able champion. He was not afraid to organize and support the National Negro Business Leagne and he would not be afraid to support the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Booker T. Washington had vision. He knew that some sweet day, such an organization as the N. F. C. F. was bound to come. That day is here.

Tho N. F. C. F. is not afraid of PROSECUTION OR PERSECUTION. It will defend itself if prosecuted because it has done no wrong — it is legally organized — its business is legally conducted — it breaks no laws.

It will bear all the persecution it is able to bear and then, its persecutors may expect it to do the the natural thing. They know well what that is. If they can bear the toil it can endure the pain.

If big Negro school and farm leaders in the south want to give Negro farmers good advice they should advice them to join the N. F. C. F. If they want to retain their influence they had better wake up. The era of conferences, experience meetings and barbecue is past. The era of organization, co-operation and business is here.

THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

The second annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers will be held at Mound Bayou, Miss., the latter part of August. If all Units are represented,—and we hope they will be,—there will be assembled at that little Mississippi "farming town," delegates from fourteen states.

These colored farmers and farmerettes will he the representatives of the only co-operative organization of Negro farmers in the United States. They are the pioneers — the beginners of a movement that is destined to influence the progress of the mass of our racial group in this country more than any other. They will come endowed with faith, courage. and best of all, with a knowledge of what co-operation really is, and what it can do for those who believe in it and practice it.

This convention will not pass any second-hand resolutions — it will not make any big-phrased declarations — it will not demand anything from federal or state governments nor will it belittle the efforts other individuals and organizations are making to aid colored farmers. Every representative of the N. F. C. F. knows what the program of his organization is. Pioneers must be builders. Delegates will be instructed at this convention how they can build better and stronger local Units — how they can become better organized— how they can buy for less, produce better, and sell for more — how they can save more, get more, have more and bo more. A successful convention will be held at Mound Bayou and the National Federation of Colored Farmers will treble its membership, its usefulness and its power during the next twelve months.

BUT WE WERE NOT THERE

On May 18, leaders of nearly all of the national co-operative marketing organizations in the country met in Chicago on the call of President E. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation to plan a big drive to organize all the farmers of the United States and to try to create public sentiment favorable to the Federal Form Board. President O'Neal estimated that the group of leaders present represented one-half of the farmers of America.

The colored farmers of America were included in the half not represented. Why? Simply because your representatives were not wanted. They were not invited to the meeting although they had previously assured officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation that they would attend if invited.

The N. F. C. F. is willing to co-operate with the other national Farm organizations but its a cinch that it cannot co-operate with them if they won't let it. Evidently these leaders believe that organization and co-operation is beneficial to white farmers only. Or, probably they do not want colored farmers to secure any of the benefits organization and co-operation will bring.

Colored farmers of America should accept this back-handed slap in the face given them by the America Farm Bureau Federation as proof positive that plenty more slaps will follow if they are foolish enough to bother with that organization. The American Farm Bureau Federation has never wanted colored farmer members. It does not want any now. It DOES WANT Negro farmers to tie themselves onto it in some certain way so it can control them and make them pay out their good money for practically nothing. A few colored farmers in Alabama followed the advice of some of our farm leaders in that state and "think" they joined it, but they have never attended a meeting of the organization or received any tangible relief or help. In spite of their "joining" they are about as close to it now as they will ever be.

The N. F. C. F. sticks to its stated policy — it is willing to co-operato with any of the national farm organizations in any manner that will be beneficial to American agriculture — but it does not propose to affiliate with any of them. It still believes that its members and all colored farmers, are better off now and will alway be better off if they remain under their own vine and fig-tree.

THE SOUTH IS COMING

There is nothing wrong with the South. God made it a potential "heaven on earth" when He gave it her soil and climate. If she is not what she should be it is wholly the fault of her inhabitants.

For centuries the people of the South have failed to take advantage of their opportunities. They have nearly everything to do with but for some reason they just would not "do." Southern farmers the founders of Southern Civilization have been just as guilty of ancestor worship as have the people we are prone to call the "heathen Chinese." Perhaps they have not worshiped the bodies of their ancestors but it is a fact that they have worshiped the minds of their ancestors. They have farmed as their fathers before them farmed — the hardest way— the most unprofitable way— the oldest way.

But the South is waking up. The South is coming. Southern farmers are forgetting what they should forget and are learning what they should know. They are beginning to practice common sense farming —modern farming, and this practice is going to make the "new South" new indeed. Let us cite a few examples:

Last spring a South Carolina widow faced the prospect of going hungry and seeing her children hungry. She owned ten acres of land, three acres of which were tillable. Her neighbors advised her to put it in cotton but she was sick of cotton. Cotton alone had put her in the place she was in then — in poverty and in rags. She told them, "No, I am going to try potatoes." They laughed at her. They told her that potatoes would not grow without fertilizer and she had no money to buy fertilizer. But she had determination — a hard head and a willing mind.

She built a huge pile of barnyard compost, cared for it as she should, and this was her fertilizer. Sho succeeded in obtaining enough good seed to plant just one acre. She cultivated this acre well and it yielded 233 bushels of spuds. Her net profit was $360. Today she is laughing at her neighbors and has three acres of fine spuds ready to dig and market.

Another South Carolina woman

keeps a flock of ninety hens — all one breed and it a good one. She knows her business. Last year her income from each bird was $5.91. Figure it out.

Louisiana sold three and a half million dollars worth of Irish potatoes last year.

More bathtubs were sold in Georgia last year than ever before.

Farmers in Dale county Alabama sold $96,000 worth of hogs and poultry co-operatively, during January and February of this year.

Production of sweet potatoes in South Carolina show a profit net of $76.12 per acre last year.

Eighteen million dollars worth of honey was produced in the South last year.

There is no doubt about it. The South is coming. She is learning how to live at home and board in the same place. Organization, co-operation, commonsense, and plenty of old-time religion that makes "you love everybody" is going to make the South a "heaven on earth" yet.

FRUIT TREES MAY YIELD FOOD, FLOWERS, SHADE

The addition of fruit trees to the home grounds is a splendid investment which yields three-fold returns—fruit trees add color and fragrance to the garden; provide welcome shade, and supply delicious fresh fruit.

Many of the smaller growing fruit trees are admirably suited as accents in the background or for massing in interesting groups in the border. A thicket of plums is a beautiful sight when the trees are covered with their springtime array of dainty white flowers.

Apple trees form low, rounded heads and are excellent for shade. When in bloom the trees are a glorious mass of pink blossoms, and their exquisite fragrance perfumes the entire yard. Don't overlook planting one variety each of summer, fall and winter apples if you possibly can find space for them and more of them if room. You will never regret it.

Another variety of fruit tree that will add a charming color note on the rear lawn is the peach. At blossoming time every twig and branch is bright with its beautifully formed flowers of a lovely pink making the tree showy and attractive, even at a distance.

Cherry trees are well worth a place in the home grounds for their ornamental value alone. And who does not enjoy cherry pie made with the freshly picked fruit? In the cherries there are both sweet and sour varieties. In the sour varieties some are early and some are late, so the fruiting season can be extended over quite a period if several trees are planted.

There is really everything one can need in the way of trees to be found in this group of fruits. There is hardly a yard which does not offer considerable opportunity for planting fruits on the rear lawn. And when we realize that fruit trees are as ornamental and desirable as any other tree and give us a worthy crop of fruit besides, there is little reason for not planting them more extensivly.

Look around your grounds now and stake out the places where fruit trees shond be. Springtime is the best season of the year for planting all types of fruit trees.

PRIEST AIDS HIS PEOPLE TO BUILD HOMES ON CREDIT

If the Rev. N. J. Lentz, pastor of St. John's Catholic church in Waterloo, Ia., had not decided to enter the priesthood, he perhaps might have become a banker, a realtor or a hard-headed business man, says the Des Moines Register. Father Lentz believes in spiritual guidance for his flock, of course, but his interest does not stop at that point. He believes most good citizens desire to own and are better off if they do own their own homes. He has helped, thus far, more than twenty families in his parish to acquire homes.

He believes that when a member of his flock is in need of cash to tide him over a trying period money should be available at less than the interest charged by the ordinary loan company. So he has instituted a credit union which has proven successful and popular.

Church Has Grown.

Father Lentz has been in Waterloo for the last six years. During that time he has seen his church grow steadily and during that time he has acted not only as priest but as realtor, financial adviser and in any other capacity demanded of him at the time. Before coming to Waterloo he served churches in Dubuque and State Center.

The St. John's Credit union has been in operation since last October.

"The credit union," the priest explains, "feels that the ordinary interest rate on small loans in Iowa is too high, and that when working people are in trouble it is much more than they can afford to pay. Therefore, if people can show us that they pay their bills and if they give us a mortgage on their furniture or their car, or if they get singers on their note, we make them loans of from $25 to $300 and give them the opportunity to return it in small easy payments."

The credit union officers are members of St. John's parish. A special credit committee passes on applications for loans.

Thus far more than fifty churchmen have been helped by the credit union, and deposits have reached nearly $8000.

January 1 a 6 per cent dividend was paid depositors. This dividend is to be paid twice annually.

Even before the organization of this credit union, Father Lentz was helping his parish members buy their own homes. He worked out a special plan of financing such purchases which was more attractive than the ordinary arrangements. Twenty-two homes have been acquired through his church thus far and at present three more are being constructed. There are 325 families in the church.

TWO TEXAS SHERIFFS GET MEDALS

Atlanta, Ga., — (CNS) — Two Texas sheriffs who saved colored prisoners from mobs have been awarded decorations for courage and judgment by the Commission of Interracial Cooperation here. The names of men announced by Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the commission are Walter W. Covington of Beaumont, sheriff of Jefferson county and W. K. McLemore of Shamrock, former sheriff of Wheeler county.

Sheriff Covington received his medal last Sunday. McLemore's will be presented at a public meeting in Shamrock next Sunday.

The award to Sheriff Covington commemorates events of June 28 and 29, when mobs stormed the Jefferson county jail and demanded the surrender of Rainey Williams, Negro, accused of a series of crimes. The Sheriff and his deputies repulsed the first mob, numbering one hundred or more, with the aid of tear gas.

The next day another group demanded the prisoner. Advancing to meet them, Covington punched the leader on the jaw knowked him down The crowd dispersed in haste.

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The awards were passed upon by a committee composed of Hugh M. Dorsey, former Governor of Georgia; Mrs. J. H. McCoy, of Athens, Ala.; Marshall Ballard, editor of the New Orleans Item and George B. Dealey, editor of the Dallas (Texas) News.

NEGRO POPULATION IN OHIO NOW OVER 300,000

Washington — (CNS) — The announced population of Ohio is given at 6,646,697, comprising 3,361,141 males and 3,285, 556 females, or 102.3 males per 100 females. There were in the State, April 1, 1930, 6,331,136 white persons, 309,304 Negroes and 6,257 of other races.

As compared with the number in 1920 (5571,893), the white population shows an increase of 759,213, or 13.3 per cent, while the Negro population (which numbered 186,187 in 1920) shows an increase of 123,117 or 66.1 per cent.

Of the Negro population 159,128 are males and 150, 176 females, an excess of 8,952 males over females. The Negro population, 21 years of age and over, is given at 199,291, — 105 males and 93 555 females. This element of the voting population of the State increased more than 12,000 during the decade from 1920 to 1930.

The Negro population of Akron, Ohio, now given at 11,080 is an increase of nearly 100 per cent over the population shown by the 1920 census. Of the Negro population, 21 years of age and over 6,908, —3,781 are males and 3,127 females, an increase of 3,717 over the 1920 figures.

TWO PROMINENT NEW YORK BARRISTERS DEAD

New York — (CNS) — Death claimed two of the city's prominent bar leaders last week.

George E. Hall, 42 assistant district attorney, died at Bridgeton, N. J., last Sunday, where he had passed sometime as a result of a nervous breakdown. Hall was appointed an assistant district attorney of New York County in 1929. He gradnated from the Howard Law School in 1920, and received a doctor of jurisprudence degree from New York University in 1922. He was admitted to the New York state bar in 1923. Surviving him is his widow, Mrs. Flora Hall and a son, George Hall, Jr. The deceased was a native of Kentucky.

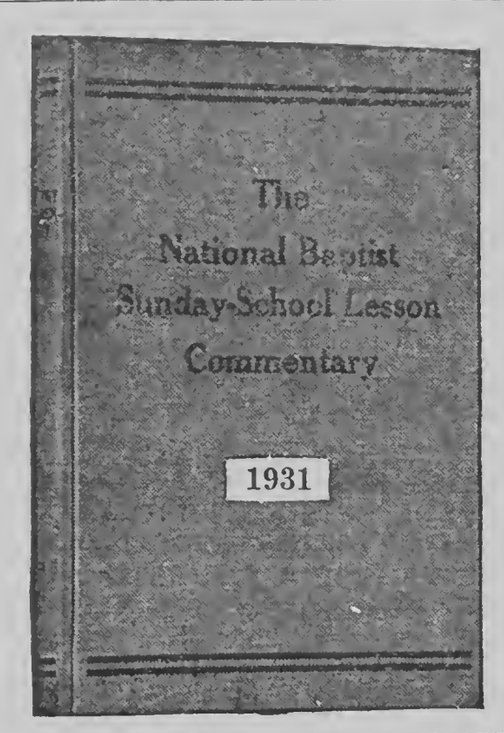
Oscar Garrett, veteran criminal lawyer died at his home in Jamaica last Thursday, at the age of 55 His death was due to a nervous breakdown. Garrett was a native of East Tennessee and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was for some time a law associate of George H. White, former Congressman from North Carolina. His first wife, the daughter of the Congressman. After leaving Philadelphia, Garrett came to this city and was admitted to the New York bar in 1920. The deceased is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rosa Garrett, and a daughter by his first wife.

CANCER UNKNOWN AMONG HABITUAL ONION EATERS

Butler, Ind.,—Once more the humble onion is being honored by a medical authority, writes the Paris, correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. According to Doctor Lakhovsky, who has for some years been engaged in cancer research work, raw onions are not only a preventive, but also a cure for cancer. Onions, he says like a number of other vegetables, have radio-active properties when eaten raw, and he has sought to make use of them. He found from all parts of the world that in those places where raw onions formed a staple part of the ordinary diet cancer was practically unknown. There are certain communities of Jewish ascetices in Russia and Poland who live exclusively on bread, raw onions and water, and among these, he declared, not a single case of cancer has been recorded. Serbians, Bulgarians, and certain communities in the Caucasus who eat raw onions daily are singularly free from cancer.—Butler, Indiana Record:

FRUIT IN TABLET FORM INVENTED BY GERMAN

New York, May 15—Karl Hessel, Berlin engineer, has invented a process to convert raw or cooked fruit into a fruit powder, or fruit flour, which doesn't spoil and yet contains all the ingredients of natural fruit, cable reports from Berlin this week announced.



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FRENCH CITY CABLES INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE IN CASE OF CONDEMNED BOYS; CITIES HOLD MEETS; DREISER TO TALK

NEW YORK, June 3—Mayor G. Marrane and the Board of Supervisors of Ivry, France, a city of fifty thousand population, have cabled thru the International Labor Defense, protesting the judicial lynching of the eight Negroes who were sentenced to be electrocuted on July 10 by the state of Alabama. The cable reads:

"We Board of Supervisors of Ivry Seine fifty thousand people protest the death sentences passed upon Negro workers. We demand prosecution of lynchers and immediate freedom Negro workers. We will not allow another Sacco Vanzetti case."

Unions, Churches, and Ne-
Board Supervisors, G. Marrane, Mayor Ivry.
gro Clubs in Scottsboro Conferences.

The United Front Scottsboro Conference meeting now in 33 cities to work in conjunction with the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense in the defense of the nine Scottsboro boys, are turning into huge, militant mass bodies, according to detailed reports received in the national office of the L. L D. Many churches, Negro clubs and unions are joining in the defense of these boys.

Philadelphia's conference on May 25 was attended by 198 delegates. 65 Fraternal organizations were represented with 126 delegates 199 trade unions and unem- 11 churches joined in with 19 delegates. 19 ttrade unions and unemployed councils were represented with 40 delegates.

Chicago also reported an excellent conference with 285 delegates present, representing 182 Negro and white organizations. Among the oganizations present were 18 Negro churches, 15 clubs and lodges and 17 unions.

At the conference in Charlotte, N. C., Mrs. Williams, mother of 14 year old Eugene Williams, one of the convicted boys, and Honorary Chairman of the Conference spoke. She said:

"I want to praise the International Labor Defense and want to say I am with them until I am dead and gone. Our boys were being whipped and beaten until the I. L. D. came in. They've done everything they could. I've seen some of the good they have done. If it hadu't been for the I. L. D., we mothers wouldn't have been able to see our boys. I guess, until judgement day. I hope we win this fight. If we don't win this they'll do something else against the workers."

A telegram of greetings from Claud Patterson, father of one of the boys, was read at the Chicago Conference. All the parents and guardians welcomed in message of cheer the gathering throughout the country which are working in conjunction with the I. L. D., to save the boys from the electric chair.

Hearing in Scottsboro on June 5

A motion for a new trial in all the cases has been made by George W. Chamte and Josept Brodsky, attorneys for the I. L. D., and the hearing will be held at Scottsboro before Judge Hawkins. In seven cases a motion had already been made by the original "defense" but denied by the court. The I. L. D. attorneys demanded a new trial for all the boys and the court set the date for the hearing for June 5th. In case of the court's denial of the motion, the I. L. D., will appeal to a higher court.

Dreiser to Speak at Town Hall

The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, working in conjunction with the I. L. D. on the Scottsboro case, will hold a protest meeting at Town Hall, New York City. The speakers will be Theodore Dreiser, famous novelist, Mrs Ada Wright mother of two of the boys, William Patterson, of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Waldo Frank, novelist; Frank Palmer, of the Federated Press and others.

ATLANTA SCHOOL GRADUATES FIVE; JOBS READY

Closing out what the director, Forrestor B. Washington, classed as the most successful year in its history, the Atlanta School of Social Work presented an impressive commencement program at Sisters' chapel, Spelman college, Friday evening.

Five young women received certificates of graduation: Miss Bertell Louise Collins, of Conyers, Ga.; Frances Marcena Douglas, of Macon, Ga.; Mario Helen Foster; France Belle Peoples, of Omaha, Neb.; Mae Barece Taylor, of Bonner Springs, Kan. Each of the graduates have been offered lucrative employment by some social work agency.

Dr. Edgar H. Johnson, chairman of board of trustees was master of ceremonies. Forrestor B. Washington, director of the school, presented the diplomas.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, National Urban League, commencement speaker of the Atlanta School of Social Work, presented to a large group of guests assembled in Sisters chapel Friday evening a complete analysis of "Social Work in its General Significance to Negroes."

According to this analysis, social work in its general significance, embraces work for defectives, delinquents and dependents, preventive activities in the field of recreation and in the securing of proper lodgings for detached young men and women and constructive service looking toward better housing of families, improvement in working hours wages and conditions and civic welfare through better municipal county and state service to the people.

Social work as understood by the Negro public embraces in addition to the above those activities that would tend to improve the relative statue of the whole Negro group. Each individual Negro is trained for participation in the group advance. Any artist actor, writer, athlete, scientist or professional leader who achieves the unusual is considered an exhibit of the evidence of progress in social improvement. The gains that are made as a result of those individuals' activities are considered strictly racial advances and the Negro administrator uses every effort to encourage the individual and to provide opportunities for him to perform adequately and progressively.

The most important phase of social work engineering among colored people are: those efforts which effectively show to the community that the Negro is part and parcel of society as a whole (this is educational and can best be illustrated by the publicity work of interracial committees by means of the press and the platform) next social service agencies should be led to consider Negroes' need as proportionate parts of the total social needs of the people at large and Negro Social Workers should be trained and placed where they can accomplish the most good.

Our greatest need is the development of more social engineers who see the manifestations of social disorder who can visualize the goal to be reached and who can develop the methods of reform that should be utilized.

Preceding the speech by Mr. Jones, a one-act playlet, "Out of Work" the original work of Miss Ernestine McGill, member of the School's faculty was presented by the students

Miss Mary Dickerson, executive secretary, Atlanta Auberculosis association, offered remarks representing the oard of Trustees of the School.

Music fo this occasion was furnished by the Clark University quartet, Spelman Glee Club, and special solo number by Veninmin Blinov of Emory University.

SOUTH GEORGIA WATERMELON CROP WELL ADVANCED: FIRST CARS ARE EXPECTED JUNE 20.

Moultrie, Ga.,—The watermelon crop in Colqnitt, Thomas, Brooks and Lowndes counties, the chief producing areas in the south Georgia belt, is well advanced and indications are that the first cars will go out about June 20.

A recent survey of the belt indicated that the acreage in melons this year is at least 20 per cent smaller than it was last season. Reports from Florida show that shipments from that state will also be considerably smaller this year than they were during the 1930 season.

Melon men in this section believe that this year's crop will show a profit. Last year hundreds of cars failed to bring enough to pay the freight and to this fact the cut in acreage this season is largely attributed. The stopping of advances to growers also played an important part in reducing the size of the 1931 crop.

POTASH IMPROVES THE BAKING QUALITIES OF MICHIGAN POTATOES

Edmore, Mich., May 3—An advertisement in a trade paper a year ago has led to a very important discovery, affecting the entire potato production program in Michigan. The advertisement said, "Idaho potatoes have high quality because they are grown in the ashes of extinct volcanoes which are rich in potash."

Fred W. Johnson, owner and operator of the Northern montcalm Potato Farm, chanced to read this advertisement and it caused him to wonder if the reason why Michigan farmers do not produce as good baking tubers as Idaho prodncers was perhaps not one of fertilization. He invited two fertilizer companies to make tests in 1930 in a five-acre field on his farm. This led to the discovery that the soil was deficient in potash, that the yields per acre could be stepped up by the use of fertilizers with a high potash content, and that the baking quality could be materially improved.

It was observed that plots receiving fertilizers containing no potash yielded only seven bushels per acre more than check plots which received no treatment, while the addition of potash served to step up the yields by 22 to 49 bushels per acre.

Oven tests showed the potatoes grown under the potash treatment baked better than those grown without potash. The experiments were conducted with potatoes of the Russet Burbank and Russett Rural varieties Mr. Johnson and his neighbors plan to use potash fertilizers on all their potatoes this season. They predict that Michigan in the future will be a factor in the the baking potato trade.

WHAT'S HOG AND WHAT'S MEAT

Chicago, Ill., (Special to Modern Farmer)—In talking with an official at the stock yards here relative to the reason for price differentials in various cuts of pork he said that based on a 250 pound hog the following are the average weights of the different cuts:

Fresh meat, loins, Boston butts and spare-ribs 37.05 lbs.
Hams 32.05 lbs.
Bacon 29.37 lbs.
Fát backs 23.75 lbs.
Lard 22.05 lbs.
Shoulders 12.05 lbs.
Plate 6.87 lbs.
Sausage 5.63 lbs.
Jowl 5.63 lbs.
Kidney, stomach linings, for pepsin 5.62 lbs.
Hide and hair 9.38 lbs.
Shrinkage 51.25 lbs.

Skull toes and knuckles and blood 9.30 lbs.

The skull ground into meal makes an animal food that will easily test 60 per cent protein. The hide is tanned and the skin used for footballs, shoes and etc. The hair is used in upholstery and parts of the bone used for bone handles, buttons and etc. The toes go into glu and the blood is used in the manufacture of tankage.—St. Louis, Mo.

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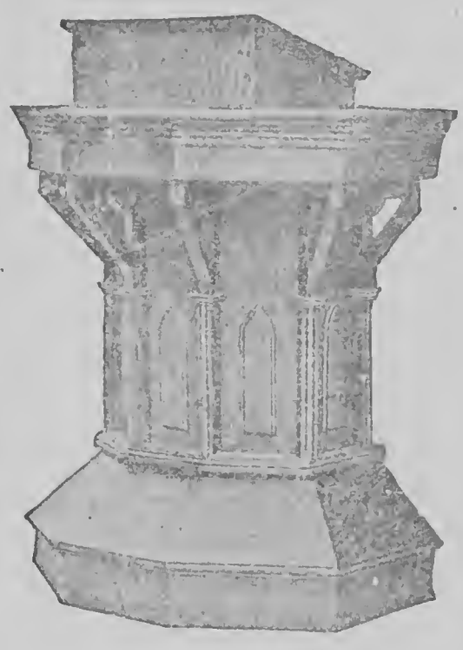

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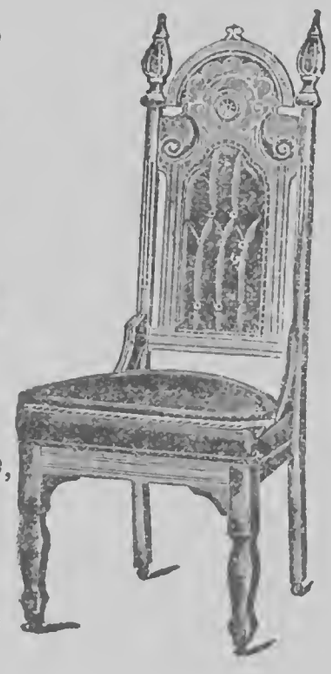

TO TEST FERTILIZING SPRAYING OF POTATOES

Indianapolis, Ind., April 24—Early potato growing on one of the Purdue University experimental farms will be tried for the first time this year. Henry Cripe, the farm operator, E. W. Heeter and H. K. Riley both of Purdue, are co-operating in conducting experiments. The soil is a sandy loam, and early Ohio potatoes will be planted. The seed was grown from certified stock last year.

The plot was covered with barnyard fertilizer during the winter. This makes a coating of fresh fertilizer which is discouraged by many growers. They reason that the heat generated encourages the development of many potatoes fungus diseases. The land recently was plowed and harrowed as is ordinarily done. Commercial fertilizer, the amount not yet determined will be worked into the soil before planting.

Seed will be treated with a corrosive sublimate solution. Four ounces of the chemical will be mixed with 30 gallons of water, the uncut seed to be soaked for 30 minutes. It will be planted at the rate of 20 bushels to the acre. The ground will be harrowed twice after planting and until growth begins. Cultivation, intermittent, with two hoeings, will follow as plant growth advances. Plants will be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead and dustings of copper lime once each week throughout the season. Part of the ground will be given liquid sprays and the remainder will be dusted. the two methods being used to check which is the better in disease control.

EMPLOYMENT STILL BAD NEGROES LOSE TO WHITES URBAN LEAGUE REPORTS FOR APRIL

The National Urban League's monthly check on employment conditions among Negroes shows that wages have dropped decidedly in all sections of the country, that whites continues to supercede Negro workers in hotels, and that now people have moved into Northern and Southern cities from neighboring rural areas. Only in a few cities are conditions thought to be improving. In most places they are either at a standstill or in worso shape.

In Spartanburg, South Carolina, wages dropped from 5 to 20 per cent. A monthly wage of $30 for domestics in Seattle is common, and men in the lumbering camps aro paid as little as 18 cents per hour. In Richmond construction laborers have been reduced from 35 to 20 and 25 cents per hour. Only by accepting reduced wages of from 10 to 20 per cent, have Negroes been able to keep their jobs in Grand Rapids.

In the New York area wages for domestic and common laborers have shown similar curtailment. Women recently employed in an important business establishment are working for less than whites who formerly held the job, and doing more work than it ordinarily entails. In some places men are paid considerably less than whites working along side of them.

Cutting of prices was resorted to in South Carolina by a cleaning and dyeing establishment run by whites when a similar business was opened by Negroes employing ten workers. In at least two cities on the Pacific Coast, white girls are now waiting in hotels in the place of Negro men. Attempts are being made to crystallize sentiment against continuing the policy of employing Negro bellmen and waithers in hotels in certain sections of the South. When department stores in Richmond discontinued their delivery service and entered into contracts with express companies to handle their packages, a number of Negro drivers lost their jobs.

Strangers are moving into Denver, Detroit, Atlanta, Akron (Ohio), Boston, and Philadelphia. Some reports indicate a movement to the farms from cities, but the largest movement appears to be in the opposite direction.

TWO IMPORTANT HAMPTON APPOINTMENTS

Head of New Phenix School Elected

Director of New Nurses Training Course Chosen

By George A. Kuyper

Hampton Institute, Va., May 28.—Two appointments eagerly awaited by those interested in Hampton Institute were announced by President Arthur Howe here today. Ian Ross has been chosen to head the new George P. Phenix School, which will open its doors this fall to the primary and grammar children of this section and to the high school students of Elizabeth City County. This school will serve as the training school for prospective teachers who are students in Hampton Institute's School of Education, and the post of principal will thus be an important one in Hampton Institute's educational life. The other appointment was that of Nina Gage as director of the new Nurses' Training School to be in September in connection with Dixie Hospital, adjoining the campus.

Ian Ross, whose father—the Rev. G. A. Johnson Ross— was for many years an eminent professor at Union Theological Seminary, comes to Hampton Institute highly recommended from the institutions of learning where he has studied and taught. He left Harverford (Pa.) Preparatory School, where he was a student, to enlist in the British Army at the beginning of the world War. being commissioned as lieutenant. He gradnated from Massachusetts Agricultural College, where he served as president of the student council, captain of the basketball team, and president of his fraternity. He was one of the most outstanding and helpful influences while at this college.

In 1925, Mr. Ross received the degree of A. B. from the Western State Teachers College, in Kalamazoo, Michigan. A year later he was awarded the degre of M. A. from Columbia University, majoring in School Administration. While at Columbia he was president of the student council and a member of the forum.

Since leaving Columbia he has served as instructor in history, principal of the boys' boarding department, and as assistant business manager at the Punahu School in Hawaii, a school which was attended by the founder of Hampton Institute— General Samuel Armstrong.

Mr. Ross was born in London of Scottish parents. He is thirty-one years old, married. and the father of one child.

Have done intensive study in the field of school administration, he will no doubt prove an able leader of Hampton Institute's new school.

The director of the new Nurses Training School, Nina Gage, comes to Hampton Institute with a varied experience in both organizational and educational work in this field. At present she is secretary of the National League for Nursing Education. She has traveled extensively and has done practical and influential work in China.

A SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL

Utterances coming from blue blooded white men in the South condemning mob violence and lynch law seem to be on the increase. The Statesville Daily recently had an editorial under the caption of "Discouraging The Mob." In that editorial they said:—

"The taxpayers of Oconee County, S. C., will pay the widow of a Negro lynched in that county $2000. Counties are liable for damages for lynchings under a South Carolina statute enacted in recent time. The widow brought suit for the amount named and the South Carolina Supreme Court held it is due. The court did not leave it that, but it issued an order that the item be provided for in the county's appropriation bill. Seems rather unfair, it might be said, to make the law-abiding citizens of the county pay for the acts of a mob. But the theory of the law is that when the taxpayers have to pay directly for the acts of lawlessness they will become sufficiently interested to exercise their influence to put mobs out of business.—Statesville Daily."

MORRIS BROWN UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES HAVE MEETING

Atlanta, Ga.—(CNS) — The annual meeting of the trustee board of Morris Brown University was held Tuesday with Bishop W. A. Fountain, chairman of the board, presiding.

The chairman, in his annual address, appealed to the board for its co-operation in creating a greater and better Morris Brown. He cited the institution's $210,000 debt when he took it over three years ago, and how the indebtedness had been reduced to $62,000 He pointed out that the university has an enrollment of 437 students

TWO MOREHOUSE PROFESSORS TO GET FELLOWSHIPS

Atlanta, Ga.— (CNS) — Two Morehouse College professors have been named as recipients of general education board fellowships and will devote next year to study for their degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Professor Nathaniel P. Tillman, Head of the English department, will study at the University of Wisconsin, and Professor Samuel M. Nabrit, head of the department of biology will return to Brown University to complete his work for his doctorate Each of the men was graduated with high honors from Morehouse College, Tillman receiving his bachelor's degree in 1920 and Professor Nabrit in 1925.

NEGRO INSURANCE COMPANIES FROM DEPRESSION SUFFER

Because the business of life insurance stands out in the minds of members of our race as representing the most successful field of our commercial experience, it undoubtedly will come as a shock to know that we have lost considerable ground in this field during the past year. That such is the case is borne out by the year's statistics compiled by the National Negro Insurance Association and the reports of the varions companies to their state examining boards. Comparative figures are not available on all activities of the various companies but the following will suffice to show that it is up to our larger companies to make strenuous efforts to overcome their present handicaps and win a larger share of the public's confidence and patronage.

The annual report of the Association shows that the 27 reporting companies have lost more than $85,000,000 of business during the severe period of unemployment which continues on. The total amount of insurance in force by all companies was $290,881,556 at the close of 1929, whereas it had decreased to $205,881,556 by December 31, 1930. This loss was undonbtedly occissioned by the heavy lapse ratio borne by all colored companies. The report shows total lapses for all companies of nearly $2,000,000,000 against the $101,158,721 of new business written and put on the books for the year. This volume of business, however, gave employment to 7,383 persons including 179 officers. During the same period the white companies of the country increased their business by four and one half billion dollars.

Although the total premiums income for all companies was considerably lower than during 1929, the combined assets of the various companies do not show a considerable loss. The 27 reporting companies have total assets of $14,650,629 at the end of 1930. Of this amount. $2,535,058 was invested in bonds and securities and $1,856,483 was invested in real estate loans on colored property. These figures show aproximately 8 per cent of the Negro companies money invested in mortgages. The remaining assets are accounted for by policy loans, real estate holdings and cash resources.

The year's premium income fro mall reparting companies amounting to $13,150,509. This is less than the previons year's income by several thonsands of dollars. From these receipts a total of $5,052,487 was paid out in claims of all kinds and a total of $4,831,735 was paid in salaries to officers and clerks and commissoins to agents. Operating expenses accounted for a considerable portion of the remaining difference and the balance was returned to surplus accounts.

Negro newspapers were surprised to learn that they have received a total of $119,063 for advertising as shown by the annual report of the companies. Such a sum would account for 20 per cent of their total annual advertising revenue of Negro newspapers.

COMMERCIAL NOTES

(By the Associated Negro Press)

New Orleans, La., — The Booker T. Washington Mutual Aid and Burial Association opened here this week with befitting ceremony. The newly organized enterprize is incorporated under the laws of the State of Louisiana with the following officers: Dr. A. C. Yearwood, president; D. F. Martinez, vice president and general manager; J. L. Edinburg, secretary; Miss M. A. Payton, assistant secretary; Miss V. M. Ferris, treasure; Dr. A. W. Brazier, medical director.

NEW YORK CITY — According to the latest reports the Chelsea Bank will reopen as the Mercantile bank and Trust Company during this month. Of the twelve clerks to be employed in the bank, seven will be Negroes.

HOUSTON, Tex. — Annonncement was made here Thursday morning that a charter has been granted to the Pilgrim Building corporation by the State of Texas. The company boasts of a paid-up capital of $400,000, principally owned at the present time by the Supreme Home of the Ancient Order of Pilgrims of which James D. Ryan is the supreme worthy recorder.

ASHVILLE, N. C. —The Booker T. Washington Hotel built in 1927 at a total cost of approximately $90,000, is the most elaborate and modern hotel between Washington and New Orleans. The hotel located at 411 Southside Ave., is operated by Dr. Harold J. Warren, District Deputy of the Western N. C. Elks, and is being managed by R. D. Rutherford, experienced hotel man. It has 34 rooms, with 16 private baths and dining-room service, with all modern conveniences. It is the most popular resort hotel in the South, and is becoming a noted assembly place for conventions. N. C. Elks will meet here June 16, 17, 18. Miss Carrie Bess is official hostess of the hotel. Eight men comprise the original buildings group.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

GIVES FORMULA FOR A POISON FOR CUTWORMS

Jefferson City, Mo.—Due to the mild winter, cutworms are now more numerous and will cause more damage this spring than is ordinarily experienced, according to K. C. Sullivan, plant commissioner of the Missouri state board of agriculture.

Garden and truck crops will probably suffer most, also crops planted in freshly turned sod land will be subject to serious attack.

The most successful remedy for cutworms is a poison bait, which may be made at home as follows, he says:

Wheat bran 20 pounds, white arsenic or arsenate of soda one pound, cheap molasses one-half gallon and water three gallons.

First mix the wheat bran and the poison, second, mix the molasses and water. Third, thoroughly wet the bran and poison with the water molasss solution.

Four of five finely chopped up orranges or lemons or a small amount of amyl acetate may be added to make the bait a little more attractive. Cutworms are noctural feeders, so the bait should be placed in the late evening in small quantities near the plants to be protected.

TO MAKE SPINACH CONCENTRATE

Columbia, S. C.,—A factory has been built here for manufacturing a spinach concentrate, a medicinal food for supplying mineral deficiencies in diet, according to Ralph T. Poole originator of the idea. South Carolina was chosen for the plant, officials said, because of the iodine content in vegetables grown in this state.

BIBLE THOUGHTS

—FOR THIS WEEK—

Bible Thoughts memorized, will prove a priceless heritage in after years.

Endure Until the End.

And many false prophets shall rise, and shall deceive many. And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold. But he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved.—Matthew XXIV, 11:13.

FRESH VEGETABLES SPRING TONIC

Washington, D. C., April 24,—The use of fresh vegetables has supplanted the old-time remedy of sulphur and molasses as a cure-all for spring fever, and the vegetables will do everything the old remedy was supposed to do, Dr. Lonise Stanley, of the Bureau of Home Economics, said in a statement made public by the Bureau recently. Eating, habits have changed so extensively that a spring tonic has become unnecessary, she said.

IS OURS THE MOST OPPRESSED? CONSIDER THE JEW

So Says Writer—Tells About Past Glory, Future Prospect

By Drusilla Dunjee Thoston

(For The Associated Negro Press)

We have been very largely taught by pessimistic leadership in press and pulpit for a decade that the white man and prejudice blocks the way. The masses of black people listening have, if they judge this teaching right, stopped ethical progress and have been picking the flowers of folly along the way. The Ethiopian is a great race. All down the avenues of more ancient ages may be heard their laugh and joke. The black auxiliaries of Hannibal, before the setting out from Carthage, so passed their time away. The black regiments of Crimea were noted for their mirth and reckless daring. When the Ethiopian races have thought the way blocked they do not stop to sulk like the Indian, or despair but they stop and enjoy themselves until the way is opened again. This is the greatest reason why this, the oldest race, has been able to live. The Ethiopians of America have not been taught truly; for prejudice cannot block the way of an advancing race.

We have proof of this in the history of the Hebrew and the recent prejudice against the Japanese. They were not checked in national advance, because they refused to believe that they could be checked. Where is there a race that has been more derided or restricted than the Jew? In this century they have been massacred by the Turk and Russian but at the time of the great World War they held the money bags of the world in their hands. From the most menial positions of trade they had risen to rulership of the economic world. Go into any community and you will find that the wholesale business is in the hands of the Hebrew. The real grievance of the Klu Klux Klan against the Jew was their growing international power. When the native American goes out into the higher realms of business, he finds that Jews and foreigners are in control of both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. He hates the Japanese not because of inferiority but for their shrewdness.

If this be true then the arguement that the Aryan can block our way by oppressions is false. Persecution has not welded us together as it did the Jew. We are very prone to think that we are the most persecuted people on the face of the earth. The "rape of the African Continent" perhaps has no parallel in history, but the staus of the Negro in the world today is superior by far to that of the Hebrew when he laid the foundation for his present financial power. The Jew in European countries for centuries was less than a dog. He was considered accursed. He had crucified the Saviour of men. Every man's hand was against him. Like their father Jacob, trade was instinctive in the Hebrew. If he hoarded wealth, his property was confiscated, upon any pretext to satisfy the covetousness of the favored races around him. His daughter might be seized as a concubine and he had no recourse. He was heavily taxed and proscribed from positions of honor. Today Jews stand high in the counsels of the nations.

We are familiar with the Armenian massacres preceding the World War. At hours of popular fury, little babies were snatched from their mothers' arms and dashed down upon the pavements below. The Jew was reaping. He had said of his Redeemer: "Let his blood be upon our heads." Yet they were God's chosen people and slowly, surely, through the avenues of trade he led them to become the economic foundation of nations. In the Negro race today we are squandering ten times more money than this people had at the start and we have ten times their chance. The Jew has never departed from his old economic ways. He comes into your community picking up bottles and selling rags, he opens a little shop. He lives in the back, off what you or I would pitch into the ash can. Tomorrow he waits upon you in an imposing emorium and in the end e sells to the aristocratic stores. We have a Negro here who from a junk yard has built up a chain of businesses.

The first thing that we might note is that persecution welded the Hebrew race into unified cooperaion. The Negro was brought to America from every quarter of the African continent. African tribes are of every color, feature, and grade of intelligence. The different types are not brothers for Cushites and Hamites had not the same father. The Cushites were creators and built up a wonderful empire which was destroyed by Hamitic branches. This warfare goes on today in America betwen these two creative and destructive branches of the black race. It is difficult to obtain cooperation because we spring from primitive opposing roots. We must recognize these ancient antagonisms and decide that as they once destroyed Ethiopian supremacy that they weaken race fibre today. It is out of the pessimistic groups that come the base doctrines of discouragement; that have checked ethical advance.

Out of cruel suffering and ostracism, the Jew rose to a self-sustained culture. He does not want to intermix with other races. A wing of our race is clamoring for it. Another objection of the Klu Klux Klan to Hebrews was that the Jew would not enter into the social life of the Aryan, thus permitting whites to enter their homes and to do for their daughters what they did for the Indian. Out of this the Negro might get a thought. After while this Aryan who has oppressed you, who has shut the race out from all luctrative positions and every chance of wealth so far, will come crepeing around for the hand of the black maiden whose father by sweat and toil has laid away the major portion of his earnings. Unless we have the spirit and wisdom of the Jew, unless we take the same steps to inculcate race pride that the Hebrek has taken, our savings will pass back into the white race. It will be too late to check our daughters then. American girls were eager to marry foreigners.

In his wisdom and pride of race the Hebrew decided that he did not desire to be white. The Semitic race had given the Aryan knowledge of the deity though his knowledge had come primarily from Cushites. They had been the teacher of the white race in art and science. The Hebrew knows these things, we do not, for the threads of remembrance were broken by the Slave Trade. Five hundred years ago Aryans were half savages as proved by their continuous and revolting slaughters of the Middle Ages. In his heart of hearts the Jew scorned amalgamation with these. He did not want the gentle blood of the Hebrew obliterated. He saw no superiority in a race that made its way over the plains of western Europe by ravage, ruin, and confiscation of the lands and treasures of more cultured people. Today we worship a Hebrew God and Hebrew Messiah. The songs and glad praises of every civilized land are models of Hebrew conceptions and rituals. The courts of the land function upon laws given to the world by Hebrew statute makers, who in turn took over more ancient Hamatic law. To the Hebrew this was sufficient and had important bearing upon his faith that he could rise to wealth.

In distinct contradiction to this we find an important wing of the Negro race clamoring for the right to intermix with Aryans as if that would add glory to the race. This wing is enameling white and are doomed to failure. Their lack of race pride springs out of ignorance of the nature and primitive history of the Ethiopian. Intermarriage with whites. Intermingling with what? A race that uncivilized almost to modern times overthrew the ancient culture of western Europe. With them came the dark Ages, when the light of civilization almost went out. A race that considered robbery of virtue and who impaled and roasted their captives identically like they lynch Negroes today. A race that rules the world by might not right. Ask Indian, Egypt, Africa. The old Cuthrite empire of Ethiopians ruled the world for three thousand years by bringing to the nations they conquered the arts of civilization and just and humane leaws. Why should we be anixous to intermarry with white people? The enlightened Negro is not.

THE WORTH OF THAT BALLOT

By Robert Fletcher Leftridge

Washington — (CNS) — The ballot today imperfectly enjoyed as it is by the Negro is withal and after all, the strong shield of the race against any form of aggression. Its steady growth, particularly in the great urban centers of the North and its power in the determination and selection of candidates, seeking high public office, presents a buffet and a barrier which is impregnable. Whenever, and wherever, the franchised consideration is denied, the thing most vital to the Negro, a cooperative freedom, limits his general progress. The practice of disfranchisement when looked upon in the field of human relations as contemplated in a Republican form of government takes away to a great extent the broad friendly relations which should extend to all citizens naturally in a civilized state.

The series of "Black Laws" adopted by the several Southern States which had previously composed the Confederacy of States put the Negro in a worse condition than that from which he had been emancipated. Friendly interests and encouragement had to give way under the pressure set up by State Rights principles, reducing the Negro to a human being without right or responsibility. The first great stimulus to an utter disregard of the fundamental law of the land was born of the evasion of th spirit and letter of the law embodied in the Federal constitution. The initial laxity in law enforcement by the law enforcing agencies in this section was given birth simultaneously. In an open and firagrant manner the agent cies of government in these several Southern States, then under Democratic policy and administration, encouraged and connived at practices which placed a most reprehensible and insidious blot on American history. This early encouragement to crime and violence of all description in al large section of the country, the continued evasion of governmental regulation, made subtle by "States Rights" and a superiority complex yet must be answred for by the Democratic Party to the Negro, notwith standing the fact of the castigation of Parker by Wagner because of political expediency.

Polities is not now, nor can be, ever a matter of local consideration entirely unless the franchise is won for the Negro in the South. Negroes that have migrated to the North, during th past two generations have left behind them remnants of family ties which dictate the will to aid the fight of the National Negro Republican League in its efforts to establish the Negro as a political factor to be reckoned with, regardless of the section in which he may happen to be housed. All sound thinking Negroes are cognizant of the fact, that his real problem can be lessened to a great extent if he can be established as a responsible citizen, having equal opportunity before the law and the full right of citizenship in all civic matters.

A National NEWSPAPER For Churchgoers

Read the National Baptist Union-Review published every week, subscription price $2.00 a year. This newspaper is the oldest religious publication under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention of America. It is eight pages in size, eight columns to the page, and is brimful of denominational information every week. It contains a Woman's Page, spicy editorial matter, and circulates in practically every state in the Union.

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NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD

523 Second Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. III. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, JULY 15, 1931. No. 5.

VOLUNTEER STATE FARMERS TO HOLD MEETING IN COLUMBIA, TENN., JULY 15TH

IOWA STATE LIBRARY AUG - 4 1931 AGRICULTURE

MOUND BAYOU, MISS., WILL ENTERTAIN FARMERS

All Mississippi Units to Be Represented

PRESIDENT OF FEDERATION EDITOR OF MODERN FARMER SCHEDULED AS SPEAKERS

Mound Bayou, Miss. — (Special) —Plans have been completed for the state meeting of the Units that make up the National Federation of Colored Farmers in Mississippi that is to be held here during the month of July. There is to be a three day session. National representatives and speakers, government officials and state extension and administration farm agents have been invited.

Notable among those who are expected are James P. Davis, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board and publisher of the Modern Farmer, Nashville, Leon R. Harris, editor of The Modern Farmer from Moline, Ill., with others whose names have not been given out as positive attendants, because the local committee here has been waiting their acceptance of the invitation.

The delta state farmers, with their organizations and units will come here for three days. This is expected to be the largest gathering of farmers that ever assembled in the state, so much so that additional effort is being put on for the housing entertainment and the care of these farmers. During the meeting the program will provide for the discussion of plans for diversified farming, modern dairying, fruit growing, beehiving, poultry raising, the treatment of trees, flowers and shrubbery, in fact, the three days will be consumed in the busiest session ever provided for in a program in the affairs of the state. Sandwiched in between this will be discussion, information and advice from government representatives. There will come in for its share, cooperative marketing calculated to give to this state the benefit of the improved methods that the government has put on to aid the funds; then the farm loan proposition, every phase of it, will be explained and discussed, as it pertains to the Federal Land Banks and the Federal Farm Loan Banks.

President Davis has been enthusiastic in his desire that farmers of the state get together, fine out their needs, see their shortcomings, and embrace as well as begin the operation of those methods that will bring the relief and the desired results. The principal address will have to do with the matters effecting every phase of farm life.

RAILROAD GIVEN DAMAGES FOR ENGINE HIT BY AUTO

Los Angeles, Cal. — The Southern Pacific Railroad Company was awarded $154.70 damages from A. W. Weiss, motorist, in Municipal Judge Lacey's court here as outcome of a suit in which the railroad charged Weiss damaged a locomotive with his automobile. It is the first such lawsuit in Californai.

Rock Island Magazine for May, 1931.

THE GOVERNMENT COMES FIRST

SOUTH LEADS SAYS REPORT

OUTLOOK FOR TEN SOUTHERN STATES IS 18,000,000 BUSHELS

Washington, D. C., May 29. —A large southern peach crop is to be expected this year from present indications, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. According to Bureau reports, unless unforeseen damage occurs before harvest, the total crop in ten southern states seems likely to make 18,000,000 bushels or more, compared with a little over 10,000,000 bushels last year and the big crop of over 21,300,000 bushels in these states in 1928.

The crop is reported to be in very good condition in all the southern states except Oklahoma and Texas where much damage was done by spring freezes. Prospects are especially favorable in Georgia and North Carolina. The May 1 condition was reported to be very much better than on the same date last year and well above the average for that date the previous six years. Curculio damage is expected to be the lightest in years.

In North Carolina the condition is extra good especially in the Sand Hill commercial area where practically every variety has excellent prospects. It will be necessary to thin some varieties, especially Georgia Belles. There has been no damage from freeze, the trees are heavily frulted and the orchards well cultivated and cared for. There appears to be appreciably less damage by insects, particularly curculio, which may be due to late emergence caused by cool weather. Season has been generally favorable, prospects are bright and no material damage of any kind is anticipated.

In Georgia the highest May 1 condition since 1928 exists and prospects so far appear favorable for a good crop. No winter injury was incurred, there was heavybudding and curculio is the lighest in 11 years. The phony eradication work has resulted in a generally better sanitary condition of orchards, and this factor will partially offset the loss in potential production caused by reduction in number of trees the past two or three years. If weather should be dry, small fruit is apt to be produced unless May "drop" is fairly heavy or considerable thinning is done.

In Mississippi although damaged somewhat by freezes in March, a fairly good crop is in prospect unless shedding should become general. An unusual amount of leaf curl is reported, which will tend to weaken the trees.

In Arkansas injury to peaches by frost on April 23 was practically negligible, the fruit being of a size and the foliage being developed enough to afford good protection.

(Continued on Page 8)

Department of Justice Has Ruled That Loans Made to Farmers Must Lead

The justice department has ruled that loans made to farmers under the drought relief legislation are subject to a prior lien by the government. This means that if a farmer has secured a loan from the government and has given the government, as security, a lien on his crops, no one can come in and attach his crops for any debts he may owe. Crops are the best in years this season, and, as is usually the case when there are big crops, loan sharks and others are sure to come along and hatch up some old debts. Remember THE GOVERNMENT COMES FIRST. Your creditors cannot garnishee you if you have secured a loan from the government. And remember this also —the relief you received from the Red Cross last spring was FREE. You are not supposed to pay anyone for it. No matter who you received this relief from or through, it was free and you owe no one for it. All members of the N. F. C. F. and all other colored farmers anywhere who are bothered by loan sharks or by any who may try to make them pay for relief received from the Red Cross are requested to report their tronbles to our National Office, Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Pay your debts just as soon as you can but remember, you must pay the GOVERNMENT FIRST.

KILLS FARMER ACCOUNT OF JEALOUSY

Canton, O.—Stanley Cassidy, 32, a graduate of Ohio State University and a scientific farmer, shot and killed Chauncey Bates, a farmer of meager education. Cassidy is held at Canton charged with murder.

Police report that Cassidy was jealous of his neighbor's success. He had little success with his farm, in spite of the education he had, but Bates produced bumper crops. Cassidy brooded over his failure and finally went to his neighbor's farm, called him out of the house and shot him three times.

BOY FARMER MAKES MONEY

Fredericksburg, Iowa — Six years ago, when Howard Whitcomb was twelve years old, he had one heifer calf. Now at the age of 18 he has nine Holsteins and a bank account of $1046, all of which is profit from his cows and calves.

Young Whitcomb's first heifer produced 725 pounds of butter during the last two years. His second made a record of "[illegible] pounds as a three year old. The Holstein-Friesan association designated him the Holstein boy champion of 1930.

FARMER'S NEWS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS INC.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. Government License, No. 14198, July 1, 1931— Our Annual Convention will be held in Mound Bayou, Miss., August 13th, 14 and 15th. This is an all colored town having a Mayor of our own race group, who is none other than the Honorable Benjamin Green. We are expecting representation from eighteen states in addition to about six or eight thousand of our farmers living in the state of Mississippi. Some of the principal speakers who have been invited to address us at the convention are as follows:

Hon. B. A. Green, Mayor of Mound Bayou.

Mr. Arthur B. La Cour, representing the Federal Farm Board, who will speak to our farmers on the invaluable benefits to be derived from organization.

Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, banker, philanthropist and Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.

Col. Roscore Conklin Simmons, orator and editor, a former citizen of Mississippi, who now resides in Chicago.

Col. Cornelius Roscoe Richardson, Chairman of our Board of Directors, who is a practicing attorney of Richmond, Ind.

Hon. Claude A. Barnett, Chicago, President of the Associated Negro Press Association.

Hon. F. B. Ramsom, Manager of the Mme. Walker Company of Indianapolis,, and a true son of Mississippi.

Hon. Leon R. Harris, Secretary of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and a member of President Hoover's recently appointed Housing Commission.

Messrs. W. O. Lightburne and W. R. Ball, special representatives of the Federation, and many others of National prominence.

The following prizes have been authorized:

1 Rotary Plow.

2 gr. Fruit Jars and Caps.

Subscriptions to the Wallace Farmer magazine.

2 Dictionaries.

1 Portable Radio.

1 complete can sealer and pressure kettle as per enclosed circular and several cash prizes, which will be offered for the following:

Best display of canned fruits and vegetables packed in tin cans.

Largest watermelon.

Best ear of corn.

The stalk of cotton with the largest number of bells.

Best peck of sweet potatoes.

Best peck of Irish potatoes.

Best dozen hen eggs(to be rated by weight)

Best peck of field peas.

Best home made house dress.

(Continued on Page 8)

Extension Agents and Farm Demonstrators

SPECIAL ADDRESSES BY FACULTY MEMBERS OF A. AND I. STATE COLLEGE

Notice of the meeting of the farmers of Tennessee, to be held in Columbia, Maury County, on Wednesday, July 15th appeared in the daily papers of this city. This far-reaching gathering and coming together of the tillers of the soil, raisers of live stock and poultry, in fact, the rural interests in every walk of life, is argued to mean much for the Volunteer State. Representatives from various universities, special speakers from A. and I. State College, Extension Board representatives, and state officials are scheduled to bring messages, to demonstrate their work, and to be of invaluable assistance to those who will go to make up this state-wide gathering.

The article in a recent issue of The Nashville Banner, in speaking of the meeting said:

"More than 500 colored farmers will assemble at the Institute at the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station in Columbia, July 15. Speakers from the University of Tennessee and from A. and I. State College will participate on the program.

Practical farmers will give demonstrations. The program includes an inspection of the experiment station under the direction of Supt. L. R. Neal, from 9:30 to noon. Other important features include discussions of the following subjects: Home and commercial dairying, dairy products in the home, L. S. Edwards, manufacturing specialist, University of Tennessee; commercial dairying, J. C. Rucker; pork production, Joe McCauley; demonstration, Henry Starns; the home orchard, John Leath and W. C. Pelton, horticultural specialist, University of Tennessee; sanitation and health on the farm, Maury County Health Unit and Dr. Bent.

In the morning a special program has been provided for women which includes the following: Demonstration, dairy products in the home, L. S. Edwards, dairy manufacturing specialist, University of Tennessee; demonstration: The care of dishes, by Miss C. R. McElrath, supervisor of Wilson County; "Improvement I Have Made in My Home and Kitchen." Mrs. H. V. Cantta Pulaski, Tenn.; demonstration rug making, Mrs. Minnio Bledsoe, Elkton, Tenn., and cooking demonstration Mrs. M. E. Richards, A. and I. State College."

OLD FISHERMAN LANDS A FREAK FROM LA. RIVER

New Orleans, La.—Uncle Tom, an old Negro fisherman at Covington, La., is exhibiting a strange amphibian which has been unofficially named variously as a "newt," "proteus," "hell bender," and "wampus." Caught in a local stream the amphibian possesses gills, is shaped like a salamander, has a head like a lizard, and a wide tail. It will be brought to a New Orleans museum.

—Chicago Tribune.

EXPLOSION OF GLASS JAR OF TOMATOES COSTS WOMAN'S EYE

The explosion of a sealed glass jar of tomatoes, late Wednesday afternoon, cost Mrs. Joe E. Gardner, aged 23 of 1113 East Twenty-second avenue, the sight of one of her eyes.

The jar exploded in the basement of her home as she was standing near it. Bits of glass became embedded in the ball of her left eye, and its removal was necessary, Thursday morning, in White Cross hospital. The other eye was not affected. She is reported at the hospital, to be improving.

Mrs. Gardner had gone to the basement to secure food for the evening meal when the explosion occurred. She had not disturbed the jar, she said. Whether the tomatoes had been canned last summer or the summer before, could not be determined.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PLANS TO EXPAND ACTIVITIES

Washington, D. C. —The Department of Agriculture, as a result of increased appropriation provided by the last Congress, plans expansion of research on farm taxation and finance, inspection and grading of farm products, price trends and production. Market news service on fruits and crease the grading service on ed.

Congress has authorized the Bureau to enlarge the inspection of fruits and vegetables, to increase the garding service on poultry, beans, and meats and to establish a market inspection service on canned fruits and vegetables.

Congress has authorized the expansion of the Bureau's market news service on fruits and vegetables in important producing sections, and the establishment of market news service on citrus fruit in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Provision has been made for additional statistical work in connection with market news on dairy and poultry products and also in conection with market news on hay, feed, and seed.

Other additions to the Bureau's activities are in connection with administration of the Grain Standards Act.

RECORD WESTERN COW WEIGHS 1,775 POUNDS

Eyota, Minn.,— A cow weighing 1,775 pounds, said to be one of the largest ever marketed in the state, was shipped from here by W. A. Bierbaum.

The cow, a shorthorn, "just grew and grew," Bierbaum said, "and I just let it grow."

THERE ARE OTHERS

A lot of folks wonder why the moth is such a darn fool as to fly into a flame, yet they will try to beat a railroad train over a crossing.

WHEN WINTER COMES

With the approach of winter comes not only the wearing of heavier clothing but also the closing up of windows in the home, office and shop. There is less outdoor life and more huddling around the stove or radiator at home and more congregating in crowds in theatres, dance halls and indoor golf courses.

All of this comes from a dislike of exposure to cold weather or unwillingness to harden oneself to the many delightful winter games and sports which we should find just as enjoyable as swimming, baseball, and hiking in summer.

Consequently we get less fresh air in winter than in summer. As a direct result of this we suffer from more frequent and more serious colds, coughs and illnesses—some of which result seriously when they develop into or invite influenza or pneumonia.

No matter how hot the outdoor air is in summer or how cold in winter, nature keeps the temperature of the human body about the same. But in winter we try to avoid the quick losses in body temperature by protecting the skin with warmer clothing. Nevertheless there always is some loss of heat in winter and we must therefore aim to keep up the heat not only with clothing but by eating foods which produce heat and by more vigorous exercise which also produces body heat.

Most of us eat more food in winter and we are more likely to eat the kind of food which helps keep up the temperature. But when it comes to vigorous exercise, we prefer to take it indoors.

That is a mistake if we confine ourselves to indoors. The skin must be taught to accommodate itself to great changes in temperature and this is easily accomplished if we dress properly for cold weather and undertake active exercise outdoor, such as skating, a fine old sport which unfortunately is indulged in by very few, as well as skating, tobogganing and hiking. Most of us either have automobiles or have friends who will take us out into the country in winter to spots where skating, and tobogganing can be enjoyed at no cost. Hiking certainly is a low-cost sport and is just as enjoyable in winter as in summer.

At home let us be sure we have our bedroom window open at night and that whatever form of heat we use we evaporate enough water in our rooms to take the excessive dryness out of the air. This keeps the nose and throat passages moist and prevents to a great extent coughs and colds we so often susuffer from. Pans of water on stoves and radiators or other means for evaporating water can be easily devised.

Enjoy winter when it comes by meeting the test of cold weather intelligently.

(This health article was furnished by The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute.)

SIX OUNCE EGG IS LAID BY HEN

Lenios, N. C., April 10— (CNS) —Isaac Shade came to town recently with a hen egg that tipped the beam to exactly six ounces, honest weight. It looked about the size of a couple of the best other hens have offered and was a solid meal for any woman addicted to the 18-day starvation.

He doesn't know exactly whether the hen is stocking up for vacation or trying to make up for lost time. Anyway, there are no immediate prospect of decorating a West End table with that hen so long as she holds Shade's by such masterful deeds.

OSCO BANK BURGLARS FLEE WHEN DOGS SPREAD ALARM

Telephone Cables All Cut; Tracks of Three Men Are Found

(Moline, Ill., Laily Dispatch)

Osco, June 24. —Three burglars who cut all telephone wires and made other careful preparations with the apparent intention of entering the Osco State bank, the Enroth & Johnson general store, or both, abandoned their plans when alert Osco dogs spread an alarm at 2:30 this morning.

Discovery that the canine chorus had not been without reason came several hour later. Harold Sten, a farmer taking a load of hogs to the railroad for shipment to market, noticed a telephone wire leading to the Claus Anderson residence had been served and was lying across the road.

Telephone Board Dead

He notified the Osco telephone operator, Mrs. Alice Hanson. She found the wire had been cut. She tried all other connections on her switchboard and found the whole board dead. Immediate examination showed that a cable across the road from the telephone office, on the south side of town, and another, by the general store on the north side of town, had been cut and torn apart with pliers.

Severing of the two cables completely isolated the community as far as telephone service was concerned.

Gus Hanson, Mrs. Hanson's husband, using a lineman's testing kit, connected to wires beyond the cut and called a deputy sheriff, Charles Nash of Cambridge. Mr. Nash reached Osco about 7.

He found that three men had cut through a wire fence on property of Ed Edson and had driven a car some distance into a cornfield which begins at the Osco northwest village limits. The three men were tracked to an oat field where their tracks no longer could be discerned. Footprints and the impression of the car tires are the only clues to their identity.

Bulldog Gets Credit

A bulldog belonging to William Ray, the Osco station agent, is credited with giving the first alarm. Mr. Ray lives next to the Osco bank, and the Enroth & Johnson store is not far away. When the Ray bulldog began barking, other dogs in the village joined the chorus, thereby probably preventing contemplated burglary.

Deputy Nash is of the opinion that the burglars intended to enter the general store, which is a large establishment considering the size of the community which it serves. Several other general stores in northwestern Illinois have been entered within the last year or so. Other persons, however, including Osco residents, give more weight to the theory that the Osco bank was the goal of the frustrated burglars.

Said Deputy Nash, "All country folks should own dogs."

TO RAISE MORE POTATOES AT STATE HOSPITAL THIS YEAR

1930 Crop Inadequate; 150 Male Patients Work on 510-Acre Farm

East Moline, Ill.—Male inmates at the East Moline state hospital will tend thirty acres of potatoes this season, Dr. C. H. Anderson, managing officer of the institution, stated today. Approximately 150 of the male inmates work on the institution's farm, Dr. Anderson said.

Last year patients at the East Moline hospital tended twenty-five acres of potatoes and the yield was 1042 bushels. The increase in potato acreage at the local institution is in keeping with that at other institutions in the state. A. C. Everingham, state farm, garden and dairy consultant, reports that the potato acreage at Illinois institutions is about 40 per cent larger than in 1930. The East Moline hospital did not raise enough potatoes to met its demand last year, Dr. Anderson said.

The use of commercial fertilizer to increase the yield per acre will be extended this season, as result of the tests made last year at Joliet. Dr. Anderson said that lime dust was the only form of commercial fertilizer used at the local institution. It is used on land that shows acidic reaction. Some fertilizer is hauled from the switches in Silvis, the doctor said.

Inmates at the local institution tend 510 acres of land that is under cultivation. Work includes cultivating the soil, planting, tending crops and taking care of the dairy herd. They are eighty-seven head of cattle, 1700 chickens and 481 hogs on the East Moline hospital farm, which approximates 850 acres. The hospital owns 672.92 acres of land and a 180-acre farm is being rented this year.

Crop raised on the farm last year were valued at $49,830.78, Dr. Anderson said. About ninety acres of the hospital farm land is devoted to intensive gardening.

U. S. CAR SHIPMENTS REPORT

According to reports issued by the Market News Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture June 16th there has been shipped in solid cars so far this season from producing centers in the United States to the large terminal markets as follows:

Snap beans 7346 cars, last season 7772 cars.

Cabbage 18314 cars, last season 15492 cars.

Ear corn 1085 cars, last season figures unavailable.

Lettuce 37643 cars, last season 41744 cars.

Onions 5814 cars, last season 3641 cars.

Peas 4633 cars, last season 3641.

Bell Peppers 1932 cars, last season 1598 cars.

Sweet Potatoes 17625 cars, last season 21988 cars.

Strawberries 11246 cars, last season 14420 cars.

Irish potatoes 256860 cars, last season 24423.

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

GOOD BUGS IN DEMAND

The Pan-American Airways announced this week that they were handling a shipment of ten thousand bugs from Lima, Peru consigned to the Louisiana sugar cane growers. These bugs were shipped a distance of over four thousand miles and will be used to destroy an insect that is destroying the cane plant.

Out in the state of Washington the apple growers have bought over fifty thousand lady bugs to protect the apple blossoms from a new insect that is ruinous to their trees.

DROUTH HAS TAUGHT ARKANSAS A LESSON ABOUT HOW TO FARM

While it would not be tactful for a stranger in Arkansas to point out that the uses of her present adversity bid fair to be sweet, it is interesting and heartening to read something to this effect from a local source, observes the New York Times. In another column our Watch-Tower correspondent at Fayetteville in the Ozarks describes some of the measures being taken to profit by the drouth which has prostrated the state and called for Red Cross and government relief. It is clear that these measures are adopted by the 1,600,000 of 2 million Arkansans who live on the farm, no future drouth can have so blighting an effect, recovery will be more rapid, and husbandry will be better and more profitable henceforth.

Arkansas is persuaded that not in 1931 will there be any appreciable increase in the price of farm products. This being accepted by the farmers, the way was opened to advocacy of diversification and the "self-sufficing" farm. While the Red Cross has been busy caring for emergency wants, farm leaders have been active in the counties. The report is that their two-point program is being adopted. It contemplates using half of the acreage now devoted to cotton and corn for another purpose. This is to grow food for the family and the livestock: fodder, meat, dairy products, garden truck, eggs and fruit. While the Red Cross was working, and the farm agents were holding meetings, the rain was falling on Arkansas, bringing another hopeful sign to the surface. It is that the overwhelming agricultural aspect of Arkansas will make its recovery more rapid than if it were an industrial state and its chief manufactures had collapsed. For nature moves in a steady cycle, mostly benevolent. And crops are burgeoning while the blight of the summer, fall and half-winter moves more and more into the past.

Because it was hardest hit of all the states by the drouth because its senators have been highly audible in the efforts to obtain government relief; because some farmers marched into a town and demanded food— Arkansas has had most of the publicity of calamity. But its people are finding occasion now to point out that, of the hudreds of thousands of destitute farm families, a great proportion are Negroes whose normal condition is not exactly prosperous. And from every correspondent who visits or lives in the state come continuous reports of a self-sacrificing neighborliness, extending help to black and white alike, which is typically American and should banish fears about future dependence on a "dole."

GRAY HAIR CAUSED BY LACK OF CARE

Beauty Experts Declares Too Frequent Washing Often Spoils Tresses

Permaturely gray hair often is caused by lack of care and too frequent washing, according to V. E. Meadows, international beauty expert and Hollywood cosmetician, in his lecture to the women at the daily sessions of The Dispatch Beauty school at the ballroom of the Southern hotel Wednesday.

"The color of the hair has nothing to do with the frequency of washing," he said when asked a question from the audience as to whether blondes should wash their hair more often than brunettes.

WARNS OF HEAT

Meadows declared that hair should never be washed in anything but soft water and should never be dried by heat.

"Permanent waves do not hurt the hair if the hair is in good condition," he replied to a question as to the harm that could be done to the hair by a permanent wave.

Meadows urged the women always to look natural. "Be yourselves and wear your cosmetics so that you look like nature intended you should," he stated.

"LOOK LIKE SAVAGES,"

"Most women look like a bunch of savages when they get their cosmetics applied for street wear. One must know the correct and proper proportions of cosmetics so that they can be applied correctly," he continued.

SWEET CIDER FUMES ARE DEADLY STATE COMMISSION RULES

Although sweet cider is tempting to the palate, its fumes are deadly and capable of asphyxiation.

This deadliness of sweet cider fumes was disclosed in the state industrial commission's decision to award the full death payment to the widow of Marin Raduloff.

Raduloff, an employe of the Harbour Co., Cleveland, was overcome while scrubbing the inside of a huge sweet cider tank, and died. Investigators of the commission could not decide from the evidence present whether the sweet cider fumes caused asphyxiation or death resulted when Raduloff hit the bottom of the tank.

The commission decided that Raduloff's death was compensable under the Ohio workmen's compensation law and made an award to his widow who resides in Sofia, Bulgaria.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST

A new fruit known as the youngberry is being developed on the Gulf coast. A few crates of this fruit was shipped by express to the larger terminal markets the past week. The berry is a combination of the blackberry, dewberry and raspberry. It is about the size of a large cultivated blackberry, and has an unusual flavor. The appearance of this fruit on the produce row created quite a sensation. and the few crates that arrived were snapped up quickly at high prices.

A truckload of tomatoes from Laferia, Texas was driven into the South water Market, Chicago, one evening last week. The truck came a total distance of 1600 miles and, strange to say, the condition of the tomatoes on arrival were satisfactory to the buyers.

There were 310 lugs on the truck and the tomatoes sold for $1.50 per lug.

The first car of watermelons loaded this year was shipped from Texas last week and consigned to Kansas City. The melons were of good size and quality and brought high prices. The car was sold out within an hour after being placed on the team track for unloading.

What is believed to be the states record commercial potato crop in North Carolina was given in an interview last week by T. C. Perley, of Enfield, who raised 35 1-2 acres of potatoes in 1930 at the rate of 563 bushels per acre.

Mr. Perley said his success was due to plowing under clover sod in the fall, harrowing thoroughly until the soil would roll up in front of the harrow; using certified seed stock; planting the same day it was cut; applying 1,200 pounds of 8-16-16 fertilizer per acre; dropping it beside each hill without allowing it to touch the seed; cultivating with harrow cultivator and hoe and spraying weekly from July first to digging time.

An item of much interest to Mississippi tomato shippers as well as buyers, is the reduction of freight rates on Mississippi tomatoes effective June 5th. The reduction in some instances amounts to loan 15 per cent with Atlantic Seaboard states, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin showing some of the biggest reductions.

A few examples are Baltimore present rate $1.08 per hundred pounds present rate and the new rate 95 cents per hundred. Boston 1.19, and new rate 1.06, Lynchburg, Va., present rate 1.20 new rate 84c., New York City present rate 1.14 new rate 1.00 and Toledo, Ohio present rate 97 1-2 new rate 84c.

In addition to the reduction in freight rates, the building weight on lugs of tomatoes has been reduced from 35 to 33 pounds. The reduced rates also apply to beans and peas.

The state of Georgia has recently adopted the United State Standard Peach grades, without size requirements for all peaches coming under United States fancy, United States number one and United States Number Two grades.

All peaches not meeting the above requirements may be shipped as commercials provided not more than 25 per cent of any lot below the requirement of this grade. Peaches shipped as commercials, must be so marked, stating the minimum size or pack the variety and name and address of the shipper."

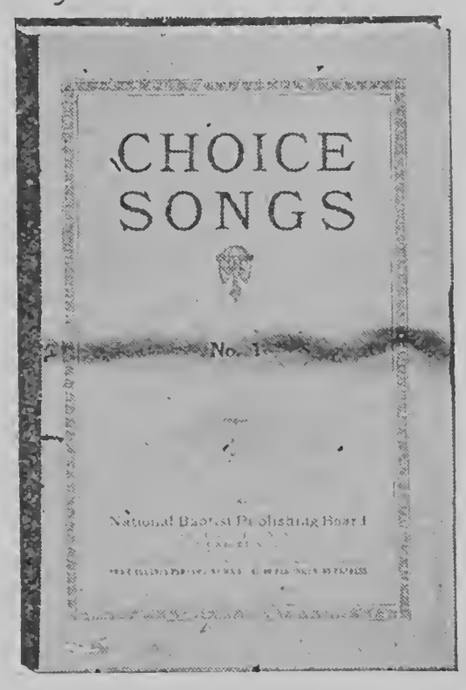
From reports received at the offices of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Georgia will ship the highest quality of peaches this year in the history of its industry. There has been very little if any complaint from curculio.

Melon shippers will attend a meeting in Macon, Ga., at which time the proposed new melon loading rules will be discussed.

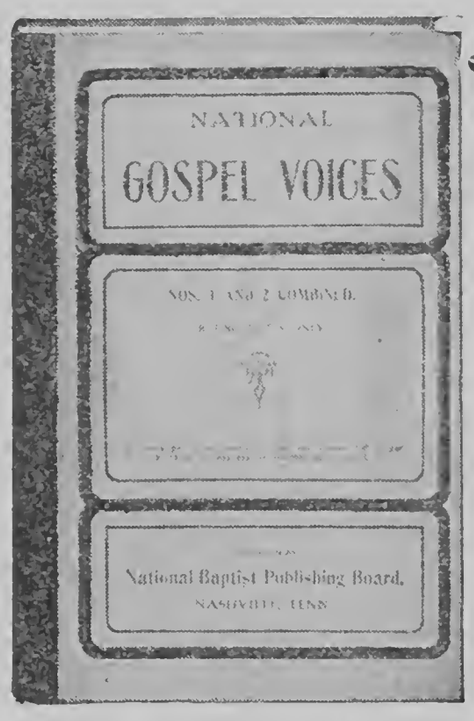
The new rules were recently published whereupon several large shippers filed a protest and succeeded in getting the rules suspended to that they will not apply to melons loaded during the 1931 season.

The new requirements as sought by the railroads and as published require the use of excelsior and clean gress, hay and as the only material used as bedding. Melons varying more than six pounds in weight must not be loaded in the same car unless separated by partitions to separate the different sizes, the partitions to be built of heavy material and padded on both sides, and only Kraft paper may be used for lining the cars the requirements provided. The big shippers claim that such regulations place an added expense on melon loading which is not warranted by the returns from sales and that such packing and loading regulations as have been in force for years are entirely sufficient to meet every demand.

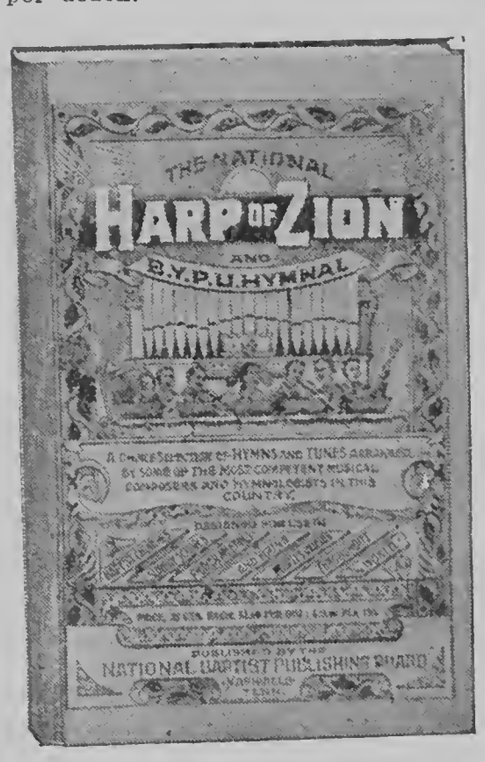
Up to the week of May 25th the Illinois Central Railroad Company handled four thousand four hundred and ninety-five carloads of strawberries from Louisiana to large markets in the north and east. This is by far the biggest movement of strawberries from Louisiana that the I. C. Road has ever experienced according to statement issued by the President L. A. Downs. This is nearly twice the 2800 carloads handled in 1928, which up to that time was the best previous record. Last year the I. C. moved only 2765 cars from that state. The strawberry crop is very valuable. In the Hammond La., territory alone the growers received nearly ten million of dollars for this year's crop.



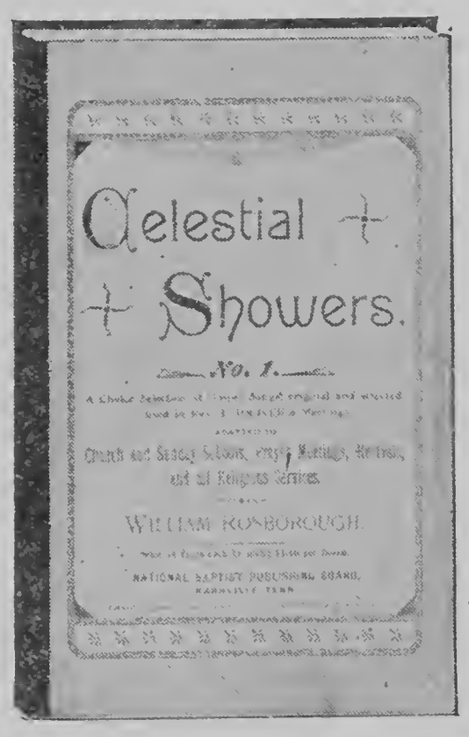
Choice Songs 15c each; $1.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.



National Harp of Zion 35c each; $4.20 per dozen.



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

Send All Orders To Henry Allen Boyd, Sec'y.
523 Second Avenue, North *Nashville, Tennessee*

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

SAYS PROFITABLE FARMING MUST COME FROM IMPROVED CROP PRODUCTION METHODS

Ithaca, N. Y. — Profitable farming in the next few years will result from improved crop production methods as much as from improved methods of sale. If this is overworked, improvements in selling, desirable as they are admitted to be, cannot save farmers from grave financial difficulties, said Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture in his address of welcome to farm and home week visitors last week.

Fifteen years ago major emphasis of colleges and experiment stations was on production. Today, the economic and business phases, in public discussions, overshadow considerations of improvement in production as completely as the economic of agriculture was overshadowed 15 years ago. One of the chief tasks confronting farmers is to lower costs. Collective buying offers one means but improved farm mauagement methods must enter strongly, he said.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—When you lower costs of operating the farm you save money. Colored farmers must learn that it is as important to save money as it is to make money. Improved farm management methods is one way to lower costs — collective buying is another. Colored farmers have an opportunity through the N. F. C. F. to practice collective buying. White farmers are practicing extensively. If it pays them it will also pay you. why wait? Get into your organization and start saving money now.

EMPLOYMENT STILL BAD NEGROES LOSE TO WHITES

Urban League Reports for April

New York— The National Urban League's monthly check on Negroes shows that wages have dropped decidedly in all sections of the country, that whites continue to supercede Negro workers in hotels, and that new people moved into Northern and Southern cities from neighboring rural areas. Only in a few cities are conditions thought to be improving. In most places they are either at a standstill or in worse shape.

In Spartanburg, South Carolina, wages dropped from 5 to 20 per cent. A monthly wage of $30 for domestics in Seattle is common, and men in the lumbering camps are paid as little as 18 cents pr hour. In Richmond construction laborers have been reduced from 35 to 20 and 25 cents per hour. Only by accepting reduced wages of from 10 to 20 per cent have Negroes been able to keep their jobs in Grand Rapids.

In the New York area wages for domestics and common laborers have shown similar curtailment. Woman recently employed in an important business establishment are working for less than whites who formerly held the job, and doing more work than it ordinary entails. In some places men are paid considerably less than whites working alongside of them.

Cutting of prices was resorted to in South Carolina by a cleaning and dyeing establishment run by whites, when a similar business was opened by Negroes employing ten workers. In at least two cities on the Pacific Coast, white girls are now waiting in hotels in the place of Negro men. Attempts are being made to crystallize sentiment against continuing the policy of employing Negro bellmen and waiters in hotels in certain sections of the South. When department stores in Richmond discontinued their delivery service and entered into contracts with express companies to handle their packages, a number of Negro drivers lost their jobs.

Strangers are moving into Denver, Detroit, Atlanta, Akron, (O.), Boston, and Philadelphia. Some reports indicate a movement to the farms from cities but the largest movement appears to be in the opposite direction.

HE WON

'I reckon," said the farmer, "that I get up earlier than anybody in the neighborhood. I am always up before 3 o'clock in the morning."

The second farmer said he was always up before then and had part of the chores done.

The first farmer thought he was a liar and decided to find out.

A few mornings after, he got up at 2 o'clock and went to his neighbor's house. He rapped on the back door and the woman of the house opened it.

"Where is your husband?" asked the farmer, expecting to find his neighbor in bed.

"He was around her early in the morning," answered his wife, "but I don't know where he is now." —Hardware Age.

PUREBRED CATTLE BOOST PRODUCTION

Ames, Ia. — Sixty per cent of the cows with butterfat production records of more than 400 pounds in Iowa cow testing associations are purebred, according to Floyd Johnston, dairy husbandry extension worker at Iowa State college.

Study of the yearly records of all cows on test in Iowa test associations show that iu general the purebreds excel the grades. During 1928 the purebreds produced an average of more than 1,000 pounds of milk more than the grades. Likewise the purebreds each returned $6.23 more above feed cost than the grades.

That cow testing association members are coming to recognize the superiority of purebreds is shown by the fact that 90 per cent of the herd sires in association herds now are purebred, according to Johnston. High producing herds now are being developed which consist chiefly of purebreds.

OSCO FARMER TRIES TO CATCH HOG AND IS BITTEN ON HAND

Osco, Ill.— Bert Tomlinson of Osco incurred severe injuries to his right hand Friday morning when he was attacked by a hog.

Mr. Tomlinson was at the home of his son, Duane Tomlinson, and was trying to rope the animal. The hog became angered, bitting Mr. Tomlinson. Three of the man's fingers were badly lacerated and the nail was torn from one finger. Dr. Bigglestone of Orion dressed the wounds.

CAN'T ATTACH MONEY LOANED TO FARMERS BY THE GOVERNMENT

New York, June 12. —The government has been having trouble with farmers' loans because of the fact that at different times and in different places the money loaned to the farmers has been attached by creditors. The trouble has become so bad that the Department of Agriculture had to appeal to the Department of Justice for protection. The Department of Justice at Washington, on Monday, notified all United States district attorneys to institute proceedings to protect the interests of the government in connection with loans made to farmers under the Federal Farm Loan Act.

Under the Federal Farm Loan Act, the money is loaned to the farmers and secured to the government by crop mortgages. The Department of Agriculture claims that upon receipt of this money it is deposited by the farmer and that creditors have been garnisheeing or trusteeing the money to settle prior debts. One case in Texarkana, Ark., according to the officials of the Department of Justice, has been won by the government. In this particular case the farmer obtained a loan under the Farm Loan Act, secured by a crop mortgage, but his prior creditors stepped in and garnisheed the money as soon as it was placed in the bank by the farmer.

According to the understanding of the officials, the government has the authority to enjoin persons from diverting these funds through attachment proceedings.

PAJAMAS IN THE GARDEN

St. Louis Post Dispatch: If there is anything the country has been tolerant of it is the pajama craze. Never a week goes by but new uses for them are reported. From their untalked-of beginning in the bed-room they have extended their jurisdiction until now they are proper anywhere in the house at any time. Kitchen, dining room and library have all been conquered in turn. Beach wear was only an entering wedge to street use. Now comes the beam that breaks the elephant's back. Gardening time, says one style adviser, is here again and the flowiug pajamas which fill the stores are "just the thing for work in the garden plot." Then follows a column description of "workaday" outfits of gingham and broadcloth, "in gorgeous striped colors, vivid block designs and other brilliant patterns." This fans our passive resistance into open rebellion. That style adviser uever waded in a dew-wet garden; never had a hoe in his or her hand in his or her life. There is one and only one possible use for pajamas in the garden and that is to cover a scarecrow.

INCREASES HIS EGG PROFIT BY SENDING TO CHICAGO RELATIVE

Lake Mills, Fla.— By sending eggs to relatives at Chicago where they were sold at the top market prices in the city, A. O. Anderson, farmer living near here, has realized a good profit from his flock of 285 hens . With a profit of $100 a month for the year 1928, Mr. Anderson is convinced that his Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons are well worth their keeping.

Each hen produced an average of nine to ten eggs during the year, 1928, the total production of the flock being 2,565 dozen. Of this amount 2,454 dozen were sold in Chicago at top market prices, bringing a sum of $799. Three hundred and twenty-eight chicks, raised by the hens, sold on the local market for $409. This amount together with the $799 brings the total revenue from the flock to more than $1,200 for the year.

When the relatives in Chicago received the eggs they were in great demand. He states that he always received a price of five cents more than was being paid by the local market and at times received 10 and 15 cents more. Incidently he states that seldom were eggs broken en route.

Mr. Anderson does not claim to be an expert poultry man but believes in giving his flock good care. Only feeds that were raised on the farm were used. This included a mixture of wheat, oats and corn with lots of skimmed milk and good water. He never used a mash to increase egg production but feels confident that he could have increased his production with it use.

PROTECT MELON CROPS FROM BEETLE DAMAGE

Raleigh, N. C., June 12. — Two kinds of beetles have been causing serious damage to cucumbers, squash, and melons in North Carolina this spring. One of the pests is striped and the other is 12-spotted. In some cases damage has been so serious that young plants have been killed. Others have had their growth seriously retarded by reason of the foliage being eaten by the beetles.

"The best treatment for the regular garden or field is to dust with a mixture made up of 20 pounds of gypsum or land plaster to one pound of calcium arscenate," says Dr. B. B. Fulton Carolina experiment station. "This dust should be applied when the beetles first appear and about twice each week until the plants are too large to be damage by the beetles. In case of a heavy rain, the dust must be re-applied. The plants should be watched carefully because the betles sometimes appear in such numbers as to destroy them in a few days. The best time to dust is while dew is on the plants."

Dr. Fulton recommends liberal applications of the dust. It should be used in sufficient amount to give the squash, cucumber or melon vines and the ground under them a whitish cast.

Returning from a field trip this week, C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist, said many melon, cucumber and squash fields have been badly infested with the two kinds of beetles and will need immediate attention.

MADE MONEY BY NOT SPENDING

But Conditions Are Changed Even on Farms, Says Farm Editor.

By Arthur Pickford, in Mason City, Iowa, Globe-Gazette

A friend who was born in Amboy, Ill., sends us a clipping from the Amboy News quoting the Chicago markets for farm products on March 19, 1879 — just 50 years ago, and ask what farmers would do if such prices prevailed today and how it comes that many farmers were well off then.

Chicago Market March 19, 1879

"Chicago market report for this week. Beevers—Extra — $4.85 to $5.10; Choice — $4.50 to $4.70; Good—$4.10 to $4.40; Medium — $3.75 to $4.10; Butcher's Stock—$2.65 to $3.75; Stock Cattle —$2.60 to $3.60; Hogs — Live— Good and Choice $3 to $4.25; Sheep—Common to Choice — $3.50 to $5.50. Eggs —fresh, 16c to 18c; Grain—Wheat, No. 2— Spring, 91c; Corn —No. 2, 33c; Oats—No. 2, 22c Rye —No. 2 46c; Barley— No. 2, 77c; Pork— Mess, $9.70."

Prices are high or low according to cost of production and some of those above are high, barley and eggs for instauce. A bushel of corn will make about eight pounds of pork. At 33 cents a bushel, one pound of pork would cost 4 1-8 cents or $4.12 1-2 a hundred weight. By the same rule if corn cost 90 cents a bushel oue pound of pork would cost $.1125 or $11.25 a hundred weight which is what 250 pound hogs are worth today. If the farmer 50 years ago sold hogs for less than $4.125 he was not getting market price for his corn.

Eggs at 16 cents a dozen 50 years ago were much more profitable than eggs at 25 cents today.

It should not be forgotten that farm labor is more than twice as high as 50 years ago, land costs three and four times as much and rents are at least double.

The taxes on a quarter section then would be about $50 now they are $250 and common lumber could then be bought for $14 a thousand feet.

On Different Level

But the main reason why the farmer of today can not make as much money as his grandfather did is because we are all living on a more expensive plane, and the farmer is entitled to live there as well as any other class.

His grandfather got one hair cut a year and probably his grand-

(Continued on Page 8)

mother did the trimming.

His Sunday suit was worn only on Sunday and on special occasions and the family went to church in a lumber wagon with two spring seats and a board. The boys spent 50 cents on the Fourth of July and they were lucky if they went to one concert or entertainment besides that in a year.

Mother and the girls knitted the stockings and the men wore hickory shirts every working day and had only one a week.

A pair of boots would last them a year and cost $3.50 and a Sunday suit could be bought for $15.

A good country school teacher got $30 a month and Iowa coal was $3.50 a ton. No books other than school books were bought and one weekly newspaper was their only connection with the outside world.

(Coontinued on Page 8)

Ministers' Conference Closes

Hampton Institute, Va., June 27—The Eighteenth Annual Ministers' Conference of Hampton Institute closed Friday afternoon after a five day session. The registered attendance of 377 has been surpassed only a few times in the history of the conferenee; the number attending was exceedingly gratifying considering the fact that three other conferences were in session in the State during the same week and that the current depression made it impossible for many ministers to attend. Clergymen from seventeen different states and Canada were present, Virginia leading with 163, North Carolina being second with 110, and Maryland third with 33. Over 1200 different ministers have attended the Conferenee since it was begun in 1913. Baptist ministers led in attendance this year; the members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church being second. The Conferenee is wholly undenominational in charaeter.

Lectures were given on many aspeets of the minister's life and work, considerable attention being paid to the pressing problem of the Rural Church. Ample discussion of many of the minister's problems took place. A large display of recent books and literature on religious education was a feature of the Conference. There was also an exhibit of drawings of recent church architecture. Betwcen the sessions of the Conference many of the visitors read and studied this literature; many orders for books were plaeed.

Dr. George D. Wharton, a graduate of Hampton Institute of the class of 1880, spoke out of a long and sueeessful experience on "My Experience with a Rural Church." He enumerated the following as the standing needs of the rural church today: "a better educated membership, a better trained ministry, a greater efficiency in church officers, a resident pastor, an appropriate support of missions both here and abroad, and more attractive church buildings."

Devotional Services throughout the Conferenee were conducted by the Rev. Henry Proctor, pastor o fthe Nazarene Congregational Churc of Brooklyn, N. Y. On one oceasion he described his visit to Gethesemane, "and that," he said "means prayer." He described the Lord's prayer as "a structure of seven stories, with a foundation of worship and each clause standing in turn for civil being, law, business, peace, social service, and salvation." The Hampton Quartet sang at each of the devotional serviees.

Dr. Gaius Glen Atkins, of Auburn Theological Meminary, Auburn, N. Y. lectured twice on "The Minister and His texts" "Generally," he said, the text should chose the preacher, rather than the preacher choose the text. But the text will not choose you unless you give it a chanee."

The Annual Conferenee Sermon was preached on the opening night y Dr. J. W. Brown, pastor of the New Mother A. M. E. Zion Church of New York City, on the topie, "Jesus the Preacher Our example." In his sermon he alluded to the Conference as affording some men their only opportunity for an education.

Very significant addresses were made on three sucessive days by Miss Jane Hunter, a distinguished social worker of Cleveland, O., Founder and Executive Secretary of the Phillis Wheatley Society, a large institution for the welfare of working girls. Miss Hunter spoke on "The Youth Problem as it Relates to the Church." She aroused considerable discussion by an appeal to the ministers to take a more liberal attitude on the question of amusements.

Among the most significant hours of the Conference were a series of addresses by Bishop Robert E. Jones, of the M. E. Church in New Orleans who dealt in a humorous, thought shrewd and practical way with some of the sternest actualities of the minister's life. His three topies were: "Why Ministers Fail" "Church Management," and "Church Finanee."

Two special addresses were given to join gatherings of the ministers attending the Conferenee and the teachers now in attendance at the Hampton Summer School for Teachers. One was on "The Church and Social Work," by Dr. Beverly D. Tucker, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Richmond, and the other by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. There was a stirring moment at the close of Dr. Moton's address, when the great assembly hall of Hampton Institute rang with the strains of the ..Negro National Anthem.

For the past two years the Conferenee has been presided over by arch-deacon E. L. Baskerville of Charleston, S. C. His successor elected at this session is the Rev. D. H. Hargis of Wilmington, Del., who is a District Superintendent of the Methodist Church The Exccutive Secretary of the Conference is the Rev. S. Arthur Devan, the Chaplain of Hampton Institute.

From Morehouse-Spelman Summer School Atlanta, Ga. ..

Atlanta, Georgia, July—(Special)—More than fifty students registered for the Rural Institute which opened this week at the Morehouse-Spelman Summer School. Vinson A. Edwards, specialist in rural sociology, is director of the Institute, and the program includes lectures by such outstanding leaders as: J. C. Dixon, supervisor of Negro education, Georgia State Department of Education; H. W. Harvey, of the State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga; C. A. Cobb, district manager of Southern Ruralist and Progressive Farmer; Alva Tabor and L. S. Molette of Georgia State Industral College; G. V. Cunningham, Georgia State College of Agriculture; J. V. Boule, assistant director of Rural Health; Miss Mary K. Jerome, of the Georgia State Department of Game and Fish; Dr. E. C. Brenson of the University of North Carolina; Miss Edna B. Callahan, director of physieal education, Spelman College, and Prof. W. K. Harreld, director of music of Spelman College and Morehouse College.

Phases of rural work under discussion at the Institute include: rural home and family; rural health; conservation of fish and game; school organization and supervision; landscaping and horticulture; community organization; art in rural life; forestry; music; recreation; vocational agrisulture; and rural home problems. Several laboratory eriods will be devoted to manual training and home economics.

Hampton Institute Press Service By George A. Kuyper.

Hampton Institute, Va., July 4: Tho first session of the Hampton Institute Summer School, which reached on Saturday its halfway mark, brought to the campus the largest number of teachers since since summer instruction began. The total number of men and women now attending the various courses being given is 801; 683 being women and 118 men. These—all of them teachers, in active work—come to Hampton from twenty states, the Distriet of Columbia, and Africa. Virginia furnishes tho largest group of 260; North Carolina the next largest of 167, Maryland is third with a representation 185.

There are thirty-six graduate students, an increase of ten over last year. Tho number in ths new graduate department of Hampton Institute has been increasing steadiy. At the commencement exercises last month the first M. A. degrees to be awarded at the Instituto were granted to students on the basis of their graduate work done in the Summer Session. Dr. William L. Sanders, dean of men at Ohio Wesleyan, is in charge of the graduate work.

Among the forty-two instructors, three are at Hampton for the first time. These are Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro Eduea-tion of the United States Department of the Interior, who is giving courses in Negro history and community civics; Dr. Sanders, who is teaching economics and education; and Mary Ship Sanders, who is in charge of techinque of teaching course.

A demonstration school is being conducted at the Whittier Training School for the observation of teaching. Courses of special interest this year are the librarian course for high school libraians; a course in scout mastership; and a course in community boy leadership.

Every morning of the school year a general assembly is held at eleven o'clock. In addition to devotional exercses, addresses are made by representatives of other summer schools who are invited about their methods and problems.

The e?cellent courses presented, aim to be of practical use in increasing the professional ability of the colored school teacher, and the many pleasant features of life on the Virginia peninsula, tend to make tho Hampton Institute Summer School in the South. if mer Session the largest colored not in the country.

AFRICAN BOY NAMED 'HOOVER' AS TRIBUTE TO WAR DEBT PLAN

Paris, July 3—Herbert Hoover Babale was the name chosen today for the first Negro baby boy born at the African village at the French Colonial Exposition.

His proud father, who belongs to a French East African tribe, explained that it was the custom in his village to name children after outstanding events and he had been informed that the success of the Hoover plan negotiations just now is clearly indicated. Marshal Lyautey, general director of the exposition, is expected to act as the boy's godfather.

HOWARD STAFF KEPT IN TACT

More of the expected changes of the Howard University Law School were made at the annual meeting of the law school committee of the trustees of the university to-day.

Many of the alumni had expected that a new law dean would be appointed. However, the services of young Charles Houston, assistant dean, were expressed as satisfactory and the committee did not see fit to replace him.

Howard Law School is the only one of its kind run and operated by colored people in this country. This year there were about seventeen graduates.

Teacher—Do you mean to tell me that you can't name all of the great men of our race? When I was your age I could name them all.

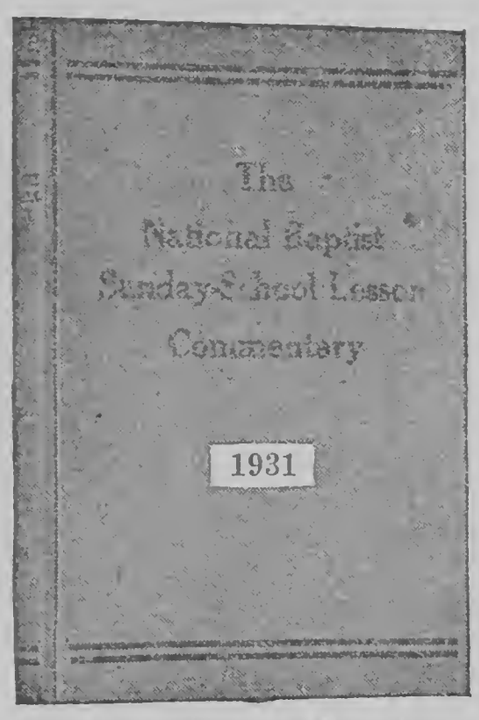
Willie—Yes, but there were only three or four then.

Hello! Bought a saxophone?

"No; I borrowed it from the man next door.

"But you can't play it?"

"Neither can he whil I've got it."



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For 1931

Every Sunday School Teacher Should Have It

SIX REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE IT:

First: It is the production of your own National Baptist Publishing Board which gives employment to more of our people than any similar concern in the United States.

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HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary,

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD,

523 Second Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee.

Boston to Entertain Pythians

Sir. S. W. Green, the Supreme Chancellor Issues Proclamation No. 19.

According to an official Proclamation reaching this city this week, Supreme Chancellor, Sir S. W. Green of New Orleans, has called the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias to convene in Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, August 18, 1931. According to the Proclamation which is series L, the Chancellor and the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals said:

To all Knights of Pythias, Grand and Subordinate Lodges, Supreme Representatives, Officers and Members of the Supreme Lodge— Greeting:

1st—Whereas, Article VI, Section 9, of the Constitution and Supreme of the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, provides that "The regular convention of the Supreme Lodge shall be held biennially, beginning on the third Tuesday in August, at such place as may be designated at the previous regular convention";

2nd—And whereas, at the last regular convention held by the Knights of Pythias of the aforementioned Supreme Jurisdiction it was decided to hold the next convention in Boston, Mass.

3rd—Therefore, I, S. W. Green, Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, do hereby direct the Officers and Members of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias aforsaid to assemblo in Twenty-sixth (26th) Biennial Session at Mechanics Building, 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., at ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, 18th day of August, A. D. 1931.

4th—The Officers and Members of the Pythian Temple Commission are hereby directed to assemble at General Headquarters, 1-A Wellington Street, Boston, Mass., at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, August 17th, 1931, for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

5th—The Committe on Finance is hereby directed to assemble at General Headquarters, 1-A Wellington Street, Boston, Mass., on Thursday, August 6th, 1931, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of auditing the books and accounts of the several officers handling funds for the Knights of Pythias aforesaid the Supreme Lodge thereof, and the Supreme Court of the Order of Calanthe of the Jurisdiction of the Knights of Pythias aforesaid.

6th—The Supremo Chancellor, Supreem Master of Exchequer, Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, Secretary of the Endowment Department, Major General of the Uniform Rank, Secretary of the Pythian Temple Commission, Supreme Worthy Counsellor, Supreme Worthy Receiver of Deposits, Supreme Worthy Register of Deeds and Secretary of Endowment Department of the Order of Calanthe, are hereby directed to have their books properly balanced and send them prepaid express addressed to Sir Robert L. Zeno Chairman of Committee on Finance 1-A Wellington Street, Boston, Mass., to arrive there not later than Wednesday, August 5th, 1931

7th—The Supreme Chancellor, Supreme Master of Exchequer, Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal Secretary of Endowment, Major General of the Uniform Rank and Secretary of the Pythian Temple Commission are hereby directed to have their tabulated reports printed in order that each representative may be furnished with a copy of said tabulated report on the first day of the session.

8th—Officers of the Grand Lodges are hereby directed to forward to the Supreme Keeper of Records andSeal on or before August 1, 1931, their reports and representatives' credentials and all taxes duo the Supreme Lodge in accordance with Article XIII, Section 10, and Chapter IV, Paragraph 24, of the Constitution and Supreme Statutes of the Knights of Pythias of North America, Etc., also forward all taxes due the Secretary of the Pythian Temple Commission in accordance with the law adopted at the Twenty-fourth Biennial Session of the Supreme Lodge, held at Chicago, Ill., August 16th-20th, 1927 and in acordonce with enactments by the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias aforesaid as may be found in the official proceedings of the Twenty-fourth (24th) Biennial Session, Pages 486 and 487, or suffer the penalties provided under the laws. All back taxes due and unpaid, must be paid.

9th—All subordinate lodges having no Grand Lodge over them shall forward their reports and Per Capita Tax and Emerbency Tax to Sir E. E. Underwood, S. K. of R. S. & S. S., E. Corner Clinton and Washington Streets, Frankfort, Ky, on or before July 1st, 1931.

10th—The Committee on Credentials is hereby directed to meet at General Hearquarters, 1-A Wellington Street, Boston, Mass., on Monday, August Seventeenth (17th), 1931, at one (1) o'clock P. M. for the purpose of examining reports and credentials with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal according to Chapter One (1), Paragraph Five (5), of the Constitution and Supreme Statutes

11th—Deputy Supreme Chancellors are hereby directed to forward their Commissions to the office of the Supreme Chancellor on or before July 15th, 1931, with a full report of conditions in their respective districts and the future prospects of the Order in their district.

12th—The Supreme Court of the Order of Calanthe is hereby directed to hold its Session at Mechanics Building, 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., at the same time as that of the Knights of Pythias aforesaid.

13—The Sixteenth National Encampment of the Uniform Rank forming our Pythian Army, will be held at Camp Colonel E. B. Barco, between Sherman and Garden Streets, back of Walden Street, Cambridge, Mass., only five miles from Convention Hall.

14th—The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal has been requested to apply for rates of a FARE AND HALF for round trip with identification certificates for the following named Grand Jurisdictions: MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

Officers, Members and Visitors from other sections are hereby directed to secure excursion rates to New York, where practicable, and in sections where excursion rates cannot be secured, then purchase summer rate tickets.

Officers, Members and Visitors from the States named will purchase round-trip tickets, by securing an identification certificate from the Grand Chancellor of their Jurisdiction or from the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

15th—The Supreme Lodge Officers and Members and Supreme Court Officers and Members with other branches of the Order are hereby directed to assemble at Congregational Church, corner of West Newton Street and Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass., on Sunday August 16th, 1931, at 2:0(o'clock P. M., to listen to a sermon to be preached by Right Reverend Bishop R. E. Jones, LL. D., of Crecent City Lodge No. 135, K. of P., New Orleans, La.

16th—For information relative to hotel rates, quarters and other matters pertaining to locations, address Mrs. Nona Whitehead, Chairman Committee on Homes, 5 Yarmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

17th—The Dramatic Order Knights of Omar will meet at Mechanics Building, 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

18th—Delegates on arrival will proceed to the General Headquarters, 1-A Wellington Street, Boston, Mass., for registration and assignment to their quarters.

LOOK OUT COMMITTEE AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, Sir Peter Walther, Chairman. This Committe will have special stations or booths, located in each Railroad Station, decorated with Pythian Colors for identification of delegates arriving, so they may be immediately directed to official Taxi Cabs to all parts of City, with the greatest courtesy and reasonable fee.

There will be least confusion, if all delegates get off at the Terminal Stations, there are only two, South Station and North Station, by whatever route you may come. Inquire what Station, before leaving, into which Station your arrival is expected. Telegrams of Special Delegations may be sent just before train leaves for Boston, direct to the Station of arrival, K. of P. Look-out Committee, Peter Walther, Chairman, provided you leave on or after August 14. If prior to this date address Sir Peter Walther, Chairman, 148 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.

The Committee in charge of the local arrangements is under the supervision of Dr. W. O. Taylor, General Chairman of the Supreme Lodge and Supreme Court Entertainment Committee, with Sir A. M. Ballard Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Nona Whitehead, Chairman, Committee on Homes.

Ample arrangements have been made for the meeting places, for all of the Departments of the Or-

(Continued on Page 7)

Application for Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

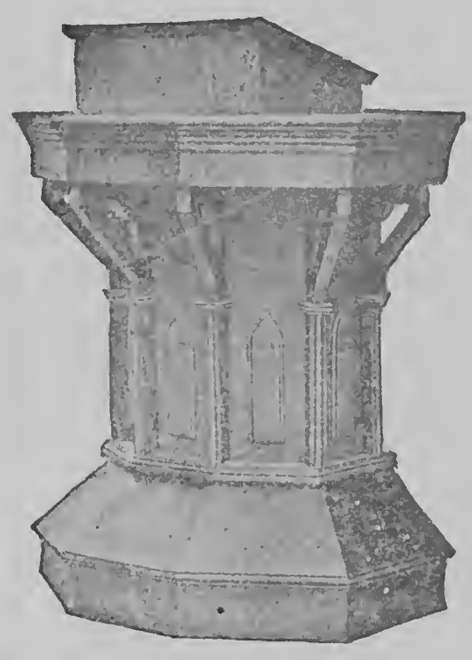
Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

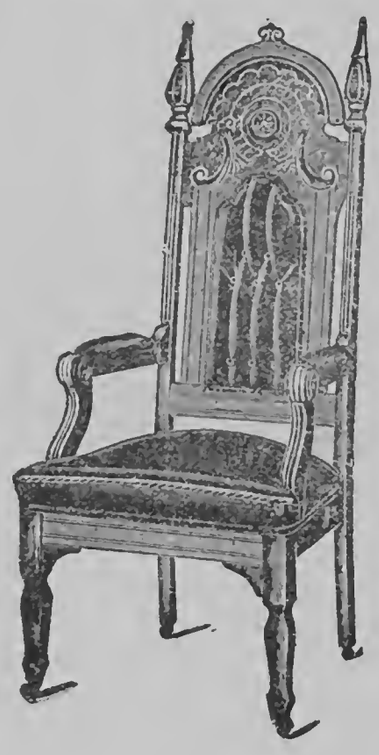
State ..... Date .....

A FOUR PIECE PULPIT SET

For $125.00



This is a beautiful set of Pulpit Furniture consisting of three chairs and the pulpit— Just the set you need for your church



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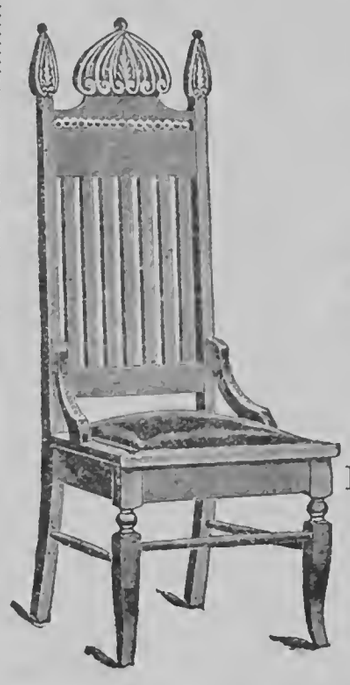

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LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1931

FIVE PERSONS LYNCHED FOUR NEGROES, ONE WHITE—MISSISSIPPI LEADS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1. —Dear Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1931 there were 5 lynchings. This number is 4 less than the number 9 for the first six months of 1930; 1 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1926; 6 less than the number for the first six months of 1927 and is 4 1929; it is the same as the number 5 for the first six months 1928; 6 less than the number 11 for the 1924; 100 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 lessthan the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 31 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

There were 32 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 4 were in Northern and Western States and 28 in Southern States. In 26 of the instances the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented. In the 6 other instances force was used. Thus a total of 55 persons, 10 whites and 45 Negroes, were saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 4 were Negroes. The offenses charged were attempted rape, 3; murder, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; North Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Very truly yours,
R. R. Moton, Principal.

BOSTON TO ENTERTAIN

(Continued from page 6.)

der as well as suitable places have been secured for lodging places for all Officers, Members and Visitors of the several departments of the Order. Excellent camp grounds and suitable arrangements for the Uniform Rank Department have also been made.

Given under our hand and the Seal of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, this Tenth (10th) day of June, A. D. 1931, and Pythian Period the LI (51st).

Attest:
E. E. UNDERWOOD,
Supreme Keeper of Records
Seal.
G. W. GREEN,
Supreme Chancellor.

Prairie View College

By Napoleon B. Edward

The Senior Class met in the science building June 17 and organized. The following officers were elected .

Mr. R. M. Catchings, Houston, president,

Mr. J. H. Allen, Paris, Vice President.

Mrs. Dula B. Reid, Houston, Secretary.

Mrs. M. L. Simpson O'Neil Henderson, Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. Pauline Lewis Lubin, Houston, Treasurer.

Mr. J. M. Hurdle, Diboll, Business manager.

The officers were installed by Mr. D. R. Glass, registrar, who is sponsor for the senior class. The class consists of more than 100 and no doubt 75 will receive their degrees at the close of the summer session. The class has begun its plans and is looking forward to a pleasant commencement. The following standing committees have been apopinted: Invitations, Class Pins, Pictures, and Social.

Mrs. G. V. Banks has returned from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, where she has been studying the past regular session. She was accompanied home by Principal W. R. Banks and her sister, Miss Elizabeth Perry. The college community is elated over Mrs. Banks' return to take her place in the social and civic affairs of the college and the community.

Dr. Mack T. Williams, college chaplain, continues his series of sermons to the Summer school. His remaining discourses will be upon the following subjects: "A Philosophy of Technique," "The Man No body Knows," "The Miracle of Me," "The Thanatopsis of Bryant," and "Where do we go from here."

Dr. W. A. Adams met a generours reception during his recent visit to the college. He was graduated from Prairie View College in 1919, and subsequently graduated from Howard University,, being awarded the degrees of bachelor of science and doctor of medicine. Dr. Adams is on the Neuro-psychiatric Staff, Lakeside Hospital, one of the university group controlled by the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. Dr. Adams stated that there were five more Negro physicians on the staff.

Urban League Announces Three $1200 Fellowships

The Fellowship awards for the school year 1931-32 valued at $1,200 each have ben annaunced by the National Urban League as follows:

MRS. SADYE JOHNSON CARTER, New York City, graduate of Niner Normal School, Washington, D. C., 1926, who has engaged in visiting teaching in New York public schools, assigned to the New York School of Social Work,

MISS ELSIE ROSALIE CLARK, Richmond, Virginia, A. B. Virginia University, 1929, now assistant to the register, Talladega College, assigned to the University of Pittsburgh;

MISS LOIS TAYLOR, New London, graduate of Conneticut College for women, class 1931, assigned to Columbia University.

MISS HELEN ELISE CROMER, Evanston, Ill., class 1931, Northwestern University, on recommendation of the League, has been awarded the MARY C. WALKER FELLOWSHIP at the New York School of Social Work— said Fellowship being financed by the Women's Asociation.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive eScretary of the League states that at a later date there will be further announcements of additional Fellowships.

STATE COLORED FARMERS WILL ATTEND INSTITUTE

Over 500 Colored farmers are expected to attend a Farm Institute to be held at the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station Farm, Columbia, July 15.

Speakers from the University of Tennessee and from A. and I. State College will participate in the program. Practical farmers will give demonstrations. The program includes an inspection of the Experiment Station under the direction of Superintendent L. R. Neal, from 9:30 a. m. until noon. Other important features include discussions of the following subjects: "Home and Commercial Dairying," "Dairy Products in the Home," L. S. Edwards, manufacturing specialist, University of Tennessee; "Commercial Dairying," J. C. Rucker; "Pork Production," Joe McCauley; "Demonstration," Henry Starns; "The Home Orchard," John Leath; W. C. Pelton, horticultural specialists, University of Tennessee; "Sanitation and Health on the Farm," Maury County Health Unit and Dr. Bent.

In the morning a special program has been provided for women which includes the following: "Demonstration: Dairy Products in the Home," L. S. Edwards, Dairy Manufacturing specialist, University of Tennessee; "Demonstration: The Care of Dishes," by Miss C. R. McElrath, supervisor of Wilson County; "Improvements I Have Made in My Home and Kitchen," Mrs. H. V. Cantta, Pulaski; "Demonstration: Rug Making," Mrs. Minnie Bledsoe, Elkton; "Cooking Demonstration," Mrs. M. E. Richards, A. and I. State College.

Join Our Dollar Per Week Savings Club Now Open

Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee

SOUTH LEADS

(Continued from Page 1)

Louisiana's blooming period was relatively free from forest damage and the crop has set well. Crop prospects are good. In Oklahoma the freeze of March 27 killed practically all peaches except in the eastern and southern counties. Further damage was done by the April 21 freeze except in the east and south central districts.

The Texas crop is almost a complete failure in the north central and central parts of the state. Other sections also suffered damage from the spring freezes, varying from slight injury in the extreme south to heavy damage in the northeast. Past production and the 1931 forecast are shown as follows:

PRODUCTION

	5-Year Average	1930	1931
State	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus
N. Carolina	1,808	1,800	3,272
S. Carolina	865	952	1,309
Georgia	7,105	4,698	7,310
Florida	103	102	128
Alabama	973	1,105	1,275
Mississippi	524	490	636
Arkansas	2,373	84	3,024
Louisiana	191	112	218
Oklahoma	694	80	220
Texas	1,685	750	960
10 States	16,321	10,173	18,352

FARMER'S NEWS

(Continued from Page 1).

Best home made cake.

Best home made quilt.

Set dishes— For the member bringing in the largest number of applications for membership in the Federation.

Set silver—For the member bringing in the largest number of subscriptions to the Modern Farmer.

We are also expecting other prizes to be authorized, which will be announced in our next bulletin issued July 15th.

Only members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers Incorporated can compete for these prizes. All farm products must be produced by the members. Each contestant must have a statement from the chairman of his unit to the effect that he is a full fledge member of the organization.

By order of the State officers for Mississippi, and approved by the National offices, a special assessment of twenty-five cents per member is hereby levied, and the Chairman of each unit is hereby authorized to see that this assessment is paid by each member of unit, and the sum forwarded to the National officers, not later than August 1st. This levy is for the purpose of aiding in defraying some of the expenses of the convention.

We want every member of the Federation to attend the convention and answer to his, or her name on the roll call.

GROCERIES AND FEED

Practically little changes have been noted since the issurance of our last Bulletin, except the following:

Mixed oats now 35c—white oats 38c per bushel.

Wheat shorts $1.00 per hundred.

Horse and mule feed (50 per cent Grain) $1.35 per hundred.

Pure apple cider vinegar in 52 gallon barrels at 17c per gallon, and $2.25 per case of 6 gallon jugs.

We are looking for lower prices on corn meal, flour and canned goods.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

There has been no change or any consequence in the prices of dry goods and clothing.

COTTON

Since the president of the United States has given the foreign countries an extension of time in the payments of war debts, the cotton market has improved considerably, and during the past week cotton advanced ten dollars a bale.

DROUGHT LOANS

We have been informed that all crops, which were mortgaged as security for government drought loans, cannot be attached for any debts made before receiving government loans.

SCREEN AND DISINFECT

Members should thoroughly screeen the doors and windows of their homes. Continue to wage a war on flies and mosquitoes, as they are the most deadly carriers of diseases, which eventually result in death to you and your loved ones. Do not allow any water to stand in tin cans or barrels at any place on your premises. Be sure to put kerosene on the surface of all ponds or pools of stagnant water, as the oil forms a film on the surface of the water, which keeps the eggs from being hatched, thereby stopping future disaster at the source.

PLANT LATE SUMMER AND FALL GARDENS

As seasonal rains occur, be sure to plant your summer and fall gardens. This will be of considerable aid to you during the "lay-by and harvesting period."

MEMBERSHIP DUES

In checking over our membership cards, we find to our surprise the greater number of our members are considerably behind in their membership dues. We realize the scarcity of cash at this time, but we feel sure that there is not a member of the Federation, who could not pay at least a part of their indebtedness, and aid in our onward march to the gateway of freedom from debt slavery. The Chairman of each unit is hereby instructed to have the Secretary call the roll of membership, and have the members who are in arrears pay up, or, we will be forced to erase their names from membership of the organization that means so much to their present and future welfare. No organization can be well managed and do its work, regardless of the ideals and tremendous good it endeavors to attain, without proper and sufficient funds. It cannot run itself any more than you can operate your farm without money.

PAY YOUR DUES

MEMBERSHIP BUTTONS. — All units who will need buttons for the members should send in their orders for same not later than July 20th, or they will not be able to get them in time for the convention. These buttons can be had for five cents each, and the units can sell them to the members for ten cents each and place the difference in their home treasury.

LET'S MEET EACH OTHER FACE TO FACE IN MOUND BAYOU, AUGUST 13 to 15th.

FORD HOPES TO RAISE ON A FARM ALL RAW MATERIALS FOR AUTO

Detroit, Mich. — (Special) — Henry Ford has taken up the wholesale growing of cantaloupes, not however, to complete with truck gardeners, but for raw material used in the production of automobiles.

On one of the farms near Macon, in southern Michigan, which forms a part of Ford's 3,000 acre agricultural laboratory in Lenawee county, an extraordinary amount of acreage has been devoted to planting of the canteloupe seeds. Old dirt farmers, who have sold their land to Ford and gone to work for him on a $5 eight hour a day basis, expressed surprise at the planting of so much. Now the secret is out.

"One day when Mr. Ford was on one of his numerous personal inspection trips over the fields I heard him make a remark that gave me the tip" said one farmer. "I heard him say, 'I'm going to rush this experiment through with the idea of determining whether every raw material that goes into an automobile can't be raised on a farm.'

"Take these cantaloupes, for instance. His chemists plan to get alcohol for auto paint out of the melons.

"With what is left after the alcohol is extracted, I understand they intend to make a new cheap substance as serviceable as wood."

COTTON GROWERS IN N. C. LEADS WHITES

Greensboro, N. C. — Warren County Vocational Agricultural pupils proved their ability to grow cotton by taking first and third places for the second time from whites in as many years in the state-wide cotton contest, Austin Woodard, was first; George Aycock was third.

Woodarw produced 3,042 pounds of seed cotton on 2 acres, worth $131.78, his project labor income was $92.28. After paying for rent seeds and fertilizer he had a project labor income per acre amounting to $46.14.

Austin attributes his success to selection of soil on the farm best adapted to cotton production, the use of pure bred seed of known quality and the use of good complete fertilizer of 500 pounds per acre together with compost and 125 pounds of nitrate of soda after planting.

BEANS WORN AS JEWELRY

Famed as an actress and as the possessor of valuable jewelry, a woman appeared at a party in Paris recently in a pink gown with what appeared to be three rows of curiously-shaped pink pearls. After all had admired their beauty, she confessed that the necklace was composed of haricot beans cleverly tinted and strung together. To complete her vegetarian ornamentation her long earrings were of tinted rice grains.

MADE MONEY

(Continued from Page 4)

Funerals were not expensive because caskets were plain and hearses were seldom used. Some kind neighbor loaned the family a spring buggy to carry the loved one away.

Not one child in 100 went past the eight grade in school and country roads were mostly an ungraded strip of land four rods wide, where the public might wander at will seeking the easiest track.

The reed organ was the most expensive piece of furniture in the house and not every family had a sewing machine.

If the farmer could keep present day prices and live as cheaply as his grandfather he could save money but he will not live on that plane and the nation cannot afford to have him.

He contributes more to the welfare of the world for what he gets back than any other class and he should demand as good a living. It is wise for the nation at large to see that he gets it.

They walked the lane in silence,
The sky was studded with stars;
They reached the gate together;
And for her lifted the bars.
But this is long since over,
There's nothing between them now,
For he was just the hired man,
And she the old Jersey cow.

THE EIGHT POINTS

These Eight Points, subscribed to by many sociologists, may not be as famous as the historical Fourteen; they are, nevertheless, equally important as war preventive, either international, sociological domestic:

1. Don't contradict people, even if you are right.

2. Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friends.

3. Don't under-rate anything because you don't possess it.

4. Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.

5. Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

6. Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.

7. Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile.

8. Learn to attend to your own business. This is a very important point.

—Rays of Sunshine.

Five hundred pounds of rhubarb was carried by air from gardens at Preston, England, to London recently.

FOOD PROFITEERS BUSY IN ARKANSAS

In times of disaster, the worst as well as the best in people crops out, observes the Houston Post-Dispatch. When a great fire, a great flood, a great storm lays low a community, one of the first things authorities find it necessary to do is to guard against looters. Sometimes, the order is to shoot the moon sight, as was the case in Galveston in 1900. While some people are heroically bending every energy to save life and minister to the needy, others will steal jewels and clothing from dead bodies.

In every war, when young men are volunteering for service and offering their lives to their country's cause the greedy profiteer appears behind the lines, seeking to rob those, the soldier has left behind, and even the soldier himself.

In Arkansas drouth regions, both the heroic and the despicable have appeared. While neighbors divide with neighbors the small amount of food available, while the more fortunate contribute money and supplies, we read that some of the merchants in the stricken districts have been making huge profit on food and other supplies bought for the needy. It has been necessary to take action to limit profits to 10 per cent.

Merchants who have taken profits of 35 to 50 per cent on supplies bought for the drouth sufferers are in the same class with the hijackers who robbed the people by claiming unreasonable profits, during the World war, and with the conscienceless thieves who sent embalmed beef to the soldiers in the Spanish-American war. Words are inadequate to express the contempt that the decent people of the country have for tradesmen of that stripe. It is to be hoped that the names of the Arkansas food profiteers will become known in their local communities, that the buying public may deal with them according to their deserts.

A National NEWSPAPER For Churchgoers

Read the National Baptist Union-Review published every week, subscription price $2.00 a year. This newspaper is the oldest religious publication under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention of America. It is eight pages in size, eight columns to the page, and is brimful of denominational information every week. It contains a Woman's Page, spicy editorial matter, and circulates in practically every state in the Union.

Send your Subscription to the

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD

523 Second Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. III. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, AUGUST 15, 1931, No. 6.

Farmers of Nation Invade Mound Bayou

HIS HONOR MAYOR GREEN EXTENDS WELCOME

City Established by I. T. Montgomery in Delta State is Mecca

Mound Bayou, Miss.—(Special)—His Honor, Mayor J. L. Green of this city delivered an address of welcome to the farmers of the nation who are in session for three days here in what is known as the National Convention of Farmers. It is to be held under the auspices of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, headed by Hon. James P. Davis, its president. The residents of this nationally known town, because of its entire Negro personnel, are hospitable in their entertainment of the visitors.

Representatives from the National Farm Bureau with headquarters in Washington, manufacturing concerns such as the International Harvester Company, many big factories and farm implement houses, with representatives from wholesale concerns, fertilizing plants and other organizations are mingling with the farmers and tillers of the soil; stock raisers, fruit growers, timber men and poultry raisers are listening to addresses of particular merit in their respective fields of labor.

The morning hours are given over to a general discussion and to listening to plans for relief of the farmer. Every subject is being discussed. Government agencies and farm administrators are likewise interested. The largest exhibit ever known at a farm meeting was installed two days before the National Convention was called to order. The Convention opened Thursday morning and will continue in session until Saturday evening. The chairman of the Farm Board at Washington sent a special message. Cooperative farm organizations sent their greetings and the Mississippi State Organization made up of many units, was represented by their president, while the national president brought greetings from many dignitaries. Governors from nearly every state appointed outstanding men and women to represent the several commonwealths in Dixieland. A reception for the visitors is planned for Saturday evening, at which the Mayor of the city, the city officials will present the distinguished guests.

—Nashville Globe.

MOUND BAYOU BOLIVAR COUNTY UNITS ENTERTAIN N. F. C. F.

Instructive and Entertaining Was The Program

The 1931 Convention of all Units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers was held at Mound Bayou, Mississippi, August 13, 14, 15. Three big days of instruction and recreation were given.

Mound Bayou is an all-Negro town located on the Illinois Central R. R. It is recognized as the capitol of organized Negro agricultural activities and progress in Miss. There are nearly 12,000 colored farmers in Bolivar County. There are more colored than white farm owners in the county. The mayor of Mound Bayou, Hon. B. A. Green, son of

(Continued on page 8)

RAILROADS AND FARMERS

ARE THE PEOPLE INTERESTED, ASKS WRITER OF ARTICLE

It should be fairly common knowledge that eight million people in the United States are directly dependent for their livelihood upon the railroads;

That the savings of every savings bank depositor or holder of a life insurance policy are invested to a substantial extent in railroad bonds;

That four billion dollars of such bonds are owned by savings banks and insurance companies;

That railroads purchase annually six billion dollars worth of goods produced by our industries and farmers;

That, in addition to the foregoing, the railroads perform an indispensable service to the nation day and night.

These few little facts would indicate that the people are interested in railroads and that in a large measure their very prosperity depends upon them.

What does a 15 per cent freight rate increase mean to the average industry or the average family in dollars and cents compared to the loss, inconvenience, and virtual disaster, that would face this country as the result of a broken-down, crippled and bankrupt railroad system?

One has but to remember the car shortages during wartime and the inability of the roads to correct the situation because of circumstances beyond their control, to realize the incalculable sums which industry loses due to inadequate railroad service.

Only public cooperation at this time, in considering and remedying the problems of the railroads, will prevent a transportation crisis.

Freight Rates High In Relation To Farm Prices

Indianapolis—Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, in speaking before the State Board of Agriculture here last night, in referring to the proposed railroad rate increase, said:

"Incidentally, I venture to hope that, in the consideration of the appeal of the railroads for higher freight rates, the Interstate Commerce Commission will take into consideration that fact that while the revenues of the railroads dropped 16 per cent last year, the revenue of the farmers dropped 20 per cent; that farm prices are down to pre-war levels while freight rates are relatively high; that with many products taxes, manufacturing costs and railroad rates can be passed on to the consumer, but that the farmer can not pass his costs on. I have no right to speak for the Interstate Commerce Commission and I do not pretend to do so, but I have a feeling—based on its order of reduction of agricultural and horticultural rates a few months ago, which order the railroads held up by injunction—and the Commission understands and sympathizes with the needs and plight of American Agriculture."

EMPLOYMENT NO BETTER

WAGES COME DOWN, SAYS T. A. HILL

All reports of conditions among Negro workers for the month of May and the early part of June show clearly that conditions have remained unchanged, according to T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League's Department of Industrial Relations.

There are a few exceptions, but the gains are very probably offset by heavier losses. For instance, a new hotel in Akron began with colored service help, and brickmasons are on the increase in Lexington, Kentucky. This latter instance is accompanied by accusations that Negro union men have taken the jobs of white unionists at a lower wage. But Pittsburgh and Hot Springs, Arkansas report substitution of Negroes by whites, and all along the line from Minneapolis to San Antonio, Texas, there are indications that satisfactory conditions have not yet reached Negro workers.

In the matter of wages, they are universally low. In Richmond they are as low as 14 cents per hour. Household workers in St. Paul receive from $5 to $10 a week, and are sometimes asked to work for as low as $3 a week. Columbus, Ohio, has found its situation exceedingly depressing, and agencies interested in Negro welfare are more energized than ever in an attempt to improve the status of colored workers. The unemployed continue to roam from city to city, and in some communities transients who have come in either to pass through to other points or to remain long enough to try out conditions, have added to the burden of relieving unemployed people.

Pineapple Growing In Florida Coming Back

Stuart, Fla., June 26—Pineapple growing in Florida is gradually gaining ground. Many growers are taking an active interest in preparing fields for setting pineapple slips.

Horticulturists advise that Florida is fully as well adapted for pineapple culture as it ever was and at one time it was carried on in a large way. They suggest, however, that in setting out new fields care should be taken that they are at a considerable distance from former fields to lessen the danger of nematodes.

Excellent progress is reported in some of the fields already set.

Ice Substitute Cools Truck Shipments

Sacramento, Calif., June 26—Some of the California asparagus crop went to northern markets on the Pacific coast in motor trucks and with the loads refrigerated with solid carbon dioxide this season. The United States Department of Agriculture points out that for the 900-mile trip from Sacramento Valley to Seattle the running time was about 36 hours. One of the trucks hauled nearly half as much as is ordinarily shipped in a carload by rail. Two drivers went with each truck, driving and sleeping by turns.

Federal Buying of Wheat Said To Be Justified

RESULTS PROVE ITS SUCCESS SAYS HEAD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

Chicago—Government purchasing of wheat which he says has held up the price during something more than the past half year, has been justified by the results, and the Grain Stabilization Corporation feels well satisfied, according to its president, George L. Milnor.

"It is felt," he said, "that any hardship to speculators and commission men has been offset many times over by the benefits to producers, bankers and business in general throughout the country."

If there is a marked acreage reduction as expected in winter wheat next fall, he declared, there was no reason why the present holdings of the corporation could not be marketed in an orderly manner at satisfactory prices. The question of storage he added, is not a serious one.

Noting that the market for May futures wheat contracts closed at 83 1-4 cents a bushel Chicago, Mr. Milnor said:

"Last November the Federal Farm Board decided that, owing to bad economic conditions and general depression, there was serious danger of wheat prices in this country declining to unnecessarily low levels in sympathy with prices in foreign markets. Markets in Winnipeg, Liverpool and Buenos Aires were weak and declining. There were many evidences of panicky selling and unloading of wheat stocks in our own domestic markets, which unless curbed, would in all probability have demoralized prices and forced wheat down to the lowest level on record.

"On Nov. 17, the market for May wheat in Chicago was 76 1-2 cents, in Winnipeg 67 3-8 cents, in Liverpool 75 3-8 cents, and in Buenos Aires 59 1-2. On authority of the farm board, the Grain Stabilization Corporation immediately acted to support the price of wheat in domestic markets.

"Heavy purchases were made daily with the result that the decline was stopped and very shortly the price of Chicago May wheat had advanced to 81 cents a bushel. This price was reached Nov. 24. Since that time such purchases as were to have been made in order to maintain the minimum price of 81 cents Chicago, and corresponding prices in other principal markets. For example 73 cents in Kansas City, 76 1-2 cents in Minneapolis, etc.

"The price of cash wheat has also been maintained on a comparative level with the futures. Thus the Grain Stabilization Corporations has just completed the maintenance of minimum prices for nearly seven months. During that period more than 350,000,000 bushels of wheat have gone into domestic consumption at equal to or higher than the stabilized price.

"It was not the intent of stabilization operations to control or disregard the law of supply and demand on a world basis, but merely to regulate in domestic markets the price of the crop that had already been produced, thus enabling producers and handlers to avoid disposing of their holdings at world level prices, which were not justified by the general economic structure in this city.

TEN YEAR PLAN URGED

PUBLISHER WANTS GROUP OF ONE HUNDRED BUSINESS MEN

(Special from Monitor Bureau)

New York—The American farmer is not bankrupt, and Frederick E. Murphy, newspaper publisher and practical farmer, proposed here yesterday that a commission of 100 business executives from all sections of the country be formed to help the farmer keep clear of that unenviable state under a "ten-year plan for the restoration of agriculture."

Mr. Murphy, who has lately conferred with President Hoover concerning the proposed plan, said that one based on similar lines had already gone a long way toward preventing depressed economic conditions in the northwestern states of Montana, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and that its extension to operation in the rest of the country would produce comparable results. For the past several weeks he has been speaking before banking representatives, industrialists and advertising men in the East, attempting to enlist their enthusiasm for and practical cooperation with the idea.

Naturally, Mr. Murphy points out, the Northwestern farmer is vitally interested in the wheat price. But, since wheat is no longer the chief crop, it is not his chief interest. Minnesota's dairy industry paid her farmers $200,000,000, against $20,000,000 for wheat.

In Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, farm income totaled more than a billion and a half dollars. Of this wheat earned $178,000,000. Dairy earned $300,000,000. Cows, pigs, chickens and sheep earned more than $800,000,000.

In a survey of the Northwest made in 1921 by the North Dakota Agricultural College it was found that out of 78,000 farms, 23,000 had no cow. There were no potato patches on 23,400 farms. No pigs were raised on 18,000 and 25,000 had no garden even for the family table. The average grocery bill was $800 a year. Conditions like that are not found in the Northwest today.

And because it was early evident that no amount of sales talk could accomplish complete results, he enlisted Twin City bankers and railroad men. Eastern capital was acquired from the big machinery, investment, banking and manufacturing centers with northwestern investments and a total fund of $10,000,000 subscribed, and incorporated as the Agricultural Credit Corporation of Minneapolis.

The country banks in 1921 would not lend money on houses, barns and farms. But the new loan fund loaned on what they had considered unsound security.

PEACH CONDITION 90 PER CENT

Rileyville, Va., June 26—Prospects are for a peach crop here of 6,000 to 7,000 bushels this season. Condition is 90 per cent of normal. Movement will begin August 10 and will be mostly by truck. Quality at present is good—T. W. A.

U. S. WHEAT STORED IN DAVENPORT ELEVATORS

Approximately 1,000,000 bushels of government wheat is stored in Davenport elevators, it was learned today. Grain was sent to Davenport for storage as early as April. It has been arriving through the month of July. About half the total amount is stored in the bins of the Western flour mills and the remainder is divided between the elevators at the Davenport and Victoria milling companies.

Two cents a month a bushed is paid by the government for the storage. This amount takes care of the cost of "turning" and other expenses including insurance. Companies storing the grain are under no obligation to buy it but many do so if they wish.

LIGHTENING HITS TWICE IN THE SAME PLACE

Kingston, N. C., July 2—(By CNS) — Jennie, a 19-year-old mule owned by Adam Jackson, is recoving from injuries inflicted by a bolt of lightening. Lightening does strike in the same place twice occasionally and Jennie is a living proof of it.

When she was little more than a colt a bolt which set fire to a house, killed a dog and shocked three persons into insensibility, razed her back, taking off a strip of skin and hair . A few days ago a "streak" struck her square amidships, it appeared to her owner, own claims to have seen it knock her into a heap 10 feet from where she was standing, but left no serious injury. There was a big bruise on one of her flanks.

TRUCKS NOW TAKE HORSES TO SMITHY

(Special to the Christian Science Monitor).

Council Bluffs, Ia. — Not all of the horses seen riding about the country in motortrucks are being bought or sold.

Some of them are instead only going to town and back to be fitted with a new set of shoes. The situation is thus explained by Renben Burquist, county agricultural agent, working here in cooperation with Iowa State College at Ames.

In a good many cases horse shoeing shops are too far apart to make it practical to drive the horses on their own legs into any of the shops locations. Mr. Burquist declared . So farmers resort to the motortruck for transporting the horses. If the farmer owns his own truck, the tronble is light. But if he has to hire a commercial truck, horse shoeing runs into big expense, that will be tolerated only in the direst need.

Cruger, Miss., July 23, 1931.

Dear Editor of the Modern Farmer:—

Please allow me to say a word about Holly Grove Unit, we still feel incouraged to press our claim as members of this National Federation of Colored Farmers. We are striving earnestly but weak in finance. We hope it is only a mist and will soon pass away, that we can begin handling money so we can meet our obligation. It is impossible for me to express the good that has been and is being done for the Negro in the Southland. We highly recommend Mr. James P. Davis for bringing to us the great lesson economy and how to unite, how to co-operate one with the other and he is about to teach us how to operate, too much good cannot be said about this great national man, who as a sacrifice has placed his life upon the altar for the saving of his race. Since learning these 12 months how to operate there has been spent through Holly Grove unit in the amount of sixteen hundred dollars $1600 . It has been quite a year ago that our charter was granted. O how it thrills my heart with joy to know that the government has given us licenses number 14198.

To the readers of the Modern farmer I don't know who gave the blessed little paper its name. Really it is a national voice for the Negro race. I believe when the Negro throughout the world awaken to the Modern Farmer and its purpose and its object every one that can find a dollar will subscribe. All out for Mt. Bayon, August 13, 14, 15.

Respectfully yours,

H. H. Ingram,

DEPARTURE OF MARY CATHON HAYES

Mary Cathon Hayes the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hayes of Lexington, Miss., took sick Monday, June 7, 1931 and died Thursday June 11. She was 15 years of age, looked as the picture of health. She attended the Lexington graded school under the management of Rev. D. W. Ambros and the Saints Industrial school.

Mary C. Hayes was a member of the church of God in Christ.

The funeral was conducted at the St. Paul Church of God in Christ Church, Sunday June 14. by Elder C. Davis and Elder F. J Tolbert the body was carried afterwards to the Sweet Home Cemetery and put away.

Mary Cathon Hayes leaves a father and step mother J. H. Hayes and Etta Hayes, two sisters Bertha Favors of Chicago, Mirta Clark of Louis, four brothers John Hayes of Memphis, Maron Hayes, of Greenwood, Perry and Travis Hayes of Lexington, a host of relatives and friends to mourn their lost.

By W. M. Little,
President of Sweet Home Unit,
Lexington, Miss.

TORCH SLAYER GETS IMPRISONMENT

Jackson, Mich. — (CNS) — Nathan Blackstone, the only colored member of the trio of murderers, convicted in connection with the killing of two boys and two girls on a road near Ypsilanti several days a go was brought to the state prison here Thursday because of fear of mob violence after the three men had been given sentences of life imprisonment.

With their clothes in tatters and their faces showing bruises caused by chance blows from the fists of rioters, the three men were rushed throguh the gates of the prison and unloaded. They were chained together and were brought from Ann Arbor. Outside the prison walls 100 extra guards kept back a crowd of about 100 who seemed more curious than hostile.

The men were given four life terms each, an dunder the Michigan law, makes it impossible for any member of the trio to become elligible for parole or pardon.

The murdered victims, all of whom were white were attacked and then burned to death in their automobile which was parked on the road.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS URGED TO TAKE ACTIVE PART IN REPUBLICAN PARTY

Columbia, S. C.— (CNS) — Colored citizens of this city were urged to take an active part in the coming Republican primaries to be held throughout the State soon by Joe. T. Jackson prominent colored political leader. Mr. Jackson pointed ont that Negroes in South Carolina owned property amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars and were qualified to register in the coming elections. A concerted action to oust the so-called "Hambright faction," the lily-white" organization of the state has already begun.

SEVENTEEN EGGS ARE HATCHED BY SUN AT ATKINSON

Somewhat belated, this story nevertheless gives an idea of just how hot the sun really was last week:

Atkinson, Ill.—Last week a farm hand working for Oscar Peterson three miles west of Atkinson discovered a nest of twenty-one hen's eggs near a fence. Thinking the eggs belonged to Clay Little, a neighbor, he gathered them and took them to the Little home.

Mrs. Little broke one of the eggs and found it was bad, so she put them all in a bucket which she placed on the porch, giving her husband instructions to bury them.

He neglected to do so, and they stood on the porch, in the sun, for five days. On the morning of the sixth day Mrs. Little heard some cheeping on her porch. She looked in the bucket, and lo! there were seventeen little chicks.

Join Our Dollar Per Week Savings Club Now Open

Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee

A CREDITOR BENEFACTOR

Providence Journal: A Massachusetts physician who recentiy died directed in his will that all his books of accounts should be destroyed, so that there would be no outstanding bills aaginst his patients.

Doctors' bill are proverbially the last to be paid . Whether the proverb is true or not, thousands of physicians no doubt carry on their books accounts from which they never expect to receive a cent . And yet the doctor is in times of emergency frantically summoned and becomes law in numberless perturbed households His slightest suggestion is complied with, his expert pronouncements are breathless and awaited.

We have no way of knowing how many of the bills receivable in the case of this Massachusetts doctor were "good," Presumably some were collectable and some were not . But with a fine and final gesture he waved them away. It was as if he made a public bequest: "I hereby bequeath to my debtors the face value of their accounts. I freely forgive them their indebtedness. They are welcome to all the counsel I ever bestowed upon them, all the medicaments, all the surgical assistance." Looked at in this way his provision for destroying the account books takes on the aspect of a community benefaction. Literally he gave himself to those of his fellow-citizens who could not or would not pay for his services.

MUSH ROOM PLANT ENTERS BUSINESS

Former Schoolhouse in Rock Island Converted into Spawn Growing

Rock Island—Two Rock Island men and a Davenport man have started in the mushroom raising endeavor in Rock Island, having rented the old schoolhouse located at Twenty-fourth street and Twenty-fourth avenue, Rock Island.

The school building has been leased from the Rock Island board of education. Seven changes have been made in the building to make it suitable for the propagation of the spawns which are planted and from the marketable products.

A shed has been built for curing the mushrooms and a cooling system has been installed. The temperature is kept at 60 degrees at all times.

Present output is 100 pounds a day but the volume is expected to be doubled soon. This mushroom plant is the only within a radius of 200 miles, its owners said.

FAULTY HANDLING OF DEATH REPORTS

By Colored Doctors Blamed for For High Insurance Rate

Washington — (CNS)— That more deaths of colored persons are reported as being from "unknown causes" each year than the total number of deaths from unknown causes reported among white people is shown by the mortality returns for 1929. Despite the fact that the Negro population represents only 13.6 per cent of the total in continental United States, 14.5 per cent of all death for the year 1929 were those of colored persons. Of the total death reported to be from unknown causes, 11,920 or 50.6 per cent were those of Negroes. The number of such death among colored people was more than the aggregate of deaths reported from such causes as malaria, typhoid fever, cancer, malignant tumor, appendicitis, and venereal diseases.

The mortality tables of 1929 for a selected list of 55 American cities, prepared by Charles E. Hall Statistician for the Independent Order of the Elks of the World and expert in the Bureau of Census, further show an alarming cent of all deaths from unknown causes reported in many large cities. In Savannah, Ga.; Kansas City, Kans.; Paducah, Ky.; Charleston, South Carolina; Dallas Texas; and Norfolk, Va., 100 per cent of al ldeaths from unknown causes were colored. In Montgomery, Ala.; Miami, Fla.; Macon, Ga.; Shreveport, La.; Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss.; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Florence South Carolina and Richmon, Va., the percentage of such deaths credited to Negroes ranged from 93 to 80 per cent.

In Birmingham, Ala., with a 38 per cent Negro population, Negroes were charged with 265 deaths during the year from "unknown causes," representing a percentage of 77 per cent of the total number of such deaths for that city. Houston, Texas, followed with the next largest total having 228, or 55 per cent of deaths from unknown causes, although the Negro population represents 22 per cent of the total.

Insurance Rates Effected

The serious effect of the census figures will be upon the insurance rates charged Negro risks, it was pointed out. Since actuarial and insurance tables are made up on the basis of mortality figures, the large number of deaths ascribed to causes which cannot be traced will have the effect of raising to a considerable degree the rates at which insurance companies will insure Negro risks. Because of this fact, it is said that colored risks are paying hundreds of thousands of dollars to various companies in excess premiums.

Negro Physicians Blames

Direct responsibility for the failure to report many of such deaths and their causes has been placed upon colored medical practitioners Many of them, it is said, fail altogether to give proper diagnosis in death cases. Despite the warning of Dr. Peter M. Murray of New York, president-elect of the National Medical Association last June, that "there are today many incompetent men in the practice of medicine," death in numberous instances, it was pointed out.

Remedy for Situation Sought

Efforts by the Health Commission of the Elks to remedy the situation and lower insurance rates for Negroes has already begun. Other bodies, including the National Medical Association have been urged to actively campaign among colored physicians and other cities where colored doctors ing the causes for deaths. In some circles it is urged that Negro physicians make a mere energetic effort to be placed on the public health boards of the larger cities. In Washington it was pointed out, there has been no colored member of the board of health since 1871, at which time John M. Langston served. In other cities where colored dactors flourish conditions are even worse it is said.

ACCUSED OF COUNTERFEITING; HELD ON $25,000 BOND

Louisville, Ky.— (CNS) —Carey Battles, 37 years old, was arrested here last Monday and held under $25,000 bond by the United Commissioner, Henry E. James, on a charge of counterfeiting.

Battles was turned over to the Federal authorities by police, who arrested him on a vagrancy charge after he had tried to pass a counterfeit 50 cents piece at a restaurant. Several coins were found in his possession that were councharge of counterfeiting.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

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"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

EDITORIAL

DIVERSIFIED FARMING PAYS

The officials of a Georgia national bank have discovered that every farmer who has money on deposit in their bank makes a regular practice of raising all the food and feed products he needs on his warm. We are proud to know that some of these depositors are colored farmers.

Again we have proof that it pays to practice diversified farming. The "one-crop farmer" cannot get anywhere and is bound to remain poor and miserable. Every farmer should think first of all of his own fruit, vegetables, chickens, eggs, milk and meat. If he produces these on his farm he has his living— the rest is surplus. Again we urge every colored farmer to farm so he can live at home. If you are tied on to a "one-crop landlord" cut loose from him as quickly as possible. The farmer who will not produce his own "eats" deserves a hard time.

TO OUR CONVENTION VISITORS

The MODERN FARMER extends heartiest greetings to all who attend the annual convention of the N. F. C. F. at Mound Bayou, Miss., which will be in session as our August number goes to press. We trust you will have a happy time and that the visit will do you good. The citizens of Mound Bayou will do their best to make everything comfortable for you and the program will be interesting.

You will not be attending a farmers' conference. You will be attending a convention of a farmers' co-operative association. Not much may be said about growing cotton, corn or hay but a plenty will be said about selling these products and all other farm products. Much will also be said about purchasing farm and home supplies co-operatively. To a large extent, a co-operative association is a "dollar-and cents organization." Its members make all they can and save all they can by purchasing, producing and marketing co-operatively. Co-operative farmers are brother-farmers who help each other in every way possible. "All for each and each for all." Get the idea?

A FARMER'S SON SPEAKS

One of the most distinguished men in America is Hon. Calvin Coolidge, our ex-President. Mr. Coolidge was born and reared on a rocky, hilly New England farm. Like many other farm boys of his day and generation, he left the farm and sought his fortune in the city. He found it.

You can get the man off the farm but you cannot get the farm on the man. Fortune may smile ever so generously upon the farm boy who has left the farm but there is sure to come a time when he will recall the peace and happiness of his farming days. Then, he will realize just how blessed those old days were. Mr. Coolidge, looking about him on the present industrial distress, remarks: "The farm and old-fashioned home with diversified crops, fruit, domestic animals, sufficient to meet the household needs, begins to look attractive.

Thanks to modern improvements, the electric light, the washing machine, the gas engine, the automobile and the radio it can be made a much better farm and home than it was when Mr. Coolidge was a boy. The modern farmer will find happiness indeed upon the modern farm. It is his duty to seek for it by studying his job, by co-operating with his brother-farmers and by earnestly endeavoring to get from his farm the reward he is due.

FROM COLUMBIA COUNTY, ARKANSAS

A letter. "Dear Sirs:— Am writing you concerning the organization of Negro farmers. It is a good thing. Why are we Arkansas farmers so slow to realize it? Please tell me how to get this on foot in my county. Short loans, high interest and this one-crop system keeps all of us in bad around here. We pay almost two prices for what we have to buy. I believe your organization can help us. Please reply by early mail."

Many such letters as this reach the officers of the N. F. C. F. As many as thirty have arrived in one day. They are always answered. The N. F. C. F. welcomes into the fold all colored farmers who want to improve their condition —who want to follow intelligent, trained and progressive leaders — who are willing to co-operate with their brother-farmers. Farmers who join the N. F. C. F. possess faith and wisdom. They are also ambitious. Where you find a Unit of the N. F. C. F. you will find that the best farmers and the best citizens are members of it.

CROPPER SYSTEM OF SOUTH DOOMED

A prominent farm management specialist declares that the "cropper system" of farming followed largely in the South is doomed and in its place will come larger farm units, handled with modern machinery and little hand labor. The single plow, the hoe, the mule, the cabin and the cropper will have to go, where? the learned specialist does not say.

The cropper system is doomed all right. That is true. Many years will come and go before the cropper dissapears entirely but nevertheless, few of our children's children will live to be called "share-croppers." Instead of share-croppers they will be farmers. We hope they will be "sure-enough farmers." The real farmer owns the land he tills, and tills the land he owns. His farm provides all the necessities of life. The real farmer is a good citizen and a happy man.

Perhaps the "larger farm units" will also come but we do not want these units to be owned and controlled by one man or by a corporation. We do not want to see "cham farms. We do want to see co-operative farm units. We want to see communities of co-operative farmers, not communities of farm wage-slaves. And if factories must be located near the farms so the farmers and their children can have employment the year round, we want those factories to be owned and controlled by the farmers who work in them.

Our advice to tenants and share-croppers is to earn and save every dollar they can. Buy a few acres just as soon as possible. Study business-farming. Originate something —new plans— new systems — new methods — new ways of doing things. Join a farmers' co-operative association and be progressive as all wide-awake farmers are. Yes, the share-cropper is doomed and now is the time for him to prepare to be something different and better.

.. IT PAYS

Here is a bill of goods recently ordered by a Mississippi Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers:

15 Bbls. Flour
1000 lbs. Lard
200 lbs. Coffee
10 Bxs Soap
500 lbs. Rice
100 lbs. Tobacco
2 Cartons Snuff
6 Cases Baking Powder
6 Cases Soda
5 lbs. Black Pepper
10 lbs. Sage
10 Doz. Overalls
10 Doz. Work Shirts
10 doz. Jackets
50 gallons Vinegar
4 bxs. Prunes
4 bxs. Lemons
10 bxs. Cheese

The amount of this order was around $850. The goods arrived swiftly and safely and after freight and all other expenses were paid the members of the Unit discovered that they had saved $173 on this one order.

Not long ago a representative of an agricultural school visited this community while on a speaking tour and in the course of an address had the temerity to inform these sensible farmers that they were being hoodwinked and misled by the national officers of the N. F. C. F. We take pleasure in informing our readers that the representative to whom we refer will never visit that particular community again.

WE HAVE MUCH TO LEARN

Colored farmers have no idea to what extent co-operative buying is practiced by organized white farmers. Recently, organized white farmers in a certain Illinois county decided they would organize a co-operative oil company. They decided to do this because they knew they could save money by so doing.

First of all, they discovered just how many dollars the farmers of their country spent each year for oil, grease, gasoline and kerosene. The amount ran into the thousands. They discovered that 51 per cent of the horse power hours on farms in their county during 1930 was done by machinery, while six years before only 18 per cent of the work was done by machinery. That was interesting information. Next they discovered that most of their tractor and auto troubles were caused by poor lubrication. They learned that one kind of lubricating oil gave 37 hours of service—another 31 hours and another 67. These were all high advertised brands. But they also found another kind of oil, unknown to most tractor owners, that gave 121 hours of service.

They proceeded to organize their co-operative oil company. $25,000 were needed and was subscribed in a week. Shares sold at $25 each. The company that produced the best oil was given the business. This oil co-operative is doing well and expects to pay its stockholders seven per cent the first year. A certain amount will be set aside for a reserve fund and the surplus left will be paid back to the members of the organization who have patronized the company.

White farmers know the value of co-operative buying. They have learned to look out for themselves first. There were plenty of one-horse oil stations and stores in that county anxious to have their business but they did not get it. These stores could not compete with the prices the farmers got from their own co-operative company. Neither could they furnish such high-grade products. These wise farmers went out looking for bargains and found them. Colored farmers should "get wise" to certain conditions and also organize co-operatives for their own benefit. They have been spending and buying foolishly for the past fifty years. They have helped the other fellow a plenty. From now on they should adopt the other fellows tactics and learn how to help themselves.

ELIMINATING FOOD WASTE

In view of the fact that about 77 per cent of the nation's annual food budget is spent for perishables, valued at more than 16 billion dollars, the new quick-freezing process recently perfected by Clarence Birdseye, scientist and inventor, assumes considerable economic and social significance.

By "frosting" foods at extremely low temperatures, teh new method of food processing is being successfully used in freezing meats, seafoods, poultry, vegetables and fruits so that they become virtually imperisable while kept in a hard-frozen state, holding their original fresh flavor and appearance for months.

Among the many advantages of the new method is seen an appreciable economic saving in preventing spoilage of perishable food in stores. Authorities estimate this loss to be about $500,000,000 annually.

But much more significant than this benefit of the quick-freezing process is its promise to minimize the greater losses of perishable food growers, who crops now spoil or are sacrificed at extremely low prices when market channels are glutted.

It is expected that within a few years quick-freezing plants will be established in many parts of the country to supplement the canneries by quick-freezing surplus crops and holding them perfectly fresh, flavored and fresh-textured at subzero temperature, until market demands release them for public consumption.

DETROIT HAS NEW HOSPITAL

Detroit, Mich. — (CNS) — The Bethesda Maternity Hospital, the city's newest institution was dedicated last Sunday amid gala ceremony. The hospital will be under the supervision of Dr. A. E. Thompson, superintendent; Dr. S. H. Owens, medical director, and a consulting staff of thirteen physicians.

A National NEWSPAPER For Churchgoers

Read the National Baptist Union-Review published every week, subscription price $2.00 a year. This newspaper is the oldest religious publication under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention of America. It is eight pages in size, eight columns to the page, and is brimful of denominational information every week. It contains a Woman's Page, spicy editorial matter, and circulates in practically every state in the Union.

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A LETTER FROM BLACK HAWK, MISS.

The Modern Farmer,
Nashville, Tenn.

Will you please let me in for a short while. I have been wanting to write for a long time but just keep putting it off. My father takes the paper and I think its a wonderful paper and also he belongs to the unit. I think it is one of the most wonderful of its kind ever was gotten up by Negroes. Also I read the paper though every month. Now I live in the northern part of Mississippi on a farm of three hunured acres and we raise every thing we can. We have a fine garden and raise lot of chickens. Our hold aim is to can every thing we can for winter. I think every one should do it. The crops in this part of the country are doing fine so far, better than they have been for two years as we have had lot of rain of which I think we should be thankful of. I feel like our Lord is blessing us although he has whipped us much. I don't feel like we are doing what we should do for him. I think if it ever was a time we should get together it is now.

Our churches are going down instead of coming forward and I can't help but think hard of the preacher because they are our leaders and they are failing to tell the people what God would have them to do. I feel like if the preachers would get to gether and do their part we would take this world for our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ until we do that trouble will be ours. I also saw two letters in the paper from Lexington and Cruger. I think they were wonnertul. I am asking that this be printed as I want to surprise my father and mother and also my friend. Should this be printed I will call again when the earth turn brown.

I am yours in Christ,
Ella R. Fluker.

INCREASE REPORTED IN CALIFORNIA BONDED WAREHOUSES

Sacramento, Calif., June 26—Substantial increase in the number of warehouses seeking to protect holders of stored agricultural produce by means of bonded warehouse receipts was reported today by the State Department of Agriculture.

Within the past fortnight, 17 operators of warehouses have been licensed to do a bonded business or have sought permits action on which is pending, according to L. M. Jefters, chief of the Bureau of Field Crops, which administers this government service. These warehouses are scattered from Red Bluff to the Tehachapi.

Approval of pending applications will bring the total of bonded agricultural warehouses in the state to 190 with indications that the number will be at least 200 by autumn. Amount of bonds which warehouse operators are required to file with the state are dictated by capacity of warehouses and the character of commodities they handle.

Chief advantages of the bonded warehouse system lie in the fact that holders of bonded warehouse receipts are protected against loss to the amount of the bond filed and that the warehouse books and stocks are examined at least four times each year.

EXPORT MARKET REGULATIONS CONCERN VIRGINIA APPLE GROWERS

Winchester, Va., June 26—Commercial fruit growers of Virginia, who expect to harvest a crop of around 3,000,000 barrels of apples this season, are concerned with present import regulations in foreign markets. Only Fancy and U. S. No. 1 grades may be shipped to ports of the United Kingdom between July 1 and November 15 and no such grades are available here until late fall as the fruit does not attain required color specifications until near maturity.

Another restriction with which growers and shippers are faced is the decree of the Argentine government requiring that each apple be wrapped in a silky, water-proofed paper. If even a single apple is found infected with certain insect or disease pests, the entire shipment may be confiscated and incinerated at the expense of the shipper.

With foreign markets almost closed for a part of the season, or shipments hedged about by almost prohibitive restriction, it was said that growers probably would devote their energies toward producing a high quality of fruit and then storing it until conditions become more favorable and the embargo lifted by Great Britain. For some years the bulk of the Virginia crop has gone to ports of the United Kingdom

The commercial crop in the Winchester district is expected to be around 600,000 barrels.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

TRACING A LIFE

By W. T. McClain, Indianapolis
A Birthday Offering (age 86)

Assuming that unnumbered eon-
Was the period of generation;
Long before the power of dec'sion
Was the soul's seed germination—
When God breathed that "holy breath"
It became "a living soul"—creation
As if arused from dormant death
And unconscious perservation;
Till Holy Light flashed on a sense
Of truth and vital obligation
But Satan's lies and false pretense
Now stirred rebellious perturbation
"The soul that sinneth it shall die"
Was God's decreed damnation.
But Satan only winked his eye,
Declaring it a foul flration.
And pitched a war of unbelief
That God is an impostor chief,
Claiming power of subjugation.
Thus disseminating propaganda
With the ensidious accusation
That coveted pleasures awaiting handy
Require no moral investabition.
So by stealthy, cannin; onslaught
Comes the citadel's invasion;
With dying faith and evil thought
Of Jesus' kindly invitation
To "put on the armour"— breast plate
Of righteous-loyal consecration.
"And follow me" without debate:
"My blood alone is your salvation."
But Satan's predetermined advance
With his wily manipulation
Of the temper's snare — last chance—
Evolved the soul's incarceration,
Rendering it limp— bound in chains—
Prisoner of hell— wild consternation.
Then, lo, there came in sweet refrains
A voice of plaint commiseration:
"I came not to judge but to save,"
Evoked perfoundest adoration.
"My soul to save, his blood He gave."
Why call it predestination?
'Twas love unbounded for the lost
That urged this passional mediation,
To give His life on Calvary's Cross,
A sacrifice for reconciliation.
The soul now yields —to peace complete,
Seeking His grace— divine approbation,
The "well done" echo, supremely sweet,
"Come up higher," oh, joyful anticipation.
"Child of God, join heir with Christ,"
Is now my rank of installation.
Saved by grace— my soul was priced.
Redeemed, blessed theme of coronation.

PRESIDENT W. J. HALE ASSURED THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS FOR TWO NEW BUILDINGS

BUILDING ACTIVITIES WILL START NEXT YEAR WHEN IMPOSING STRUCTURES WILL GO UP

Two new magnificent buildings are to be erected on A. & I. State College campus within the next year. Such is the assurance given to president W. J. Hale by the Educational Board at a recent meeting held in the board room in the state capital. Thousands of dollars more are to be spent on this state educational institution to bring relief to its overcrowded condition and add further facilities in an educational way to the hundreds who have not been able to get accommodation in the school for the past two years.

While no definite amount to be spent has as yet been published, those close up and who profess to have some idea are of the opinion that the two new buildings will cost thousands of dollars, that they are to be modern in every respect, and that they will be placed on the campus so as to make the panoramic view of A. and I. State College all the more imposing. President Hale as yet has given out no definite statement, but the daily papers published the action of the Board of Education when it announced that these buildings would be added to the College group. It is known however, here that the attendance at State College has been steadily increasing, and that not only will the people of Tennessee accept the school because of its thoroughness, its splendid faculty headed by its president who is known to be one of the leading educators now in the United States, but because Nashville is an educational center, and is a drawing card.

It has not been definitely stated when the work is to begin or when the ground is to be broken for the new structures.

—Nashville Globe.

SIGHT OF POLICE FRIGHTENS YOUTH, HE PLUNGES INTO CHANNEL

Washington — (CNS) — Caught in the act of tampering with a parked automobile resulted in Fred Wheeler, 19, taking a dive in the Washington channel when police appeared on the scene. Harbor police responded to the call and Wheeler was fished out of the water feeling none the worse except for a few shivers. He denied intent to harm or steal the car.

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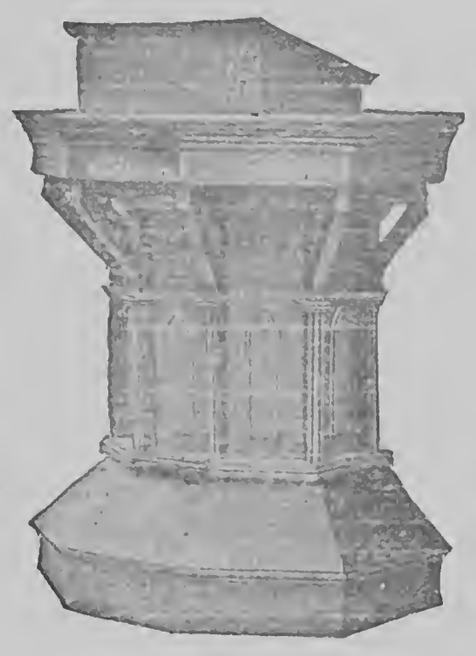

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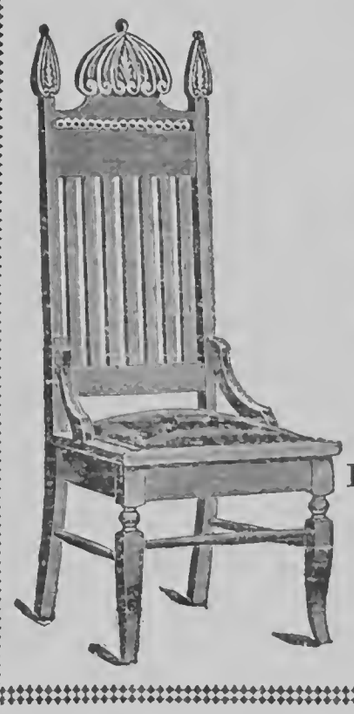

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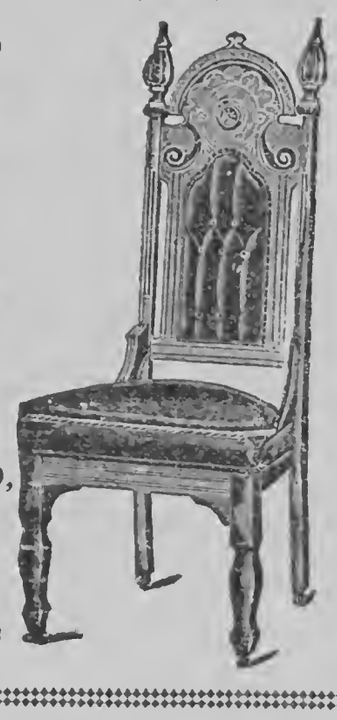

WHEAT PRODUCING GOOD RESULTS FOR ILLINOIS FEEDERS

Urbana, Ill.—Wheat, which is still on a feed basis so far as price is concerned, is giving fine results for Illinois farmers who are feeding it to hogs and cattle, it is reported by L. I. Robbins, livestock extension specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Their success is in line with experiment station tests which always have shown that wheat is a good feed. It gives best results when coarsely ground. It may be fed to hogs either dry or wet.

Out of 111 hogs reports sent to Robbins, a total of forty-two farmers reported feeding wheat in amounts ranging from "some" to 2000 bushels. The thirty-six who reported the amount fed a total of 9020 bushels, or an average of 251 bushels each. Two fed the wheat whole and thrity-nine fed it ground. Seven fed it wet and thirty-one fed it dry in self-feeders. One reported poor results; two, fair; twenty-three, good or equal to corn, and seven, fine, very good or better than corn.

Wheat gives good results even if it replaces all the corn in the ration for hogs or half the corn for cattle. Feeders can afford to pay the same price for a bushel of wheat as for a bushel of corn for hogs or cattle, in the opinion of Robbins. He assumes that there will be an additional charge of perhaps 10 percent of the original price for grinding the wheat.

MARKETING WORK TO GO DIRECTLY TO FARM DOORS

Federal Grain Coroporation to Drop Intermediaries in Its Dealings

(Special From Monitor Bureau)

Chicago—The Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the great marketing cooperative organization launched by the Federal Farm Board, is going to get right down to the grass roots. Hitherto it has dealt with the farm through intermediaries. Now it plans to go to the farmer himself.

Discarding its original scheme of operation, the national cooperative purposes to buy the farmers' grain directly so that the farmer can see it at work. It will have its own warehouses out in the country and its name in big letters on them.

In the wheat pit the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is decidedly an entity. But to the producer whose grain it seeks to handle, it has generally been somewhat remote.

The farmer did not get any picture of it. He sold his grain, if he wanted it to go into cooperative channels, to the regional cooperative. This local organization then passed it on to the national. The farmer and the Farm Board agency were thus one hump removed. Farmers' interest was correspondingly separated.

The new program is for the Farmers' National Grain Corporation to contract with its regional cooperative to do the marketing for it. The regional retains its identity. It serves as a local organizer for the cooperative movement in grain. It keeps its part in the control of the national cooperative, for the national cooperative, for the national is owned by the farmers through their regional setups.

But the marketing of the grain will be passed on to the national by those regionals which adopt the new plan. Consequetly when a farmer in Idaho has wheat to sell cooperatively he, will dispose of it directly to the Farmers'.

LEFT AT THE POST

Ohio State Journal: Apparently this is going to be a year when there are more also-rans than usual.

STABILIZATION OF JOBS STUDIED BY MINNESOTA

Concrete Proposals Expected From Research in Three Cities

Special to Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.—Long-term plans for the stabilization of employment are being formulated in a two-year research project undertaken by the University of Minnesota.

The project, national in scope, has been financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Spelman Fund. A total of $880,000 has been made available for the study of employment under the general direction of R. A. Stevenson, dean of the business school.

The projects are concerned with the economic and social aspects of unemployment problems in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, the three largest cities in Minnesota.

"There should emerge from this study certain concrete proposals for the guidance of individual business concerns, trade association groups, and civic organizations, leading to long-term plans for the stabilization of employment," Professor Stevenson explained.

Questions which confront business executives in ther efforts to maintain an even flow of production in the face of rapidly changing technical conditions and in competition with other regions which offer more favorable operating costs, are receiving primary consideration, he said.

"Educators, civic organizations, and individuals concerned with directing the technologically unemployed into occupations for which they are adapted, or for which they may be trained, constitute a second general grouping," he announced.

"In a third group may be placed those officials and agencies engaged in the placement of unemployed individuals in productive employment. To meet this problem, there should be developed a technique for personnel administration which can be injected into governmental agencies."

Research workers already have undertaken case studies of 500 industrial and commercial concerns in the three cities to determine the factors which cause them to lay off employees. A study of 4000 cases is also under way to determine causes of their unemployment and methods of bringing them back into productive work.

A corps of experts has been organized by Professor Stevenson to carry on the projects. Dr. M. R. Trabue of the University of North Carolina has been brought to Minnesota to serve as executive secretary of the personnel analysis and retaining project. Prof. Alvin H. Hansen is directing the economic survey while a survey of the state employment agencies is directed by J. D. Williams, state industrial commissoner, assisted by Prof. William H. Stead and O. D. Hollenbeck.

TAXING PRODUCE TRUCKERS

Yemassee, S. C., June 26—Competition between merchants and truckers of fruit and produce has grown so keen in the last few months that practically every small town in the lower part of South Carolina has forced restrictive taxes on all truckers attempting to sell within town limits. Beaufort, Port Royal, Yemassee, Ridgeland, Hardeeville, Hampton, Varnville, Walterboro, and many other towns on the coastal regionss have imposed taxes on truckers that only those doing a tremendous business can afford to pay.

SLAPS COLORED HOTEL ATTENDANT AND LOSES LIFE

Washington — (CNS) — W. Frank Norman, white, Tennessean and former Assistant United States Attorney General paid with his life for slapping and threatening Joseph Diggs, 31 years old, in front of the white fashionable Wardman Park House here Wednesday. Diggs, who employed as bellman at the hotel, had refused Norman's chauffeur the right to park in a restricted zion in the rear of the hotel a few days before. Norman became incensed and struck Diggs. Wednesday Norman returned to the hotel and is said to have threatened the bellman. Resenting the prior assault, Diggs opened fire upon the white man and shot him twice while Norman begged for his life. After shooting, Diggs surrendered to the local authorities. He was held to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of murder.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY GETS $5,000 FROM DR. WILLIAMS' ESTATE

Washington—(CNS)—Bequests of $5,000 to Howard University; $2,000 to the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. and a small annuity to a sister, Miss Alice P. Williams, also of this city, was announced here Friday as a result of the will of the late Dr. Daniel H. Williams, prominent surgeon, who died in Chicago several days ago. The will was filed for probate in the Illinois city.

Dr. Williams' estate was placed at near $100,000, of which amount half is bequeathed to the National Association for the Advancement of the Negro. Another sister, Mrs. Anna Williams of Lynchburg, Va., will also receive a small annuity.

Dr. Williams was formerly surgeon-in-chief at Freedmen's Hospital. He was credited with being the first member of the medical profession to stitch successfully the heart organ. He died August 4 at Idlewild, Mich., at the age of 73.

KING COTTON'S PLIGHT STRIKES NEGRO FARMERS

Washington — (CNS)—With Negro farmers of the South cultivating more than one-half of the cotton acreage, and producing two-fifths by yield and one-third by value of all the cotton raised in the United States and with hundreds of thousands of Negro farm laborers engaged in growing and picking cotton, the announcement that Chairman James C. Stone of the Federal Farm Board had telegraphed the governors of fourteen cotton growing states urging them to destroy one-third of this year's cotton crop, became a matter of vital importance to the Negro population of the South. Cotton is selling at a lower price than at any time since 1891. The effect of this low price has been to greatly reduce the buying power of Negroes in the South.

While Chairman Stone claims that the destruction of one-third of the crop will enhance the value of the other two-thirds so that its selling price will be more than the entire crop, it is felt in many circles that this scheme would work a hardship on many Negro farmers who might be forced to destroy more than a third of their crop by white farmers.

"BLACK RHAPSODY" MOVES

New York — (CNS)—"Black Rhapsody" Lew Leslie's musical revue starring Ethel Waters, has moved from Broadway up to the Lafayette Theatre in Harlem for an indefinite run. Leaving Harlem, the production will go to Boston.

RADIO BROADCAST IN "NUMBERS" LOTTERY

New York — (CNS) — The latest in the numbers lottery has been uncovered in Harlem. It is on the radio broadcast of Kate Smith, the songbird of the South who appears on the Columbia Broadcasting program daily.

They lay bets during the day, then every one tunes in on the evening broadcast. When she sings the "memory" song, they check up and determine the year that song was published. The man holding the winning year, wins the pot.

THREE JOYRIDERS KILLED WHEN CAR CRASHES

Atlanta, Ga.—(CNS)—Three persons were killed and three others were injured Wednesday when the automobile in which they were said to have been traveling more than 60 miles an hour crashed into a vacant house in the southeast section of the city.

The dead were idtentified as Willie James, Homer Watkins, and Anne McCain. The injured gave their names as James Diamond, Annie Lou Scott and Mae Lewis.

DEAN MILLER'S SON MARRIES D. C. GIRL IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

Washington—(CNS)—Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr., son of Dr. Kelly Miller, professor at Howard University, was married several days ago to Miss Edna Fitzhugh of this city in Moscow, Russia, where the couple and several friends are passing sometime while on a continental tour of Europe. Dr. Miller, who is a graduate of the Howard Medical School is practising in New York City. The bride is a sister-in-law of the late Dr. Norman, who was for years pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church of this city.

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National Baptist Publishing Board
523 Second Avenue, North.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Application for Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

FALSE ECONOMY

Recently the armory in the city of Buffalo, New York, was destroyed at a loss of $7,000,000, which must be paid by the taxpayers.

Building of this nature, because of their massive stone walls, are not usually considered by the public to be particularly dangerous fire hazards. But combustible roofing, lack of fire stops and great open spaces through which fire can run almost unretarded, made the Buffalo armory, like others, a conflagration breeder.

The Buffalo building was not safeguarded by insurance. The city was a self-insurer. Special legislation will be necessary for rebuilding and as a result the units which used the armory may suffer in efficiency and rank. And, as the final straw, the taxpayer will have to dig up the cost of a new structure.

Thus the Buffalo fire produces two lessons, each of great interest to all towns and cities. The first is that puble buildings should be rigorously planned and inspected in order to make them as fire-resistive as possible. The other is that self-insurance is all right when one is lucky—but when fire comes, it proves to be false economy and the most expensive sort. The interest on public funds required for rebuilding much more than offset the annual cost of insurance of the property involved.

ELECTRIC TAXES SOAR

The percentage of revenue paid as taxes by the electric industry has trebled in 25 years. In that period gross revenue from domestic service increased about 650 per cent, while taxes went up 7,000 per cent—more than ten times as fast.

In 1902 the companies paid taxes representing 3.4 cents out of each dollar of consumer revenue and 8.7 cents of each dollar of investor's income. In 1922 taxes took 8.4 cents of every consumer revenue dollar and 18.6 cents of every dollar of investor's income. In 1929 taxes had increased 9.7 cents and 19.6 cents per dollar respectively.

It is often said, by advocates of municipal ownership of electric plants, that taxes are of negligible importance and may be excluded from any comparison. This is, to say the least, an error. If the electric industry were relieved of all taxation the domestic rate of the nation, which now averages six cents per kilowatt-hour, could be reduced to about four cents—a decrease of 33 per cent.

Any fair comparison between the cost of heavily-taxed private systems and tax-free public systems must take into consideration this extremely important item. And it gives rise, as well, to the old question of whether or not municipal plants should be taxed. It is an inescapable fact that customers of city-owned utilities are receiving service partially at the tax expense of other residents of the state.

A GREAT ROAD YEAR

Programs of Federal, State and local governments for 1931 road construction call for a total expenditure of $1,616,000,000—an increase of $15,000,000,000 over 1930. The Federal government's contribution of $249,897,000 is $150,000,00 over 1930.

The problem of unemployment has perhaps been the most potent factor in increasing road budgets—coupled with the genuine need for more and better roads in a great many states. The farm-to-market road movement is coming in for increasing attention and more and more communities are finding that full-width, weatherproof, all-year-round roads are essential to agriculture in this modern age.

It might be said that the money we spend for roads gives us a better return than almost any other form of government tax expenditures. Quick and economical transport, true of those rural areas where roads have been in essentially the same state of unimprovement since the horse-and-wagon days. Only by building inexpensive, but good roads, can farming sections be given a place in the march forward.

NO MORE WET HAYCOCKS

(The New York Sun)

The adage "Make hay while the sun shines" soon may lose much of its point. After many experiments an artificial hay dryer has been perfected and its practicality has been proved. The first one in New York state is now in operation on the 700 acre farm of E. B. Ashton, near Saratoga. Green hay brought straight from the fields is run through a chopper which cuts it into suitable lenghts. It then passes through a rotary cylinder, where the moisture is removed by heated gases. The dried hay is blown into the mow bin, or it may even be packed in bags for storage or shipment.

A large volume of hay is required to justify investment in an artificial dryer. However, the economy effected is so great that in the near future hay dryers may be taken from farm to farm as were the old threshing machine. Hay cured artificially has an augmented food value through increase of protein content and digestible carbohydrates, improved flavor and aroma and a seven-fold increased of vitamin A content. The cutting process makes for easier storage of the cured hay, and the worry caused by whimsies of the sun is eliminated.

Improvements on the farm progress almost as steadily as they do in the industrial world. Electric hotbeds and soil heating and electric light traps for orchard pests are recent additions to a total of 225 agricultural devices involving the use of electricity.

SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT

Binghamton Press: Thousands of newspapermen all over America read yesterday with a catch in the breath of the death of Daniel H. McDowell at Washington. They knew and loved the giant black man as Mac, doorkeeper extraordinary of the National Press club.

Doorkeeper? Well, you might call him that. More like a reception committee, though; with an infallible memory for faces and names. Men have walked out the door of the National Press club, roamed the far places of the earth and returned five years later to be called by name and greeted as if they had just left the day before. Mac, like Robert in the dining room, was an institution at the National Press club.

He was born a slave and in the Civil war he was bodyguard for Stonewall Jackson. Mac could tell tales. Later he was a servant in the retinue of Samuel J. Tilden. The years beat him down, but he was amazingly bright and cheerful in his fine new uniform there on the door at the Sign of the Owl within the last two years. Not long ago the word went around that Mac was down with his final sickness. Now the sweet chariot has swung low and Mac has gone on.

It isn't always wise to speculate about heavenly rewards and such, but we have this notion about Mac. St. Peter will be standing there at the head of the golden stairway, one eye on the door and the other on some mischevious cherubim playing around the Main Entrance, when Mac comes along, smiling as always—hoping, somehow, there'll be a Floor thirteen in the establishment somewhere. Then St. Peter:

"Why, Mac, old fellow! After all these years. Been waiting for you a long time. How'd you like a job helping there on the Door?"

And Mac, self-deprecating, as always: "Yessus, Mr. St. Peter, but you see—my feet; I always have trouble with my feet. Now if there was some place where Old Mac cou'd sit down——"

Just about that time he'll pause, because St. Peter will be pointing for him to look. And there on Mac's feet will be the finest, easiest, shinnest pair of golden slippers you ever saw; taking the ache all out of those old feet and those old tired limbs.

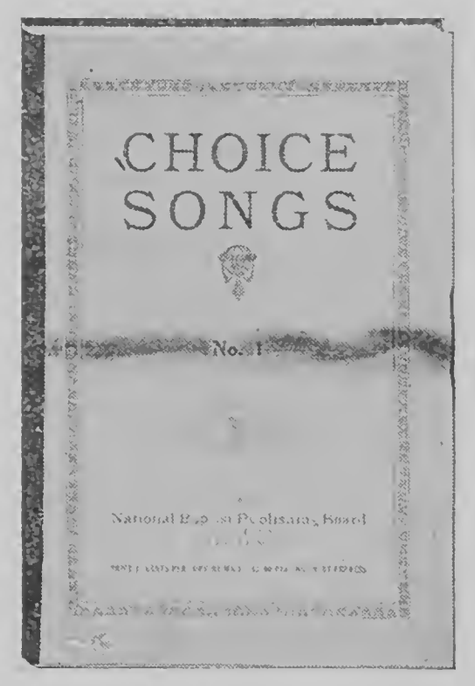
Yes, and we can see Mac sitting there on one of those comfortable golden chairs through all eternity, smiling his golden smile of welcome to the souls swarming upward for rest and reward and saying to himself, now and then, as he used to say to the Washington newspapermen:

"I'd rather be a doorkeeper in the House of the Lord than have a soft job up on Capitol hill."

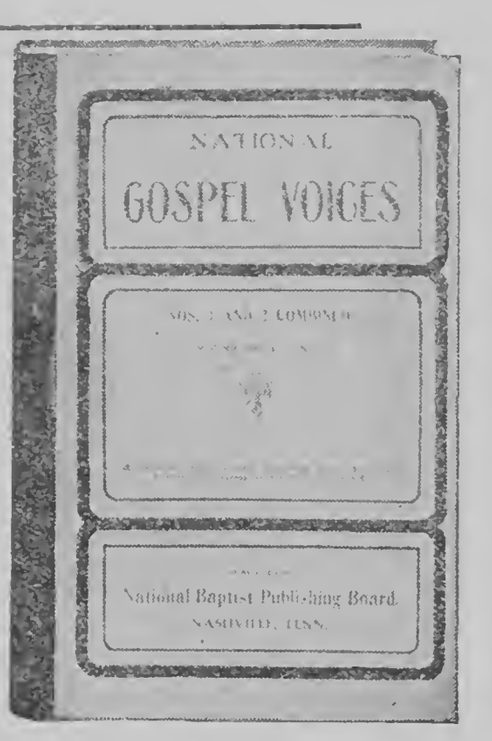
SHALL WE LIVE IN STEEL?

Providence Journal: At Cleveland work has begun on a welded steel-frame dwelling house. It is asserted in behalf of this new type of construction that it is more economical than older types and in addition will produce a house without sag or shrinkage and unusually fire-resistant. It will have cement ceilings and walls of tile and brick.

Many owners and lessees know only too well the tendency of hastily or too economically constructed wooden dwellings to sag or shrink, cracking walls and ceilings. And many know, alas, only too well the inflammable character of old-time construction. There is no reason to doubt that the welded steel-frame type will fill a long-felt want. We only hope that, along with structural considerations, will go a desire and demand for agreeable architectural effects.



Choice Songs 15c each; $1.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.

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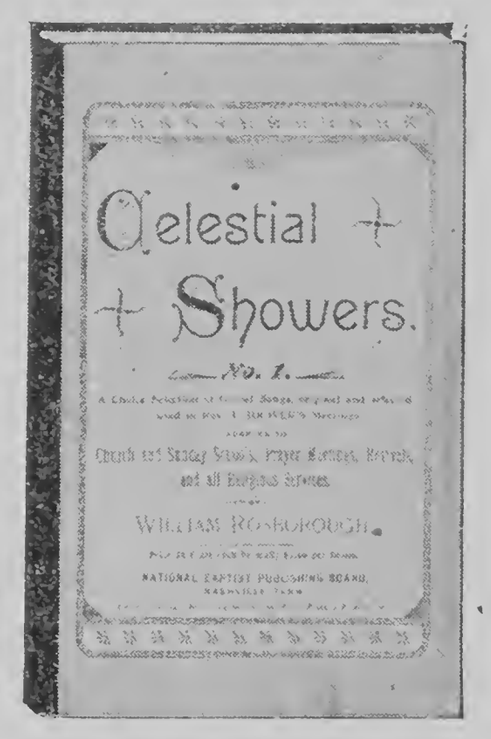

Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

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523 Second Avenue, North *Nashville, Tennessee*

Farmers of Nation Invade Mound Bayou In Federation Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

one of the two founders of the city, is a practicing attorney and farmer and one of the first and oldest members of the N. F. C. F. The Units of the county did all within their power to make the meeting a success.

The N. F. C. F. now has members and Units in eighteen states and the national officers expect every state to be represented. Units of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee, led by their loyal officers, will attend in a body. Illinois will be well represented, also South Carolina, Missouri and Arkansas.

Program Lists Prominent Speakers

The theme of the Convention will be "ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATION, THE COLORED FARMER'S SALVATION!" On Thursday, "Co-operative Buying Day,' delegates and visitors will be welcomed to Mound Bayou by Mayor B. A. Green and Hon. E. P. Booze, of the city. The Annual Convention will be preached by a prominent Miss. minister. Mr. C. C. Richardson, state chairman of Miss., will act as Master of Ceremonies. James P. Davis, national president, will deliver a special address. Other prominent speakers on the day's program include Col. Roscoe Conklin Simmons, orator and editor, a former citizen of Miss., Mr. F. B. Ransom, manager of the Mme. Walker Co. of Indianapolis, and a true son of Mississippi, and Mr. W. R. Ball, a special representative of the Federation.

Market Agents of the various Units will discuss co-operative buying and the many problems relative thereto. A special school of instruction will be held for Market Agents and Secretaries of Units.

Friday will be "Co-operative Production Day" and will feature a special address on "Making Co-operative Production Day." This address will be delivered by Leon R. Harris, of the Modern Farmer, if he is able to attend. Others invited to appear on the day's program are Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, banker, philanthropist, and Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing House, of Nashville, Tenn., Hon. C. R. Richardson, Chairman Board of Directors of the N. F. C. F., a practicing attorney of Richmond, Indiana, Col. W. L. Jenkins, special representative of Illinois, and Mrs. E P. Booze, Vice-Chairman of the Miss. Republican National Committee.

Saturday, "Co-operative Marketing Day," will feature an address by Mr. Arthur B. LaCour, representing the Federal Farm Board, who will speak to our farmers on the invaluable benefits to be derived from organization and co-operative marketing. Hon. Claude A. Barnett, President of the Associated Negro Press, and Mr. W. O. Lightburne, special representative of South Carolina, will also speak.

Displays, Exhibits and Awards

Valuable premiums and prizes, donated by manufacturers, friends of colored farmers and by the N. F. C. F. will be awarded the second day of the Convention. These include garden plow and tools, two gross fruit jars and caps, subscriptions to various farm publications, dictionaries, a portable radio, one complete can sealer and pressure kettle, and several cash prizes. Exhibits, and prizes will be on display in the exhibition hall of the Julius Rosenwald high school. Exhibits will be judged the opening day by a committee composed of Mayor Green, C. C. Richardson, state chairman, W. Moore, state secretary, Tom Stewart, assistant state secretary, Louis Irvin, state marshall and M. L. McGhee, state representative of the **Modern Farmer.** Other judges will be appointed by this committee. Only members of the organization and members of their families may compete for prizes. Farm products entered must have been produced by the contestants and each must have a statement from the chairman of his Unit to the effect that he is a full-fledged member of the N. F. C. F. The list of displays and exhibits for which prizes will be awarded include: best and largest watermelon, best display of canned fruit, glass,—best display of canned vegetables, glass,—best display of canned vegetables, three varieties, tin,—member of N. F. C. F. who markets first bale of 1931 cotton,—best display of garden vegetables,—best letter received telling, "Why the colored farmer should organize,"—to Unit that has made best numerical progress,—to Unit that has made best financial progress,—best stalk of cotton and largest number of bolls,—best display of corn,—best display of hay,—best crop of poultry, any breed,—best display of jellies,—best display of preserves,—best display of an original canned or processed food product judged to have a marketing value,—best letter on "What I have saved by co-operative purchasing,—best letter on "Why our Unit should produce co-operatively,—best display of home-made farm appurtunance ax-handle, maul, single-tree, and etc.,—best piece of fancy work, year old,—best new bed-quilt,—best display of home-cured meat,—best display of domestic and wild home-cured medicinal and aromatic herbs,—best display of cantaloupes and muskmelons,—best peck of sweet potatoes,—best peck of Irish potatoes,—best dozen hen eggs to be rated by weight,—best peck of field peas,—best home-made house dress,—a set of dishes to member bringing in the largest number of applications for membership in the Federation and a set of silver to the member bringing in the largest number of paid subscriptions to the Modern Farmer.

Special Exhibits and Features

A special demonstration of General Foods products will be given by Miss Alice Oliver, home demonstration agent in charge of colored work in Miss. This demonstration is sponsored by the distributors of the famous Maxwell House Coffee. The International Harvester Co. will give a free moving picture and will also carry a display of their farm implements. Other special features and details of the program will be announced in the July 15th Bulletin issued to members of the N. F. C. F. from the national office.

The organization invites all interested in organization and the co-operative movement among Negro farmers to attend the convention.

RACE MAN NAMED ON CINCINNATI G. O. P. COMMITTEE

Cincinnati—(CNS)—The Republican Campaign Committee of this city made a definite bid for the support of colored voters in the coming congressional campaign when it announced last week that B. Crittenden, prominent undertaker and well known business man of this city had been named as one of the five members of the Advisory Committee of the Republican organization.

Mr. Crittenden is the first Negro ever to be named on this committee, which has a great part in shaping the policies of the Republican party in Cincinnati. His selection was heralded by colored voters of the city as an outstanding victory for colored people.

You Can Make a Contribution to Our Program

Will You Do It At Once, Without Delay? Read This Plan

DEAR PASTOR, SUPERINTENDENT, B. Y. P. U. PRESIDENT, CLASS OFFICER AND SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKER

Your contribution in our Sunday School Missionary Drive can be made either in cash or in clean, carefully assorted white rags. If you have the cash, then send a post office money order, a certified bank check or the cash by registered mail, to help in my effort to rebuild the church on the Canal Zone in Panama. If you haven't the money, and if you feel the call to do something for Sunday School Missions as conducted through the Sunday School Congress, then have every member of your Sunday School get together one pound or more of clean white rags. This is the least you could give. Don't send rags unless they are white, and unless they have been washed clean. The more you send, the greater will be your donation.

If you will send me these rags through the month of July I can convert them into cash and apply the funds toward Panama Missions. When you wash these rags put them into a neat package or bundle and address them to Henry Allen Boyd, 523 Second Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn., then put stamps on the package, or pay the express charges on the same.

If you will write me a letter and tell me when you will send them I can be on the lookout for them. I want every Sunday School child to take a part in this. If we build the church in Panama it will be the result of the Rag Month Sale. Remember send a pound or more of clean, white rags to

HENRY ALLEN BOYD

523-2nd Avenue, N. Nashville, Tennessee

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National Baptist Publishing Board

523 2nd Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee.

SHARE IT WITH THE FARMER

Declining milk prices have become an increasingly serious problem to American dairy farmers.

The price declines, of themselves, do not necessarily menace the farmers' economic standards. The fault lies in the fact that farmers have been forced to take all of the loss. When milk sold at 16 cents a quart, the distributor received 6.5 cents. With milk selling at 13 cents or less, the dealer still has his 6.5-cent margin, the farmer absorbing the loss.

The farmer cannot continue to bear the price cuts alone. Reductions in milk prices are a natural part of the drop in commodity prices of all kinds—but now the dealer must help bear the burden. He must follow the example of the farmer, who has raised his efficiency and reduced his operating costs to adjust himself to changed conditions.

Out of the 6.5-cent dealer margin, about one-half cent is profit, and about three cents goes for driver and wagon expense. It is not probable that these items can be appreciably reduced. The cut must come out of the other three cents which goes to overhead. Dealers and farmers must work together in living through the present period of low price levels. Each is necessary to the dairy industry and their difficulties must be shared in common.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION ON THE ROAD

Bad manners on the part of drivers are held by many authorities to be the principal cause of automobile accidents.

According to traffic engineers and statisticians, the accident rate would drop to a minimum if drivers would display a little courtesy in operating their cars by giving way when other machines are passing, and would discontinue crowding cars coming in opposite directions, the unnecessary use of loud horns, driving slowly in the midst of fast-moving traffic, etc.

A survey conducted by the Albert Russel Erskine Bureau for Street Traffic Research has shown that the automobile itself is least responsible for accidents. Poor brakes, steering and similar factors cause only a small percentage of mishaps. Human nature has not yet adjusted itself to take advantage of the full efficiency and safety of the modern car. Nine out of ten cars involved in accidents are in perfect condition. Thus, in 90 per cent of cases, accidents result from human carelessness, incompetence or bad judgment.

Good driving manners can cover a multitude of other failings. The driver who resents passing cars, who attempts to hold an undue share of the road, who has no respect for the rights of the pedestrian or other motorists, is a potential killer and destroyer of property. It is against him that future highway safety campaigns must be conducted if they are to show results.

WIRE SCREEN TRAPS WILL CAPTURE FLIES

The effectiveness of wire screen fly traps in decreasing the fly population around farm premises was demonstrated recently at North Dakota agricultural college where twelve traps succeeded in catching two bushels of flies in ten days, a capture estimated at 650,000 flies. The traps were placed near the college livestock barns and at points where flies are likely to breed.

Traps of the common wire screen type were used, a kind which may be readily purchased at hardware stores or easily constructed from ordinary window screen. The principle of the traps is a cone-shaped screen entrance with an opening near the tip of the cone. Flies entering the trap travel up the sides of the cone from the floor of the cage. Bait is placed directly behind the cone to attract the flies.

Baits which have given the best results are crushed, overipe bananas, and rotten liver. Either bait is very attractive to the flies. Another lure that is recommended is a mixture of equal parts of brown sugar and curd of sour milk, thoroughly moistened and allowed to stand for three or four days before using.

Trapping flies is of importance not only in bringng about an immediate decrease in fly numbers, but is a valuable aid to control by capturing many flies before they have had an opportunity to lay eggs.

YOU'VE GOT US THERE

Life: A college president says that in Europe students are trained to think while in America students are trained to remember. Well, suppose one can't remember what he was thinking?

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. III. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, September, 15, 1931 No. 7:

7,000 FARMERS ATTENDED NATIONAL CONVENTION

News Notes and Comments on Last Convention

PRESIDENT JAMES P. DAVIS WRITES HIS IMPRESSIONS

Plays Up Notables Who Attended Session

State Chairman Richardson found out that handling a convention was harder than dirt farming, and we know he is glad to get back on his 200 acre farm. He is the right man in the right place and all unit officers never fail to abide by his rulings.

State Secretary Moore and Assistant Stewart actually wore out a dozen pencils recording data for the convention and handling affairs of the different units. These men are fully competent and there can be no better secretaries anywhere.

State Marshal Irving was on hand early and late. He said it was the easiest handled crowd he had ever been in and this was saying much, for Irving knows his onions when directing crowds.

There is no further necessity for our race group of farmers to debate the "ifs and ands" of organization since we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. LaCour of the Farm Board, Mr. White of the State Extention Service and Mr. Williford that able County Agent of Bolivar. That bunch of fence sitters who have been waiting for further information about organization before becoming members. I have certainly heard a big earful.

That group of officials who came to the convention in a private car from the Memphis Division of the Illinois Central certainly spoke plainly to our members on the second day's session. The Illinois Central officials have always been friendly to Negro farmers.

Charlie Ashley headed the officers of New Foundation unit at the convention. They are all hustlers and brought in a very fine report. Charlie Ashley is a man that any one might imitate. He is honest in all of his dealings. A very good man.

Rev. B. W. Bryant, the big hearted farmer and head of Bolivar County unit gave a very good account of himself at the convention. We predict that he will have over a thousand members in his unit before the first of the year. He is truly a leader among our people.

That canning exhibit sent up from Mount Olive unit created some excitement. Mrs. Clara Booker, who is the head of the canning club in that unit, tried herself in the manner in which she displayed her fruits and vegetables. She deserves much credit for her work among the members of this unit.

T. M. Blackmon and wife from Humphrey county were there.

(Continued on page 8)

FARM RELIEF TO BE SOUGHT

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT SETS UP STATION IN TOWN FOR EXPERIMENTS

(Christian Science Monitor)

Washington.—With the middle West facing a political revolt over surplus farm crops, the Department of Agriculture is redoubling its efforts to find a commercial use for agricultural by-products on a scale that will render material farm relief.

With this purpose the department is expanded its activities from laboratory scale to factory scale experiments, according to an announcement by Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. The enlarged work will be conducted in a factory at Ames, Iowa, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and the Iowa State College.

The object of the major investigation is to put chemistry on the farm, and to extract valuable chemicals from wastes. With wheat selling at less than it costs to produce, chemists hold ont the possibility that some day the chaff may yield more valuable materials than the kernals themselves, Cornstalks already have been used for paper making, but the new chemistry goes further and attempts to extract a number of commodities, ranging from illuminating gas to alpha cellulose, and the same efforts will be made for straw, oat hulls, race hulls, cottonseed hulls and the like.

Dr. W. W. Skinner, assistant chief of the division, has left for Iowa to see to the immediate setup of the by-products work for which the last Congress appropriated $75,000. Already material formerly wasted are now being put to man's service, it is stated, and millions of dollars are being saved. The future farmer may not be a producer of hay, corn and oats, but of acelic acid, methanol and furfural it is declared.

Lignin, which constitutes 20 or 30 per cent of the dry material in hulls, straw and leaves has been used in varnishes, dyestuffs and various chemicals.

Culled citrus fruit of grades too low for commercial use is being used to make citric, lemon oil, jams, jellies and fruia juices. One area near Los Angeles reports savings of a million dollars a year by reclamation of former citrus wastes.

Apple cider yields a wax used to slow the drying of varnish. The popularity of tomato and sauerkraut juice as drinks has offered new uses for surplus products. Casein, manufactured from skim milk, goes into everything from billiard balls to fountain pen cases. Sugar cane bagasse makes wallboard; cull sweet potatoes offer a starch similar to tapioca.

LAST HOUSE USED FOR SLAVE TRADE TORN DOWN

OLD MARKET AT MEMPHIS WAS USED BY GENERAL FORREST BEFORE WAR

Memphis, Tenn.— One of the last ante-bellum landmarks of the south is passing in Memphis with the razing of the old Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest slave mart in rear of the old Forrest mansion.

General Forrest, a hero to Tennessean, was a dealer in slaves. In the files of old newspapers may be seen advertisements of "A fine group of Kentucky and Missouri young Negroes."

Kentucky and Missouri slaves were suposed to be above the ordinary, and Forrest, it is said, handled only the best. For many years before the Civil war he lived in the big three-story mansion located across from what is now Central police station and kept slaves in the mart in the rear.

The mart was three stories and rectangular in shape, walls of brick on the outside and wood inside. A porch ran around the interior, outside windows were barred, and there was only one exit, a narrow door near the only stairway.

Negroes were quartered in rooms around the inside of the rectangle guards stood on the porch and stairway and at the door. When time for selling came, the Negros were herded into the square below.

The mart was just to the rear of the Forrest home, to the left of the two-story structure adjourning the mansion.

Until the slave mart was razed. Negroes live in the old rooms. One old slave, "Aunt Jennie," formerly owned by General Forrest, had lived there since the close of the Civil war.

Shortly after the war the general moved from his residence. For years his famous slave mart stood intact. With its passing another landmark of the Civil war becomes mere history.

—Moline Dispatch.

6-POUND POTATO

New Orleans:—A sweet potato weighing six lbs. was picked Sat. by George Jones, a Negro farmer, in his garden across from his home 1220 South Salcedo Street. The monstrous potato measures 16 inches around and is 12 inches long. It grew in a crop of ordinary sweet potatoes planted last April.

OF INTEREST TO EXPORTERS OF AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT

The Memphis District Office has just received a communication from the Lumber Division, stating that a firm in Auckland, New Zealand is interested in a C. I. F., Auckland, quotation on American black walnut in: 11-4," 1 1-2," 2," 2 1-2," 3," and 4" planks.

NEW HAY-DRYING MACHINE

HAS LAUGH ON OLD SOL AND MR. JUPITER PLUVIUS IN NEW METHOD

(Special to the Christian Science Monitor).

Albany, N. Y., July 16.—A striking advance in machine methods of advantage to the farmer is recorded in an announcement that the first hay rider to be operated by artificial heat in New York State has been installed on the 700-acre dairy of Mr. E. B. Ashton, near Saratoga, and is now in operation. It permits of cutting green hay and storing it the same day, even though the sun is hidden behind clouds.

Green hay is brought directly from the fields, run through a chopper and is then passed through a rotary cylinder where the moisture is removed by heated gas. The dried hay is then blown into the mow or storage bin, or may even be packed in bags for storage or shipment.

The chief advantages of curing hay artificially, according to an announcement by the New York Power & Light Corporation here is in the higher food value and the fact that the farmer is made independent of the sun for drying the hay. The cutting process also makes for easier storage of the cured hay.

"The process of drying hay through artificial heat has been the subject of experiments for a number of years" the announcement says. "The first of these plants was operated in Louisiana 10 years ago. During the intervening years, further experiments have been carried on, and the drier installed on Ashgrove Farms is one of the most satisfactory to result from these tests.

"This installation consists of three concentric revolving drums through which the green hay is rotated with hot gases from an oil burning furnace. The standing hay is mowed in the usual manner, brought in immediately and run through a chopping machine. From the cutter the green hay is elevated to the hopper of the drier. Here the hay is fed into the drier with a mixture of hot gases from the oil burner, the temperature at the intake varying from 1000 to 1500 degrees Fahrenheit.

"The hay and hot gases are drawn through the three concentric cylinders by an exhaust fan at the further end of the drier. To further faciliate the advancements of the material through the drier, the cylinders are rotated. The mixture rolls back through the first and second cylinders and finally passes through the largest one to the blower attachment, where it is sent to separator, which permits the escape of the moisture laden air and collects the dried hay ready for the mow or storage bin."

MOUND BAYOU THE CAPITAL OF NEGRO AGRICULTURISTS

Seven Governors Officially Represented

MOUND BAYOU, MISS. — To night they are not calling Mound Bayou "a little Negro town in Mississippi." It has become" the capitol of Negro agriculture in the United States!" The convention of the N. F. C. F., the only co-operative association of colored farmers in America, has adjourned. Delegates and members of the organization are leaving here full and happy,—officers, those loyal servants who have held on in spite of the most difficulties, are, returning to their labors, encouraged and edified,—and the same thing has happened here that happened at Pentecost, thousands have been concerted to the principles of organization and co-operation and are going back home to spread this great gospel among thousands more who know it not.

Truly the convention has been a success. Those who have been here have sat down to a feast of good things,—from the moment Thursday morning when Rev. B. W. Bryant, president of Mound Bayou Unit, Bolivar county, called the first meeting to order, until national president James P. Davis adjourned the last session Saturday afternoon.

More than three-fourths of the Units of the organization were represented. Delegates were present from twelve states. The governors of Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Indiana Tennessee Pennsylvania North Carolina, South Dakota and Georgia officially commissioned prominent colored farmers and farm leaders to represent their states. There was peace, good-will and happiness. It is an undeniable fact that the N. F. C. F. has gained thousands of friends among both races and that the work the organization is doing is now known and appreciated better than ever before.

Your correspondent cannot mention everybody and everything in this brief report. Some characters and features however, stand out so prominently and contributed so much to the convention's success, that we are glad to give them recognition and honor due.

REV. B. W. BYRAM AND MOUND BAYOU UNIT

The Mound Bayou Unit, which entertained the convention, under the leadership of its efficient president. Rev. B. W. Byram, spared no pains or expense in making all delegates and visitors welcome. It was up to them to do the hard and difficult tasks—those many big and little things few want to do but which must be done. They did well. They deserve the thanks and appreciation of all who attended, both delegates and visitors. The members of this Unit are all big-hearted and progressive. It is their ambition to become the biggest Unit in the state. We believe they will succeed. There are more than twelve thousand col-

(Continued on page 5.)

GOVERNOR APPOINTS EDITOR TO REPRESENT KENTUCKY AT MOUND BAYOU

Governor Sampson has appointed I. Willis Cole, editor of The Leader, a delegate to represent Kentucky at the annual Farmers' Convention to be held at Mound Bayou, Miss., August 13-14-15. Mound Bayou is the colored town founded by the late Isaiah T. Montgomery, B. A. Green, brother of J. A. Green, former secretary of the Chestnut St., Branch Y. M. C. A., is the present mayor.

The editor had not planned leaving tho city during the summer, but the appointment which came as a surprise Monday, will be accepted and Mr. Cole will leave for Mound Bayou and other points in Mississippi and Tennessee by motor August 11.

—Louisville Leader.

CORRECT WEIGHTS OF FOODS LISTED

But comparatively few people know tho correct weight for a bushel of different kinds of food and grain and to enable residents of Moline check purchases from stores and peddlers a list has been issued by William Cowley, building inspector and who also has charge of the department of weights and measures.

Any violations of the weights and measures act should be immediately reported to the inspector who will secure warrants for arrest of the violators.

Following are the weights:

Green apples, 47 pounds.
Beans, green or yellow, 24 pounds.
Beets, 60 pounds.
Carrots, 50 pounds.
Corn, Shelled, 65 pounds.
Corn, on ear, 70 pounds.
Cucumbers, 48 pounds.
Hickory nuts, 50 pounds.
Onions, 57 pounds.
Parsnips, 50 pounds.
Peaches, 48 pounds.
Pears, 58 pounds.
Peas, green in the pod, 32 pounds
Popcorn, on the cob, 70 pounds.
Popcorn, shelled, 56 pounds.
Potatoes, Irish, 60 pounds.
Potatoes, sweet, 50 pounds.
Quinces 48 pounds.
Salt, coarse, 55 pounds.
Salt, fine, 50 pounds.
Rutabagas, 50 pounds.
Spinach, 12 pounds.
Tomatoes, 56 pounds.
Turnips, 55 pounds.
Walnuts, 50 pounds.
Wheat flour, per barrel, 169 pounds.
Wheat flour, per quarter barrel, 49 1-2 pounds.

TOO MANY ACRES; TOO MANY BALES

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Something nearly always happens to tho cotton crop, especially if it is a short crop. Boll weevil, army worm, drouth, excessive rain and early frost have a way of affecting short crops adversely, but a 15,000-000-bale crop is too big to hit.

Besides, why cuss the government for making a prediction based on existing condition? The farmers planted enough acreage to produce 16,000,000 bales. They bouhgt fertilizer to increase the yield. They started plowing this spring before the frost was out of the ground. They have never worked as hard to make a big crop.

With the price down to 7 cents everybody is sorry. Everybody is glad that his own particular crop is fine, but there is a lot of wailing because the other fellows have good crops too.

The whole problem goes back to the question of acreage. Some advance leaving a third of the crop in the field. Some advocate destroying every third row. Others recommend that the government burn its 1,300,00 bales.

Everybody is willing for someone else to reduce the supply so that he can profit from an enhancement of price. No statue will solve tho problem. Common sense can not be obtained through legislation.

Farmers some day will organize so efficiently and so universally that a small crop will bring a big price and a maximum crop can be sold for a nice profit.

JANE ADDAMS URGES GREATER PEACE EFFORTS

NECESSARY, SAYS HULL HOUSE HEAD, BECAUSE OF GROWING NATIONALIST FEELING

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO.—Picturing the eventual arrival of world peace by little groups of workers increasing in numbers in the civilized countries of the world, Jane Addams, president of the Woman's International League for Peace in an address before that organization, stressed the necessity of greater effort toward peace than ever before. This was necessary, she said, because of a growing nationalist feeling from economic depression; fear of Russia or any other nation should not be allowed to hinder social progress.

Miss Addams thought that just as abolition of slavery came as the result of a gradually aroused world indignation against injustice to human nature, so abolition of war was on its way. Not by petitions, but by the thought they created; not by national conferences, but by the masses which supported them, would peace come; not by drastic economic changes, but by gradual encouragement of social legislation would mankind find its utopia, she thought.

That wars were unprofitable was demonstrated by Miss Addams. The World War had brought profit neither to victor nor vanquished, she said. Tho fear of Russian influence should not be permitted, sho said, to hold up world disarmament. There was a vast difference between armaments and police armies. Armies would not be able to deal with situations such as were feared; they were matters for the police. Nations, she said, must look beyond their frontiers a measuring tho action and interaction of their tariffs and immigration policies. No nation could build itself at the expense of another.

Unless the disarmament conference which will assemble next year is successful war is inevitable was the opinion of E. J. Garland, a member of the Dominion Parliament, who addressed the league.

Great Britian, he said, is spending $1000 a minute on armaments; the United States $1500 and Canada, on war debts and armaments, more than the entire amount required for all federal expenditures in 1913.

Estimating the cost of the last war at $100,000,000,000, he stated that this sum would have paid for the entire real estate of the United States.

All the railway system, street railways, their equipment, motor vehicles and other modes of transportation in the United States, he said, could have been purchased at one-quarter of the cost of the war. It would have paid for a home for overy family in the United States, Great Britian, France, Germany and Russia; bought them each five acres and still have left enough to provide each 20,000 families "with a hospital, university, schools and their upkeep."

Nations must learn to trust each other, he said, otherwise war was inevitable. Upon public opinion depended the will for war or peace, Mr. Garland concluded.

FOREST SERVICE BEGINS NURSERY IN WISCONSIN

Sowing nursery beds with tree seeds for reforestation of areas of tho national forests in the Lake States region began this year at Rhinelander, Wis., where a tangled area of brushy cut-over land will eventually give place to a large Forest Service nursery.

With a planting program of about 25,000 acres for this year, the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is preparing for an increase in the project of putting idle forest lands back to work. The Rhinelander development will be one of several scattered throughout the nine forest regions of the United States. At least 14,000,000 seedlings per year will be produced at this nursery when it reaches maximum capacity. Trees from the Forest Service nurseries are used almost exclusively for replanting areas burned over before the land was included in tho national forests,

Join Our Dollar Per Week Savings Club Now Open

Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee

KEEPING FRESH BREAD FRESH PROVES PROBLEM

Fresh bread won't stay fresh.

This fact costs the bakers of the country millions of dollars annually and creates a problem which has attracted the attention of chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Bread is considered by the baking trade to bo stale the second day after baking, although some authorities contend that is starts to become stale as soon as it has cooled.

"The exact changes that take place when bread becomes stale are not clearly understood," says L. H. Bailey, of the Food Research Division. "One theory is that much of the moisture contained in bread is held by the starch which has been gelatinized in the baking. As the bread cools, the starch gives up some of its moisture which is absorbed by some of the other constituents, especially the coagulated gluten of the crumb. As this takes place the crust changes from a harsh, brittle material to a soft, pliable one. The crumb increases in firmness, loses its tough, elastic property, and becomes crumbly."

Chemists find that heat applied to bread in this condition restores its freshness temporarily. This bread will again become stale upon standing and once more return to the fresh condition when reheated. Other investigators have found that this process may be repeated as many as seven times before the bread loses so much of its moisture that it can not be continued.

Homemado bread often contains either mashed potato or the water in which the potatoes are boiled. It is claimed that this makes a moist bread that keeps well. With 3 per cent potato flour the bread was found to retain moisture slightly better than that made without the potato flour.

A preliminary study has been made of the influence of the use of certain constitutents in bread making from the standpoint of preventing or retarding the development of the condition known as staleness. While a few of the substances seemed to retard this condition slightly, none of them produced the results desired. Rather interesting observations were made by keeping the bread at a temperaturo below freezing and allowing it to thaw out gradually, when it exhibited some of the characteristics of fresh bread.

FARM NOTES

A Mt. Holly, N. C., farmer has forty cows but he has raised more feed-stuff this year than he can use and has some to sell.

Illinois farmers in some sections are beseiged by factory workers from the cities who want to work for them for only their board. Some of these workers come out to the farms and bring their families with them.

A group of duck-raising farmers in Ohio have provided steam-heated quarters for their flocks.

Illinois has the largest soy bean in its history.

Uncle Tommy Kemp, a Missouri farmer who is 118 years old, believes in keeping up-to-date. He reads the newspapers and farm journals and keeps posted all the time. Ho says the farmer who is foolish enough to grow only one or two crops is out of luck. Uncle Tommy has been farming over one hundred years and he ought to know.

Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, prominently mentioned as the Democratic choice for President, advocates the establishment of county boards of health with a full time personnel. These boards would provide for rural areas more effective control of diseases, protection of maternity and infancy, safeguarding of milk and water supplies, nnrsing service and other elements of a modern health program.

Farmers in Cook County Illinois, have established a new co-operative buying organization which in two month's time purchased $12,000 worth of seeds, insecticides, garden and farm implements and other supplies. They report a substantial saving. And then some still claim that colored farmers should not buy co-operatively.

MORE PROOF THAT N. F. C. F. GIVES SERVICE

The following letter was recently received at the national office:

Dear Sirs:—"We thank you for the information you are giving us. I am trying to do all I can to bring the Mt. Olive Unit up to the standard of the other Units. Nearly every member received some aid from the Red Cross and about fifty per cent received drouth loans. We have saved from $2.50 to $4.00 on each ten dollar order we have sent in by buying together. We save at least fifty per cent all told on buying our feed stuff together. It seems like a dream to me. On a hundred pounds of rice we saved a dollar on a dollar. Best wishes to our officers and prosperity to the work.

Sincerely,

Robert Booker, Lexington, Mississippi, Mt. Olive Unit

BRO. W. L. GRAVES PASSES AWAY

Treasurer of Bassfield Unit Succumbs In 71st Year.

Bro. W. L. Graves, Treasurer of Bassfield Unit, N. F. C. F., and one of the finest of Mississippi's citizens, passed away at his home on July 10, 1931. Brother Graves was 71 years of age and the father of ten children.

For thirty-five years he had been a steward of Sweetwater C. M. E. Church. He was one of the "big wheels" in his community, progressive and reliable, and will be sorely missed.

For years he had talked about the N. F. C. F. and was eventually instrumental in establishing the Bassfield Unit, of which he was treasurer. He talked unity and co-operation to his neighbor farmers and also practiced these virtues.

Bro. Graves is survived by his widow, seven sons, two daughters and a host of relatives and friends.

LISTS OF PORTO RICAN PRODUCTS

According to Mr. Hector Lazo, Chief of the New York Office at 1457 Broadway, New York City, of the Porto Rican Bureau of Commerce and Industry, a full list of the various agricultural products of Porto Rico can be had by writing to him direct. He states that this list is believed to be quite complete as of July 15, and it will be sent to interested parties on request.

THE BIBLE

When I am tired, the Bible is my bed;
Or in the dark; the Bible is my light;
When I am hungry, it is vital bread;
Or fearful, it is armor for the fight.
When I am sick, ti's healing medicine;
Or lonely, thronging friends I find therein.

If I would work, the Bible is my tool;
Or play, it is a harp of happy sound.
If I am ignorant, it is my school;
If I am sinking, it is solid ground;
If I am cold, the Bible is my fire;
And wings, if boldly I aspire.

Should I be lost, the Bible is my guide;
Or naked, it is raiment, rich and warm.
Am I imprisoned, it is ranges wide;
Or tempest-tossed, a shelter from the storm.
Would I adventure, 'tis a gallant sea;
Or would I rest, it is a flowery lea,
Does gloom oppress? The Bible is a sun,
Or ugliness? It is a garden fair.

—Author Unknown.

A National NEWSPAPER For Churchgoers

Read the National Baptist Union-Review published every week, subscription price $2.00 a year. This newspaper is the oldest religious publication under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention of America. It is eight pages in size, eight columns to the page, and is brimful of denominational information every week. It contains a Woman's Page, spicy editorial matter, and circulates in practically every state in the Union.

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NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD

523 Second Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.

TEMPTING AND TRUSTING?

By Neola Tracy Lane.

It was warm in the study hall. Unfastening the pin, May turned back the corners of her high collar so that what little breeze was blowing would cool her throat. She laid the pin, a dainty bit of gold filagree and pearls on the window-sill beside her chair and continued studying.

That was the last she thought about the pin until that evening in her own room when she started to change her dress.

"Oh, I forgot about my pin," she exclaimed. "Dulcie," to her roommate, "you're still dressed. Will you run down and get it for me? I left it on the middle window-sill."

Dulcie looked startled. "You don't mean that lovely pin your aunt sent you?"

"The very same."

"You're very foolish to be so careless," said Dulcie, as she left the room.

When Dulcie returned her lips were set in a stern line.

"It wasn't there. I looked in all the window-sills, thinking you have made a mistake, but it wasn't in any one of them. And I looked on the floor too. It just isn't there!"

"Well, it's large enough to be seen. I'm not going to worry about it. It'll turn up."

"Not if someone has taken it, it won't turn up," said Dulcie darkly.

"Oh, nobody's taken it. Why, there isn't a girl in the school that I wouldn't trust."

It was an hour later that Miss Wilder, the English teacher who was scarcely more than a girl herself, knocked on May's door. She laid the pearl pin on the table before May. "You're rather thoughtless," she remarked.

"There Dulcie, didn't I tell you it would turn up?" laughed May, ignoring what Miss Wilder had said. "I knew I could trust everyone in the school."

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

EDITORIAL

TENANTS, LANDLORDS AND ORGANIZATION

Although our wisest farm leaders, statisticians and farm management specialists insist there should be more American farm-owners, tenantry is on the increase. The time has not yet arrived when a majority of our farmers own the land they till and till the land they own. Over forty per cent of all farms in the middlewest are run by tenants and in most of the southern states the percentage is still higher.

It has been discovered that tenant farms as a group make a larger net return an acre than owner-operated farms. Tenants also, as a group, operate their farms with less labor cost, less equipment cost and less total expense than owner-operators. On the other hands, farms operated by tenants produce lower crop yields, keep less livestock and deteriorate more rapidly than owner-operated farms. They make a larger net return per acre, but when the net income is divided between the parties there is not enough of it to satisfy either.

At the present time, landlords have no capital to spend for improvements on tenant farms but something could be accomplished through organization if the landlords and tenants would work together to develop a better system of farming. Those landlords who persist in forcing their tenants to cultivate only one or two crops— who do not want them to keep hogs, cows or chickens, and who have not yet learned that the average tenant will respond favoraby to fair treatment if it is given him will never again get much profit from their lands, no matter how much they own. It has been discovered that in some sections of the country, in the same community, there is a difference of more than $10 an acre in net returns on different tenant farms. We venture the opinion that those landlords whose tenants' skill and labor have produced the most profit are men who cooperate with their tenants— who are fair and just— and want their tenants to get a little more out of the soil and off the soil than a mere livlihood.

FATHER FORD AND HIS GARDENS

Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, has appointed a "no garden, no job plan which he says he believes will free his emporary business depression. Next porory business depressions. Next year every one of his employees who has a family will be required to have a garden big enough to supply at least a part of the winter's vegetables, or they will not continue working for Mr. Ford long. Father Ford, boss of a couple hundred thousand men, has spoken, and that's that.

We are mighty glad we are not employed by Mr. Ford. We love gardening as well as we love any job under the sun, but suppose we did not love it? Suppose gardening was not our hobby? Could we get any "kick" out of perspiring to produce a peck of potatoes we could buy at the corner grocery for fifteen cents?

But, then, we do not know Mr. Ford. He may have something else in mind. He may know right now that next year and the next year, etc. his factories are going to run only twenty-four short hours a week, like they have been doing the past year or so. He may know that his men are not going to be able to buy that peck of potatoes at the corner grocery. He may know that he is going to build some more factories in other parts of the world outside the United States, where "parts" will be produced by foreign labor and shipped back to this country and sold to Americans at a handsome profit, by the good American, Mr. Ford. He may know that he is going to inaugurate some new piece-work stunts that will force his men-machines to produce much more per man than they are doing now. There is no telling what he knows.

O well, we guess the poor fellows will have to do as Father Ford says. The mills of the money—gods grind to powder . But these "daddying stunts" practiced nowadays by so many of the large corporations are sickening to real American he-men. It will be a happy day when they can look their foster-fathers in the eye and exclaim: "My daddy raised me once, Brother, and you weren't him."

BE FAIR WITH THE YOUNGSTERS

School time is here again, Bro. Farmer. Be fair with the youngsters and try to arrange your work so they can go to school every day the bell rings. We know you will be tempted to keep Johnny or Mary out every once in a while. You will see some task their swift feet and nimble fingers can perform much better than you can do it. Yield not to the temptation. They are yours. They are your dearest possessions. Don't keep them from obtaining the richest gift you can give them—the opportunity to acquire KNOWLEDGE.

The time is here now when the illiterate and ignorant person can hardly exist. Our Race has done nothing during the past sixty yeaes compared with what it is going to have to do during the next sixty. During the past sixty years we got along some how by crawling. During the next sixty years we are going to have to walk, run and even fly. So encourage your children to study and think. Take advantage of your newspapers, magazines and books and study with them.

And don't forget to send them to church and Sunday school also. The day school may make a smart man, but it seldom makes a good man. Keep the Negro church standing beside the Negro school and see that your children get the benefit of both.

A BETTER PLAN DESIRED

We are not in favor of the Farm Board's recent suggestion that a third of this year's cotton crop be destroyed. We are old-fashioned enough and perhaps, foolish enough to believe that it never pays in the long run to destroy anything that the world needs and can use. No one has yet proven to our entire satisfaction that the world does not need and cannot use every bit of the raw cotton on hand.

When the South learns to produce what it can eat and what it should eat there will not be too much cotton. When all southern landlords insist that their tenants produce enough milk, butter, meat, fruit and vegetables to supply their own, and at least five other average size families their cotton will pay the cost of production and more. When those who are wise and rich and cultured because human enough and Christian enough to want to see all of their fellowmen, white or black, living in nice houses, well-furnished, wearing good and pretty clothes and living as well as they, themselves, desire to live—when that time comes the United States will consume all the cotton she produces. There is not an overproduction of cotton or of any other useful products in this country But there is a vast over-production of selfishness of stinginess and of caste.

READ THIS AND THINK

Editor's Note—We are publishing below a weekly news release written by Mr. Clifford C. Mitchell a noted colored newspaper correspondent and reviewer. This release was written for forty weekly colored papers and was published by them the week before the meeting of our convention at Mound Bayou. Mr. Mitchell has given us some good advice and some rich information. He has told us what we should do and what we can do, if we will stick together and cooperate. May we merit his praise and accept at least some of his good advice.

DIGESTING THE NEWS

By Clifford C. Mitchell.

* * *

As this is being read the National Federation of farmers will be holding their second annual convention at Mound Bayou, Mississippi, and while this writer is not fully aware of the purposes and plans of this ogranization, other than what our press has written, there is undoubtedly much that such an organization can do for our race.

* * *

Perhaps no other field, in our race, is in such need of a well rounded educational, progressive and constructive organization. Our farmers who should be the most independent and prosperous are usually the greatest sufferers.

* * *

It has only been in the last decade that our schools and our students have taken the subject of agriculture in a serious way. A great many of our gradnates, even now, who are unable to use this knowlede in the capacity of a teacher seldom put their talents to work on the land as an actual dirt farmer.

* * *

With a properly organized and maintained federation of farmers the country would be divided into districts, communities and locals Through cooperative efforts each local could profitably employ a student graduate of agriculture, thus linking up actual ownership with technical knowledge. Under such an arrangement the graduate would introduce specialized efforts, crop rotations, animal husbandry, marketing, financing etc. work provide a handsome revenue for the farmers as well as the agricultural expert.

* * *

From a strictly financial viewpoint the hundreds of millions of dollars that our race has invested in farm lands are entirely unproductive. This does not mean that we haven't many successful and prosperous farmers, for we have, but as a whole our farm investments are a white elephant. They are not paying the dividends that they should.

* * *

No successful financier would continue to hold a non-yielding security. He would seek the best means of disposing of such possessions or he would employ experts and expert methods to make the properties valuable and revenue-producing. It is in this capacity that there is a timely and useful need for a national federation of farmers that will improve the general status of the farmer and farming.

* * *

In these days of rapid and portable transportation methods, good roads, modern improvements, scientific home amusement devices etc., the farmers' rot should stand out as a paradise, needing only the technical skill and an efficient organization to turn the drudgery and uncertainty of farming into a pleasurable and profitable life.

* * *

It will be interesting to watch the efforts of this organization and it is to be hoped that it proves to bo something bigger than a mere organized 'racket' of which our race is overrun. Success to you!

"THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLKS"

By Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
(A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago, Publishers)

* * *

This book by Dr. DuBois, though written nearly thirty years ago, and now selling in its sixteenth edition, is truly one of the classics of American literature.

* * *

A good many years have passed since I first read an earlier edition of this book; a great many experiences have I encounted; practically every community (in this country) mentioned in the book have I visited; a living knowledge of life within the veil have I gleamed.

* * *

With the memories of my own experiences in mind I have been able to again read "The Souls of Black Folk" with an interest, an appreciation, not heretofore enjoyed.

The general theme of this book is so universally known that an additional description is entirely unnecessary although one significant fact stands out uppermost in my mind and that is the description, so truly portrayed, in the chapter, "Of the Sons of Master and Man," wherein Dr. DuBois explained (thirty years ago) the southern philosophy of convicting ten innocent Negroes rather than let one guity one escape.

* * *

At the present moment, thirty years later, we find this same Dr. DuBois and the organization he created, fighting an actual example of this unfair and unjust procedure. A much greater appreciation of his work is realized after again reading "THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK."—Clifford C. Mitchell.

BACK WITH US AGAIN

For the first time since the nations of Europe became inflamed with the passions of war in 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Cicadae (17-year-locusts to you) have come to pay a visit to midwestern states. The locusts, whose resonant song can be heard on hot summer days, are inch-and-a-half greenish bugs, with large trausparent wings, a ferocious looking head and harmless stinger. Eggs are laid in trees and larvae are blown off on the ground. They then burrow into the soil where they sink their mouth-parts into roots and remain there for a period of seventeen years.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

7,000 Farmers Attend National Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

ored farmers in Bolivar county. We expect at least one thousand of them to belong to the Mound Bayou Unit within twelve months.

MAYOR GREEN AND MOUND BAYOU

Only those who truly love their fellowmen could have extended such a welcome to strangers as did the mayor, officials and citizens of Mound Bayou. Mayor B. A. Green was a very busy man and he appeared to be the happiest man on the job. As head of the reception committee, the committee on arrangements, the committee on awards and what-not-else, he had his hands full all the time. The citizens had prepared to entertain and accomodate a large crowd and they did it to perfection.

GENERAL FOODS DEMONSTRATION

A feature that was very instructive and entertaining to the wives and daughters of the farmers was the demonstration of canning and preserving food products given by the representative of General Foods, Inc. The demonstrator, who was assisted by two colored helpers, lectured very interestingly and informed the housewives of many short cuts they could follow which would aid them in preserving their food products. She also made some general remarks during her demonstrations which were well taken by her audience.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. EXHIBIT

The International Harvester Co.'s exhibit of farm implements would have done credit to a state fair. This was in charge of Mr. Manly, director of the company's southern headquarters in Memphis. The exhibit was very large, taking up near an half-acre of space, and was very interesting to those who were present. A moving picture, depicting the evolution of farm machinery and the process of manufacturing in charge of Mr. Yancey, was also sponsored by this company and proved to be of great interest and benefit to the many who attended. The company may be assured that the N. F. C. F. appreciated their generosity and that much tangible evidence of their appreciation will be forthcoming in the future.

AUTOMATIC CANNING CO.'S EXHIBIT

The Automatic Canning Co., of Chicago, sent a special colored representative from their southern headquarters at Laurel, Miss., to the convention, who spent three days in the exhibit hall with a special outfit of their cookers and sealers. This company manufactures a product that is second to none and the fact that they are building up a large southern business is proof that colored farmers and housewives know a good thing and seek for the best. Mr. Goslin of Chicago, who was responsible for the exhibit and demonstations, merits the thanks of all for this manisfestation of his company's good-will and friendship.

Mr. LaCouer, of Farm Board

Two of the most outstanding addresses made at the Convention were delivered by Mr. Arthur B. LaCouer, special representative of the Federal Farm Board. Mr. LaCouer advised our farmers to organize, co-operate, diversify their crops and get farm homes of their own. He made it plain to them just what the Farm Board was trying to do to benefit American agricultnre and he told them nothing could be done for them unless they attempted to do something for themselves. Mr. LaCouer was well impressed by the program and policies of the N. F. C. F., so much so, that although he was scheduled to deliver one address the first day, he remained over and delivered another the second day.

Mr. White's Address

Mr. White, assistant director of extension work, state of Mississippi, made a most excellent address. He fully explained to our farmers the benefits of organization and co-operation and especially the necessity of all southern farmers, white and colored, working together for the common good. The farmers enjoyed his address and many of them expressed keen disappointment over the fact that Mr. Hubert, the director of the colored extension work of Miss., was not present.

BOLIVAR COUNTY'S FARM AGENT

Mr. Williford, the county extension agent for Bolivar county, Miss., is a man big enough for his big job fully capable and fair to all. He is well liked by the farmers of Bolivar, colored and white. He has an unique position. Bolivar county produces more long staple cotton than any other county in the U. S. and there are more colored farmers in Bolivar county than in any other county in the U. S. From all accounts it can be said for Mr. Williford that our farmers appreciate his advise and service which he gives to all so freely. Apparently he is the right man for the big job. His address was a good one and the convention was pleased to have him on the program.

THE I. C. RAILROAD AND OFFICIALS

Some of the officials of the I. C. came down from Memphis in a special coach and deliver two good addresses. They urged our farmers to diversify their crops, to produce more and better livestock and to produce and market co-operatively. The I. C. has always shown a fine spirit of friendliness toward colored farmers and this visit was appreciated.

Exhibits and Prizes

Farm and home products on exhibit occupied one entire wing of the spacious high school building. Mississippi has fine crops this year and our farmers were much pleased to display them. Products on exhibit came from thirty-two counties of the state. They included every variety the state produces. More than $500 worth of prizes were awarded by the Committee on Awards, which was composed of Mayor Green, T. M. Blackman, of Belzoni, Swiftown Unit, and Miss Martha Chalmers of Lonise, Holladay Chapel Unit.

SPECIAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE

A special business conference was held at Bethel A. M. E. church Saturday morning, presided over by State Chairman C. C. Richardson, assisted by the efficient secretaries Moore and Stewart, with Marshall Irvin at the door. Among other important matters considered, complete instructions were given to all Units relative to the organization of a Miss. Agricultural Credit Corporation and special instructions were given to all Unit officers to be present at a meeting to be held in Mound Bayou, December 4th, with complete reports, at which time a credit corporation will be set up and will be ready for business the first of next year.

Special mention should be made of the music furnished the convention which was as fine as was ever heard. Those responsible gave the convention a rare treat which was more than appreciated:

Mrs. Washington, who had charge of the registration books, received an unanimous vote of thanks. She was very efficient.

The address delivered by Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Republican National Committeewoman of Mississippi, was highly enjoyed. Mrs. Booze spoke on behalf of the women's clubs. The convention was glad to hear her.

Tho barbecue and other refreshments were good and plenteous. All of the thousands received their share. The committee in charge had a hard job but they did it well. They deserve great credit for their good work.

Mr. E. P. Booze made a delightful Master of Ceremonies. His humor, tact, and homely wisdom kept all highly keyed and added much to the spirit of friendliness and harmony in evidence.

The agent of the I. C. was a very busy man, dishing out information and selling tickets to members and visitors. Few of our race have the opportunity to hold such a position as his. It is a cinch that he knows the art of being agreeable and also patient and the great I. C. appreciates his service and keeps him on the job.

The pastors of all the churches of the city and county were willing to do all they could to make the strangers welcome and help the cause which means so much to their members. Apparently they have also learned to co-operate and this is a hopeful sign.

The merchants of the city went out of their way to assist the local committee in entertaining the crowds and in providing for their comforts. Homes were thrown open and merchants and restaurant keepers even went so far as to reduce their prices, which is an unusual happining for convention time.

Prof. J. H. Powell, superintendent of Mound Bayou Schools, who has just succeeded in getting a boarding department established in connection with the high school, worked long and faithfully in administering to everyone's comfort. He was at the school building from early morning until late at night.

The dance Friday night was enjoyed by all the young people as was also the baseball game Saturday afternoon between Greenwood and Friar's Point. More than one thousand people attended both these affairs.

THE BOY THAT LAUGHS

I know a funny little boy—
The funniest ever born:
His face is like a beam of joy,
Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him tumble on his nose,
And waited for a groan—
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
He struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks:
His laugh is something grand;
Its ripples overrun his checks
Like waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awakes,
And till the day is done;
The schoolroom for a joke he takes—
The lessons are but fun

No matter how the day may go,
You cannot make him cry:
He's worth a dozen boys I know,
Who pout and mope and sigh.

—Wide Awake.

THE LOVE OF THE JOB

I haven't much faith in the man who complains
Of the work he has chosen to do
He's lazy, or else he's deficient in brains,
And may be a hypocrite, too.
He's likely to cheat and he's likely to rob;
Away with the man who finds fault with his job!
But give the man with the sun in his face,
And the shadows all dancing behind;
Who can meet his reverses with calmness and grace,
And never forgets to be kind;
For whether he's wielding a scepter or swab,
I have faith in the man who's in love with his job.

—Clipped.

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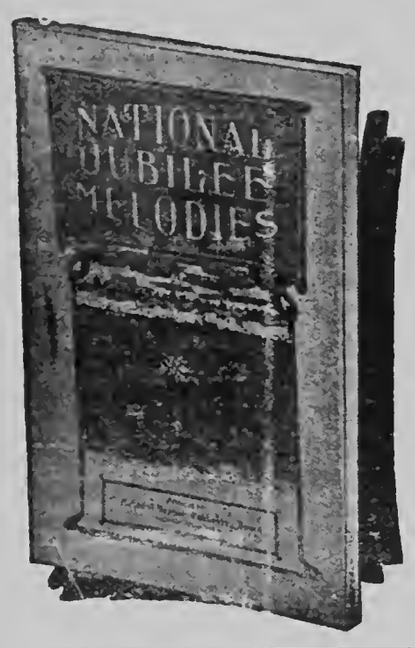

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	Suggested Constitution and Guide 15 cents each or 2 for 25 cents.				
	B. Y. P. U. Manual 60c (Board) $1.00.				
	B. Y. P. U. Record and Roll Book. $1.00				
	B. Y. P. U. Object Wall Charts, $1.50				
	B. Y. P. U. Pledge Charts, at $1.50				

POULTRY POPULATION OF ILLINOIS IS MORE THAN 28 MILLION

Illinois is an important poultry and egg producing state, according to the following figures:

Chickens on farms in the state last year numbered more than 28,000,000. Illinois has more than one-sixteenth of all the hens in the United States.

More than 3,000 carloads of eggs were shipped in 1930 to Chicago, Boston, New York and Philadelphia from Illinois farms.

Illinois farm hens drink more than 15,000 barrels of water in a day and eat 631 carloads of feed each week. The annual value of poultry products in the state approximates $60,000,000.

COTTON ACREAGE REDUCTION

Houston Post-Dispatch: To judge from the trend of the cotton market following the publication of the government's report on acreage in cultivation, cotton farmers heeded the advice of the federal farm board to reduce acreage this year, but they did not go far enough with their reducing operations.

They cut the area from 46,078,000, cultivated in 1930, to 41,491,000 acres now in cultivation, a reduction of approximately 10 per cent. That is making a start toward cooperation with the board, and under some other conditions, would have been a very strong factor in improving the price structure for cotton.

But with a carryover of about 8,000,000 bales in prospect at the end of the season and with consumption showing no important tendency to increase, a 10 per cent cut in acreage has not thus far served to stiffen the market.

The loss of foreign markets is one of the most serious problems the cotton farmer is facing. If the outlet for his cotton abroad were larger and the movement for export more free, the producer would be better off, even if the price did not improve greatly. With slow demand and low prices at the same time, the situation of the cotton farmer is difficult indeed.

Eight percent less turkeys are being grown in Oklahoma this year than in 1929.

FIND PINK LEMONS IN CALIFORNIA, BUT SPECIMEN IS RARE

Pink lemons have been found growing on a tree in California.

However, the tree is a rare specimen, and the public is warned that there is little chance of the pink lemonade industry switching to the new lemons for raw material.

Pink lemons were first exhibited at the national orange show this year. They came from a tree in Burbank and so far as known, the tree is a bud sport (or freak) of the variegated Eureka lemon, which was developed from a limb variation of the Eureka lemon, discovered in 1911. The variegated Eureka lemon trees are not as productive as the normal Eureka lemon trees and they are grown chiefly for ornamental purposes.

The pink fruited lemon tree is identical in appearance to the variegated Eureka tree, but as the fruit approaches ripeness it develops a decidedly pink color in the rind, flesh, and juice.

Budwood from the pink lemon tree has been inserted in sour orange seedlings and the resulting trees will be studied to see if the pink lemon can be further propagated.

MISSOURI FARMERS PLAN EXPERIMENTS TO GROW RICE CROP

Columbia, Mo.—Success of rice growing experiments conducted near Elsberry by the Missouri college of agriculture has led the animal husbandry department of the institution to conduct livestock feeding experiments with the grain in hopes of finding in it a cheap feed.

In the feeding experiments, rice will replace corn in several combinations and will be mixed with corn in another. Various lots of cattle, hogs and sheep will be fed to determine the rate of growth for the next three or four months.

Rice, used almost exclusively as a human food, has been fed successfully to hogs in some sections of the country, but few experiments have been conducted on beef cattle and sheep, according to E. A. Trowbridge, chairman of the animal husbandry department. Four parts of rice may be utilized. On the outside is a hull similar to oat hulls.

When rice is polished to obtain the grain normally used for human consumption, a dust known as rice bran is obtained. In some cases the entire grain is mixed, and it is with this latter grain that feed experiments will be conducted.

Rice was introduced in Missouri several years ago with varying degrees of success. When low prices forced growers to abandon rice-growing places expensive dikes, canals and watering processes, installed at a great expense, were made useless. With little cost, however, these can be repaired and a cheap crop capable of producing 150 bushel of grain per acre, it is believed, can be sown. Aside from the initial cost, production expense is low.

In efforts to develop a productive system for the gumbo bottom lands of Missouri, the field crops department conducted rice-growing experiments in Lincoln county last summer. The results were extremely gratifying, according to Dr. W. C. Etheridge, chairman of the soils department.

More than a score of varieties were planted and the yield ranged from fifty-eight to 124 bushels to the acre. The average was ninety bushels. This yield was obtained with seed which may not be the best variety or at least hasn't been improved for adaptation to Missouri, Dr. Etheridge said. He believes that the maximum yield has not nearly been reached and that a more productive irrigation method and more effective method of rotation and cultivation can be found.

"Rice is a crop strictly limited to bottom lands with a subsoil tight enough to hold irrigation water," he said. Dr. Etheridge estimated that between one-half and a million acres of Missouri land can be converted to rice growing fields. During the heaviest season, Missouri farmers planted 19,000 acres in the Elsberry district.

The college hopes to work out a practical rotation system with corn, soy beans, wheat, clover and rice. There is no reason, Dr. Etheridge stated, why corn can't be irrigated by the same system used for rice.

The large yield obtained by the college experiments are quite in contrast with the fifty to seventy-five bushel yields obtained in Missouri by rice growers during the last few years.

Application for Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

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SHIFTS IN THE NEGRO POPULATION

In the war years and immediately after the war the southern states manifested considerable uneasiness over the exodus to the north of Negro workers—a movement which not a few northern corporations encouraged. The extent and the social effects of that migration have not received as yet thoroughly scientific treatment, largely because of the lack of accurate data. Now the federal census bureau's special bulletin on the Negro population of the country has supplied many significant facts and figures.

The nationwide enumeration of last year showed for the preceding decade an increase of about 1,500,000 in the Negro population. Two-thirds of the increase was in the north. In all the former confederate states, except Texas, the ratio of Negro to white population declined. In four or five southern states there was an actual reduction in Negro population. In northern industrial states, as well as in some far western sections, there were increases of 100 to 180 per cent.

These extraordinary changes naturally entailed a variety of important consequences. For one thing, the death rate among Negroes has been perceptibly reduced, thanks to better living conditions in the north and to urbanization of hosts of rural Negroes. In cities, of course, medical care and hospital facilities are infinitely superior to those in the agricultural regions of the south.

Negro competition with white labor has necessitated readjustment in many industries. The leading trade unions have evinced in recent years a more amiable attitude toward Negro workers. In civic and cultural spheres there has been more and better co-operation between whites and Negroes. The housing of Negro workers in northern cities still presents a grave problem, and the business depression, it is well known, has hit the Negro hard. These matters insistently challenge attention as do other aspects of the great Negro migrant northward and westward

—Chicago Daily News.

FLOOD SPOILS SOIL SURVEY

A flood of the Rio Grande River in New Mexico in 1929 deposited so much silt and sand on lower lands that it made useless a soil survey that had just been made of the region. Deposits of eroded soil were 7 feet deep in some places. It was necessary to resurvey the region.

However, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, the resurvey, along with the figures of the original survey, affords an excellent opportunity to study just how much soil was moved by the flood.

The territory surveyed, covering approximately 100 square miles, lies immmediately above Elephant Butte Reservoir. The surveyors estimate that approximately 88 1-2 million tons of sand, slit, and clay were laid down in the valley. The huge quantity of debris came from the Pnerco River Basin, where overgrazing had made the soil subject to much more rapid erosion than ordinarily takes place.

In many places in the valley the character of the soil was entirely altered by the overdeposits of debris and slit deposited by the flood.

FADING SOIL MEANS FADING OF PROFITS

When the color of a soil begins to change from dark to light, the farmer should look out. A change in the other direction—from light to dark—usually indicates improvement, more organic matter. But a fading soil in most cases means fading crop returns. In central Texas the rolling black lands—uniformly black—have faded in many places to gray, yellow, and even almost white, as if something had drawn the life blood. And erosion has done just that.

Erosion, speeded up by cultivation, has profoundly altered soil conditions in the Texas black lands, the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture has found. This land in a virgin condition produced from 1-2 to 1 bale of cotton per acre without manure or fertilizer of any kind.

Now the region is a mixed black, gray, yellow, aand white area, so rapidly has erosion skinned off the successive layers of soil from black, almost superproductive clay on top, down to white, comparatively unproductive subsoil. This change has occurred in 40 years of cultivation.

This damage has been caused chiefly by sheet erosion, scarcely noticeable as it takes place, but which carries off a portion of the essential topsoil every time there is a rain.

Twenty-three tons of topsoil were removed from each acre by a single rain, measnrement on an average slope showed. This single rain affected 3,000,000 acres of Texas land.

Department soil specialists warn that unless vastly more is done in the future to protect the erosive slopes of Texas than has ever been done in the past the rolling areas of this great cotton-producing belt are doomed to destruction.

FREIGHT CARS FUMIGATED WITH PORTABLE APPARATUS

Plant quarantino inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture have adapted a portable hand-operated apparatus to fumigato freight cars upon entry into this country at points along the Mexican borders where no car fumigation house is available. This method is an improvement over the old pot method formerly employed for this purpose, say officals of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

Tho portable apparatus consists of a container for liquid hydrocyanic acid, equipped with an air pump and spray hose. When not more than 10 pounds of gas is needed, liquid hydrocyanic acid as a fumigant can be quickly applied by means of air pressure develop- In fumigating cars the car is sealed, one door being left slightly ajar, and a spray rod, equipped with an ordinary spray nozzle, is thrust through the opening. The rod is connected with the portable applicator, and liquid hydrocyanic acid is forced through the nozzle by means of air pressure developed by a hand pump. Great care in handling the hydrocyanic acid, of course, is necessary, as it is quite as deadly to human beings as to insects.

The applicator, charged with 10 pounds of liquid hydrocyanic acid, complete and ready for operation, weighs about 35 pounds. It is compact and has been found very convenient by the plant inspectors.

CONTROL OF MOSQUITOES VARIES WITH THE TYPE

Although to most people a mosquito is just a humming insect which goes around puncturing skins, there are many different kinds of them, says the United States Department of Agriculture. There are mosquitoes which breed in old tin cans containing water and in rain barrels, mosquitoes which breed in swamps and ponds, mosquitoes which are found in clear cool water, and mosquitoes which are most at home in the stagnant water of sewers.

Workers use this knowledge of the different mosquitoes in their campaigns to eradicate the pest. For one type of mosquito they concentrate on the rain barrels, tin cans, and other receptacles near homes. Often water-lily ponds or stock ponds are breeding places of mosquitoes. Here the placing to top water minnows or goldfish is effective for all mosquitoes pass through a "wiggle-tail" or wiggler" stage and the fish feed on them. Frequently the mosquitoes breed in swamps and ditches. If it is too expensive to drain these areas, the method most widely used is that of spraying fuel oil on the surface of the water. This destroys the wiggle tails. Oiling should be done every 10 days during the summer to catch each new crop of wiggle-tails.

DOG AMPUTATES OWN LEG; DOES GOOD SURGICAL JOB

Jacksonville, Ill.,—Charles Phillips, farmer, has a hunting dog which recently successfully acted as his own surgeon. One of his hind legs was injured by a mowing machine, and the dog gnawed his leg off at the hock joint, above the wound, drew the skin down over the joint with his teeth, and now the wound has healed nicely. He would not let any one touch the leg for him.

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News Notes and Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Lots of people were under the impression that it was a pair or newly weds. They made a very fine appearance. Brother Blackmon was one of the Judges in awarding of prizes.

That distinguished minister, Rev. H. N. Tyler, Chairman of the Holaday Chapel unit, was there with his other officers. Rev. Tyler is a leader in his section and well liked by all who know him. We are looking for big things from Rev. Tyler this fall.

Sunshine unit was well represented. Those old reliables Messrs Caldwell, Jordan and Harris gave a good account of themselves. Sunshine is one of the best units in the entire Federation.

Think of it. Governors from 12 states issued official commissions to Negroes to represent Colored farmers of their respective states at the convention. This is something new in the history of the Negro farmer.

That little Napoleon, Rev. Gray, and his able secretary Bro. Diggs, carried off the prize for the unit with largest membership. Bro. Gray was so far ahead of the other units in membership that they were lonesome.

Joe Byrd, from way down below Jackson, brought in four of the finest farmers we have ever met. They left well satisfied that the convention was a big success.

Leflore county was more than well represented. Every unit in the county had their officers on hand and they all rendered good service. Brother Gus Moore, the old reliable, R. W. Woodward, G. W. Blackmon, J. C. Harrington, A. D. Banks R. C. Conly, G. W. Bryant and a host of others were on hand from the very beginning of the opening session and remained until the closing day.

Spring Hill did not lack in representation. Brother W. M. Hughes made a fine talk in the business meeting. What he said was well worth hearing.

Spring Hill unit is a little over a year old and they have made some fast strides in membership.

Everybody knows Daniel Givens. He and the other officers of Holly Grove were there. They rendered good service too, in making the convention a success. Brother Givens is one of the first supporters of the Federation.

Carroll, Good Hope, had her officers there. This unit came near winning the pair of hogs for being the largest unit. Bro. Haslett is thoroughly business and is the right man in the right place.

Bro. Griffin and his officers from Gage Spring, were a little late in arriving, but they made up for lost time after they did get there. This bunch of officers believe in doing things big.

Mount Pleasant had more members in attendance than any other unit. That splendid divine Rev. Barrett and his son were on hand early. This unit made up a special donation of five dollars and presented it to the local committee to help in entertaining the convention.

There is a little church over in Holmes County better known as Hyman. A unit was formed there a little over a year ago. Rev. Franklin, Mr. Granderson and others just couldn't stand the idea of a convention and not being there. They scored a home run. Both of them.

Meeks Chapel is another unit that has stood the test of time and made good. Brother Winters and his assistants were there. He made a fine talk.

Saint Mary's does not talk very much, nor do they write very often, but they were on hand and gave a good account of themselves. Brothers Payton and Middleton can always be relied upon. They are dependable.

Galilee unit was more than represented. That former Georgian, R. E. Cash is fairly worshipped in his section, and as one of the officers of Galilee, he has made a good name for himself. This unit had a big delegation.

That big cotton farmer Sam Buckles that knows his onions and his cotton, and who lives over in Sunflower county was one of the first arrivals to the convention. We are looking for some big things from Sunflower county this fall.

The man who has never missed a meeting of the federation is Newt Williamson, of Tunica. He was the first delegate to enroll on opening day. When Newt Williamson gives his word you can always depend on him.

John Cooper, from Watson Chapel, made a fine talk. Our only criticism was that he did not talk long enough. Brother Cooper says crops in his section are the finest in years.

Robert Booker, Chairman of Mt. Olive unit, says every member of his unit is now using "anti knock gas." He says there is absolutely no knocks coming from his section, and he was all smiles when the judges awarded Mount Olive the two Durocs.

A prominent white land owner in attendance upon the convention told President Davis that now is the time for both white farmers and colored farmers to work together or they would be lost. He is thoroughly in accord with organization and says the Negro farmer who tries to make it out of the organization is lost.

Mr. A. M. McDonald from Belmont unit was present at the opening session of the convention. He spoke highly of the organization and said his unit would take on new life this fall. Belmont unit should be larger than it is.

A. R. B. Payne, from Jones Chapel, an all Colored farming settlement in Humphrey county was on hand with his usual smile and cheerful disposition. Bro. Payne is the owner of a fine farm in Honey Island. He says crops are more than fine this year.

E. W. Williams and A. J. Jones ably represented upper Yazoo county at the convention. Bro. Williams carried off one of the prizes for the best peck of field peas. He had a fine display.

FARMERS WILL MEET MAY ORGANIZE LEAGUE TO SECURE MORTGAGE LOANS WITH LOW INTEREST

Geneseo,—Arrangements have been made for a meeting of farmers to be held at 8 Monday evening in Freeman's hall, in the interests of organization of a Farmers' Threo Per cent League in Henry county. Every one is invited to attend.

The purpose of the league is to secure mortgage loans for farmers at 3 per cent interest through a bill to be presented to congress in December. Petitions supporting this measure are being circulated among voters of this community, and will be presented to congressmen.

William F. Costello, field organizer of Ottawa, Ill., is in charge of the organization work in Henry county.

SOY BEAN IS LITTLE, BUT VERY VERSATILE

Christian Science Monitor

Chicago—The humble soy bean is to be one of the prominent actors at Chicago's 1933 Century of Progress Exposition, according to plans.

Tho soy bean is a little thing, a round ivory seed the size of a small French pea. It doesn't look at all important. But, Ah, what it does for man and beast!

Mr. Harvey J. Sconce, farmer chief of the agricultural division of the fair, is gathering in his office some of the products of the soy bean. Varnish. Chocolate candy made in Switzerland. Chop suey sauce, Flour, Salad oil And many others.

The soy bean not only is able to feed animals and humans, but it is good for the soil. While all of this has been known in China for ages, it is still something of a novelty in tho western world. The Russians say, "Plant soy beans and you plant meat, milk, egg and omelets!"

IF YOU CAN GET JOB NOW, YOU ARE QUITE LIKELY TO KEEP IT

I was delighted the other day to find a ray of sunshine piercing what I had feared was another of the dark clouds rolled up in this day of economic storm and stress, writes John O'Ren in the Baltimore Sun.

The light came from the employment manager of one of the nation's largest retail corporations, and was relayed to me by a young college graduate who had just succeeded in landing a job with the corporation in question. I had supposed that this was a particularly bad time to graduate from college and go out into the world to make a living. It had seemed to me that with millions out of work the chances were remote for any of tho recent products of the educational machine to find remunerative or promising employment in tho occupations to which they wished to devote themselves.

But my informant told me that tho aforesaid employment manager pictured the prospect in a somewhat more favorable light. His idea was that, while it is more difficult to get a job now, anyone who does succeed in finding a place and who has any trace of ability is sure to enjoy more rapid advancement than would otherwise be the case when business does begin to pick up

In other words, the opportunity for those who happen to be on the inside when improvement sets in is going to be much broader than it would be if business were already at top-notch. Being always on the lookout for a little illumination amid the encircling gloom, I was delighted with this argument and herewith pass it on in the hope that it may contribute to the general enlightenment.

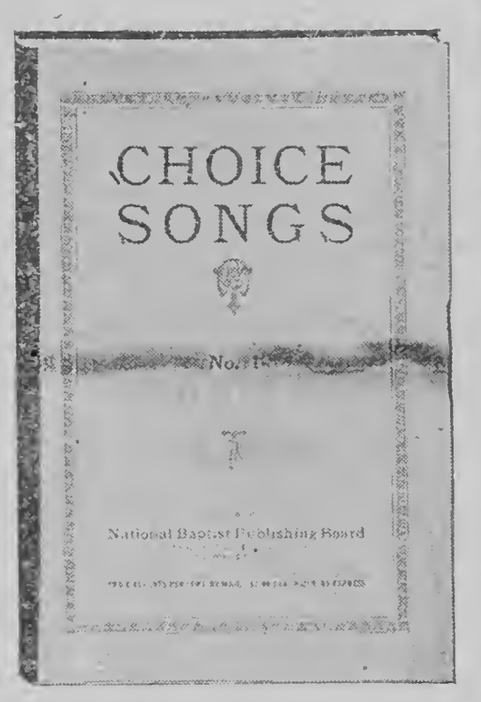
FURTHER CHANGES IN CANADIAN DUTY ON FRUITS WHICH MAY BE OF INTEREST

Fruit and vegetable shippers of tho Tri-States will be interested in the recent change of duty, effective July 21, on peaches, plums, and prunes, under authority of Order in Council, the Minister of National Revenue was authorized to fix the value for duty of certain products named hereunder, as follows:

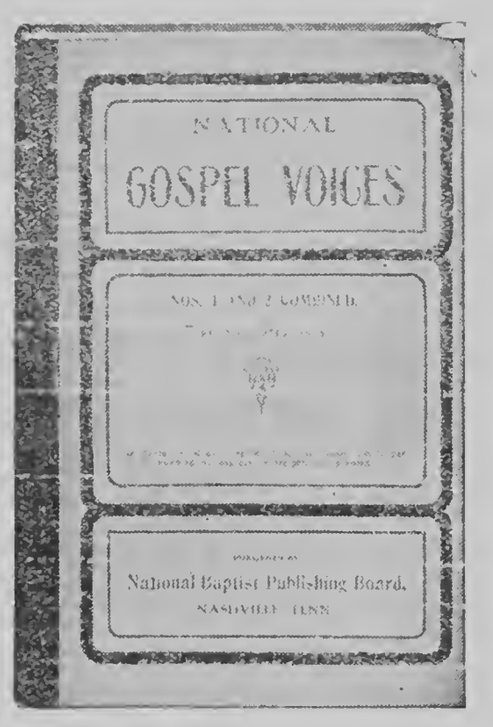
Peaches.....4 1-2 cents per pound; plums and prunes 3 1-2 cents per pound.

Another Order of Council effective July 27, 1931 fixes the value of canteloupes, musk-melons, honeydews and casabas at six cents per pounds; and pears at four cents per pound.

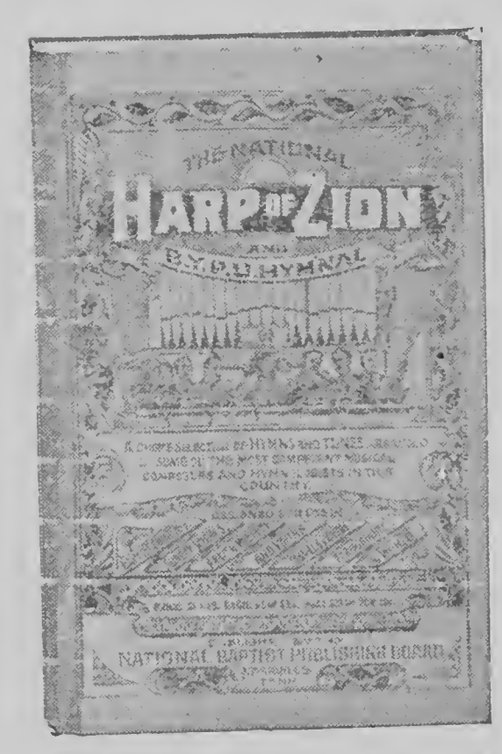
Tho above values apply to the point of production, and where such products are exported directly to Canada from a diversion or intermediate point, the value for duty shall be these so fixed plus all charges thereon to such intermediate points from the point of production. For further information, apply to the Memphis District Office.



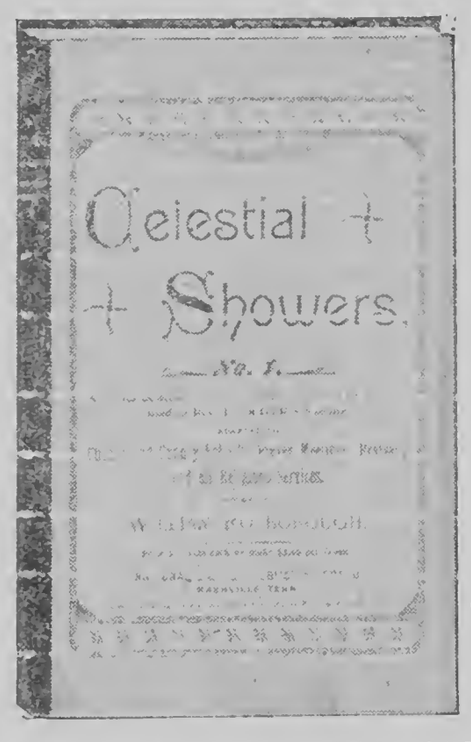
Choice Songs 15c each; $1.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.



National Harp of Zion 35c each; $4.20 per dozen.



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

Send All Orders To Henry Allen Boyd, Sec'y.
523 Second Avenue, North *Nashville, Tennessee*

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. III. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, October, 15, 1931 No. 8.

Talks To Colored Farmers

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary of National Federation of Colored Farmers

The leaders of the National Federation of Colored Farmers are interested but little in the thousand-and-one plans proposed now-a-days to raise the price of cotton that prosperity may return to southern farmers. Nearly all of the plans proposed are radical, foolish, unsound or worse and will do more harm than good if adopted. Most of them are simply schemes to buck and try to beat the law of "supply and demand!" But this happens to be one law that cannot be beaten by any person or by any nation.

These leaders are interested however in the situation and condition of thousands of colored farmers and farm laborers in the South, many of whom are members of the N. F. C. F. They know it is their duty to give wise advice and instruction and this is what they shall try to do.

First of all—colored farmers

(Continued on Page 3)

FARM EXECUTIVES TO HOLD MEETING

President James P. Davis to Confer With Leaders of National Federation of Colored Farmers in Mound Bayou

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)—An executive committee meeting of the leaders of the National Federation of Colored Farmers has been called to be held in Mound Bayou, Miss., on December second. This information was given out here this week by James P. Davis, the president of the Federation, after a conference that he had with Leon Harris of Molene, Illinois, and Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, Tenn., and others interested not only in The Modern Farmer, the official organ of the Federation, but with members of the executive staff. President Davis emphasized the need of such a conference following close on the heel of the National Convention that met in the Mississippi town several months ago.

Notice of the call is being mailed out to officials scattered in the various states. It will be a one-day session, but in that time the president believes that all matters of moment effecting the Federation can be delved into, ironed out and presented in a definite way not only to the state organization but to the local Units in the several states.

The membership in the Association, according to the president's estimate, has gone steadily forward until it represents a little over thirty thousand. The executive committee expects to put on a drive for one hundred thousand goal in membership, and to place the official organ in the hands of every one of these one hundred thousand farmers, tillers of the soil, poultry raisers, fruit growers and stock raisers. There will be, so it is stated, several members present from the Farm Board, whether they will come from Washington or be detailed from some other section, was not definitely learned.

WILL BECOME BIG FACTOR

Farmer to be Most Powerful in Trade

From Lexington, (Miss.,) Advertiser.

To The Lexington Advertiser:

Please allow me space to express a few observations made at the meeting held in the court house at Lexington, Tuesday afternoon when the farmers and business men made an effort to have the price of ginning reduced in line with the extremely low price of cotton this year.

Being interested from the standpoint of a man who is in sympathy with the farmer, the thought occurred to me that the greatest opportunity in the history of farming exists today for organization. The magnitude of such an organization would startle the world in its perfection, and the organized farmers would be the most powerful group on earth.

They could dictate to the universe and in six months have the world on bended knees.

They would force the stock exchanges to close their shops and the brokers would be applying as field hands in their regulated production. No more would they chalk up fictitious values and gamble at pleasure with the toil and sweat of the farmer. Prices set by their group would have little meaning when Mr. Farmer presented them with cost of operations, and demanded his rightful share of profit as other interests now do.

If the world refused to meet them on a basis of fair treatment, the farmer could withhold and produce from the market and starve them into line in less than 24 hours.

Organization would do it—and unless the world looks out and recognizes the fact that the farmer must have a square deal, it is going to dawn on them some day when the fact is made evident by a world-wide organization that will be the most powerful factor on the globe.

The farmer is fast learning his

(Continued on Page 2)

"Back-to-the-farm Trend Seen in Georgia 1925-30

Loss in Number of Farms Accounted for by Tendency From 1920-25, Reports Show.

WASHINGTON, Sept 9.—In a recapitulation of statistics obtained in the last national enumeration the bureau of census issued a report today showing that while the number of farms in Georgia decreased from 310,732 in 1920 to 249,095 in 1925, a back-to-the-farm trend was noted in the state during the five-year period between 1920 and 1930. By the latter year the number of farms in the state had increased to 255,598, it was shown.

The total number of farms in Georgia include 97,150 having from

(Continued on page 8)

PRIZE WINNERS LISTED

Names as Well as Prizes Awarded at the National Convention of Colored Farmers

The list of competition, prizes awarded and winners of contests are as follows:

Largest watermelon—First prize, one can C. M. A. coffee; second prize, year's subscription to The Chicago Defender, both won by Fred L. Booze, Mound Bayou.

Best peck Irish potatoes—First prize, one can C. M. A. coffee; second prize, year's subscription to The Chicago Defender both won by Mrs. Alti M. Crowe, Mound Bayou.

Best stalk of cotton with largest bolls—Tip-top overalls, won by Mrs. Carrie Ford, Merigold, Miss.

Best ear corn—First prize, Tip-top service work shirt; second prize, Tip-top blanket lined coat, both won by Johnie Gayden, Herd's unit of Greenwood, Miss., Route 1, Box 267.

Best peck sweet potatoes—Tip-top overalls, won by Mrs. E. P. Frances, Mound Bayou.

Chairman of lagest unit delegation present—One portable radio, won by I. Gray, Tehula.

To the kid who can holler "Tip-top Overalls" the loudest—First prize, one Tip-top children's rompers and one Tip-top boys' overalls, won by George Hibbler, Mound Bayou; second prize, one box Teaberry chewing gum, won by Chester Gloss, Mound Bayou

To best marble shooter—First prize, one Tip-top overalls, won by Charlie Pious, Mound Bayou; second prize one box Teaberry gum, won by C. F. Morgan, Mound Bayou.

Best dozen eggs (by weight)—First prize, one-pound can C. M. A. coffee; second prize, year's subcription to Abbott's Monthly, both won by Mrs. Altie Crowe, Mound Bayou.

Best peck field peas—First prize one-pound can C. M. A. coffee; second prize year's subscription to Abbott's Monthy, both won by E. W. Williams, Vaughn.

Best home-made house dress—One complete alumium cooking set, donated by the Murray Manufacturing Company, Chicago, won by Mrs. Pearl Davis, Mound Bayou.

Best display of home-made quilts— Sewing machine, donated by Sears-Roebuck Company, won by Mrs. Carrie Ford, Merigold, Miss.

Three largest sweet potatoes—First prize, one can C. M. A. coffee, donated by C. M. A.; second prize, year's subcription to Abbott's Monthly, both won by Mrs. E. P. Frances, Mound Bayou.

Three largest Irish potatoes—First prize, one can C. M. A. coffee; second prize, year's subscription to The Chicago Defender, both won by Fred Montgomery, Mount Pleasant unit.

Best quart jar tomatoes—Year's subscription to Abbott's Monthly won by Mrs. Pearl Davis, Mound Bayou.

Best quart jar corn—Year's subscription to Abbott's Monthly, won by Mrs. H. Brown, Mound Bayou.

Best display of fruits and vege-

(Continued on page 8)

SQUARE DEAL FOR FARMER

W. F. Reden of Souix Falls, S. D., Makes Talk

W. F. Reden of Sioux Falls, S. D., representing the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., addressed several hundred persons Sunday morning the Mt. Zion Baptist Church regarding "a square deal" for colored farmers from the Federal Farm Board. The speech followed the regular services conducted by Rev. G. Augustus Burke pastor of Mt. Zion Church.

Mr. Reden discussed a petition that is being sent to 60 leading United States senators and representatives. He is making a tour of the northwest. Returning Monday to Sioux Falls, he then will go to Omaha, Neb., for another address.

Mr. Reden is a 1908 law school graduate of the University of Iowa. He was in the same class as Don Mullan, Sioux City lawyer and exalted ruler of the Elks lodge.

Mr. Reden said the petition is directed chiefly at Senator L. J. Dickinson, as he is leading the effort to reconcile the farmers to the Hoover administration. The petition follows:

Sioux City, Ia.
Sept. 4, 1931.

Sen. L. J. Dickinson, M. C.
Valley National Bank Bldg.,
Des Moines, Ia.,
Dear Senator:

Recently an appeal came to us from Attorney B. A. Green of Mound Bayou, Miss., attorney for the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., under the laws of Illinois and licensed by the department of agriculture, as a co-operative marketing association, conforming to the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill governing such organizations. The National Federation of Colored Farmers has units in all the southern states.

The Negroes are 15 per cent of the farming population of the United States. Over seven-eigths of the cotton is raised by them, and they own 35 per cent of all that is produced in the United States, and yet the Negro farmer has received no assistance or rec-

(Continued on Page 2)

The Same Old Story of The Pools

(Professor James E. Boyle in the Cotton Digest)

Since the farm board's main program is one of big commodity pools and since Chairman James C. Stone of the Farm Board was once general manager of one of the three big tobacco pools, we had better pause for a moment at this point and ask a few questions about the failure of these tobacco pools. At the very outset, we may divide all big cotton, wheat, and tobacco pools into two classes: First, those that have failed; second, those that will fail.

Now, to come back to the big tobacco pools, the burley, the tri-state, and the dark tobacco. What

(Continued on Page 2)

Organize All Farmers, Hyde

Government Official Urges United Action to Control Production

By Colvin C. Bowsfield

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, advocated mixed farming on small tracts and complete organization of rural families all over the United States in an address before the national farm conference, which closed yesterday at the Hotel Sherman.

He supported the program which Edward A. O'Neal, L. J. Taber, James C. Stone, C. W. Warburton and Charles A. Ewing had outlined on Monday, and which was adopted yesterday in the form of a resolution.

Implies Hoover Support.

Secretary Hyde did not say he was voicing the ideas off President Hoover, but the speech upholding a nationa plan of rural organization was interpreted as indicating administration support.

"If agriculture is to advance," said Secretary Hyde, "there can be no halfway businss in the matter of organization. Farmers need to become conscious of the fact they cannot successfully go along under old methods. There must be united action both in commodity production and marketing."

He said the large farms are re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Many New Strawberries But Older Ones Remain

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11—People who avoid strawberries because of their high acidity need not deny themselves the pleasure of eating this fruit if they will try some of the milder flavored varieties such as the New York, the Marshall, and the Chesapeake, the department of Agriculture advises. Several hundred varieties of strawberries are grown in the United States, one for every locality and purpose, according to specialists of the department who have classified them for the benefit of growers and consumers. Of this large number of varieties, however, only about 40 are grown commercially, and 19 of these constitute 96 per cent of the acreage. The three leaders—Klondyke, Aroma, and Howard 17—account for 63 per cent of the acreage in the country.

Climate and soil conditions are factors that determine to a large extent the best varieties to grow in the different sections of the country. The Missionary is the leading sort in Florida and along the Atlantic Coast to Maryland. Most other parts of the south prefer the Klondyke. The Blakemore, a new berry developed by the Department, is becoming popular in the Carolinas and as far north as New Jersey.

The Aroma is a favorite in most of the milder regions of the central states, including the northern part of Arkansas and Tennessee and the southern parts of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. The Dunlap is popular in the remainder of the middle west. In the northwest, Marshall, Oregon, Ettersburg 121, and Clark are most widely grown, while the

(Continued on Page 8)

ORGANIZE ALL FARMERS—HYDE

(Continued from Page 1)

sponsible for much of the overproduction.

Program Adopted.

The last business of the conference was the adoption of the following program:

"In order that American agriculture may enjoy economic, social and educational equality of opportunity with other groups, it is agreed that the first requisite is the complete organization of farm people in general farm organizations, educational project groups and co-operative associations.

"The limiting factor in our efforts for success is the failure of so many farmers to support existing organizations. Responsibility for this situation must rest upon those who have failed to respond to appeals for united efforts."

Urges Support.

He also urged creation of an extension service, agents of which would promote further organization and support from the farmers.

Another meeting to discuss agricultural problems will be held today by the American Farm Bureau Federation at 58 W. Washington St. The Purpose is to seek means of stabilizing value of farm products. Farm leaders, economists, editors and financiers will attend.

THE SAME OLD STORY OF THE POOLS

(Continued from Page 1)

was their announced purpose? To dominate the market. Their announced aim was to control the price of tobacco by the simple process of controlling the supply. The supply was to be controlled by means of signing up most of the growers with iron-clad, legally binding contracts. The contracts were signed. Temporary monopoly power was secured. Prices were elevated by the simple process of holding back tobacco from the market. We all recall the cotton and wheat program of our farm board—how this board on October 21, 1929, advised the farmers to hold back their cotton; and on October 26, advised the farmers to hold back their wheat; we all recall how public money was put into the market by the farm board to hold back more and still more cotton and wheat, until the price broke under the accumulated stocks amounting to some 250,000,000 bushels of wheat and some 3,500,000 bales of cotton—all of which should long ago have gone into foreign consumption.

But to get back to our tobacco pools. As I have already said, these pools practised holding the crop off the market—one, two, three, or more years for parts of the crop. When a pool, or a farm board, holds back a crop to force the prices up, two things always happen: Consumption of our crop falls off. Production of this crop, both in domestic and foreign countries, increases.

For instance, note carefuly what happened to tobacco when the dark tobacco pool withheld the crop. Before the days of the pool, we were producing and selling at a profit some 300,000,000 to 375,000,00 pounds of dark tobacco a year. Seventy-five per cent of it went for export. It went to England, to France, to Italy, and elsewhere. Italy was buying 48,000,000 pounds a year. The pool changed all this. Markets, built up slowly over a period of half a century, were destroyed in three years by pool domination. Italy stopped its purchases entirely. Other foreign buyers stopped or curtailed their purchases. The question may be asked, where did these former customers of ours get their supplies of tobacco? The answer is easy. The Italians entered into the growing of tobacco in Italy. Resisting the pool's demands, Italy was soon producing 96,000,000 pounds of tobacco in Italy, which was twice their requirements. Italy sold its surplus to other countries. The head of the agricultural department at Rome remarked to a gentleman from Kentucky that hopes were high in Rome that the pool would continue a few more years, for then Italy could pay its war debt through profits on tobacco alone.

In some degree the growing of tobacco took place in other countries in Europe, such as France, where their crop was largely increased and their purchases in this country decreased. England, normally, taking 100,000,000 pounds of our tobacco, reduced its orders very greatly, and increased its imports from its colonies. These increases largely came from India and South Africa.

Now our average annual crop of dark tobacco has dwindled from 350,000,000 pounds to under 200,000,000. And this small crop has almost no buyers. Thus the pool in two or three years destroyed a foreign market which it had taken half a century to build up. What the pool did to the tobacco farmer, the farm board is doing now to the cotton and wheat farmers. To save the farmer we must destroy the farm board. For the famers have already learned one or two simple lessons in economics, namely: Co-operation of, by, and for the farmers is good. But the big pools are not owned or controlled by farmers. Pools, with their "orderly marketing," are only high-sounding names for speculation by amateurs.

SQUARE DEAL FOR FARMER

(Continued from Page 1)

ognition from the Federal Farm Board.

As nearly all Negroes north of the Ohio river once lived in the south, they are well acquainted with the conditions of the Negro farmer, and as Representative Kopp of Iowa says. "the Negro should have representation on the farm board because the Negro race has its own peculiar problems."

We Negroes in the north, being zealous of the welfare of our southern brother, will support at the polls the man who will give us farm relief, regardless of party.

From Sioux City (Ia.) Daily Tribune.

WILL BECOME BIG FACTOR

(Continued from page 1)

lesson. He is buying much of his needs through community organizations. He is saving money and reducing costs.

What will happen when the farmer graduates in his school of experience and can control everything from the seed that goes into the ground to the harvest products? You can write your own answer.

You are going to be forced to grant him a living wage, or else we are going to be crushed, for the point of desperation is practically reached at present—and the farmer is fighting back through demands that must be given him or we are going to find ourselves at his mercy.

He can care for himself easily by raising what he needs.

He has been feeding the world and the world knows it.

The minute he decides to quit running a free boarding house, organize his forces and engage in battle with the non-producers, you are going to see one of the most determined set of men on earth, and the fact might as well be known—he is better prepared to win than the rest of the world that is dependent upon him.

One year of idle acres will convince the universe that the farmer is the biggest unit and he is now in a receptive mood towards caring for his own welfare.

The farmer figures he can be no worse off and, in the meantime—if he organizes—the agencies that have been living off his labor will find heisno longer tolerant of the conditions he has been working under.

It is high time for the farmer to organize.

The time is now and the world would do well to recognize this fact.

The farmer must get a square deal or else we will face the power that will come through his organization.

Think this over, Mr. Business Man. The farmer is coming into his own!—ONLOOKER.

CALIFORNIA MAN BUILDS HIS HOUSE FROM DIRT HE DUG TO MAKE CELLAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Davis, Calif.—Some experts fail to take their own advice, but at the State College of Agriculture here is an engineer who not only believed that mud buildings would make excellent farm homes, but built one in which to live and prove his theory.

The builder is Mr. J. D. Long, a member of the research staff of the agricultural engineering division of the college. He first became interested in adobe construction some seven or eight years ago when an investigation of the suitability of such material for California farm buildings was proposed.

Two years ago Mr. Long decided to try out in a personal way the merits of the material. The result is a snug, attractive home, where inside temperatures never reach the extremes of the exterior and high winds and outside noise are not noticeable, according to the builder.

The house is not of the sun-dried brick common to early California days, but is of rammed earth. Loose, moist soil was placed in shallow layers in forms and tamped directly in place in the walls. The walls are 12 inches thick, and have a small amount of straw in them for surfacing.

A heavy, reinforced concrete foundation supports the walls, and around the top of the walls lies a reinforced concrete bond stone which ties them together. Interior partition walls are of good studs and lath, plastered. The abode walls are surfaced with a lime plaster on the interior and have an exterior stucco coat of mud plaster. The plaster was applied with a steel trowl, and after it had dried was given one spray coat of diluted linseed oil.

Steel casement windows with inside screens were used. All but one door was made by hand. Heavy hand-split shakes cover the roof. The house plan includes a moderate-sized living room, two bedrooms, bath, a concentrated kitchen and dining nook, rear service porch, dining porch opening on a rear garden, and an attached garage. The house has a large basement. It was from the basement excavation that the material was secured for making the walls.

SAUERKRAUT IS DANDY IF YOU LIKE IT

(Des Moines, Iowa, Register)

(Iowa News Service)

Lakota—Twenty-six years ago R. C. Smith, a young merchant, conceived the idea of treating the city's visitors on one day to sauerkraut.

Now sauerkraut is a food that you like or you don't. There's no middle ground. People in the first class came from miles around.

Careful Selection.

So every year since then, Lakota has had a sauerkraut day. For the last 18 years Fred Schwarz, farmer, who knows a good cabbage when he sees one, has selected the choicest that these parts have to offer for the annual celebration.

Buttermaker Nick Behrends steam cooks the food in the local creamery. Saturday there were three barrels of laced cabbage served with trimmings—frankfurters and buns—to 4,000 watering mouths at noon.

An Institution

But sauerkraut is more than a food in Lakota. It is an institution, a tradition. There is a sauerkraut committee, on which S. A. Lindsey has served 18 years.

And the figure of 4,000 plates served at noon does not measure the crowd. Saturday's program was the largest ever attempted, and last year 9,000 persons tasted sauerkraut.

—and Sauerkraut.

The Lakota boys band, the Mason City drum and bugle corps, baseball teams and dance orchestras filled in the time between bites.

There are free acts and sports and dancing and music—and sauerkraut.

"Old timers" on the sauerkraut committee are M. B. Pringle, Ed Thaves, Bill Turley, Bill Gutknecht, I. E. Wortman, Oran O'Keefe, U. A. Dressman, Dr. H. H. Murray and E. R. Worley.

BABY NEAR OELWEIN DROWNS IN RAIN JAR

Oelwein—Agnes Maxine Ott, 13 months, seven miles west of here, drowned Friday when she fell into a five-gallon jar of rain water near the porch. Funeral services will be this afternoon at the Lutheran church in Fairbank.

"GET YOUR SPARROWS OR PAY"

Sparrows are causing so much damage to farm products in many parts of Britain this year that members of clubs formed with the object of exterminating the birds are fined if they do not return a sufficient quota of "dead." Wire traps, baited inside with corn, are used to capture the birds. Gray squirrels are also causing annoyance, particularly in Kent, where an intensive "war" is being waged against them.

NANNIE H. BURROUGHS ON "INTER-RACIAL COOPERATION

In an address before the National Baptist Convention in Atlanta, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School, of Washington, D. C., remarked:

"The commission on inter-racial co-operation, which commission is the most significant bi-racial movement that has been started and promoted by white Americans in this generation, is the voice of the new south crying in the wilderness, saying, 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord by making the south safe for both races.'

"The only thing this and the next generation can do is to beat race prejudice off the main highway of American progress, and thereby keep it from blocking the onward march of the whole nation. Statesmen and churchmen are together responsible for keeping the road clear.

"Race prejudice should not be permitted to masquerade in the constitution of the United States, in courts of justice, and in the church of God."

COPPERIZED PAPER WRAPPERS PREVENT ROTTING OF PEARS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11—Copperized paper wrappers for pears boxed for shipment in Washington and Oregon will practically prevent the spread of "gray mold" or "nest decay" in storage, Dr. J. S. Cooley, plan pathologist of the United States Department of Agriculture has discovered. Washington and Oregon pear growers are accustomed to the wrapping of fruit but ordinary paper does not check the spread of this rot to sound fruit.

The decay is caused by the fungus Botrytis, and has caused serious losses. Doctor Cooley developed a wrapping paper impregnated with copper, and proved highly satisfactory last year in packing about 30,000 boxes of pears.

Reports to the Department say that most of the Oregon pears to be stored for any length of time this year will be wrapped in the copperized paper. The Department has applied for a public-service patent on the new process.

CIVILIZATION

Life: A jazz band composed of Indians was heard on the radio the other night. Its players whooped and yelled like wild white men.

WESTERN 'HOPPERS' FINDS ITS WAY EAST

White Plains, N. Y.—A five-inch grasshopper was captured by an office boy on the window ledge of the Travel Service Co.

Amateur specialists were mystified as to how the grasshopper had made its way east since it belonged to the species only found in the far west.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all"

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL
By L. H. Bailey

I teach
The earth and soil
To them that toil,
The hill and fen
To common men
That live just here;

The plants that grow,
The winds that blow,
The streams that run
In rain and sun
Throughout the year.

* * * *

And then I lead
Thro' wood and mead
By bench and rod
Out unto God
With love and cheer.
I teach

—Selected.

THE BANANA

(As the Japanese schoolboy would have described it.)

The banana are a remarkable fruit. He are constructed in same architectural style as hon. sausage. Difference being, skin of sausage are habitually consumed, while it are not adviceable to eat rapping of banana.

Perhaps are also intrissting the following differences between the two ojpacts:

Banana are first green in culler, then gradual turn yallowish. Sausage start out with indeffinit culler (resamble terrior cotta) and retain same hue indefinitely.

Sausage depend for creation, etc., upon human being or stuffing machine, while banana are prristine product of hon. mother nature.

Both articles resamble the other in that neither have pit or colonel of any kind.

In case of sausage, both conclusions are attached to other sausages; hon. banana, on opposite hand, are joined on one end to stain, either termination are intirely loose.

And finally, banana are strictly member of vagitable kingdom, while affiliation of sausage often are undecided.

—From Columbia Cauldron.

PAPER SUBSCRIPTION OFFERED FOR COTTON

Jonesboro, Ga.—The Clayton County News and Farmer, local weekly newspaper of Jonesboro, announced today that it would take cotton on subscriptions to the paper, accepting either the baled product or cotton warehouse receipts. The editors and publishers are L. M. Moore and J. E. Mundy.

WHAT TO ASK FOR WHEN ENTERING MODERN SHOP

So many people complain that they do not know where to go to purchase the articles they desire. This is perhaps due, says the Baltimore Sun, to the fact that they are old-fashioned and have not kept up with modern methods of distribution. They may be assisted by an up-to-date classification of shops and the goods which they handle.

Sports shop—A place to buy shirts, neckties, flannel trousers, underwear and similar haberdashery.

Tobacco shop—A place to buy clocks, watches, playing cards, candy, books, shoe-trees, sandwiches, coffee and soft drinks.

Drugstore—A place to buy books, magazines, toys, electric toasters, salted nuts, hats, clocks, cameras, olive oil, coffee, handkerchiefs and sporting goods. Customers, it is rumored, are beginning to complain because drugstores do not carry automobiles and sewing machines.

Lunch room—A place to buy soft drinks and tobacco.

Book shop—A place to buy greeting cards, place cards, favors for parties, fountain pens, office accesories, wedding invitations, calendars and etchings.

Hardware store—A place to buy grass seed, fishing tackle, insect powder, fertilizer and dog biscuits.

China store— a place to buy office furniture, sand boxes, slides, trapezes and costumes for children.

Shoe store—A place to buy socks, stockings, walking sticks and spats.

Grocery store—A place to buy tobacco, favors for parties, soap and ice cream sodas.

Department store—A place to have the motor car washed, polished and otherwise serviced.

Piano store—A place to buy radios.

Shoppers should always bear one point in mind: Never be discouraged by the sign over the door.

TIME TO FIGHT PEACH BORER

East Lansing, Mich.—The entomology department of Michigan State College announced this week that it is time for orchardists to make applications of paradichlorobenzene for the control of the peach tree borers. When covered with soil this chemical volatilizes into gas, killing borers in the soil and in the trunks of the trees.

PRESS BULLETIN OF THE MEMPHIS DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Monday of each week there is issued a press bulletin from this office consisting of pointed paragraphs of general interest to those concerned with foreign trade—and that means everyone, for it is necessary to export about 15 per cent of our surplus in order to insure a profit on the other 85 per cent sold to domestic trade. The Department of Commerce is in touch with all sections of he world, and these paragraphs pertaining to foreign news are based on cablegrams. We also offer domestic commerce items in cryptic paragraphs, as the Department of Commerce activities are now being directed to domestic commerce problems.

"AMERICA'S SWEET TOOTH" is to be the title of a discussion of the confectionery business which Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States, will broadcast Sunday, October 11, over the coast to coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System from 6:00 to 6:15 P. M., Central Standard Time. This talk will be heard locally over STATIONS WREC, Memphis; KLRA, Little Rock; WDOD, Chattanooga; KNOX, Knoxville. In addition to these it will be read independently over Station WSM, Nashville at 11:30 on Monday following, and over WDIX, Tupelo, on the following Wednesday at 12, noon.

Dr. Klein will show how the story of a pound package of candy would read like a chapter out of Marco Polo's Travels since its ingredients have their origin in many fascinating lands. He will tell something, also, of the history of this commodity—the sweetmeats of the ancient Egyptians, the traditions about confections at the luxurious court of the great Solomon, and so on down the ages.

The present importance of the confectionary industry and trade in the United States, its success in export markets, and the striking measures taken recently to put candy distribution on a more scientific basis—all these phases of the subject will be discussed by Dr. Klein. His broadcast will be especially timely in helping to usher in the National Confectionery Week which will have its culmination date on October 17.

FACILITATING THE USE OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN

A report from Consul Dayle C. McDonough, at Bombay deals with the facilities provided the raw cotton trade in India by special agreement with the cotton trade in Lancashire, England. The report is long and contains some valuable information, one paragraph of which is as follows:

"The Indian Central Cotton Committee has been making systematic efforts to popularize the use of improved varieties of Indian cotton in the Lancashire mills and were supplying type bales of such cotton to the Liverpool Cotton Association for some years past. They have, however, lately stopped sending these type bales although they had helped merchants and spinners to see for themselves what cotton was available and to compare the genuine article with private types offered them."

For further information regarding this report, apply to the Memphis Office.

BRITISH BUSINESS REACTS TO STERLING SITUATION

Current developments in Great Britain resulting from the depreciation in the pound sterling are reported in a cablegram to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache William L. Cooper, London, who states, "There has been a curtailment in retail buying, with the exception of a sharp increase in demand for some imported merchandise, such as canned goods, in anticipation of higher prices (in terms of British currency) Prices for raw materials are being adjusted to offset the decline in the value of currency. The "Buy British Goods" campaign is experiencing a renewed strong stimulus." For further information, apply to the Memphis District Office.

DROP IN STERLING STIMULATES BRITISH COTTON TRADE

Cotton trading has been greatly stimulated owing to the hope that the textile export trade will revive as a result of the depreciation of the pound sterling, Commercial Attache William L. Cooper, London, informs the Department of Commerce. Spot sales of raw cotton during the last three days of the past week amounted to more than 90,000 bales, the cable states. Business in yarns has expanded greatly with heavy forward bookings. The Lancashire Cotton Corporation is reprted to be reopening for mills with a combined total of 315,00 spindles.

DOMESTIC BUSINESS CONDITIONS

As measured by statistic available through the "SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS" indications are as follows:

Bank debits: Declined from the previous week and were lower than like period, 1930.

Interest rates: On call money remained the same as the previous 18 weeks.

Prices for representative stocks: Declined materially from the previous week reaching the lowest level so far in the present depression.

Prices of 40 leading bonds: Continued the decline which has been under way since the second week in July, reaching the lowest quotation for this year.

Business failures: As reported by R. G. Dun Company increased materially in number reaching the highest number since the first week of August, but were under those of last year.

Wholesale prices: As indicated by Fisher's composite index of 120 commodities decreased slightly from the week previous and lower than last year.

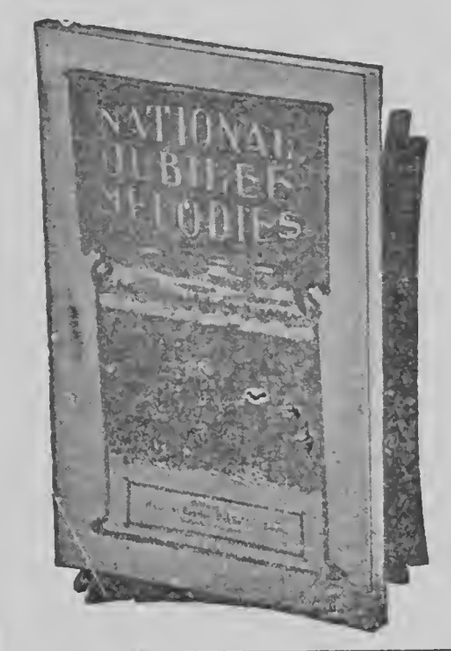
Cotton prices: For middling, decreased to the lowest quotation so far this year.

STOCKS OF AMERICAN COTTON IN ROTTERDAM REDUCED

The stocks of American cotton in Rotterdam at the end of August decreased to 5,871 bales from the stocks at the end of July when they amounted to 10,054 bales although considerably larger than those at the end of August, 1930, when they amounted to 1,614 bales, according to a cablegram received in the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Jesse Van Wickel, at The Hague. For further information, apply to the Memphis District Office.

Cans for preserving fruit are to be made at the rate of 1200 a minute, or 100,000,000 a year, at a new factory in Worcestershire, England.

National Jubilee Melody Song Book



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NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary
523-2nd Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

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Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardener, Livestock and Poultry Breeder, the Home and the People.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

Editorial

MORE LOW-DOWN ROBBERY

Reports reaching the general offices of the National Federation of Colored Farmers state that in some sections of the South, especially in Mississippi, some landlords are allowing their tenants only from $4.50 to $5.00 per bale for their half of the cotton produced. The present price of cotton is from five to six cents per pound but long staple cotton is bringing much more. Some of these tenants are producers of long staple cotton.

This is simply brazen robbery. We know landlords are hard up and can just keep their heads above water, but he is more than unfair and unjust who will take advantage of his tenants' lack of knowledge and helplessness during these times. Landlords who practice such tactics are bound to reap a whirlwind and reap it much sooner than they expect. If they are as wise as they are evil, they will get all they can this year and then abandon the plantation and move to the city or to some other "foreign" country. They will never have such a good opportunity to rob again.

COLORED FARMERS MUST BECOME FARM OWNERS

A farm home-ownership campaign is about to be launched among tenant farmers in Georgia. This is a grand and glorious movement—in fact, it is the best news that has come out of Georgia for many moons. It is the New South—the Young South moving now and moving in the right direction.

We hope every colored tenant farmer in Georgia will be ambitious enough and courageous enough to accept any reasonable opportunity offered him to purchase a home and farm of his own. The time has come when the colored tenant farmer must prove that he wants to have something and be somebody by his actions. Talk is useless. Whining is worse than useless. Praying is also useless if the Brother is too trifling to watch and work.

We are informed that the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a plan whereby every tenant farmer in the state of responsible character may become a farm owner. Thousands of colored farmers in the state are men of responsible character. If they were not they would not be in Georgia.

These tenant farmers should swamp the office of the State Chamber of Commerce with inquiries concerning the plan and if it is at all worth while, they should sign up and move to their own farms. Please write and let us know who is the first.

HELP THE RED CROSS—IT HELPED YOU

The American Red Cross will open its annual drive for funds next month and every colored farmer who can possibly do so should give something to this organization. It came to our rescue last spring when we were in distress and now is the time to prove our thankfulness in a way that will do some good. "Freely as ye have received, freely give."

We trust that every Unit of the N. F. C. F. will send an offering and get its name on the membership roll. We are not able to give much but let's give what we can. The "widow's" mite is always acceptable and is sure to bring a blessing.

THE SMART FARMER STILL MAKES IT

It was Sydney Lanier, the great southern poet, who said, "There is more in the man than there is in the land." We might add that there is more in the man than there is in the crop, too. In spite of low prices some colored farmers are going to make some money this year and it is interesting to know why they are going to do it.

First of all, they purchased their farm and home supplies co-operatively and this cut down their living expenses and production costs Some were able to get reasonable credit because they have proven to their creditors in times past that they are dependable risks. They always managed to come out ahead. Then they accepted the advice of those who knew what was what last spring and planted many crops instead of just one or two-crops. They fed cheap shorts and wheat to their hogs, cattle and chickens and ere long, they will sell meat and eggs at a good profit. They planted cotton for quality instead of for quantity and this is going to bring them much more than the measly five or six cents per pound and they are going to have an easy time selling it.

Yes, some colored farmers are going to make money this year. It isn't luck, Brother Farmer. It is organization and pluck and good-management and industry and commonsense. Go thou, next year and do likewise.

COLORED FARMERS SHOULD PIONEER

Some variesties of agriculture experienced a decline between the censuses of 1920-1930 but nurseries, greenhouses, vegetable and flower seed farms, bulb farms and mushroom farms did a thriving business. All of these increased in number and value and their owners made money.

Very few colored farmers are engaged in these lines of agriculture but there is no reason why they should not be. If a white farmer can make money growing mushrooms, seeds, flowers and nursery stock a colored farmer can too. The consumer is not going to boycott the colored farmer's product if it is as good or better than the other fellow's.

We should pioneer a little and discover some of these ways of making money off the farm besides raising cotton, corn or tobacco. Sometimes there are "acres of diamonds" right at our back doors. We know of a 500 acre swamp in North Carolina, every foot of it owned by colored farmers, that would make a fine muskrat or otter farm. The southern states should be supplying the nation with froglegs. They are as good as spring chicken and bring high prices. There should be at least a hundred greenhouses in every southern state owned by colored farmers. We should also have many more seed farms and nurseries. There are fox farms in this country bringing their owners thousands of dollars a year but we have never heard of one owned by a colored farmer.

Let's look about us and discover where the money is and go after it. That's what the white man does More colored farmers should be explorers and pioneers.

SELFISHNESS OF SOUTHERN CITIES

Some southern towns and cities have almost taxed the farmer and his produce off the streets. They really do not want to help the farmers, despite their assertions to the contrary. They possess no adequate marketing facilities where farmers can display and sell their produce and a farmer cannot sell from wagon or truck unless he pays as big a tax as the merchant or druggist.

This is politics' meddling with the individual's personal liberty. Many city people prefer their vegetables eggs and butter direct from the farm and they should be allowed to buy them from the farmer. The middleman is not needed when the farmer, himself, can sell.

More southern towns and cities should also establish processing plants and get the farmers to supply the raw products. Their own citizens would just as soon eat canned stuff raised near home as stuff raised a thousand miles away. And also, they would be able to get better goods at lower prices. These towns and cities might find it profitable to help their farmer-neighbors a little themselves, instead of requesting Washington to do all the helping.

DIGESTING THE NEWS

By Clifford C. Mitchell

Don't wait for someone to give you a break, make a break. Don't wait for the iron to get hot, but make the iron hot by striking.

While perusing a mass of "exchanges" last week the above quotation was found. The message is significant to us as individuals, and as a class. How frequently we hear the expression, "just waiting for a break"? We are all, more or less "waiting for breaks" but at the same time it is possible to make our breaks.

The farmer, in waiting for the government to guarantee him a market, is waiting for a break. Industrialists, waiting for governmental protective measures, are waiting for a break.

Capitalists, anxious for a higher money rate are waiting for a break. Business men reluctant to spend, are waiting for a break. The small investor, waiting for the return of good times, is waiting for a break. Laborers, with little employment, are waiting for a break. Organizations, hesitating to further their platform are waiting for a break. The college graduate, expecting an immediate executive position, is waiting for a break, and so on down the line. All waiting for breaks.

The farmer, already in possession of his land, can diversify his crops, raising for actual consumption first, with his surplus for the market. The Industrialist, can so systematize his production to meet actual demands and possible necessities, spread over a given time, thus guaranteeing a steady employment instead of sparadic spurets of maximum production with a subsequent period of idleness.

Capitalists can finance undertakings that will afford employment to thousands. Business men can so organize their affairs as to include additional partners through a cooperative spirit and with a combined pulling power plus efficient methods the beneficial results will expand in keeping with the energy exerted.

The small investors can so invest their savings in enterprises, sound and secure, that will offer employment to themselves, their sons or daughters or at least, will enable them to receive a return dividend on the monies they are forced to spend for necessities. Laborers can materially help themselves by cooperating with their employers, rendering the very best service possible and investing a portion of their wage in the concern that employs them, thus, assuring them of permanency and a competency in old age.

Organizations can forget selfish aims and so present their crusades as to teach the masses how to help themselves and how to take advantage of merely organizing so that the masses can support the organizations through a perpetual levy. The collge graduate should seek those with experience and capital, which together with the graduate's technical knowledge, would form a cooperative combination guaranteed to "make" breaks.

PICNICS FOR FARMERS

In union there is strength and also happiness. This is the picnic season and thousands of organized farmers and their families are forgetting toil and trouble for a day while they assemble together for festivities and pleasure

This is one of the biggest benefits organization brings the farmer. He learns to know his neighbor intimately—he learns what the blessings of companionship, comradeship and friendship really are—he is a better man for being agreeable, friendly and playful if only for a day. The man who knows how to enjoy himself among his fellows finds no mountains of difficulty to climb when the opportunity comes for him to work with his fellows.

THE COLORED FARMER AND BUSINESS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is worth supporting because it is teaching its members something they never knew before about modern business and business methods. It is worth supporting for this reason if for none other. Colored farmers, as a class, have had very little business experience. The average colored farmer has always had Mr. John or somebody else to look after his business for him and as a result he has never learned to use his own head or do his own thinking. Church business and lodge business is about all the business we know anything about and we don't know too much about this.

When a group of farmers band themselves together in a co-operative association and begin buying and selling together they soon get acquainted with some of the rules nd methods of real business. Usually they quickly discover that the man who knows the most about markets and prices is able to buy for less and sell for more. Knowledge is power in the business world and the one who is able to save the most and make the most has the most power always.

Albon L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League, and organizer of the C. M. A. Stores, is authority for the statement that Negroes in this country spend two million dollars a year for groceries alone. We spend a larger share of our income for food than any other group in the Nation. There is absolutely no reason why Negro farmers should not be selling to least one-half of this food consumed direct to their own people. We could do it if we were organized as we should be. Then too, there would be more decent jobs for our own, more Negro factories, mills and banks. It's funny why we don't get together faster.

Statement of Ownership

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.
State of Tennessee,
County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Modern Farmer, and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher, and business manager of the Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tenn.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders or owners holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) M. G. FERGUSON, N. P.

Sworn before me the 15th day of October, 1931.

My commission expires January 10, 1939.

A ONE-HORSE FARMER'S PSALM

By J. T. Read
Box 334, Sidon, Miss.

Cotton is my shepherd; I am in want.

It maketh me to lie down beside mortgaged windows; it leadeth my children from the paths of education; it restoreth my doubts in one-crop farming.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of starvation, for crop's sake, I will fear no evil; for the cow will feed me: the hen and the pig, they comfort me.

Thou preparest a reduction in my income for me in the presence of my creditors: thou anointest my head with debts; my expenses run over my income.

Surely without the pig and the hen poverty and misery will follow me all the days of my life:

And I shall live on mortgaged or rented farm forever. Amen.

FARM NEWS AND NOTES

The federal office of education has made a survey of 52 land grant colleges and universities and discovered that a large proportion of students in the United States earn their own way through college. Of the number students of agriculture were found well in the lead. Many of these were students attending Negro colleges.

More than fifty per cent of Wisconsin's farm income is derived from the dairy herd. There are a few Negro dairymen in this state.

Farmers of Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota and Illinois are demanding a reduction of local and state taxes. The movement is gaining headway and some counties have greatly reduced school and local taxes.

Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, declared in an address delivered at Chicago, September 15th that large farms were responsible for the present overproduction. He declared that there must be complete organization of American farmers and urged that wives and daughters of farmers get into the farm organizations.

A large Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers has been organized in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi. Many colored farmers own fine farms in this county.

The South Side Marketing Place, a Negro owned and controlled corporation, has started business in Chicago. The corporation will conduct a general market, handling fresh fruit, vegetables and farm products.

Writing to the Memphis Commercial Appeal, one who signs himself L. K. A. informs that paper that Pres. Hoover has a cotton farm of 370 acres in the Imperial Valley near Colton, California, that is producing two bales to the acre. He asks if our President will take the advice of the Farm Board and plow under a third of his cotton.

The Chamber of Commerce of Texarkana, Ark., is backing up a program of one cow, one sow and fifty hens on every farm within a radius of 20 miles of the city. It is not announced whether or not colored tenant farmers have a part on this program.

A clever Wisconsin farmer mounted his hen house on a wagon and drove it into a Sudan grass patch which was being destroyed by grasshoppers. The chickens saved the crop by eating the grass hoppers and also saved the farmer the trouble and expense of feeding them.

Co-operative associations in Finland now have a membership of 230,000.

It is reported that the employees of Henry Ford's large auto factory in Cork, Ireland, will not have to "either raise some of their winter vegetables or get fired." Evidently Mr. Ford is afraid of "Irish up" but does not fear "American down."

The Board of the Indiana State Fair accepted a bushel of wheat as the price of admission for any individual or any automobile.

Illinois peach growers spent $416,500 for baskets this year. Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Indiana furnished most of them. They also spent $60,000 for paper liners and $24,000 for corrugated paper lids. The total cost of materials for marketing and equipment was $500,500. There was a 4,000,000 brushel crop.

Iowa's vegetable industry is worth $3,000,000 annually. 4,912 acres are devoted to producing vegetables. Sweet corn leads and then in order comes dry onions, tomatoes, cabbages, watermelons, muskmelons, beans and asparagus.

It is estimated that there are over 7,000,000 cats in New York City, almost two cats for each inhabitant.

A survey reveals that more fruits and vegetables have been canned by farmers this year than ever before in history. North Carolina home club women have filled nearly four times more containers this year than last. More city people have raised gardens this year than ever before and city housewives have also canned immense quantities of fruits and vegetables.

Much wheat is being used for stock feeding in the middle west. Livestock experts say that wheat feeding at present prices is more economical than corn feeding.

Mrs. Jimmy Walker, wife of the mayor of New York City, spent her vacation on her farm near Clinton, Iowa, this summer while her distinguished husband was spending his in Europe. She owns a farm of 120 acres and loves it. While on her farm in the summer she does chores, goes to bed early and rises before sun-up. It is reported that she is very fond of fried chicken.

Congressman Hull, of Illinois, says that the return of light wines and bear would greatly benefit grain growers. He estimates that they could sell 120,000,000 bushels of grain to the brewers.

Subscribe for the MODERN FARMER.

J. S. Jones, of Bentonia, one of the old reliables, was on hand and says big things are in store for the Federation from southern Yazoo county this fall and winter. Brother Jones is one of our best supporters.

Messrs Carpenter and Bennett, of Mt. Carmel, were among the first arrivals. They are from a flourishing Unit and say that Mt. Carmel will do her part toward raising the capital stock fund for the Agricultural Credit Corporation.

WANT A "BIBLE FLOWER GARDEN?"

If you wish a garden containing flowers that grew in Palestine, these are the varities you should plant: oleander, vitex, plane carob, hawthorn, sumach, laurel, broom, myrtle, buglos, scabiosa, squills, thistles, acacia, arbutus, oleaster, styras (mock orange), Judas tree, caper, rock rose, poppy, crocus, cyclamen, narcissi, anemones, anemones, ranunculus, gladioli, iris, orchids, flax and borage.

A garden including these flowers well arranged would be very beautiful and it would interest your friends to inform them that they all grew in Palestine during "Bible times."

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER ON NEGRO FARMING

In his own way, our friend, Geo. S. Schuyler, eminent Negro critic, author and iconoclast, has this to say about Negro farming in a recent issue of the Pittsburgh Courier. Says Mr. Schuyler:

"It might be well for these young folk in search of a career to give heed to agriculture, too. The scientific agricultrist has ten chances to succeed to the one of the untrained and uneducated farmer. While farm conditions are none too good in the United States today, it is possible for the college-trained agriculturist to make as good a living as the average physician and dentist, and better than a large percentage of them who are living from hand to mouth and vainly endeavoring to make ends meet between influenza epidemics.

Statistics show that farmers are most prosperous in those states—like Iowa and New York—where from one-third to one-fourth of the farmers are graduates of the state agricultural colleges. The trained farmer who understands how to treat his soil, curb insects, rotate crops and got all of the food for his family and his cattle off his land is in a far better economic position than the average Negro lawyer chasing ambulances and hanging around courthouses to fleece the unfortunate.

Nor does the trained Negro agriculturist have to settle in the South. I have often wondered why Negro farmers seemed to think there was no land except in Dixie. Good farm land is for sale in every state from Maine to California, above the Torch and Tar Belt, and in those states the Negro farmer can join the neighboring farmers' associations and get his share of the Federal farm loan money.

If the American Negro possessed trained leadership aware of the economic trend in this country but why bring that up?"

HON SAM W. SMALL ON "COTTON"

Hon. Sam W. Small, the smartest white man in Georgia, writing in the Atlanta Constitution, has the following to say about the almighty "cotton question":

"Just now the country is wondering what is to be done about the over-production of cotton, a situation menacing millions of the southern farmers with manifold distresses.

It is proposed to prohibit all planting of cotton in 1932. The plan is alluringly plausible on its face, but it immediately brings up the more imperative question of how the cotton growers, 70 per cent of whom are tenants, renters or croppers, are to be taken care of during that year of nonproduction of the only crop that gives them a living credit from year's end to year's end.

It seems reasonable that a state that forbids certain of its people from making a living should furnish it to them in the meantime—and what state in the south is now financially able to supply support to its many thousands of cotton farmers while keeping them out of their fields?"

THE FORD GARDEN.

Boston Transcript: If Henry Ford had hired a Philadelphia lawyer to draw up that order requiring all his married employes to cultivate gardens, we think it would have been worded less loosely. Any hireling who prefers to spend his summer hours of leisure at a ball game or reading the "bunk" in Carlyle's French Revolution, or playing golf or fishing rather than getting up at dawn to chase the elusive cutworm and straining his back at evening imitating the labors of the unfortunate man with a hoe, can easily evade the spirit of the order while keeping strictly to its letter.

As the posted notice reads, the employe's garden must be "of sufficient size to supply his family with at least part of its winter vegetables." And that is where the famous manufacturer slipped a cog, put his gears out of mesh. The little joker in the order is the word "part". Just what is "part" of a family's winter vegetables? What is "at least part"? Is it something under a half? Is it a quarter, an eighth, a sixteenth? Is it enough for a month's meals or a day's meals? Is not one lone gnarly red radish as much part of a family's winter vegetables as a whole bin full of potatoes? May not a matter-of-fact man who hates gardening argue that a pair of carrots or a sprig of spinach constitutes a part as nominated in the order?

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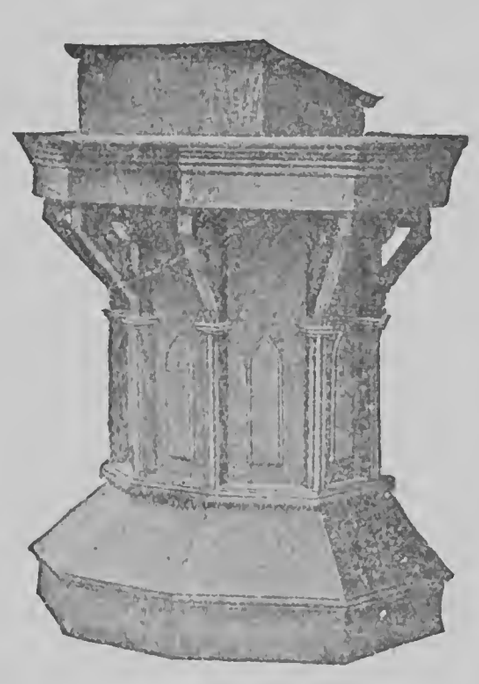

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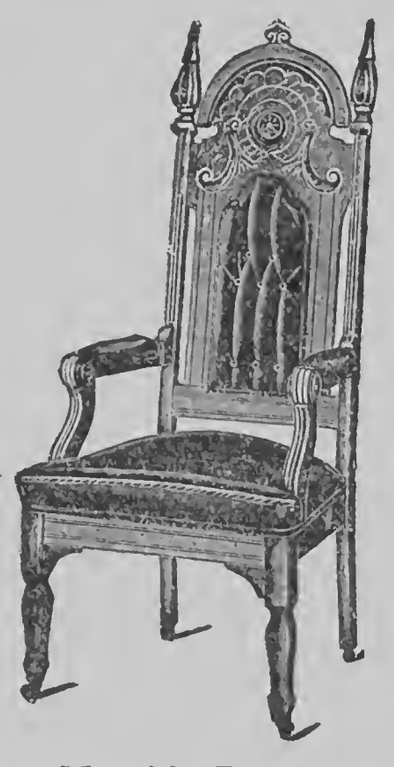

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MOUND BAYOU HOST TO EXCURSIONISTS

The Illinois Central Boosters Club under the leadership of Mr. Ben Hayes, took approximately 300 persons to Mound Bayou, the noted Negro town, on their annual picnic and excursion. Mayor Green and his fellow townmen spared no pains in making the guests enjoy themselves. The drug store, cafes, restaurants, grocery stores and many other businesses were opened until wee hours of the morning when the excursionists left. Many of the excursionists were in Mound Bayou for their first time and were astonished to see a town where all of its inhabitants were Negroes.

From the Memphis Liberator.

URGES BUILDING SWEET POTATO STORAGE HOUSES

Baton Rouge, La.—Several million dollars worth of sweet potatoes are destined to rot in Louisiana the coming winter unless storage facilities are provided to take care of them, advises M. Hull, horticulturist, Louisiana State University agricultural extension division. Louisiana is producing one of the largest sweet potato crops on record, one that the early markets cannot possibly absorb. This means that the growers are going to suffer heavy losses unless they plan to store their crop and carry it over the glutted period.

With this in mind the extension division has inaugurated a campaign for the erection of a storage house on every farm in Louisiana, he says. Plans and specifications are offered free to every farmer who makes request for them. Personal assistance will be given during the erection of the house and throughout the curing period of the potatoes. In a number of instances abandoned tenant houses and other buildings may be converted at small cost. In the hill sections of the state where pine logs are available they may be used for this purpose.

Plans can be secured from the farm demonstration agents or by writing the horticultural department, extension division, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

SLASH IN FARM FIRE LOSS ASKED BY HYDE

Cooperation to Reduce Tremendous Waste Sought as Prevention Week Objective

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde makes a plea to farmers and rural community residents of the United States to reduce the huge annual fire loss on farms estimated at $100,000,000 in property and 3,500 lives, in a statement in connection with National Fire Prevention Week which begins October 4.

The secretary points out that every fire prevented represents that much gain for a community. The reduction in the average farm fire loss is equal to that much increase in the agricultural income. Farm fire property losses are about one-fifth of those for the nation and the loss of life is about one-tenth. A majority of the farm fires are preventable Secretary Hyde declared. He mentioned as the principal causes of farm fires; defective chimneys and flues, sparks on combustible roofs, lightning, careless use of matches and smoking, spontaneous ignition of agricultural products, careless handling and storage of gasoline and kerosene, defective wiring, and improper use of electrical appliances.

Local organizations, backed up by individual effort, is one of the most effective means of reducing farm and rural community fires, Secretary Hyde said. He urged communities to organize for fire protection wherever possible. During National Fire Prevention Week he urged farm clubs, schools, and other civic organizations to call attention to the danger and needlessness of fires and to follow up with collective organization for their control.

—Note:—Local.

Units of the N. F. C. F. should consider this question of fire prevention. One reason why colored farmers who are charged higher rates for insurance than other groups is because they are doing little, in an organized way, to reduce farm fires. Organized colored farmers can demand cheaper insurance when they can prove their fire losses have been reduced.

COTTON
(Editorial, Chicago Tribune)

The melodramatic interchange of compliments between the governor of Louisiana and the legislature of Texas seems likely to obscure the fundamental facts of the cotton crisis. Those facts were brought out clearly by Mr. Henning in a recent dispatch from Washington. He showed, conclusively, we think, that the difficulties in which the cotton planters find themselves are only incidentally to be attributed to the prevailing business depression. He traced the present over-production back to the boll weevil.

When that insect had ruined the cotton farmers in many sections of the old south the government's experts were set to work to find a way to destroy the pests or produce a crop in spite of them. The scientists succeeded in producing a cotton plant which reaches its maturity so quickly that crop is already baled before the weevil is ready to go to work on it. It looked for a time as if the worst enemy the cotton planters have known in recent times were routed forever.

Unfortunately for the farmers of the southeast, the defeat of the weevil brought new difficulties. The new cotton plant produced a short fiber and therefore an inferior one, bringing a smaller price. In addition, the shorter growing season made it possible to produce cotton in Texas and Oklahoma where formerly the weather had been too severe for cotton culture. The new lands to the west with their enormous cotton acreage, not much less than half of the whole American crop, and their greater use of machinery have all but ruined the old cotton belt.

No doubt this new competition accounts for the bitterness which has been displayed between the spokesmen for the old cotton belt and the Texas government, representing the new. This kind of competition is not a new thing in this country. When the prairie lands were opened up, to the great injury of farm values east of the mountains, a somewhat similar crisis developed. It was met by heavy migrations westward and by the absorption into industry of many of the farmers whose livelihoods had been threatened by the new competition.

Cotton has dropped sharply in price in recent years. The decline in 1929 and 1930 was not less than $35 a bale. In that fact lies the essential corrective of the present confused situation. Cotton acreage will be reduced, regardless of what the state legislatures and governors may do or may not do, and if the reduction does not come in 1932 it will come in 1933. Meanwhile, it is evident that the farm board can do nothing to help the situation. It has already bought cotton with the same free-handedness with which it bought wheat and the result has been no less disappointing.

A CHART OF COMFORT

A prominent merchant of New York City carried these rules of conduct in his pocketbook, accompanied by a memorandum to this effect: "Read these rules at least once a week."

Never be idle.
Make few promises.
Always speak the truth.
Never speak ill of any one.
Keep good company or none.
Live up to engagements.
Be just before you are generous.
Earn money before you spend it.
Drink no kind of intoxicating drink.

Good character is above all things else.

Keep your own secrets if you have any.

Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Never play at any kind of games of chance.

Keep your promises if you would be happy.

Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by yourself.

If anyone speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.

If your hands cannot be usefully employed attend to the cultivation of your mind.—Dexter Statesman.

Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.

Never run in debt unless you see a way to get out again.

Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.

Ever live (misfortune expected) within your income.

Small and steady gains give competency and tranquilty of mind.

Good company and good conversations are the sinews of virtue.

THE COTTON PLANT

From An Address by the Late Henry W. Grady

What a royal plant it is!

The world waits in attendance on its growth?

The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth!

The sun that shines on it is tempered by the prayers of all people.

The frost that chills it and the dew that descends from the stars is noted, and the trespass of a little worm on its green leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian army on her Asian outposts.

It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fiber is current in every bank, and when loosing its fleece to the sun, it floats a banner that glorifies the fields of millions of humble farmers who are marshaled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world, and wring tribute from every nation on earth.

It is the heritage that God gave to this people forever as their own when he arched our skies, established our mountains, girt us about with the ocean, loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshine, and measured the rain!

Our's and our children forever! As princely a talent as ever came from His hand to mortal stewardship!

This book should be in the hands of every real citizen of the south—it is well written, attractively illustrated and carries a real message with it, especially to the south, the south of today. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

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DENMAN TELLS PROPER WEIGHTS FOR SWINE

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 28—Because the American family has decreased in size and its members earn their living by brain instead of brawn, hog owners must market animals weighing between 200 and 220 pounds if they wish to obtain the best market return, declared C. B. Denman, federal farm board member, in an address to the National Swine Growers' association here last night.

Denman expressed apprehension that an overproduction of swine will result from cheap feed, due to the low price of wheat, and that the experience of 1922 and 1923, when the market was glutted for a similar reason, will be repeated.

European and Argentine competition has reduced foreign markets for hog products, notable lard, which further decreases the market for heavy hogs yielding a high percentage of lard and fat cuts, he explained. Chicago market prices were cited to demonstrate the preference for lightweight cuts, which consistently bring higher prices than heavier weights.

Although turnover of invested capital is more rapid in producing and marketing younger animals, farmers have failed to adjust their production policy to meet demand for lightweight hogs, especially during the last decade, said Denman.

WORLD FAIR IN 1937 PLANNED BY ATLANTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.—Plans for an international exposition and world's fair, to be held here in 1937, were put under way at the preliminary meeting of the Central Organization Committee of the 1937 Atlanta Centennial Exposition, held on the roof garden of the Cecil Hotel.

It was unanimously determined at this meeting that such a movement shall be organized, and that it shall be independent and nonpolitical, and that every organization in the city be invited to send a representative to the next meeting, which will be held in the near future.

The purpose of this meeting, it is stated, will be to formulate plans for and begin the actual organization of the "1937 Atlanta World's Fair Bureau." All interested citizens are earnestly urged to attend this meeting and to do all in their power to forward plans and to help shape them into definite form in the immediate future.

LIGHTS ON AUTOS? THEN WHY NOT ON FARM MACHINERY

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 22—Whether the state law requiring vehicles using the highways at night to display warning lights applies to farm machinery, by implication, is the main question referred to the supreme court by the insurance carrier for Henry Ferguson. A $4,000 judgment was entered against him in Holt county in favor of M. B. Trussell, who was towing some machinery by wagon. This is the first time the court has been called upon to pass upon this particular point. Trussell claims that the law is that every motorist operating a machine at night must have it under such control as will enable him to stop the car within the radius of the rays thrown by his lights.

PECAN GROUPS GET FINANCIAL AID

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, August 21—Loan commitments have been granted to the National Pecan Marketing Association of Jackson, Miss., central sales agency of the pecan cooperatives, it was announced today by the Federal Farm Board.

With the financial assistance, this new cooperative hopes to handle increased deliveries expected in 1931 and to carry out the organization's expanded merchandising program, it was said.

Growers in nine southern states established the National Pecan Marketing Association with 15 locals last year. The association received approximately 3,000,000 pounds of pecans from the 1930 crop. There now are 24 locals with 300 grower members who are expected to deliver to the central sales agency more than 10,000,000 pounds from the 1931 pecan crop.

HOW TO BEAT THE DOLE

New York Times: All our public officials from the president down are resolved to do everything possible in aid of the unemployed, but all are equally determined never to countenance the "dole."

Every one will agree that, whenever possible, the money raised ought to be paid out, not in charity, but in wages. This would mean a direct appeal to American ingenuity in finding or making work for the unemployed. Any one who can produce a scheme to give jobs to, say a thousand men, without interfering with any established and going business, will be welcomed with joy by the relief commissions, who will be only too glad to provide the corresponding funds.

Efforts of this kind are already being made, and will doubtless be enlarged. The principle is sound, as are the economics. Let the word go round widely to everybody who is frightened at the mention of the dole that the way to beat it is to invent and provide new jobs.

THICKER SLICES

The Pathfinder: Hon. Cyrenus Cole of Cedar Rapids has a platform on which everybody can unite. He advocates thicker slices of bacon and ham—"thick enough to give some taste." He objects, and so do all the picnickers and non-pickners, to those machines which get "forty-eleven slices to the inch." We are rapidly becoming a nation of sandwich eaters, and some of our major crimes are perpetrated under the name of sandwiches. The ham is sometimes scarcely visible—it is little more than a stain on the bread. We have long ridiculed the old countries for their parsimony in consumption and general tightness, but it is a safe bet that we have the skimpiest meat slices of any sandwich-consuming nation. The wonderful machinery—and it takes a delicate machine to cut them so thin. If the Chinaman by adding an inch to his shirt tail could make cotton growers prosperous in the United States then meat slices of a decent thickness ought to be a big boost to our livestock industry.

MOURNE DOGS SAVE LIVES

Dogs of Mourne, Ireland, are gaining a reputation as life savers. Two new cases have just been reported. One was that of a dog jumping into a river and pulling ashore a small boy who had gotten beyond his depth. The other was that of John Rea's collie which leaped into the Kilkeel river and, seizing a small dog in his mouth, swam to shore against a heavy current.

PLANS SET FOR RACE DAIRY IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 3—(CNS)—H. E. Gross and T. J. Wesby of this city are planning to open a dairy here. The company is to be owned, operated and controlled entirely by colored people. Speaking before the Housewives' League here recently, the sponsors of the dairy company promised to have milk wagons on the streets in September.

TOBACCO EXPORTS ADVANCE OVER JULY

Exports of leaf tobacco from the United States during August, advanced 2,500,000 pounds over shipments during the previous month and there was an increase in value of approximately a half million dollars, according to a review of preliminary data by the Tobacco Division of the Department of Commerce.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TO SELL SEED TO FARMERS ON CREDIT

A recent decree by the Provisional Government of Argentina authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture to purchase and sell seed wheat and linseed to the farmers of Argentina on credit, according to a report received in the Department of Commerce from Julius B. Smith, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires.

-:- YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF -:-

To SAVE Something!

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Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

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'BACK-TO-THE-FARM' TREND SEEN IN GEORGIA IN 1925-30

(Continued from Page 1)

20 to 49 acres. 751 from 50 to 99 acres and 37,853 of from 100 to 174 acres. There were 3,639 farms having 500 acres and over.

Of the 255,598 farms in the state in 1930, as reported in the census, 79,802 were operated by owners, 1,406 by managers and 174,390 by tenants. The band in farms decreased from 25,441,061 acres in 1920 to 21,945,496 acres in 1925, but increased to 22,078,630 in 1930. The value of farm land and buildings decreased from $1,138,298,627 in 1920 to $587,554,329 in 1925 and $577,338,409 in 1930.

PRIZE WINNERS

(Continued from page 1)

tables in jars—Three gross fruit jars and caps, won by Mrs. Altie Crowe, Mound Bayou.

Best home-made lemon pie—One half barrel Dictator flour, won by Mrs. Ethel Williams, Mound Bayou.

Best home-made cake—One-half barrel Dictator flour, won by Mrs. Beatrice Thurman, Mound Bayou.

Member bringing in largest number of aplicants for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Charles Ashley, 1 set dishes.

Member bringing in largest number of subscriptions to the Modern Farmer, the official paper of the N. F. C. F.—Set of Rogers silverware, won by Mrs. Ella H. Jones, Mound Bayou.

To the unit which has co-operatively bought and sold the largest volume of merchandise—Two pure-bred registered Duroc pigs, won by the Mt. Olive unit, Lexington, Miss., Robert Booker, chairman.

Market agent of the winning unit of the above proze—One membership into the American Duroc Jersey Association, won by Isaac Randall, Lexington, Miss. One subscription to the Duroc Sentinel goes to Robert Booker.

Best display of home-made bread—One kitchen cabinet, donated by Sears-Roebuck agricultural foundation, won by Josephine Gaunt, Mound Bayou.

Best quart jar peach preserves—Year's subscription to The Chicago Defender, won by Mrs. E. P. Frances, Mound Bayou.

Best stalk of sugar cane—Year's subscription to the Mid-South Liberator, won by Mrs. W. A. Worthington, Mound Bayou.

Best display of home canned fruits and vegetables—One automatic canner and one pressure kettle cooker, won by Mrs. T. B. Walker, Mound Bayou.

Best display of fresh peaches—N. J. Williamson, Dundee, Miss., subscription to Defender and Household Magazine.

Member Bringing in second largest number of applications for membership—Daniel G. Givens, Route 3 Box 30 Lexington, Sub. to Capper's Farmer.

Second Best display—canned fruits and vegetables.—Mrs. Cora Booker, Route 8 Lexington, Miss., 1 set dishes.

Application for Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

(Continued From Page 1)

are advised to stick tight to their local Units and keep in close contact with their national office. A close watch is being kept on all developments that may effect colored farmers in any way and the information your officers have is yours for the asking. Don't be misled. Don't make any business contracts, either buying or selling, unless you are certain that what you are doing is the best you can do. In these times of stress and trouble it pays to watch and go slow. Keep your eyes wide open.

Colored farmers who are not members of the N. F. C. F should join a Unit or should help organize one in their community. This is the wisest step you can take. American Negro farmers must be organized into one big, powerful organization that can talk loud enough to be heard. You know why. The large white farm organizations—The American Farm Bureau Federation,—the National Farmers Union and the National Grange are right now making the biggest drive for members they have ever made.

They have learned well that the farmers of the United States will never get anywhere until they are organized. If white farmers know they can never get anywhere unless they are organized, where do you think you can get unless you are organized? Then get into your Unit or get up a Unit. Now a-days it's a case of "do or die" and you had better "do" quickly.

Continue buying co-operatively and if you have not started doing this, then start now. Buy from those who will sell you good merchandise at a reasonable price. That dollar you spend is a mighty weapon. Use it. It is yours and you are not compelled to turn it loose to any one who will not give you a good hundred cents' worth in return. Spending money wisely is saving money. Be wise. Buy together—co-operatively. Buy through your Unit.

If you are a tenant farmer take advantage of the first opportunity you get to purchase a farm of your own. Now is a good time to buy. Better times are coming for the farmer just as sure as daylight. We predict that the farmer who buys now will have an easier time paying for his farm than the farmer had who brought ten years ago.

Don't let the "Long Plan" or any of the other plans worry you a bit. If you have any sense at all you will reduce your cotton acreage next year, plan or no plan. Prepare to do this and prepare to raise more livestock, food and feed. If you will manage well you will discover next year this time that your annual income is as large as it would have been had you depended on cotton for a cash crop. Any crop you can get cash out of is a cash crop whether it's cotton or chickens. Successful farmers depend on many crops—not on one only. We know a large western wheat farmer who cut off half of his usual wheat acreage last year and put that acreage in flax. Today he is "sitting pretty" while his neighbors are in despair. You cannot raise flax but you can do something else just as sensible.

It is going to be very hard for colored farmers to get sufficient credit next year so it will be necessary for you to save every dollar you can now so you will have them to spend next spring. We must stop depending on credit anyway. Colored farmers keep hundreds of their fellow citizens living on "Easy Street" just because they are such habitual borrowers. We borrow and get in debt, then we borrow again to try to get out of debt and get still deeper in,—and pretty soon our creditors own us body and soul. With the co-operation and support of its members the N. F. C. F. hopes to soon have an agricultural credit corporation for colored organized and functioning in every southern state. We will get these yet in spite of men or devils if you will join in and do your part. When we get these, production credits will be easier to obtain and interest charges will be greatly reduced. This part of our program alone should make you a loyal supporter of the N. F. C. F. No other farm organization is attempting to help you get this relief so stick tight to your organization and all of us can help each other. That is co-operation. If we don't learn to co-operate we will continue to have it hard and we will deserve to have it hard.

(This is the first of a series of "Talks" prepared by Mr. Harris. In the next issue of the Modern Farmer he discusses the "Colored Farmer and the Farm Board.")

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Send Ten Dollars for your enrollment so you may start with the new class, another class in the Correspondence Course Department of the National Baptist Publishing Board will begin to pursue their study. Members are being enrolled, students are being registered, and another opportunity is being offered to those who wish to remain at home and pursue their studies.

We have the following courses and new classes started: Biblical Introduction, Exegesis, Homiletics and Systematic Theology. We are making a special inducement offer of $10.00 for each Course. The lessons will be forwarded immediately upon receipt of a money order for the $10. Questions will be forwarded, examinations will be regular, and the grades applied as soon as they are made, to any who wish to avail themselves of this privilege.

National Baptist Publishing Board

Correspondence Course Department

Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary.

523 2nd Ave., N. Nashville, Tenn.

MANY NEW STRAWBERRIES BUT OLDER ONES REMAIN.

(Continued from Page 1)

Howard 17 is king north of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi.

In recent years varieties adapted to special purposes have taken their places by the side of the older ones. The Ettersburg, 121, grown in Washington and Oregon, is preferred by canners, while the new Blakemore appears to be especially good for preserving. The ice-cream trade prefers the Marshall and Klondyke.

New varieties of strawberries are being introduced connstantly, the Department says. Many of them possess no special value as compared with the well-established varieties, and most of them soon disappear from nurserymen's lists. Occasionally a new variety such as the Blakemore has merit enough to make a place for itself.

MAN IS KNOCKED THROUGH FENCE BY ANGRY BULL

Prophetstown—Axel Swederus incurred severe injuries at 10 Saturday morning when an angry bull knocked him through a wire fence on his farm east of town. He has scratches on his face and chest.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. III. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, November 15, 1931 No. 9.

SUCCESSFUL WISCONSIN FARMERS

MISSISSIPPIANS WHO MOVED NORTH FORGED TO THE FRONT, SAYS DAVIS

In the Chicago Defender's popular column "The Week," mention is made of Pres. Davis' discovery of tho Bassett Brothers, two former colored Mississippi farmers, who are now making all the big state of Wisconsin sit up and take notice We thank the Defender the writer of the column for this recognition and consideration. Says the "Week:"

WHILE your mind is on nature, her ways, her sons, how she yields her secrets to anybody she takes from a fancy to, take a little report from James P. Davis, hard working president of the Colored Farmers organization.

Up in Wisconsin a few days ago M. Davis ran up on the Bassett brothers, Frank and H. C., successful farmers, former farmers in Mississippi, who pulled up, thinking that it is just as easy to cultivate land in freedom as in Mississippi.

The University of Wisconsin, foremost agricultural college in the world, takes notice of the Bassetts. On their 80-acre farm in Racine county, Wisconsin, they have produced a short row of cotton, a quarter acre of sweet potatoes and a half acre of black eye peas.

None of these products had been attempted in Wisconsin before. They raised the cotton, maybe just to show that cotton will grow for a Negro where it won't budge for anybody else.

The Black eye peas were planted to give them standing. The sweet potatoes, popular the world over, were planted to give them standing. The sweet potatoes, popular the world over, were grown to prove the soil of Wisconsin,

Wisconsin farmers will loop up the Bassetts, question them, ask advice of them, and join them as workers in soil. Eighty acres in Wisconsin is a thousand acres somewhere else The Bassetts say that their 80 is heaven.

Mr. Davis reports that in Wisconsin 25 Colored farmers own and operate their own farms. That is real news.

NEW COTTON PLANT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

New Orleans, La.—A new type of cotton plant, whose "okra-shaped" leaves allow sunlight to penetrate to the depths of the plant, and thus materially reduce boll-weevil and boll-rot, is being developed at the Louisiana Experiment Station maintained by the State. More sunlight means fewer enemies to the cotton plant, according to Dr. B. H. Brown of the experiment station.

Other plans to combat insects and plant rots include development of a dwarfed variety of cotton by the experiment station. The smaller plant has less rank undergrowth. Varieties which are "wilt-resistant" are also being sought by the station The okra leaf type is being crossed with standard and extra-fine varieties of cotton plant with an idea of combining all possible good qualities, Dr. Brown explained.

MORTGAGED FARMS INCREASING

OWNER-OPERATED PLACES ARE FEWER—CENSUS BUREAU REVEALS FACTS

BY RUSSELL KENT

Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A decrease in the number of farms in Arkansas operated by full owners and an increase in the number of such farms that are mortgaged is shown by a summary of the census of agriculture taken last year made public today by the census bureau.

Of tho 242,344 farms reported in Arkansas last year, the census bureau how 72,597 operated by full owners. This contrasts with 81,540 farms operated by full owners out of a total of 221,991 farms in the state in 1925, and with 98,037 out of the 272,601 farms in the state in 1920.

Of the farms operated by full owners last year 26,669 were mortgaged, contrasted with 26,489 such farms mortgaged in 1925 and with 20,501 mortgaged in 1920.

Value Much Less.

The value of land and buildings operated by full owners in Arkansas in 1930 was $92,603,000, compared with an aggregate value of $115,470,000 for such farms in 1925 and of $129,347,000 in 1920.

The amount of mortgage debt on such farms last year was $35,388,000, compared with $46,283,000 for farms of this class in 1925 and with $129,347,000 in 1920.

The ratio of debt to value of Arkansas farms operated by full owners in 1930 was 38.21 per cent; in 1925, 40.08 per cent; in 1929, 20.80 per cent.

A substantial increase in the number of automobiles, trucks and tractors is reported by the census bureau for Arkansas farms of all classes, including those operated on tenants, part owners and full owners.

Autos gain heavily.

The census bureau shows 65,935 automobiles on Arkansas farms in 1930 compared with 16,408 in 1920; 11,000 motor trucks last year contrasted with 1,027 10 years previously, and 5,684 tractors in 1930 compared with 3,476 in 1925 and with 1,822 in 1920.

The number of telephones on Arkansas farms decreased in the decade, dropping to 25,046 in 1930 from 52,869 in 1920. There was an increase, however, in the number of farm dwellings, lighted by electricity, 5,121 reporting this facility last year as compared with 2,643 in 1920.

RAILROADS HELPING FARMERS

BRINGING FOOD TO THE DOORS OF SUFFERING AGRICULTURAL TOILERS

DURING the 1930-31 drought railroads of this country hauled a total of 611 carloads of food supplies into the drought area from outside states without charge. The foodstuffs were donated to the American Red Cross from manufacturers and individuals, and for the most part, included canned good, fruits and vegetables which were not perishable in shipment. Hundreds of tons of the donated supplies were routed over the Rock Island System. In instances where it was practical, the solid cars were hauled to warehouses, unloaded by Red Cross workers, and reassembled as mixed cars before reaching their final destinations. In this way most of the drought sufferers were given balanced rations from the donated supplies. All railroads penetrating the affected area as well as many outside the drought states, cooperated with the Red Cross in the plan.

Some idea of the magnitude of the drought relief program is reflected in the fact that for weeks more than 300 tons of supplies were distributed among drought victims each day in Arkansas alone by the Red Cross. Although Arkansas was the hardest hit, 21 other states were in the drought area. More than 1,000 counties, a number equaling one-third of all the counties in the United States, required Red Cross assistance.

The drought program included many other phases of relief. Hot lunches were served to 185,000 children in 3,500 rural schools. Feed was furnished for family milch cows. Powdered yeast was distributed upon advice of local health authorities and physicians to combat pellegra and other diseases. Thousands of warm garments were given to the victims last winter.

During the drought, the Red Cross was busy with other assignments. The society handled 61 disasters during the year besides the drought. They affected 31 states. The insular and foreign service of the Red Cross assisted in 12 calamities in insuar possessions of the United States and abroad.

This year the Red Cross needs memberships more than at any time since the World War. Increased demands for its services have resulted in a heavy drain

(Continued on Page 4)

NOT DEPENDING ON COTTON

HENRY TINSLEY OF UNION, S. C. GIVES RECIPE ON HOW HE HAS WORKED

Union, S. C.—(CNS)—Twenty-nine years on a 129 acre farm, with never a loss and never a hard year, is the record of Henry Tinsley, who lives near here. He owns his own place and has reared seven children, all girls.

"I've farmed when prices were high and when prices were low," said Mr. Tinsley, "and have managed to get along under either condition. I've never paid much attention to prices in planning my operations. What I think of first is living. 'Can I eat it or feed it?' I ask myself about most things I grow. I plant about the same as I planted before the war."

This year Mr. Tinsley will get about 20 bales off his 129 acre farm, and if it didn't bring anything he would get along all right next year. For every few days, he puts a load of stuff in his car, drives to one of the nearby towns and exchanges produce for cash. Somtimes it's poultry products, sometimes vegetables, but most often fruit. He is one of the best fruit growers in this section. From a 3-acre orchard, most of it in peach trees, he harvests salable fruit regularly from late May to mid October

"There are three products I make it a rule never to sell," says he.

"These are butter, roast'n e'rs and hams. If I sell butter and hams there is danger of my not having enough for myself and if I go to pulling green corn I might not be left with enough for my stock. I always play safe as to food and feed and never buy any of either, except things like sugar and coffee which I can't produce. The only times when I buy flour is when I'm too lazy to take wheat to the mill and have it ground." Tinsley keeps up with the literature of farming and consults frequently with the county agent. He bought his place in 1901, paying a small part of the $1,000 purchase price in cash. The balance was paid off of earnings by the end of 1904. He has made many improvements in the place, for which he was once offered $8,000. He declares that only once since he began farming on his own has he incurred a debt for expenses in making a crop.

"I bought this place with 6 to 7 cents cotton and present conditions, don't scare me a bit," he declares

RAISING BUTTER FAT PRICES

DAIRY FARMERS PROFIT ALSO BY CHEAP FEEDS AND BIG CROPS RAISED

A. and M. COLLEGE, Miss., Oct. 24.—Probably no other group of farmers in Mississippi occupy as advantageous a position just now as does the dairy farmer, declared L. A. Higgins, state extension leader, in dairying, in discussing the dairy situation.

While the price of cotton has been going down, the price of butter fat has been going up, advancing ten to twelve cents per pound since July, Mr. Higgins said.

The advance in the price of butter fat has been due to increased consumption of dairy products in 1931 over 1930; the decrease in storage holdings of butter and, the protracted, wide spread drouth in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the nation's largest dairy production area. There was 38,414,000 pounds less butter in storage on September 1, 1931, than on September 1, 1930, and 45,339,000 pounds less than the past five year average.

The withdrawal of butter from storage during the month of September was the heavest on record for that month.

See More Profit.

The extension dairy specialists and county agents of the state are pointing out to the dairy farmers that with the advancing price of dairy products and the decreasing price of purchased feeds, there should be a wider margin between feed costs and prices of dairy products the coming winter than during any recent season.

Inasmuch as the state has harvested the largest feed and forage crop this year on record, dairy farmers are being urged to take full advantage of the present butter fat price situation by feeding their cows to full capacity and by planting heavily to winter grazing crops.

The practice of full feeding and provision of abundant winter grazing crops will largely increase milk production and should add millions of dollars to the income of dairy farmers this winter.

Detailed information on feeds and feeding may be had upon request to L. A. Higgins, state extension leader in dairying, A. and M. College or to local county agents.

GAGES SPRING UNIT NEWS

(Special To Modern Farmer)

Rev. R. W. Griffin, chairman of the Gages Spring Unit, moved all doubts in his address at the Holmes County Unit meeting on October 24th at the Mt. Zion M. B. Church, at Howards, Miss.

Brother chair, and members of this N. F. Rev. Grace, who was the 1st matare of this organization and my other Brother, who has just spoken, both have said the truth, nothing else but the truth, so help them God. As for myself I know times are tough, but I have always found a dollar or two and I always will find a dollar in case of emergency like this. And more than that I am willing to do without my top shirt and wear my coat with my under shirt all winter and spare the price of my top shirt just to help fray the expenses of J. P. Davis, President of the N. F. C. F. and Attorney B. A. Green of Mound Bayou in making the trip to Washington in our defense. We can not

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Talks To Colored Farmers

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary The National Federation of Colored Farmers

Although the Federal Farm Board, the bureau established to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act—has endeavored in a way to arouse interest among colored farmers in organization and co-operation, especially co-operative marketing, it has not recognized the peculiar position of colored farmers in America and, therefore, the colored farmer has received little relief he can really see and feel. The Board has advised the colored farmer to organize and co-operate but has not satisfactorily answered his questions: "How shall I organize?" and "With whom shall I co-operate?" The colored farmer realizes that a membership in a local co-operative association of white farmers would not be worth a dime to him if he could be a member, and when a local co-operative association is established something is always sure to turn up to prevent it from affiliating, on equal terms with local white co-operatives, with regional and national co-operatives, which are also controlled by white farmers, and usually, by the wealthiest white farmers. Naturally, he wonders why the Board will not recognize and assist a national colored co-operative association, composed of units of local colored co-operatives scattered throughout the country, which, through its national of-

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go and if we went there we would not know what to say nor how to say when we got there. But thanks to God we have somebody who is willing to go and are ready to go and knows when to say, how to say, and what to say when they shall have arrived. So my dear farmers, let us forget the things behind, let us forget the press of times and go forward to the mark of a higher calling. Don't you hear the voice of our President Davis, calling in every Bulletin. Don't you hear the voice of our Attorney Green calling in columns of the Modern Farmer If you do then let us obey the call. I must say ever since we came to this western world everything that has been done for us has been done without us lifting one hand unappreciative to the boon except in the lowest aspect of it and this is enough to let you know that God does love us because he has sent us a leader. The Bible declares there is nothing new under the sun, which lets you know there is not anything that is now being that has not been in some former age or country.

You know as well as I when God's people were under bondage in that Egyptian land and there he caused one to be born and reared in the king's home, educated in the king's school and was familiar with all the king's equipments of war, from the sword and cavalry up to his artillery. But God had this man to leave the land of bondage and go up into the wilderness and the man was in the wilderness 40 years. But one day God met the man near the Mt. and God said to him I want you to go back to the land from whence you came and bring my people out of that land of bondage, that they may serve me. But Moses did not want the job, because he had been away from that land 40 years, and by this time his own people would not know him, so they would not believe him, because he was a stranger to them. But God told Moses to go, and he would meet his Brother Aaron coming out of that land, so he could carry his Brother Aaron with him back to that land, and the people will know him. So I will tell you what to say and you tell Aaron what to say and Aaron will do the talking. My brother farmers, the same thing is now on with us in their southland. We are here in bondage, God knows we are. James P. Davis was born and reared down here in this land and he left this land doubtless 40 years ago and fled to the wilderness, Illinois, for these names have the same meaning. But the best of all we know that God has met him somewhere and ordered him to come back to the land of his birth and bring his brethren from under bondage and debt slavery. Davis objected the order, because he had been gone so long that his people in this land would not know him and so they would not believe that God had sent him back for us. But God said to Davis, go back and he would meet his Brother, B. A. Green, of Mound Bayou, coming out from Goshen, the fertile spot of this southland to meet him, and God told Davis to bring Green back with him, because we know Green, and believe the message. So God is telling Davis what to say, Davis is telling Green what to say and Green is doing the talking. You remember when Moses came to Pharaoh the people's burden was made greater So it is with us in this southland, since our deliverers have come and brought the message you see Pharaohs have made our burdens heavier, but let us do all we can to stand. We know when Moses brought the people to the Red Sea, which was spreaded out before them and the enemies were spreaded out behind them, then the people began to worry Moses, and Moses began to be troubled so he did not know just what to do because he could not afford to show how troubled he was. So he said to the people, stand still and see the salvation. Then Moses sought to pray but God said to him it is no time to pray now, but it is time to do, then Moses held out his rod and the sea fled before them and they crossed dry shod.

Ah! Bro. farmers, do you know we are at the Red Sea, our enemies are coming on behind. We are worrying our leader without a cause yet he tries to keep it hid from us. So he has ordered us to stand and see the salvation of God. Our President has taken his rod in hand and is ready to stretch it out, if we will obey his orders. The Seas of Adversities will soon disappear and the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, will lead us on. You know when the people came to Jordan River, it was in the spring season of the year. The snows on Mt. Lebanon were melting and running down, and the spring refreshets was on, causing the river to overflow its banks. But, when Joshua gave order the priests took up the ark and walked into the Jordan, and asked no questions, and the host followed so the water fled before them.

So let us obey the orders of our President, our most worthy state chairman and officers of the N. F. C. F. and the pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud by day will lead us into the promised land.

(Sent in by J. B. Baugus.—A reader.)

HYDE CALLS FARM PARLEY FOR NOV. 19 TO 21

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Hyde today issued a call for a three day conference on agriculture land utilization to be held in Chicago, Nov. 19 to 21. The association of land grant colleges and universities is joining in the call.

The conference, it was announced, will consider essential steps toward a national policy of land utilization, and the bearing of such a policy on problems now confronting agriculture. Sub-marginal land, tax delinquency, farm abandonment, mortgage indebtedness, foreclosed farm lands, and other immediate problems also will be discussed, Secretary Hyde stated.

"The department of agriculture has long left the need for a land policy consistent with the outlook for American agriculture," Secretary Hyde said, "and has from time to time suggested the broad outlines of such a policy. The time is particularly opportune for such a conference, for many of the emergency problems now confronting agriculture are directly due to the lack of a sound land policy."

Farmers, bankers, railway officials, insurance and mortgage company officers, and others will be represented at the conference.

It is expected that representatives of the N. F. C. F. and of Negro bankers and land grant colleges will be invited to attend this conference.

FAVOR COVER CROPS.

Mississippi Farmers Rally to Campaigns of County Agents

A. and M. College, Miss.—The winter cover crop campaign waged by state and county extension agents during recent weeks has met with an enthusiastic response from farmers of the state, according to reports from county agents from all sections of the state.

The only factors that will limit the acreage planted to soil-building and grazing crops this fall will be a lack of moisture at planting time and inability of farmers to buy as heavily of seed as they had planned. County agents state that demonstrations conducted this year in turning under vetch and Austrian winter peas, which were followed with corn, has proven that our farmers can double the yield of corn without the use of a pound of commercial fertilizer.

Where farmers are not able to buy enough vetch and Austrian pea seed to plant the desired acreages in cover crops, the agents are suggesting the planting of oats as many farmers have their own seed or can buy good seed oats cheaply. While oats do not add nitrogen to the soil, they prevent soil erosion, provide excellent grazing, and when plowed under add much organic matter and greatly increase the moisture holding capacity of the soil.

Increasing attention is being given by farmers to the production of oats as a grain crop. The large yields of oats obtained this year, with the harvest coming at a time when many farmers had neither feed nor money with which to buy feed, did much to popularize oat production in the state.

THE CREED OF A REAL AMERICAN

The following "Creed," which is worthy of adoption by all of us, was written by Louis A. Bowman, trust office of the National Builders Bank of Chicago.

"TO LOVE my country and appreciate its true grandeur as the cradle of liberty, the author of freedom, the leader among nations.

"TO BELIEVE in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the eternal principles which they promulgated.

"TO STUDY the lives of the great men whose ideas and ideals achieved and maintained liberty for whites, black and browns, realizing that present day blessings are resultant from their heroic sacrifices.

"TO SERVE my country loyally, with arms if needed, but always with equal loyalty in peace, realizing that the present opportunity for service is in serving its people and its institutions, and that such opportunity may lie in my own precinct, ward village or city.

"TO REVERE the stars and stripes not merely as an idle sentiment, but with a glowing heart which impels right conduct.

"TO PARTICIPATE in politics, meaning by politics all matters pertaining to public welfare, and to do my full share to redeem them from corrupt men.

"TO USE my franchise conscientiously, fearlessly, independently, at primary and polls, and reprove my neighbor who does not.

"TO EXERT my influence for the enactment of wise laws for the protection of men, women and children, to aid in their enforcement, and to oppose the official who violates his oath by declining to enforce them.

"TO DESPISE anarchy, whether its expression be by a misguided individual, or by a mob, a corporation, a trust or a union, and to strike it a blow wherever it raises its hissing head.

"TO BE AN ENEMY to graft, dishonesty, selfishness, to be an uncompromising foe to all manner of vice, and to work and vote against them at every opportunity.

"TO OPPOSE with vigor, tyranny, greed, oppression and injustice, and to do my best to obtain square treatment for every individual whom I may help.

"TO DEVOTE a portion of my time, strength and means for the annihilation of evil and the upbuilding of the good, for the resistance of wrong and the assistance of right.

"TO DO WELL all the ordinary every day duties and to accomplish something for the elevation of the ideals of mankind

"TO BE a true patriot, not for reward or glory, but for genuine love of freedom, liberty, manhood and principle.

"TO SERVE my generation as devotedly in peace as my ancestors served theirs and their posterity in war.

TAMING OLD MAN RIVER

Washington Post: Probably few Americans realize that the amount of earth that is being placed in the levees in the gigantic work of controlling the flood waters of the Mississippi amounts to twice the excavation required on the Panama canal. Two-thirds completed, the project calls for the moving of 500,000,000 yards of dirt. The work is going forward at the rate of about 8,000,000 yards a month.

Of the $325,000,000 authorized for this great improvement $127,000,000 has been expended on schedule. President Hoover's intense interest in the project and the direct personal supervision he gave it was well justified by its inherent importance and the value it will be to vast sections, but it is doubly justified at present because it now supplies work for an army of employes

The government employs many workers directly, but thousands of others receive employment through contractors, and still more are indirectly benefited by orders to manufacturers of machinery, boats, trucks, automobiles, cement and many construction materials, all of which are required in large quantities. Needless to say the latest and largest types of graders, tractors, hydraulic dredges and conveyors are in use, and the work is being done with every economy that ingenuity, mechanical efficiency and engineering skill can devise.

The Mississippi flood control improvements extend all the way from the Rock Island district to the gulf of Mexico. Protection from flood waters is afforded mostly by levees, which are simply great ridges of earth built up parallelling the river. These are placed far enough back to escape the danger of caving banks, and to provide space between the river channel and the levees to carry flood waters. The levees vary in height from 20 to 30 feet. At many points the process is not as simple as this; dams must be built, and river banks fixed by revetment. Piling is at times required, and spillways have to be constructed.

All this vast undertaking is financed without any local contributions whatever, the entire expense being borne by the United States The enterprise, of course, is not only of vital importance at this time to a great stretch of territory in providing work that is most opportune, but it is building up permanent values for many thousands of acres of rich land. Improvements can now be made with assurance of security that was impossible before. The control of the Mississippi, bringing peace and prosperity along the Father of Waters, may well be considered the great physical achievement of the present administration

COLORED FARMER'S COTTON CROP GROWING IN CITY

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal tells an interesting story of a colored farmer's crop of cotton that grew almost in the center of that city—in fact only six block from the post office. We congratulate Henry on his industry, thrift and also, "nerve." We hope the city fathers will let him alone and treat him right. He is certainly needed where he is an example to a few hundred Memphis Negroes who seem to think that cotton and working in cotton is a shame and disgrace. This is the story:

COTTON AS GOOD AS BEST IN DELTA BEING RAISED ALMOST AT CITY'S HEART

Folks who have been driving over into Arkansas or down to the Mississippi delta to see the fine cotton being raised this year are going to a lot of needless trouble.

Within a half mile of the postoffice, in fact, in the first ward, first precinct, there is cotton that is producing well over a bale an acre.

On a 12-acre clearing on Mud Island opposite the Auditorium, Henry McCarroll, Negro, has a fine stand of cotton from which he has already turned in nine bales and he says there are six more bales to be picked.

At the G. W. Hurley Produce Company, which is supplying McCarroll, the cotton is graded at middling, with 1 1-16-inch staple.

His land is probably as rich as any soil in the world, and its fertility is renewed with every high water, which deposits a thick new layer of alluvium.

Henry lived in a stranded quarter boat until the city harbor commission cleared the port of shantyboat men, he now lives in a tent. He says he owns the land because his father took squatter's rights. The city harbor commission says the city owns it, because it had been owned by the federal government which gave it to the state, which gave it to the city. These claims have no effect on Henry, since he pays no rent or lease fees to the city, and he paid no attention to orders of the city not to plant last spring.

Some time, when the city legal department has settled the Collier tax claims, issued the city digest and cleared up some other matters, the ownership will be settled in court. Until then, some fine cotton may be seen at the very heart of the city of a quarter million population.

HOLLY GROVE UNIT NOTES

Lexington, Miss.
Route, 3, Box 77

To the Editor of the Modern Farmer,
Nashville, Tenn.

Please let me in for a few moments, and allow a little space in one corner of your paper for this little bit of news. I always enjoy reading the news of our Colored race I read it with pleasure. I think the paper is one of the greatest that has ever been printed by our race.

After all we are getting along fine. We have a very good membership, and we are still joining them to our unit, which is known as the Holly Grove Unit.

Very truly,
Arnecia J. Givens.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all"

OUR JOBS ARE GOING AND COMING

Urban League Tells About It In Their Bulletin Released Through Its Department of Industrial Relations

New York, N. Y.—The old adage that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good is illustrated by several innovations that have brought jobs to Negroes as result of the business depression. The necessity of keeping plants running is of greater moment than race prejudice and so Negroes have been employed by telephone companies in Richmond and Los Angeles to solicit business among members of their own race. Also in Los Angeles and in New York chain store corporations have employed their first Negro workers In Milwaukee two public school teachers have gone to work and two eligible policemen await assignment.

But these innovations for the white collar worker, while comforting, are few compared with the large number of jobs lost by the laboring group not because operations were curtailed or working force cut, but to make room for workers of another race. In Harrisburg one of the largest hotels now uses white waitresses instead of Negro waiters, some of whom had given as much as fifteen years' service.

Department stores in Columbus, Ohio are reported to have replaced colored porters with white, and railroads in the North West have taken off dining and Pullman cars, thus throwing idle employees on the streets in Minneapolis and St. Paul. In Fort Wayne, foremen inform Negro applicants they "cannot hire colored men just now." Pullman shops in St. Louis, Buffalo, and Wilmington, (Del.)—in normal times outstanding places of employment for Negro workers—are employing considerably fewer numbers of workers.

When management changed in an automobile agency in Seattle three Negroes were released, one of whom had been five and one-half years' service with the company. The new manager brought in his crew of workers, among whom were no Negroes.

BROWN EGGS OR WHITE

Boston Transcript: Our heart leaps up when we behold on the market page of a New York newspaper that one outcome of the hard times is that housekeepers in New York are overcoming their squeamish prejudice against brown eggs and are now buying them because they are a few cents cheaper than white ones, the reporter adding by way of commentary that 'it is a New York idiosyncrasy to demand white eggs."

We have often wondered at this strange caprice, for it means that the poultry raisers who cater to the metropolitan market, whose flocks are numbered by the million all through Long Island and New Jersey and the Hudson river counties, are restricted to keeping fowls which lay white eggs, notably the leghorn, which is probably the most accomplished egg-producing machine in the feathered kingdom. But the Leghorn has the defects of its qualities: it uses up so much energy in laying that it has no leisure to put meat on its bones. As a table-bird it has no standing

In New England, however, where buff eggs are preferred, we have a variety of breeds to choose from— the Rhode Island Red, the buff Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons and Wyandottes, all of them creditable layers as a prima donna so that they are greatly in quest among bon vivants. In New England we do not disdame white eggs as being less palatable than buff ones; we choose the latter for esthetic considerations—they lend themselves easily to artistic color combinations at the breakfast-table. Consider how their hue fits in with the oatmeal, the cafe au lait, the pale brown of properly made toast, the dusky crust of English muffins, the pale green and ambers of ripe cantaloupes. No white egg fits harmoniously into the color scheme. It is too white, as if it had been whitewashed. It has none of the blue shadows which give tone to newfallen snow. It is an egg and nothing more. We hope that New York women, now that they have been forced by economic reasons to use buff eggs in their households, will come to value them at their true worth. King George of England, it is said, owes his convalescence and recovery from his dangerous illness a while ago to a diet of buff Rhode Island Red eggs, prescribed for him by his physician, Lord Dawson of Penn. It is now the royal egg and we should not be surprised any day to hear that the College of Heralds had taken out one of the lions on the king's escutcheon and in its place blazoned a Rhode Island Red, rampant etclamant, as testimony forever more to the invaluable service the bird rendered his majesty in his time of great need.

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT EXCHANGE TO OPEN SOON

With sufficient tonnage pledged to insure efficient operation, the National Fruit and Vegetable exchange, in its first stockholders' meeting yesterday at the Sherman hotel, announced the exchange would be open in Chicago within a short time as a central sales agency to operate through the present trade channels in handling all kinds of vegetables and all fruits except citrus.

Six months of study preceded the setting up of the exchange, which is a cooperative agency designed to represent various producers 'organizations without having each group of producers maintaining separate sales offices.

Officers of the exchange, which has been incorporated, include A. B. Leeper, president, Centralia, Ill. of the Illinois Fruit Growers' exchange; H. L. Robinson, vice president of the Hastings (Florida) Potato Growers' association, and F. P Hibst, secretary and treasurer, Cadillac, Mich., of the Michigan Potato Growers' association. Representatives at the session yesterday were from nine states.

This will afford another opportunity for colored farmers' co-operative associations to secure valuable marketing facilities. Officers of the N. F. C. F. have been assured that their Units who plan to ship in car-lots will receive fair treatment and their patronage will be appreciated.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Text of Proclamation.

The proclamation follows:

"We approach the season when, according to custom dating from the garnering of the first harvest by our forefathers in the new world a day is set apart to give thanks even amid hardships to Almighty God for our temporal and spiritual blessings. It has become a hallowed tradition for the chief magistrate to proclaim annually a national day of thanksgiving.

"Our country has cause for gratitude to the Almighty. We have been widely blessed with abundant harvests. We have been spared from pestilence and calamities. Our institutions have served the people. Knowledge has multiplied and our lives are enriched with its application. Education has advanced, the health of our people has increased.

"We have dwelt in peace with all men. The measure of passing adversity which has come upon us should deepen the spiritual life of the people, quicken their sympathies and spirit of sacrifice for others, and strengthen their courage.

Ask Help for Needy.

"Many of our neighbors are in need from causes beyond their control and the compassion of the people throughout the nation should so assure their security over this winter that they too may have full cause to participate in this day of gratitudes to the Almighty.

"Now, therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday Nov. 26, 1931, as a national day of thanksgiving, and do recommend that our people rest from their daily labors and in their homes and accustomed place of worship give devout thanks for the blessings which a merciful Father has bestowed upon us."

MT. CARMEL UNIT NEWS

Dear Editor:

Allow space in your paper for a few words from the Mt. Carmel Unit. This being our first time to write I want to say accept us as one of you. We don't have much to say but we feel like we are a part of the body, even though we are a very small part, yet we are members of the family. Hyman Chapel Unit, St. Mary, Mt. Olie, Mixes Chapter are some of the units that are succeeding. We are doing service as farmers. I was born on the farm. I was raised on the farm. I married on the farm. God blessed me with a family on the farm. Time shall find me on the farm. As members of the N. F. C. F brethren, let us stand for our national organization and our President J. P. Davis. This unit train is quite an easy train, it doesn't make much fuss. If you want to succeed get in the N. F. C F. at Mt. Carmel, go with us. If you trust and never doubt, God will surely bring you out on the farm.

R. B. Carpenter, President.
A. D. Banks, Secretary.
Sam Clergett, Jr., Reporter.

GRAPEFRUIT HAS A PAST.

Los Angeles Times: The baby name of grapefruit was "shaddock."

It was discovered by Captain Shaddock in the Polynesian islands Because it grows in clusters, it came to be popularly known as grapefruit. Horticulturists have been trying in vain to rechristen it "pomelo."

Who would have dreamed just a few years ago that the sour shaddock would become a prince of the citrus industry? The fascinating story is told in the California Cultivator by W. E. Bemis, industrial and agricultural secretary of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce.

One million one hundred and eighty-nine boxes were grown in 1909. But in twenty years, the number has increased to 9,218,000 boxes. Sixty thousand acres of young trees should be added to the 100,000 already producing.

Spain is the great orange country of the Mediteranean group; but America pioneered the grapefruit.

Coachella and Imperial valleys, along with Arizona, furnish the deluxe grades of the far west. California has 9000 acres of bearing trees and 5600 non-bearing. Arizona has 2830 bearing and 5800 non-bearing.

Florida boasts 75,000 acres of producing trees and 5000 on the way. Texas will be the surprise citrus country of the future. Little has been broadcast about it; for her oil derricks have overshadowed all else. She already has 10,192 acres of bearing orchards and 49,830 non-bearing.

A BIG PIE

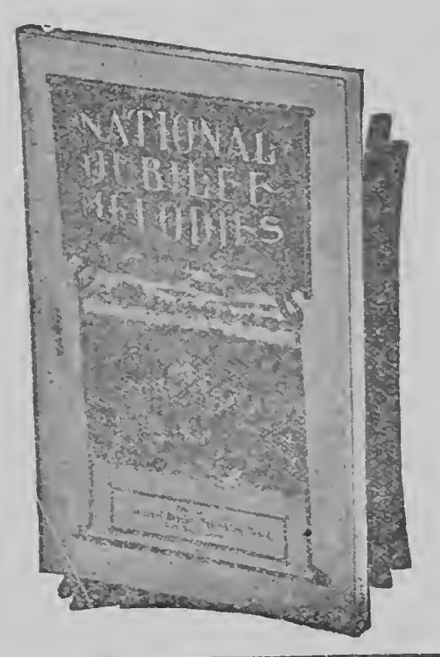
One of the world's largest apple pies was recently baked in Birmingham, England. It was 12 feet long, 10 feet wide and 2 feet deep It contained 450 pounds of apples, 150 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of lard and 28 pounds of sugar.

LAST STRAW

Des Moines Register—The National Casket Co., reports a 17 per cent decrease in business since trade started its slow-motion act. Are times getting so bad a fellow can't afford to die?

Unimproved land in Hawaii is being sold at 1920 prices.

National Jubilee Melody Song Book



America's original music. Songs from the Plantation and Slave Days. More than one hundred thousand sold in the year of 1921. More now going. Send your order.

PRICE 50c

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In preparing your order for the next quarter, and from now on, give attention to the Sunday School Catechisms, substitute them for Picture Lesson Cards. We recommend them. We endorse them. We specialize in them.

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary
523-2nd Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of co-operative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

EDITORIAL

GIVING THANKS ALWAYS

"Giving thanks always for all things" was the advise the apostle Paul gave the Ephesians. It is good advice for us today. Paul knew that one who had a thankful heart—who was not ashamed to praise the God from whom all blessings flow—would be inspired to work and struggle to possess something. Giving thanks has a beneficial effect upon the mind. The mind is freed of fear and worry—productive thoughts flow into it—and prosperity comes when those thoughts are turned into something we can see and handle. So giving thanks is a duty that pays good dividends.

We would like to see America's colored farmers observe Thanksgiving Day this year by being really thankful. We are fortunate. We have been blessed with bountiful harvests. We are living in the best place the average colored American can live today—on the farm. We are blest with opportunities to be healthful—to be contented—to be happy.

Let us give thanks always for all things. The thankful heart lives long to enjoy abundant blessings.

SENATOR CAPPER ON ORGANIZATION

"Organization and co-operation are the salvation of the farmer without these two mediums he will get nowhere. My plea to you is to get together through your Farm Bureau, your State Grange and through the Farmers' Union. These three organizations, in my opinion, are three of the finest institutions the farmer has today."

This is an excerpt from a speech of Senator Capper, of Kansas, made to a farmers' gathering at a little country town in his home state. It is good advice to colored farmers also. Had there been a number of colored farmers in the audience, doubtless Senator Capper would have added the National Federation of Colored Farmers to the other three great organizations mentioned. The Senator also stated that he believed "better times and sure prosperity are ahead for the farmer," but, he added, "you people first must decide your own needs. You must band together for unity and strength. You must form your own program."

This is exactly what colored farmer must do. We must know what we need and what we want. We must make our wishes and desires known. We must request—continually request an American farmer's chance in America. Organization and co-operation will give us power—will enable us to speak with a loud voice. The National Federation of Colored Farmers, the colored farmer's own organization, is speaking for him today at every opportunity. The real progressive and thinking colored farmer should join his organization—should unite with his brother farmers—and aid in bringing prosperity and happiness to all of us.

PLOW 'ROUND THE BUMBLE-BEE NESTS

We well remember that rocky old hillside in Kentucky where we first learned to play. We remember the kind old white gentleman who employed us at 25 cents per day and board. Big money that was back then! We also remember the bumblebee nests—five of them—and the admonition we received, "Stay clear of those nests, Boy. Plow around them."

Naturally we are a peace-loving people. We are not fuss-makers, squabblers nor rioters. We are prone to turn the other cheek and endure to the bitter end. We have pretty good judgment and we usually use our judgment. Sometimes our temper gets us into a little trouble, but when we hear of American Negroes getting into "big trouble" we can rest assured we were fooled

Not long ago some Alabama sharecroppers around Dadeville were fooled into "big trouble." They got tied out a sharecroppers' union of some kind—ran afoul of the law—some were killed—some were wounded—some got in jail—some are in jail yet. They were fooled into joining something they knew nothing about—they were promised something they could not possibly get,—they were led like lambs to the slaughter,—they suffered and some of them died and no one knows yet what for?"

Our advice to colored sharecroppers, tenants and small farmers is to steer clear of organizations and leaders, white or colored, who promise you the world in a paper bag with a ribbon tied around it. Beware of organizations and leaders who cannot prove their character. Beware of a thing that has a bad name. The country is getting full of false prophets who take special delight in prophesying to colored people. Don't listen to agitators and fuss-makers. Seek wisdom and understanding. Live peaceably with all men. If conditions are so bad where you are that you can't endure longer, then get up and move. Don't stay there and suffer and don't stay there and fight. The odds are against you and they are going to be against you for a long time yet.

You certainly should belong to a farmers' organization but be sure the organization you join has a purpose and a program, that is reasonable and sensible. Join one that talks more about building than destroying. Those organizations that want to tear up everything and change the face of the earth in a week are too dangerous to fool with. Plow 'round the bumblebee nests!

THEY ALL FALL SOMETIMES

The Montgomery County, Alabama grand jury has reported a $12,000 shortage in the Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Association funds and returned indictments against three men alleged responsible. Those of us who are prone to criticize Negro farm organization leadership and who are always fearing that something may happen to the funds of colored organizations should take note of this and remember that color has nothing at all to do with character. White or black, they all fall sometimes. They all bear watching and it is only good business and good sense to keep an eye on those who handle money that belongs to others.

Colored organizations should elect to office only those men or women who have proven they can be trusted and all of our secretaries, treasurers and market-agents should be required to give sufficient bonds The honest official will not object to being bonded. The old saying that "his word is his bond" is no good in business. Play safe. Tie your officials up so tight they will have to be honest or suffer the consequences of not being honest.

A SHARECROPPER'S LETTER

Dear Sir:—Please let me know if all cotton is bringing 5 cents a pound and whether or not the government has set that price on cotton Our landlord here tells us that 5 cents is all we can get and that the government is buying all of it at that price. Mr.————was in Memphis last week and he told me that cotton there on the market, no better than ours here, was selling for around 9 and 10 cents. Our cotton is long staple and good grade.

Our reply

Dear Brother:

Your landlord is mistaken. Long staple cotton, such as the average produced in your community, is bringing from 7 to 11 cents. The government has nothing to do with fixing the price of cotton. It is evident that your landlord is trying to mislead you for his own benefit.

I cannot advise what is best for you to do at the present time. I expect you are one of the unfortunates whom the landlord owns, body and soul, and you will just have to take what you can and make the best of it. But for your own sake and for the sake of your family, get off that man's plantation just as soon as possible. Get off, if you have to carry your goods on your back. Find a landlord who is honest and just. There are many good landlords who will appreciate your industry and your desire to have something and be somebody and such a landlord will treat you right. We must starve out those landlords who persits in starving us. When they discover that they cannot get tenants on account of their injustice they will be forced to mend their ways.

MR. GUPNES WANTS COTTON PICKERS

Mr. G. M. Gupnes, of West Memphis, Ark., writes to the Memphis Commercial Appeal and complains that he cannot hire cotton-pickers in Memphis although he is paying pickers 50 cents a hundred, which is ten cents higher than others are paying. He says that every morning he passes hundreds of idle Negroes standing around the Memphis city auditorium and near the end of Harrahan Bridge, who scoff at the few who ride the trucks out to his fields. He says they will not work because the city has promised to feed them. They have registered—election is coming—and the white folks need their votes.

These idle, no-good city loafers are a curse to the race. All of us have to suffer on account of them and the worst of it is that we cannot help ourselves. They belong to a rotten political system we did not help establish and can do little to help destroy. What Memphis and other like cities need is a law forcing these adult loafers to attend school at least three hours a day. They are idle and lazy because as a rule they are illiterate and ignorant. They must be taught to be different.

On the other hand, we realize that Mr. Gupnes lives in a section of Arkansas that has a bad name among colored people. Negroes have been lynched, flogged and even burned to death in that section and this may be the reason why so few venture there.

A Negro who would rather beg than work is a very low person and a community that flouts the law and destroys human life indiscriminately is a very low community. It's a mesh that both need reforming, educating and Christianizing.

THE OLD ART OF WORKING

The Shetland Islands, from whence came the sturdy little Shetland ponies, are inhabited by a people who know what it is to have to work hard. Their very existence depends on their ability to make every minute count. These islands are poor and inhospitable and a living is hard to get. The islanders, however, become accustomed to their struggle for existence and they are happy. They are contented because they have learned to take life as it comes and make the most of it.

T. Harold Grimshaw, in his book, "A Sturdy Little Northland," says: 'A familiar sight on the islands is a lassie going over the hills to fetch provisions or to carry the peats, her outer skirt pinned up, a white kerchief over her head, basket on her back, knitting all the while."

Who can remember the colored country lassie who used to carry her knitting or crocheting with her to the spring or to the fields? Sometimes the bucket or basket rested on her head and as she walked along, her skillful fingers were busy, knitting a glove or stocking, or crocheting a fancy scarf or table cover. Who can say she was not happy? She was proud of her art, of her skill, or her industry. She got a far bigger "kick" out of making things than her children or grandchildren get today from buying things the machines and factories make.

The old art of working remains the most important art in the world. It still pays to be diligent—to be useful—to keep busy. The wages are what money will not always buy. They may be bodily health, peace of mind, enough of the necessitics of life, and a clear conscience.

The world owes no one a living who is not willing to work for it.

Railroads Helping Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

upon the society's resources. The annual Roll Call is scheduled to begin on Armistice Day, November 11. The campaign will extend through Thanksgiving, November 26. Between those dates every one will be afforded an opportunity to take out a membership in the society

Application for Membership
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS Inc.

Main Office Vincennes Hotel

NEWS BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 4TH, 1931

COTTON

The cotton market is holding up very well, and all indications point to higher prices. The larger part of the crop has been picked and from now on ginngings will not be as heavy, and we look for prices to rise steadily. The approximate premiums for staple cotton on the Memphis market as reported to the Memphis office of the United States Department of Agriculture, based on New York December futures contract which closed on October 31st, 1931 shows:

Strict Middlings, 7-8 inch $6.15
Strict Middling 1 1-4 inch 11.65
Middling, 7-8 inch 5.90
Middling, 1 1-4 inch 10.65
Strict Low Middling, 7-8 inch 5.55
Strict Low Middling 1 1-4 inch 8.15

The above will show that all cotton is not selling for the same price

The United States Feed and Seed Loan Office is reported willing to take cotton as colaterel on indebtedess to them at the following prices:

Middling, 7-8 inch 8.00
Middling, 15-16 inch 8.40
Middling 1 inch 8.80
Middling 1 1-16 inch 9.50
Middling, 1 1-8 inch 9.80
Middling, 1 3-16 ... ...11:00

For strict Middling 25 points more for all staples and for Good Middling 40 points more for all staples.

Mississippi members who have drught loans should send their cotton in to the Mississippi Cotton Co-Op at Jackson, Miss.

Cottonseed meal is up about a dollar per ton.

GROCERIES AND SUPPLIES

Wheat has made a good advance during the last few days and will result in higher prices of flour.

It will be well for our members to buy a two months supply at present prices.

Your list will show good plain Patent flour as low as $3.15 per barrel.

Corn meal still being offered around $2 to $2.20 per barrel. Macroni and Spaghetti 59c for a case of 2 dozen seven ounce packages. Cheese in 23 pound hoops at 15c per pound. Alaska Salmon in pound tall cans at $3.92 per case of 4 dozen cans. This figures a little over 8 cents.

Fancy rice $2.10 per hundred pounds.

It will soon be hog killing time. Buy your salt now. One hundred pound sacks 70 cents. Grey shorts in one hundred pound sacks 72c, and bran 65 cents. Horse and mule feed 50 per cent grain $1.25 per hundred pound sack. Laying Mash in hundred pound sacks $2.75.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

There has been no material change in prices since our last news bulletin, but we are expecting an advance most any day. Members should anticipate their needs and buy before prices are advanced.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross will put on a nationwide drive from November 11th until Thanksgiving and we urge every member of this organization to try and help out in this worthy cause. They aided us last year.

SWEET POTATOES

We have in Chicago some wholesale buyers who need several cars of sweet potatoes. Let us have prices.

Sorgum and Cane Syrup

Send in prices on syrup to be shipped in gallon buckets with four to the case.

The following farms are for sale on lang time payments with a small cash down and balance in about 23 years.

To good farmers who have their own stock and feed it is possible that some of these farms can be leased the first year, with the privilege of buying at the end of the harvest period.

MISSISSIPPI DELTA SECTION

Coachoma County—Clarksdale County Seat

639 acres 1 1-2 mile S. E. of Rich on good gravel road; now highway graded along west line; good improvements; 500 acres in cultivation, well drained; low taxes.

Quintman County— Marks County Seat

120 acres 1-2 mile North Belen on excellent gravel road; good improvement.

80 acres 1 1-2 mile south of Marks, also near Lambert on good graded road; good improvements; 65 acres in cultivation.

316 acres 1-2 miles N. from Lambert, near Marks; 250 acres in cultivation; ample improvements, highway goes right through the plice.

120 acres near Birdie; good gravel road goes through the farm; ample improvements; practically and in cultivation.

502 acres at Birdie; on good gravel road; ample improvements, store building and old gin; 390 acres in cultivation.

Tallahatchie County —Sumner County Seat

80 acres 3 1-2 miles east of Sumner; on gravel road; ample improvements; 65 acres in cultivation.

Leflore County —Greenwood County Seat

353 3-4 acres 7 miles S. W. from Sidon; 160 acres in cultivation; very good land; ample improvements.

1071 acres across Tallahatchie from Phillips; 800 acres of best sandy loam land in cultivation; good improvements; two good roads to property; artesian wells all over property.

EAST MISSISSIPPI

. 314 1-2 acres in Monroe County 2 miles S. W. of Muldon; on good graded road; 3-4 miles from gravel highway; all cultivable; ample improvements; best kind of farm for all around use; priced to sell $20.00 per acre.

1375 acres in Noxbee County 16 miles N. E. Brooksville; ample improvements; good strong land; 420 acres in cultivation; price $8.00 per acre.

Also the Crenshaw farm about 2 miles from Crenshaw and 4 miles from Sledge, and the Fiftian place consisting of 569 acres near Falcon station. These farms are in Quitman County also.

In Bolivar County the Burt place near Gunnison is also available.

In Yazoo County the Castleman farm of 1325 acres is considered one of the best farms in the Delta. It runs along Silver Creek, with the Y. and M. V. road running through the farm.

ARKANSAS

The Marvell Farm in Phillips County Arkansas is also for sale, and it may be that the owners will consider a lease. This farm is on State Highway No. 20.

LOUISIANA

CALCASIEU PARISH: 658.79 acres 3 3-4 S. E. Vinton, 12 miles West of Lake Charles; 590 acres in cultivation; good improvements; excellent rice and general farming proposition gravel road on west line of property; near oil field and sulphur proposition; priced to sell at once.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH: 1543 acres 3 miles from Clarence, railroad stop (Lnella) on the property; No. 71 Federal Highway (being concreted) runs through the farm; high state of cultivation with 950 acres in crops; good improvements. Low price and best terms.

ST. MARTIN PARISH: 87 acres 2 miles down concrete highway from Brossard — 8 miles from Lafayette; all in cultivation, and a very desirable property fair improvements. A real bargain.

St. MARTIN PARISH: 791 acres at Huron, about 12 miles N. E. of Lafayette; good gravel road through property; good improvements; practically all in cultivation; very desirable property in an excellent community. The man who gets this place at our price will end all his worries.

Members in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and South Carolina interested in leasing or buying farms, write the main office.

ALL COTTON NOT BRINGING SIX CENTS

We publish below price list of staple cotton premiums on Memphis market, October 24th. Again we say that some cotton is bringing much more than six cents. Colored farmers should be wary and demand that their cotton be graded according to U. S. official cotton on the Memphis market, as send a sample of your cotton to a U. S. grading office. Write to the N. F. C. F. Chicago, office, for instructions and advice. Don't let the sight of a few dollars make you careless. GET ALL YOU CAN GET FOR YOUR CROP AND SAVE SOME OF YOUR MONEY.

STAPLE COTTON PREMIUMS ON THE MEMPHIS MARKET

Approximate premiums for staple cotton on the Memphis market, as reported to the Memphis office of the United States Department of Agriculture, based on New York December futures contracts (the spot trading month), which closed on Oct. 24, 1931, at 6:85c.

Strict Middling

7-8 inch, 50 off, or 6.35
15-16 inch, 35 off, or 6.50
1 inch, 15 off, or 6.70
1 1-32 inch, 25 on or 7.10
1 16 inch, 50 on or, ... 7.35
1 3-32 inch, 75 on, or 7.60
1 1-8 inch, 150 on, or 8.35
1 5-32 inch, 200 on, or 8.85
1 3-16 inch, 250 on, or 9.35
1 7-32 inch, 325 or, or 10.10
1 1-4 inch, 500 on, or 11.85

Middling

7-8 inch, 70 off, or, ... 6.15
15-16 inch, 55 off, or 6.30
1 inch, 35 off, or 6.50
1-1-32 inch, even, or 6.85
1 3-32 inch, 50 on, or 7.35
1 1-8 inch, 100 on, or 7.85
1 5-32 inch, 150 on, or 8.35
1 7-32 inch, 325 on, or 10.10
1 1-6 inch, 25 on or 7.10
1 3-16 inch, 175 on, or 8.60
1 7-32 inch, 250 on, or 9.35
1 1-4 inch, 400 on, or 10.85

Strict Low Middling

7-8 inch, 105 off, or 5.80
15-16 inch, 90 off, or 5.95
1 inch, 70 off, or 6.15
1 1-32 inch, 40 off, or 6.45
1 1-16 inch, 25 off, or 6.60
1 3-32 inch, even, or 6.85
1 1-8 inch, 25 on, or 7.10
1 5-32 inch, 50 on, or 7.35
1 3-16 inch, 75 on, or 7.60
1 7-32 inch, 100 on, or..... 7.85
1 1-4 inch, 150 on, or 8.35

These quotations based on U. S. official cotton standards for grade and staple. Interior points in Memphis territory 10 to 15 points cheaper.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

NEGROES IN THE CENSUS

Census figures just issued show an increase in Negro population more rapid than the gain for whites, and a heavy Negro migration to the North, particularly to indnstrial centers. The white race has an increase of 14.8 per cent in the 1930 tabulation, as compared with a gain of 16 per cent in 1920; Negroes have a rate of 14.6 per cent as against 6.5 per cent. The last decade's virtual cessation of immigration, nearly all of which added to the rate among whites, had a large effect on the changing figures.

The northward trek is indicated in these figures: Negroes increased only 5 per cent in the South, whilo they gained 63 1-2 per cent in the North and 53 per cent in the West. Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky had smaller Negro population in 1930 than in 1920, while the Negro population of New York doubled in the decade and that of Michigan almost tripled. In the South the migration corresponded to the national trend to industrial centers North Carolina, for instance, has attracted largo numbers, while agricultural states have lost.

This tendency has made the Negro a heavy sufferer in the present industrial depression. The National Urban League finds unemployment among Negroes to be five to six times higher than their population status would warrant. The Negro thus has not bettered his economic position by leaving the land. He is paying a heavy price for listening to the call of northern mills and factories that needed cheap labor in the late boom times but had a surplus when the pinch came. A back-to-the-farm movements for Negroes would better their condition and remove a heavy strain from relief o ganizations.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

(Continued From Page 1)

fice, could very easily affiliate and co-operate with the large regional and national commodity co-operatives, and whose transactions would save him much trouble and expense and would insure him against much embarrassment and injustice.

The Farm Board has stated that it cannot recognize or assist a national colored co-operative association for the same reason that it cannot recognize or assist any co-operative association whose membership is restricted to members of a general farm organization, like the National Farmers' Union or the American Farm Bureau Federation. It cannot recognize or assist a national colored co-operative because its membership is restricted to members of a certain race. It believes the co-operative marketing movement should be unified, should be independent of affiliations with farm organizations and with race organizations. In other words, the Farm Board believes the co-operative movement should not be split along racial, sectional, or social lines. We believe so too. But this split along racial lines exists here in America in every religious, educational and social movement there is, so it is reasonable to expect it to develop also in any economic movement initiated. In fact, it has already developed. There are numerous banks, drug-stores, grocery stores, newspapers and etc. known as "colored' businesses and institutions. Some of these are co-operatives. There are also "colored" farm co-operatives in existence now.

The Farm Board will probably remain a permanent government bureau. If it does, it must be able to serve, and it must serve the colored farmer as well as it can serve the white farmer. If it is the will of a majority of the American people, and of a majority of American farmers, that the colored farmers of America be served by the Farm Board "along racial lines," then the Farm Board will have to do that whether it wishes to do so or not. If, as it claims, it cannot do so now under the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, then the act must be amended to permit it to do so.

The Farm Board knows, though it will not admit it, that it cannot serve the American colored farmer as well as it can serve the American white farmer, unless it can render this service due the colored farmer through his own co-operative associations. Colored farmers are prevented now, by social and economic reasons, from affiliating with large regional and national co-operatives on equal terms with white farmers. Ninety per cent of American colored farmers live in the South. It is unreasonable to suppose that they will ever be admitted into local co-operatives organized and controlled by white farmers.

The easiest way to avoid confusion and injustice, as we see it, would be to give the Farm Board authority to assist in organizing and establishing a national colored co-operative association, formed of local, county and state units, which would affiliate with the large regional and national commodity co-operatives. A national co-operative would be unusually effective in promoting the economic interests of the colored farmer and in making him see and feel the benefits of co-operation. This would not be splitting the co-operative movement along racial lines. Instead, it would be giving colored farmers a medium through which their dealings with the large regional and national co-operatives could be transacted,—a medium they could rely upon for service without prejudice and co-operation without confusion.

At the present time, more progress would be made if the Farm Board would employ some colored farm leaders to assist in organization work and in giving educational assistance to colored farmers in the packing and grading of farm products. This is one specific service the Board could render right now and one to which no fairminded taxpayer would object.

PONY WINS AWARDS FOR SCHOOL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hiawatha, Kan.

PANSY, a Shetland pony, has been awarded a regular eighth grade diploma and a certificate for not having been either absent or tardy from the Padonia School, north of here, for 22 years. During that period the pony has taken children to school every morning there was any school.

It is planned to make a formal presentation of the diploma and certificate to Pansy next spring, at the time of the rural school commencement. and to have Pansy appear on the stage.

WHERE OVERPRODUCTION FAILS.

Indianapolis Star: Some politicians who are worrying about the surplus of wheat, oil, cotton and other commodities are also becoming anxious about a shortage of campaign issues.

A National NEWSPAPER

For Churchgoers

Read the National Baptist Union-Review published every week, subscription price $2.00 a year. This newspaper is the oldest religious publication under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention of America. It is eight pages in size, eight columns to the page, and is brimful of denominational information every week. It contains a Woman's Page, spicy editorial matter, and circulates in practically every state in the Union.

Send your Subscription to the

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD

523 Second Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn

BIG WHEAT PYRAMID COVERS WHOLE BLOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAMAR, Colo.—An entire city block is heaped with wheat—1,000,000 bushels of it. Charles Maxwell, Mayor of Lamar, has purchased the wheat at 8 to 10 cents a bushel above the market price and is still buying it to help the wheat growers of his community.

"The Federal Farm Board," Maxwell believes, "has talked a lot but always runs for cover when the market breaks. Anyone who wouldn't pay 30 cents for wheat is a piker and as evidence of my faith in this statement I cite the fact that I have purchased 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and expect to continue to buy.

"Lamar is ready, willing and able to care for her own people this winter without aid from the Government. We do not expect, we do not need and we are not going to ask for aid from anyone outside our city."

POOR BUT HONEST

Ole, a Swede farmer in the northwest, had had the misfortune of having had one of his cows stray onto the railroad track, and get killed by a train.

The road sent its claim agent to Ole to settle the matter, and naturally the agent wanted to make the best terms of payment for the cow that he could. So he opened fire on Ole about as follows:

"You know, Ole, that cow had no right on our track. It was only an act of Providence that it was not a passenger train that hit your cow, else there might have been a terrible accident, with many passengers killed and wounded. Just think of it Ole, the killed and injured lying helpless and bleeding all over the track, just because your cow strayed on our property! By the law of habeas and corpus delici, not to say anything about the jus genium and the League of Nations, we ought to make a claim on you for negligence and contributory criminality."

And he went on in that strain for several minutes, with poor Ole holding his mouth open and not saying a single word in reply.

Finally the claim agent said:

"But, Ole, we don't want to be too hard on you in this mater, and we want to settle with you as easily as possible. What do you say—how shall we adjust this matter?"

And Ole swallowed hard and answered: "Ay ban poor man. Ay gif you two dollars."

LAST SURVIVOR OF HEATH HEN FLOCKS IS OFFERED WIVES

Washingon, Oct. 26,—The "world's safest bachelor," the last heath hen on earth, may not be so safe after all.

An expedition of five harum-scarum young female prairie chickens is being organized by the happily married game officials of Oklahoma to carry lightness and gayety into the sequestered life of the heath hen, reports a bulletin of the American Game association. The prairie chickens are closely akin to the eastern heath hen species, now extinct except for this last bird, which has lived alone since 1828 on Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts.

Scientists have maintained, however, that the confirmed bachelor is not likely to "fall" for any western beauties. In similar attempts in the past, the imported prairie chickens failed to adjust themselves to their new surroundings and quickly died.

INVITATION FROM FARMERS FEDERATION

Mound Bayou, Miss.—Hello colored familics: I am calling your attention in order that you might look and think for the future. Many of us have never had the privilege of thinking for ourselves. But the condition that confronts us all now, is causing us to think, and help others to think for us. The National Federation of Colored Farmers is bringing to you, joy peace and love which is for the betterment of all colored farmers.

This Federation teaches you how to be better farmers; how to be industrious how to treat your neighbor; how to be useful; and how to work well and earn honest money. The Federation doesn't promise to give you money, but it teaches you to save what you make. Now colored farmers, join the National Federation. It is for you and will help you. JOIN! JOIN!

The National Federation of Colored Farmers,
B W. Byram, President
Mound Bayou Unit.

NURSERY BUSINESS IN ILL, SHOWS LARGE INCREASE

Washington, D. C.,—While other varieties of agriculture experienced a decline between censuses nurseries and greenhouses in Illinois did a thriving business, with the result that there were 845 establishments in 1929 growing flowers, plants and vegetables under glass and flowers in the open and 292 nurseries, compared with 1101 greenhouses and 155 nurseries in 1919.

These figures are not exactly comparable for the two classifications differed somewhat in the years for which statistics were gathered. However, the nurseries did a business of $2,960,736 in 1929, compared with $780,092 in 1919, whilo the establishments growing flowers and produce under glass sold $11,188,368 worth 1929, against $9,978,606 worth in 1919. The acreage used for growing nursery stock mounted from 1869 to 5899 in the ten-year period, and the average rec ipts per nursery from $5033 to $10,139.

Tho 1929 figures also show sixty-two bulb farms, with receipts of $173,572, three flower and vegetable seed farms, with receipt of $34,940, and twenty mushroom farms, with receipts of $240,555.

PRESIDENT BYRAM BOOSTS FEDERATION

We are reproducing below a clipping from the Baptists Gazette, published at Mound Bayou, Miss. Pres. B. W. Byram, of the Bolivar Co. Unit of the N. F. C. F., tell the farmers of his county about the good work of the Federation and extends an invitation to all to join.

Such leaders as Bro. Byram are the kind our Federation must have if we expect to grow and prosper. They must be "thoughtful boosters," not the kind of who dote on excitement and exaggeration to bring success, but the kind who tell the truth about their organization and then trust to the good common sense of their brother farmers to get results. For the colored farmer has GOOD sense. Any organization or leader that tries to fool him is sure to discover that it can't be done.

WORK, STARVATION, CHARITY, WHICH?

Negroes out of work with no means of support except to work. Farmers offering all that the present price of cotton will permit them to offer for its picking. Negroes refusing to pick cotton because they can't get more than the farmers are able to pay at present prices of the commodity. Which when summed up means "Work, Starvation or Charity." Which of these should the Negroes of Houston and Texas accept?

—Houston Informer.

CHECK TRAVELS 90 MILES WITH RECENT TORNADO

Everyone tries to make the dollars go as far as possible these days, but L. A. Cherryholmes of Crawfordsville, son-in-law of the late Mrs. Rickie Inghram of Burlington, had the aid of the recent tornado to help a cancelled one-dollar check travel some 90 miles. Mrs. Inghram, visiting at her daughter's home in Crawfordsville, was killed in the tornado which wrecked the Cherryholmes residence, and scattered clothing, household goods, etc., into the fields.

Mr. Cherryholmes has received a letter from Russell Yarolem of Monmouth, Ia., dated September 24 (three days after the tornado) in which he told of the finding of a cancelled check drawn on the Crawfordsville bank and signed by L. A. Cherryholmes. It had been picked up September 22 on the Frank Yarolem farm, 18 miles north of Maquoketa, a distance of approximately 90 miles from where it had been gathered up by the tornado. The check, somewhat blurred by moistnre, and a portion of it torn away, is again in the possession of Mr. Cherryholmes.

FEWER FARMS, BUT LARGER ONES SEEN IN LAST TEN YEARS

Cambridge, Sept. 29—Fewer and bigger farms seems to be the trend in Illinois, according to an analynois. With 22,684 less farms re-H. M. Case, head of the farm organization and management department of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois. With 22,684 less farms reported in the census the state has 10 percent fewer than it had in 1920, but the average size has gone up from 134.8 acres to 143.2 acres. Modern equipment has somewhat increased the amount of land the same number of workers can handle, Case explained.

Farms between the size of 20 and 100 acres have disappeared faster than others, there being a reduction of 15,577 farms within this size range during ten years. This accounted for about two-thirds of the reduction in numbers of farms in the state.

VERDICT OF $4,500 AWARDED IN DEATH

Alexandria, Va. — (CNS) — Mary Wanzer, executrix of the estate of Rufus Wanzer, colored man, won a $4,500 verdict last week in the Corporations Court here in a suit arising out of the death of the deceased man. Wanzer was burned to death last winter when gasoline sold him by agents of the National Oil Corporation as kerosene, exploded and killed him.

ONE WAY MONEY

Florida Times—Union: Money comes in on the back of a snail and leaves on a 350-horsepower air plane.

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INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

Plans are under way to let part time employees of twelve west side Chicago factories work an 80 acre garden tract next spring. It is estimated that 600 gardens can be staked out and that the gardeners will raise $60,000 worth of produce. Seeds and implements will be furnished at cost.

A New Orleans news item states that steamship company has purchased four torpedo-boat destroyers from the American government and will use them as banana boats. Instead of carrying supplies of war they will carry supplies of peace. This is "beating swords in to plowshares" sure enough.

A dog, a cat and a rabbit are playmates on the farm of Henry Maloney in Texas.

The latest bathroom style in England is to paint the walls into a representation of the Garden of Eden. The tree and the serpent are painted and the electric lights represent the apple.

C. W. Wilson, of Pawhuska, Okla., grew a bean in his home garden that measured 31 inches long. Wilson got the seed from Germany.

Dr. M. A. Raines, associate professor of botany at Howard University, the large colored educational institution in Washington, has discovered on a lampshade an artificial glass adapted to measuring the swelling of seeds and other investigations in connection with the study of the growth of plants

The Department of Labor states that the retail prices of food are 18 per cent cheaper now than they were one year ago.

The Animal Rescue League of Boston, Mass., destroyed 60,000 cats last year, one-half of which were females.

At the Louisiana State Fair, Lincoln Parish girls exhibited dresses made from cotton bagging. The dresses, which cost $1.25 each, were attractively designed and created much attention.

Arthur Settle, student at Brown Summit School, Guilford county, N. C., had an average corn yield this year of 42.5 bushels per acre. This is 22 bushels above the average state yield and 2 bushels above the average county yield.

The first conference of the Young Negroes Co-operative League met recently in Pittsburgh, Pa. George S. Schuyler was elected president. The League plans to organize a big system of chain stores and a children's guild. It will carry out a distinctive program but will also cooperate with the National Negro Business League and similar organizations.

Chas. F. Knox, Jr., of the Commerce Department, in an article in the current issue of "Commerce," the organ of that department, says that the colored Virgin Islanders are being taught to raise cattle and that a cattlemen's co-operative association has been formed. Cooperatives have also been formed by the charcoal producers and by the women who make fancy goods, laces and beautiful baskets. Products are being standardized and have found a ready market. Vegetable crops are also being introduced that can be sold in the U. S. market.

Five men and women cotton pickers were killed and twenty others hurt when a truck carrying the party back to their homes upset near Marion, Ark.

Business is beginning to pick up in Argentina. The wheat crop is estimated at 700,000 tons and the corn crop 2,500,000 tons. 33 million acres of wheat, flax, oats and barley are now on the eve of harvesting. The market for all farm crops is going up.

Orville Welch of Piatt county, won the state of Illinois corn-husking championship. Welch shucked 32.53 bushels net in one hour and 20 minutes. 25,000 persons witnessed the contest.

The National Credit corporation's $500,000,000 bank pool, launched a month ago by Pres. Hoover to extend loans to banks throughout the country, is ready to begin operations. It is expected that many farmers will be able to secure aid from banks that are now unable to make loans.

Montana dark wheat recently sold for $1.01 per bushel on the Seattle market. This is the first time any wheat has reached a dollar in many months.

The National Corn Credit Corporation has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of $2,700,00. The money is to be used in financing farmers for storing corn on farms.

The first car of oranges of the season was shipped from Plant City, Fla., Oct. 9. The car was sold to a firm in North Carolina. The quality of the fruit was said to be the best ever shipped at this period of the year.

Isaac Miller of Mentone, Ind, captured a large crow about three years ago. An operation was performed on the tongue of the crow and it was then taught to talk. The crow was given its liberty last week and returned to the woods and is now leading a large flock of its own kind.

Now is the time for southern farmers to plant onion sets. Prices for the yellows are less than $1 a bushel and the white stock around $1.25. There is no vegetable more healthy and wholesome than onions.

Foster Woolfolk is the owner of a 50-acre farm near Craig, Miss. His cotton this year will average a little over a bale to the acre, and despite the low prices for cotton this fall, he will be able to make a good showing.

H. E. Gross and T. J. Wesby are planning to open a dairy in Chicago. It is understood that the company is to be owned and operated by men of our Race. Support from the citizens living on the South side has been pledged.

GETS OUT OF DEBT

Joe Chalmers, 70 years of age and one of the oldest citizens of Humphrey county, Miss., will not only come out of debt this year but will be in position to operate his farm another year without being forced to secure a loan. Up to two years ago Mr. Chalmers said he would always come out just about even or a little in debt, and high interest for borrowed money and double prices for groceries and supplies kept him continually figuring on how to break even. Two years ago he made up his mind not to run any account or go in debt, and at the end of the year he was able to square up all old debts. Last year he secured a loan from the drought fund and purchased his groceries and supplies co-operatively through the local unit of his federation in Humphrey county. This fall he will be able to settle up the rest of his debts and get out of that rut he has been in for years. Mr. Chalmers says he saved around 30 cents on the dollar by buying his goods cooperatively. He has an eighty-acre farm and works every day in the year.

HERE'S A HINT FOR FARMERS: PLANT RICE, NOT COTTON

Smithfield, N. C., Oct. 30—Ellison Stokes, farm manager for Mrs. Laura J. A. King (white) of this town, has recently made interesting experiments in raising rice to take the place of the staple cotton crop usually grown in this section. Last year Stokes sowed a half acre of land in rice and now has a crop of heavily headed rice from which he expects a yield of several barrels.

Stokes has shown that by raising rice he can get a profit two or three times that derived from planting the land in cotton at present prices. White farmers of the vicinity have watched with a great deal of interest Stokes' experiment in modern farming.

—Chicago Defender.

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Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee

HOW NEGRO CHURCHES MAY HELP IN UNEMPLOYMENT

New York.—The Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, 105 East 22nd Street, has sent to hundreds of Negro ministers in cities and towns in all parts of the United States a letter on "How Negro Churches May Help in Unemployment."

In issuing the statement, Dr. George E. Haynes, Executive Secretary of the Commission, said: "Last season many churches, white and Negro, and local interracial committees were active in work for preventing any discrimination against Negro workers in employment relief. Many Negro churches carried out effective plans for helping their unemployed. The Commission on Race Relations gave counsel and cooperation to many of these groups and has sought the advice of many pastors in order to preserve this experience for guidance to a larger number of churches and committees the coming winter. The critical unemployment situation which Negro people face as the winter approaches, which is aggravated by their regular economic handicaps, makes it highly important that every town and city, pastor and church plan to meet the emergency." The following proposals summarize the experience and ideas of a large number of ministers and churches that dealt with the problems last season:

1. Every local church should have an employment committee with the pastor or some other experienced leader as chairman and at least one experienced social worker, if he can be secured, as a member.

2. Arrange for a canvass of all church members to discover the situation in their own families and neighborhood as to those in need of employment or of help in the form of relief, shelter, medical care and keeping children in school. Personal friendship in times like these constitutes an untold Christian service.

3. Invitations should be given to report to the pastor or the committee persons out of employment and members should be urged to report information about jobs that are open. A blank form might be used for this purpose. Announcements might be made each Sunday of the progress made with the plans, care being taken to make the help given as private as possible. The pastor may be able to establish contacts with a church of white membership of the community through its pastor as a means of locating jobs.

4. Discover among your congregation those who could give the use of a bedroom in their homes to some person recommended by an established agency.

5. Last winter many churches used their plants to full capacity. The church parlors, rooms in the parish house, or other places were provided with simple equipment for games, reading and friendly fellowship. In these places people could find warmth and encouragement. In some cases, educational classes and vocational classes to help some unemployed to improve their efficiency were conducted. In other cases a noon luncheon was served but with such arrangements that only those who could be properly certified as unemployed in distinction from loafers were served. The white pastors of your denomination may be interested to cooperate in such an effort.

6. The women's missionary society could take up some practical plan to care for two classes of women— (a) the older women who are finding at increasingly hard to hold their jobs; (b) unmarried women who are not eligible to receive employment relief given by any of the civic and city agencies. These women are especially in need of attention from the churches. White women of neighboring missionary societies may be interested.

7. In many cases relief of a personal nature such as food, clothing, and shelter is required. Pastors have found that their members come to them and to the churches before they go to the local agencies for charity. It would be well, therefore for your church committee to give thought to dealing with these persons and especially to make connection with the local charity organization or relief society in order that they may cooperate with you in dealing with such cases. The church should be prepared to give emergency relief to its own unemployed people, to people who find themselves suddenly financially destitute, and to people who need a little supplemental aid and who will not become relief cases. If the church lacks the resources and the experienced workers, then its committee should turn to the regular family welfare society or relief agency for direction and assistance.

8. If the church can meet the expense at this time it would be desirable to have a trained nurse or social worker who could help greatly in cases of sickness and relief and with advice on diet to families in straitened circumstances so as to help them spend to best advantage the small amount of funds they may have available.

9. Members of your congregation who could help in the social and civic agencies of your neighborhood in meeting the emergency should be asked to volunteer for such service, if there are agencies that will use their help.

10. In cases where there is need for offering of meals, either those served by the church or if such are given by the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A. the Y. W. C. A. or other social agencies, some plan should be made so as to have tickets furnished to those who are to be served. Care should be exercised to see that these tickts calling for meals are given only to persons who are known to be members of the congregation or to representatives of local charitable agencies, who can vouch for their needs. By all means indiscriminate distribution of food or meals should be avoided.

11. Some ministers have set special days for raising funds for unemployment relief. This should be carefully planned in advance of the time the money is to be collected. Christmas and Thanksgiving have proven a season that brings ready and liberal response. Caution in publicity about financial aid is nesessary to prevent the increase of appeals for help from those not urgently in need.

2. Wherever the city or town officials have organized for employment on public works, the pastor and church should make contacts with them to see that Negro workers including their own unemployed are cared for.

13. The pastor should urge wisdom in buying and shonld discourage needless expenditures either for display or luxury not only by those who are in need but by other members of his congregation.

14. Frequent visitors of the pastor in the homes of those out of work to encourage them and keep up their morale is a very great service.

15. Thought should be given to permanent solutions of the employment problems of Negroes Remember that they are the last hired and the first fired. What will happen to them when the present emergency is over? How can they be made more efficient? How can we remove the color bars against them?

a. Interracial groups should be formed for discussing these and similar questions.

b. Literature on the whole question of unemployment may be secured through the Commossion on Race Relations, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

Get in touch with the interracial committee of your community. If there is none, find out if one can be formed.

FEDERAL COUNCIL
OF CHURCHES.

WITHOUT A CHANCE TO HELP FELLOWS

Dr. Gunn Estimates What This Would Mean In Course of Lifetime

By Rev. John R. Gunn

"As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men." — Gal. 6:10.

Many years ago Sidney Smith found in a newspaper a paragraph which so impressed him that he cut it out and pasted it where it would constantly come under his eye. He tried to make it the rule of his life from that time on. The paragraph is as follows:

"When you rise in the morning, say that you will make the day blessed to a fellow creature. It is easily done. A left-off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the dejected—trifles in themselves as light as air—will do it at least for the twenty-four hours. And if you are young, depend on it, it will tell when you are old. — By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person away happy through the day, that is 365 in the course of a year. And suppose you live forty years only after you begin that course of medicine, you have made 14,600 persons happy —at all event, for a time."

Reading this paragraph, I thought at once of Paul's exhortation, "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men." And I thought also of the Master's words, "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." We may not be able to supply all the wants of all the needy ones around us; but if we would make it a rule to give "a cup of cold water" to some thirsty heart each day, in the course of a year that would amount to 365 cups. We cannot in a direct way "do good unto all men;" but no day ever passes but that we have opportunity to do good to a few, and think of what that would mean in the course of a lifetime.

"But to do good and to communicate forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." I think most of us do not mean wilfully to ignore our duty to the less fortunate ones around us; it is simply a matter of forgetting. In the enjoyment of our own better condition and better moods, we forget the poor, the sorrowful, the dejected, the distressed; we forget to be thoughtful, kind, generous. Perhaps we would respond liberally to an appeal in behalf of some appalling need; but we forget the many little things we might do, and that would bring relief and happiness to many lives and into many homes. Therefore this little message, intended to be— just a reminder. — Exchange.

HOW DO THEY STAND, GEORGE?

A certain old lady was so concerned about one of the villagers who was unable to write that she persuaded the village schoolmaster to give him some lessons.

Some time later she met the villager and said to him: "Well, George, I suppose you are now able to read the Bible fairly easily?"

"Lor' bless you, mum," he replied, "I was on of the Bible and into the football news over a week ago!"—Sporting and Dramatic.

COE MAN FINDS 1830 PENNY AS HE HUSKS CORN

Coe, Ill.—Glenn McRoberts discovered an 1830 one-cent piece in a cornfield on the Lewis Eipper farm while he was picking corn a few days ago. He first thought the coin was a 50-cent piece, but closer examination showed that it was a rare specimen of early United States money.

Eddie: Do you think you can learn to love me?

Ruth: I can sweetheart but the tuition's going to be high.

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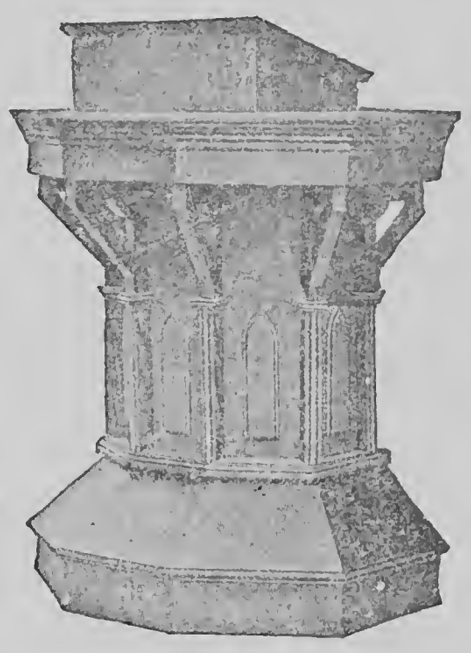

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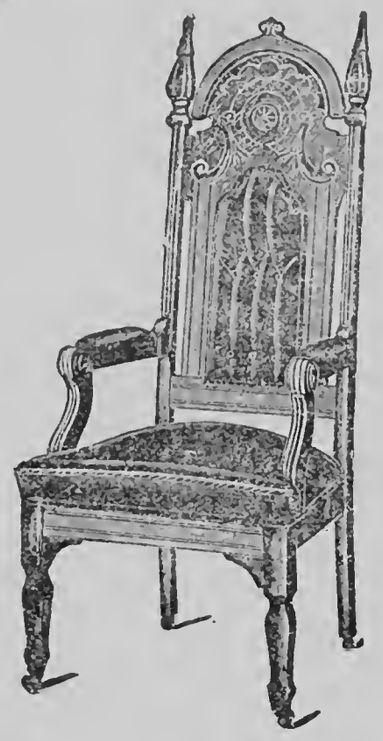

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THE MODERN FARMER

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Land Conference Discusses Problems - Too Much Land Farmed

PRESIDENT JAMES P. DAVIS IN ATTENDANCE

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS SENDS ITS PRESIDENT TO MEETING

Chicago, Ill.— The land conference called by Secretary Hyde, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, met in Chicago, Nov. 19 to 21. This conference, the first of its kind to ever meet, was called for the purpose of formulating a land policy for the U. S. Agencies of the federal and state governments joined with heads of farm organizations, the association of land grant colleges and other representatives of American agriculture and in the three day meeting attempted to form a land program for the nation that will protect the economic and social values of our farms.

President Davis, of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, attended every session of the Conference. He was cordially invited to do so, and was treated with the utmost courtesy by all representatives.

A brief report of the proceedings of the conference as reported by a representative of the

(Continued on Page 8)

SULPHONATED OIL KEEPS RODENTS FROM TREES

St. Paul, Minn.—Injuries to young trees from rabbits, mice, or other rodents, may be prevented easily and effectively by a new treatment worked out by Dr. R. B. Harvey, plant physiologist of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The treatment consist of spraying or painting the trunks of the trees with sulphonated oil.

During the past two winters, Dr. Harvey has worked on this problem confinding rabbits in pens with trees treated with various mixtures including aluminum and bronze-paint, copper, soap dissolved in linseed oil, oil and rubber, beef liver blood, and the sulphonated oil. Although several of these treatments kept the rabbits from attacking the trees until they were near starvation, the sulphonated oil was the most effective, trees treated with this mixture being left until others were completly stripped.

Sulphonated oil may readily be made at home. Heated linseed oil to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, or in other words, until it is smoking hot. Set it outdoors and immediately add flowers of sulphur, one part sulphur to nine parts oil by weight. Sift the sulphur slowly into the hot oil and stir. The mixture will become hotter until all the sulphur has passed into solution. When it cools, the mixture will be ready for applying to the trees with a brush, or if it is to be sprayed it may be thinned with turpentine to permit application with an ordinary chemical sprayer, he says.

GOVERNMENT AGAINST WASTE

NEW FOOD VALUES FOUND IN SUPPOSEDLY WORTHLESS MATERIALS

By C. O. GRIDLEY

Moline Dispatch bureau, Washington, D. C.— Uncle Sam's chemists have not relinquished their fight on waste because of depression, but are making continued progress, particularly in discovery of new food values, according to annual reports of various bureaus now being prepared for congressional consumption.

Government research extends, for instance from uses for surplus sweet potatoes to utilization of seafood now wasted. Starch of prime quality and fine white color has been made from cull sweet potatoes within the last year by a process which the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture believes can be made commercially practical.

The residual pulp and the more concentrated portions of waste water from the same sweet potatoes has been mixed with various vegetable oils to form a cattle feed of good quality and satisfactory composition.

Children within a few years may be offered bakery products said to be palatable and nutritious, containing 10 to 25 percent of "fish flour," which is being made by a special process from edible parts of fish, including the backbone, remaining from the filleting or package fish industry. This flour contains from 28 to 30 percent of calcium and phosphorus, and is regarded as an asset to bone growth.

The sacred cod of Massachusetts may shortly be displaced as the principal source of fish oil containing the important vitamin D. Canned salmon has been found to contain oil fully equal to cod liver oil in Vitamin D, and more of it. Waste now discarded in fish canneries, expriments have shown, will produce three times as much salmon oil as the present domestic output of cod liver oil.

Redder Apples

The red apple will be made redident expects the results of this pigments are successful, pointing to methods of imparting a more vivid color to the skins of both red and yellow apples.

Eggs treated with oil under a vacuum retain their freshness and high quality longer than those placed in cold storage without such treatment, experiments with eggs in storage for evelen months have shown.

Federal agencies not only seek-

(Continued on Page 8)

IOWA LEADS IN POPCORN

Washington, D. C., —Sao county, Iowa, raises more popcorn than any other county in the United States and probably more than any other similar area in the world, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The average acreage in popcorn in Iowa from 1921 to 1930 was 25,884. Nebraska is the second with about a third of the Iowa acreage.

WOULD HELP BUILD HOMES

PRESIDENT HOOVER FAVORS GOVERNMENT FINANCING PROPOSITION

Washington, D. C. — President Hoover has announced that he will ask Congress to set up a dozen homes discount banks, capitalized at around $150,000,000, and capable of advancing twelve times that much to institutions dealing in small mortgage loans. The President expects the results of this proposal to bring about a revival of home building; a safeguarding against future building slumps; and a long-time promotion of home-ownership through the strengthening of credit institutions.

It is proposed that one bank will be established in each federal reserve district. In order to restrict the aid to smaller homes and farms, no loan of over $15,000 could be made.

If Congress should adopt this recommendation, colored farmers and home owners should be greatly helped. It is evident that it is extremely hard for the average colored American to purchase a home of his own and still harder for him to pay for it, once it is purchased. Any plan that would make the possession of a home of his own easier to obtain would be welcomed by colored farmers especially.

YOUNG BEEF CATTLE EXPERT ENTERS 16 AT SHOW STARTING NOV. 28

Adult showmen participating in this year's International live stock exposition at the Chicago stockyards Nov. 28 to Dec. 5, will find in their midst for the first time a young man whose exhibit received the highest beef cattle award of the show two years ago when the exhibitor was a Four-H club boy at the age of 19.

The animal which Elliott Brown, of Rose Hill, Ia., exhibited in 1929 was auctioned after winning the grand championship and sold for $8.25 a per 100 said to be the highest price ever paid for "beef on the hoof." Seventeen head of Aberdeen Angus cattle have been listed by young Brown for this year's show.

Among his competitors will be men such as Robert Ames, Boston financier; Oakleigh Thorne, New York capitalist, and several mining and lumbering magnates, according to Barney Heide, manager of the exposition. He finds indication that there will be as many visitors as usual from Great Britain, France, Italy, Australia and Canada, from which countries delegations come each year to obtain live stock information useful in their home countries.

Twelve thousand head of live stock and 5,000 samples of hay, small seed and grain will comprise the associated live stock and hay and grain expositions.

"Judges will find more difficult than ever the task of determining the winners," promised Mr. Heide yesterday.

—Chicago Tribune.

MAY EXTEND FARM LOANS

FARMER'S SEED LOAN OFFICE

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT HOLDS CROP MORTGAGES AGAINST FARMERS

St. Louis. — Unfavorable conditions during the past year or so among farmers in almost every part of the country has led to the mortgaging of prospective crops— usually termed "crop mortgages." Farmers have obtained the money wherever it was available— from banks, loan companies, and in a great many instances from the Department of Agriculture at Washington in order to obtain seeds and other supplies. Such loans have been obtained by the individual farmers for their individual needs, and as a rule the mortgages have been placed on record in the counties where the farmers reside.

While the Federal Farm Board is not permitted under the law that created that Bureau to make individual loans to individual farmers, yet the Department of Agriculture has furnished seeds and other supplies to farmers in distress, and has taken crop mortgages as a protection to cover such loans. In some localities, the United States Department of Agriculture has done this extremely so that in the aggregate thousands of farmers have been aided. Similar aid has also been given by banks and others who were in position and willing to help.

It is known that the Department of Agriculture has served notice upon the probable handlers of crops mortgaged to the government that certain designated farmers within the country or adjoining counties were growing mortgaged crops, and that the mortgages were of record. Such notices, it is understood, have been restricted to operators located within the counties where the mortgages were reordered. It is plain, of course, that no such notice is legally required, and presumably the information was supplied as an accommodation and a protection to those who might buy or handle these products upon which there was a government lien.

EDITOR'S NOTE:— It is evident that the government still remembers those who borrowed money last spring and expects payment of these loans out of proceeds of first crops sold.

If you obtained a loan from the government prepare to pay it. If you cannot pay all of it, pay what you can. Remember, the Government comes first, so don't get careless and get in trouble.

OR FROM ANYTHING

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle: A German scientist says bread can be made from cotton. That doesn't get us anywhere; we want the scientist who will discover the way to make money from cotton.

CONGRESS MAY APPROPRIATE ONE HUNDRED TWENTY MILLIONS

National Grange Convention To Request Additional Legislation This Session

Madison, Wis. — A resolution asking Congress to appropriate $120,000,000 to extend loans to farmers was proposed by the National Grange Convention at its recent annual meeting in this city. The Grange is one of the three large national farm organizations. It has memberships in every state of the union.

It is expected that some member of Congress from Wisconsin will introduce the bill before Congress and if it is passed, it should extend relief to many farmers who have not as yet recovered from the effects of the 1930 drought and flood disasters.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS LARGE FEED CROPS

The N. C. State department of agriculture has released figures which prove that the farmers of the state are better able to feed themselves and their stock this coming winter than ever before. Increased acreage of all food and feed crops were planted this year and yields per acre show gains.

Corn was reported at 60,500,000 bushels; wheat at 6,180,000 bushels ;oats at 8,181,000 bushels; sweet potatoes at 10,005,000 bushels; peanuts at 279,300,000 pounds; and hay at 990,000 tons. Fruit, syrup and Irish potatoes were also largely increased.

North Carolina has over 90,000 Negro farmers. Negro farmers are increasing faster in this state than in any other.

Job Competition Continues

Urban League Describes New Incidents

The National Urban League, through its Department of Industrial Relations of which T. Arnold Hill is Director, has issued the following account of recent developments in employment.

As the battle for jobs continues between colored and white workers there is evidence of new irritations centering around labor union hostilities and the dismissal of Negro workers whose places have been taken by whites. The political issue was brought to the front in Warren, Ohio, when the employment of six Negroes on a retaining wall built by the city was objected to by opponents of the city administration who demanded that voters favor "somebody who would give white folks some work." The city administration was re-elected, however.

LABOR DISPUTES

The outstanding controversy with organized labor is in Boston where Negro strike-breakers have been engaged in the docks as longshoremen. Incidentally, this has occasioned a movement of the city of persons looking for work

(Continued on Page 8)

INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

A colored woman, Mrs. Annie Walker, of Baltimore, has attended night school eight straight years and will graduate and receive a high school diploma next spring. She has never gone to school in the day time during her whole life.

During the recent mild fall weather, garden crops in Illinois grew faster and pastures were greener than at any time during the summer season. Roses bloomed the second time and some fruit trees also blossomed again.

One of the largest shipments of cotton ever received in New Orleans at one time was brought by the steamer Robert Gordon, which towed three barges containing 5,-328 bales.

G. B. Bancroft. of near Tulsa, Okla., has one of the largest and the most modern goat dairies in the United States. Most of his animals are of the Swiss breed but he has some Saanens, Toggenburgs and Anglo-Nubians. All are milch goats and are unlike the goat common to America. Mr. Bancroft has found the business very profitable and his dairy is being constantly increased in size and value.

Charles Church, of Paris, Ill., has picked a fall crop of raspberries from vines in his back yard.

Senator Black of Alabama has announced that he has prepared a bill providing for an appropriation to guarantee loans to Federal Land Banks outstanding to farmers. This is to give farmers who have borrowed and find they cannot meet all of their obligations this fall another chance to get even next year.

Farmers of the Texas panhandle who have large grain sorghum crops are finding it profitable to leave their crops in the fields for grazing by sheep and cattle. They receive from $2.00 to $4.00 per acre for their fields. There are few Negro farmers in this part of Texas.

Mechanical cotton pickers are being used in large numbers on the plain farms of southern Texas. Most are of the horse-drawn variety. They are giving good results because in this section cotton stalks are short and most of the bolls mature at the same time.

A yield of 1542 eggs from five White Leghorn hens, won the grand championship for the year in the Illinois state egg-laying contest. The champion hen was a single comb Rhode Island Red, which laid 332 eggs, five less than the 1929-30 champion.

Orville, Welch, of Illinois, won the national corn husking championship this year. Welch is 26 years old. He tossed 49 ears of corn a minute to win. 60,000 persons saw the contest which was staged at Grundy Center, Iowa.

Cotton exports exceeded 1,000,-000 bales in October for the first time in a year.

Roy J. Barker, a Negro grocer of Kansas City, recently gave $800 in cash to the Kansas City Charities' Campaign Fund.

Lydia Pinkham died nearly fifty years ago and the Smith Bros. of "cough drop" fame never saw the present century, but few people know they are dead. Last year year they spent over two million dollars for advertising alone.

Japanese and English cotton mills are opening and it is believed much cotton will be purchased and shipped abroad this winter and coming spring. Prices should continue to rise.

A farmer boy, Lew Hawkes, of Cumberland Center Maine, brought forty bushels of Maine potatoes to the White House and presented them to President Hoover. They arrived in an ox cart drawn by two prize oxen. The President patted the oxen and personally inspected the potatoes. President and Mrs. Hoover also received a thirty pound Thanksgiving turkey from West Va.

Agricultural income in the United States this year is estimated at 6 billion, 500 million dollars. In spite of larger crops, it is stated that only one major crop, rice, will bring farmers an increase over last year.

Representatives of Negro education on the National Advisory Committee on Education, in a minority report, urged that federal grants for special forms of education be granted to Negroes by the Federal Government. They say that in eighteen states colored schools have one-fourth of all school children and get only one-tenth of the school funds,— that $80 per year is spent on each white child in school and only $15 dollars on each colored child.

There are a number of Race farmers who have surpluses of fruits and vegetables they would like to sell or trade, but the quantity is so small that they are prohibited from shipping to larger terminal markets where there is a demand. Leon R. Harris, secretary of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, says they are now holding joint meetings of the officers of country units in different states in the South and they plan to have certain days in every week when the farmers will pool their products and be able to make up carlot quantities. This is a good idea and will enable our farmers who are in the organization to dispose of their surplus and at the same time get cash for it.

—Chicago Defender.

Robert H. Sanders is the owner of a 160-acre farm in Wright county, Mo. He has decided to make a specialty of hogs and poultry and to operate a stock farm almost exclusively. This farm is up in the Ozark mountains and is one of the finest in the state. Mr. Sanders says by next summer he will be in position to supply southern farmers with high grade pedigreed registered O. I. C. and Durco Jerseys.

GETS 800-BUSHEL POTATO YIELD

Montrose, Colo. — Twenty-four yields of 600 bushels or more of potatoes to the measured acre were dug by 23 Montrose county farmers, including five 4-H club boys and their club leader, Kenneth Health who produced 808.5 bushels per acre to win the county potato king crown for 1931.

FIRST FLORIDA BERRIES BRING BONUS

Plant City, Fla.— The first pint of new Florida strawberries was received here Monday morning and was sold through the Miller Auction, Inc., bringing a bonus of $5. The acreage here will probably be cut by the dry weather.

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STEPS TO REMEDY SERIOUS CONDITIONS IN NEGRO HOUSING PROPOSED TO PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE

Washington D. C. (Special)—On the basis of a factual picture that showed a large majority of the Negro population of this country living under conditions that are inimical to health, morality and contentment and from which special racial factors mako it difficult for them to escape, Committee on Negro Housing yesterday proposed to the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership a number of steps to improve the housing situation of this largo section of the population. These steps included among other things the establishment of a national housing commission to carry on research and oncourage the passing and enforcement of adequate housing laws; the stimulating of Negroes to move into sub-divisions in which modern homes can be built; adequate financing agencies at reasonable interest for people of low incomes; and researches on subjects such as changes in land values incident to Negro invasion of an area.

The committee report to the conference was based upon an analysis of recent studies made in most of the large cities of the North and South and on a limited number of surveys of Negro housing in the rural South.

Herewith is a summary of the report:

The Negro population in 1930 was nearly twelve million or about 10 per cent of the country's total. Four-fifths of this population is in the South. The movement to cities is accelerating. Between 1910 and 1920 the rate of increase for urban centers was 32.3 per cent, while tho rural areas showed an actual decrease of 3.3 per cent. Typical of this movement is the increase of Negroes in New York from 91,709 in 1910 to 327,706 in 1930.

The rapid increase in Negro population has not been accompanied by an expansion of Negro neighborhoods. The result is serious overcrowding. Thus Negro density was twice as great as the total in Chicago and nearly five times as great in Philadelphia. In New York City tho total density for the city was 223 per acre while the Negro density was 336 per acre.

This overcrowding comes about largely from conditions over which Negroes have little control. First, the incomes of the majority are too small to permit them to move into more open and more expensive neighborhood. Second, racial factors make it almost impossible for them to movo into better neighborhoods even if they can afford it.

Insufficient housing causes high rents. For example, a study of a group of low-income families in New York showed the typical rental for all such groups to be $316 annually whereas for Negroes it was $490.

Adjustment to high rentals forces the taking in of lodgers to pay the rent, increases overcrowding and reduces family privacy with consequent evil effects.

The areas into which Negroes move aro almost always old and the houses dilapidated. The greater the isolation of Negro sections, the greater the neglect of them by municipalities so that they are generally inadequately served by public utilities. Thus, one day's inspection of 63 houses in the Negro section of Philadelphia by Bernard J. Newman of the Philadelphia Housing Association, uncovered 90 violations of the Housing Law, such as obstructed drainage, disrepair, and accumulation of rubbish.

Tho segregation of Negro areas is indiscriminate and forces Negroes of all tastes and economic ability into an association which is neither natural or generally wholesome.

As to Negro housing in the South, there is more congestion in the North than in southern cities, but the extent of tolerance of gross deficiency in sanitation is greater in the South than in the North. Negro population in the South is largely rural, and the housing of the rural population is in general primitive.

Racial segregation complicates the housing problems for Negroes. In tho South custom controls racial residential sites to a large degree. In the border states segregation ordinances have sought to do this. In tho North segregation is attempted by privaso convenants between property owners to excludo Negroes from certain areas.

As to the social effects of formal efforts at segregation the Committee said, "Contrary to the professed intentions of these measures in the cities where segregation laws have been attempted, the efforts as a rule have been accompanied by an intensified race friction," involving campaigns of vilification and emotional appeals which have little or no reference to the simplo fact of housing. as to the effect of private covenants the Committee instanced cases in which these have defeated their own purpose and have worked a hardship upon the covenanters as well as their heirs. "When there is danger of Negro residents in a block formerly occupied exclusively by whites, it usually means that something has already occurred in the character of the block to make it available to Negroes at a price which they can pay."

Conderning the belief that Negro residents depreciate property the committee advanced evidence to show that Negroes have been symptom more often than the cause of depreciation. The fact that the belief in resultant depreciation prevails causes depreciation which has no inherent relationship to the actual character and traits of tho Negro.

Concerning the social consequences of the type of housing provided for the Negro population the committee reported that overcrowding and unsanitary conditions result directly in: (1) high rato of delinquency; (2) a high rate of mortality; and (3) a distorted standard of living.

It quoted the report of the causes of crime published by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement to show that the samo results arose from similar conditions among other groups of the population and were, therefore, not inherent in the Negro character. The difficulty is that whereas other groups can escapo is almost impossible for the Negro.

Negro death rates are nearly twice as high as the white; they are higher in the North than in the South, and in cities than in tho country. To show how bad housing bears on the high death rate several studies were analyzed, one of which, made in Washington, brought out the fact that the mortality of Negroes from four leading diseases is from 1 1-2 to 4 times as great in the alley dwellings as in those on the streets.

The fact that Negroes are required to spend a larger proportion of their incomes for rent than other groups is an important factor in keeping their living standards low. Summaries of studies made in Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, and other cities showed that the Negroe's rent runs over 20 per cent of his budget and in some instances is even more than 75 per cent. In New York, for example, the income of the Negro family is about 17 per cent lower than that of the typical family for the entire city and yet it must pay almost $3.00 more per room per month. High rents and low wages mean working mothers, necessitate lodgers and—along with segregation—overcrowding.

As a result of studies on Negro home ownership, the Committee reported that home buying in Northern cities has about doubled since 1920. For the country as a whole there were 506,590 home owners in 1910. Tho Negro Year Book estimates that this number had increased to 750,000 in 1930. In 1866 the Negro population owned only about 12,000 homes.

Home buying is obstructed by the fact that new housing developments are not freely open to Negroes, either in the North or in the South, except whero they are sponsored by Negroes or are exclusively for them. When theso developments are sponsored by Negroes the lack of capital, the difficulty of securing municipal improvements and the enforced removal from proximity to work render them too hazardous to encourage full Negro financial support.

Tho financing of Negro home buying has been difficult because of the low security rating given by real estate loan concerns to property tenented by Negroes. Because of this Negroes are charged more than white peoplo for loans, find it more difficult to secure them, and are thus greatly handicapped in efforts to buy or improve property. The Committee found that one reason for this low credit rating was that Negroes are forced to buy in dilapidated areas and that, therefore, their properties are not good risks.

Recent investigations in Chicago disclose the fact that banks, white and black, charge a commission of from 6 per cent to 15 per cent on colored loans and 7 per cent interest.

Concerning Negroes as credit risks, the Committee analyzed the opinions of a large group of bankers and real estate dealers in Chicago given in 1928 which showed that Negroes are standing the test of borrowing for home buying and are steadily overcoming the prejudice against loaning money to them. "There is, however," the analysis stated, "a tendency to get behind in payments which makes it necessary for those who collect to bo both patient and persistent in keeping them regular."

The final section of the report of the Negro Committee concerned modern housing projects for Negroes of which the Michigan Boulevard Apartment in Chicago and the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments in New York City, are the most notable. The success of these projects has led to a movement in Detroit for the establishment of a similar project there. There are in scattered areas attempts to improve Negro housing by large scale operations but the number is so limited as yet that they do not greatly effect the average low standard of housing for Negroes throughout the United States.

The Committeo is composed of a group of civic leaders of the Negro race who have given their time for months to assemble the facts of the present situation. The members of the Committee are:

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Chairman President, National Training School for Women and Girls Washington, D. C.

George R. Arthur, Associate for Negro Welfare Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Illinois.

L. T. Burbridge, President, Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Co., New Orleans, La.

Joseph S. Clark, President, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Mrs. Irene M. Gaines, Vice-Chairman, Executive Board of Illinois, Association of Colored Women, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Lena Trent Gordon, Special Investigator, Department of Public Welfare Bureau of Legal Aid, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lorenzo J. Greene, Research Investigator, The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc. Washington, D. C.

W. J. Hale, President, Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville, Tenn.

Gordon B. Hancock, Chairman, Department of Economics and Sociology Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia.

Leon R. Harris, Editor, The Modern Farmer, Moline, Ill.

T. Arnold Hill, Director, Department of Industrial Relations National Urban League New York, N. Y.

Robert H. Hogan, Contractor and Builder, Lexington, Ky.

Benjamin F. Hubert, President, Georgia State Industrial College Ga.

Zachary T. Hubert, Former President, Agricultural and Normal University, Langston, Okla.

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkins, Regional Field Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Moses McKissack, Architect, Nashville, Tenn.

Robert R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

John E. Nail Real Estate Operator, Former President, Association of Trade and Commerce, New York, N. Y.

Samuel W. Rutherford, Former Secretary, National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.

Miss Fannie C. Williams, President, The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. F. C. Williams, Field Supervisor Negro Work, Arkansas Tuberculosis Association, Little Rock, Ark.

Charles S. Johnson, Secretary Director, Department of Social Science Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

SECOND WISDOM

By Henry Morton Robinson

Corn does not hurry, and the black grape swells
In the slow cadence of all ripening things;
Wise pumpkins idle, and the calm lake dwells
In peace above her unimpetuous springs.

What most unhurried, most full-flavorous is:
The earth turns slowly and the tide stands still.
For him who surely claims, as truly his,
Firm fruitage that no hasty blight can kill.

And we who flung ourselves to sudden wars
And would not wait for quick scars to be healed,
We must recall shrewd pumkins and slow stars,
And be as wise as lilies of the field.

A WISE GEORGIA FARMER

The story of a Georgia farmer to whom times of depression or falling prices of cotton make but little difference is to be found in the fifth of a series of farm-fact stories, appearing on the opposite page. These weekly articles are being sponsored by the Georgia Bankers' Association to assist in driving home to the farmers of Georgia the wisdom of the live-at-home policy of farming.

With the proceeds from a farm of only 200 acres, W. S. Ham, of Macon county, has built himself a comfortable home, installed waterworks and electrict light systems, equipped his farm with modern machinery and stocked it with fine-blooded animals.

Bank loans and mortgages have no place in his life because he raises everything he needs for his family and his stock. On the contrary, the sale of his extra products is giving him enough to splendidly care for his family, educate his children and have sufficient cash left over to possess a comfortable bank account.

This Georgia farm is a modest one in size, but its owner, so far as profits, comfort and independence are concerned, is far better off than those who, although having much larger investment in land, have not followed modern methods and are now feeling the pinch of depressed prices.

Plenteous profits are to be made on the farms of Georgia, but they are not to be expected unless our farmers combined ingenuity and hard work with our natural advantages of soil and climate. That there can be but one result to intelligent farming in Georgia has been adequately and fully demonstrated by the many insurances of success by such farmers as Mr. Ham.

From Atlanta Constitution.

COOLIDGE FENCES IN REPAIR

Kansas City Star: It was said of Emerson that he was a good neighbor who kept his fences up. Plymouth, Vt., now seems to have that kind of feeling about its most distinguished occasional resident, Calvin Coolidge. Neighbors are expecting the former president to spend more time than usual at the old Coolidge family homestead. Their hope grows from the thorough repairs that recently have been made about the place. Every loose board on the premises has been put in order, foundations have been strengthened and other betterments made. So Mr. Coolidge evidently looks after his fences, upon the Vermont farm. He has indicated that he has none that he cares to keep up elsewhere about the country. But the Plymouth neighbors perhaps are not concerned about that at all.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County Units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Sam R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of co-operative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

PAUPERIZING THE FARMER

Farmers in the northwest who were encouraged to borrow money from the government to buy seed last spring are not paying back what they owe. About $4,000,000 was due on Sept. 30 but only $147,000 had been repaided, according to the accounting of Oct. 2. This is another item to add to the long record of repudiated loans to farmers from the federal treasury. The government has failed to recover the money advanced for many of its reclamation projects, and if the accounts of the farm board are made public it seems probable that many of its advances, too, would be disclosed as gifts rather than loans.

Professional farm relievers are forever talking in terms of loans. Their cure for many of the farmer's misfortunes is to increase his debts and his interest payments, thereby further compromising his independence. They have encouraged farmers to borrow, and when they have said "borrow" the eyebrows have been lifted and the tongue has been in the northeast corner of the cheek. The result has been that the marginal farmers who cannot earn a living farming have been kept in business by government dole and in consequence the campaigns which have been waged for reduction of surpluses have failed.

There is no justification in economics for many of these loans which the federal treasury has made; and certainly there is no justification for them in morals. A government which teaches its citizens to borrow in excess of their probable means of repayment and to welsh on the debt if they have the means of repayment is guilty of debasing its citizenship. It would do better to give the money outright. That might pauperize the recipients of the dole, but at least it would not teach them that cheating is a virtue.

This editorial from the Chicago Tribune should be considered by all colored farmers who have received government loans. If you have borrowed from the government it is a debt you should try to pay without any dodging or quibbling. The government has no right to give you anything and you should not expect gifts from the government. Be a man and pay your debts. And too, get out of the borrowing class just as soon as possible. It is all right to borrow money to help purchase a home but in nine cases out of ten, if you have to borrow year after year in order to be able to make your crop, you are a failure as a farmer and might as well look for another job.

'LIVE-AT-HOME' PROGRAMS BRINGING PROSPERITY TO GEORGIA FARMERS

Bank loans and mortgages have no place in the life of W. S. Ham, who operates a 200-acre farm in Macon county, near Montezuma, Ga. Twenty years ago he discovered that cotton as a single crop would impoverish any farm exclusively devoted to its production, and has practiced diversification ever since.

Mr. Ham is pointed out by the people of that county as a model farmer. Residing in a beautiful white bungalow, surrounded by pecan and fruit trees, his hame presents the attractions of the character usually associated with wealthy landowners. As a result of this plan of operations he has developed his land and buildings not alone in their utilitarian aspects, but has given farm life many of the refinements of the city. An inexpensive, but practical windmill waterworks supplies his buildings with running water at all times. He has installed a Delco lighting system and an up-to-date heating plant, all of which gives his home practically all the conveniences of a city abode.

Only twenty-five acres of his farm were given over to the production of cotton during the past year and he sold just enough to pay his debts. He owes no money, is educating five children and has a good bank account. His eldest son, 18, is president of the senior class at the Montezuma High school, drives the rural school bus and works on the farm during his spare time.

Mr. Ham has about 18 cows, which alone net him approxiamtely $150 per month. Besides furnishing his own table, he sells sweet milk, butter and sour cream to a local creamery. A fine flock of chickens and a number of hogs help furnish the local market with fresh eggs and meat. He also has pecan and fruit trees scattered about his property. These were planted with the original idea of beautifying his place, but they also keep him well supplied with nuts and fresh fruit.

Among his other crops are corn, asparagus, velvet beans, field peas, peanuts, oats, rye, wheat, O-Too-Tan beans and winter legumes. He has a large garden which produces a superabundance of all varieties of vegetables for his own table. He also sells vegetables to town groceries. By planting field peas between corn and growing velvet beans and similar crops as soil builders, the annual cost of his fertilizer is materially reduced.

Diversified farming is a thing of ten years standing in Macon county. Many of the farmers of that section have made a go of the live-at-home program and are convinced that this is the only safe method of farming. The county produces four cash crops which lend greatly to solving the farmer's needs. These crops are cotton, peaches, asparagus and peanuts.

George M. Chastain, of the Citizens' National bank, of Montezuma, recently started that Macon county farmers were among the first to adopt diversification, and as a result have suffered but little from the present trying times. "This program of safe farming was never advocated in this country." he said, "our farmers realized this as the only solution and just went ahead and diversified."

CABBAGE SNAKES

By C. L. Fitch, Ames, Iowa
(In Chicago Packer)

A woman wrote me a little while ago asking what to do about "cabbage snakes" in her cabbage heads and whether they were poisonous.

At times this pest has been a very serious factor in the cabbage trade, leading to heavy losses to shippers, and to the loss of all returns to growers in large areas, and all due to prejudice and not at all to any harmfulness whatsoever of this innocent little creature. It is well enough for every grower and every dealer to have the facts so as to stop hysteria at the start whenever hair worms are found in cabbage.

This worm is about the size of a corn silk and from two to nine inches long. It is white. It is a worm all its life and is not the larva or grub of any different shaped or appearing creature. It is the same thing as the horsehair worms often seem about watering troughs for cattle and horses and about which the wholly inaccurate stories are told that they are white horse hairs turned to life.

In the spring the little worms emerge from the ground and enter the bodies of any soft worms or insects that they take a fancy to, and inside their bodies live as parasites. They are especially devoted to grasshoppers and crickets and this year let us trust they have killed them by the millions. They sometimes live in apple worms and have emerged from them and been found inside of apples. It is possible that those found in cabbages have emerged there from grasshoppers, crickets or from cabbage worms.

At this time of year and earlier they live around in damp places and go into the ground. When they emerge they mate in knots of two coiled worms, lay eggs in the ground and die. They eat only while in the body of the insect on which each is parasitic. They do not eat cabbage or any other vegetable matter. They are not poisonous even if eaten.

Anyone interested to study the matter further, or to get authoritative government evidence that the cabbage hair worm is absolutely harmless should procure the free circular No. 62 from the Bureau of Entomology at Washington. It was printed 25 years ago after senseless press reports and popular fears based thereon had lost the sale of 85 per cent of cabbage crop of one important southern state.

The fears of cabbage snakes really are worse than fears of ghosts. We believe in the life of the spirit but the cabbage hairworm is neither a spirit nor an enemy. He and she are harmless and useful friends of ours.

SCHOOL TOO SMALL, SO STUDENTS ENLARGE IT

When the pupils of the Union Grove, Wis., high school found that their school needed more room and there was no other way of getting it, they built it themselves, reports the Milwaukee Journal.

A big freshman class this fall jammed an already overcrowded building. Union Grove taxpayers had previously voted down a proposition to enlarge the school. Unless more space was obtained the school's normal program was threatened. The pupils went to work.

John Giles, state high school supervisor, had suggested that some building might be used as an annex. Principal A. F. Ruzicka found an old horse barn that had possibilities.

The boys of the manual training classes took the barn and by weeks of effort converted it into a light airy and attractive 1-story building 16 by 60 feet. The boys enlarged the building, repaired the sides and the roof, put in a new floor, covered the interior walls and the ceiling with composition wallboard and wired and painted the building.

The building now has three rooms— a storeroom, a toolroom and a general room forty-five feet long which will be used as one of the manual training rooms. The manual training equipment already has been moved to the new building and classes are meeting there. The new building also serves for band practices and thereby permits schoolroom previously reserved for the band to be used for a much needed assembly hall.

The extra space made available by the pupils' efforts also permitted one of the former manual training rooms to be used as a gymnasium.

The boys, however, didn't do all the work on the building. The high school girls scrubbed and sanded the floor and prepared it for waxing.

Building material used in converting the barn into a schoolroom were paid for by the school board, but the pupils will pay for a part of the furnishings. They are planning a series of entertainments to raise the necessary money.

HOW TO PROLONG THE DEPRESSION

1. Go around with a long face.
2. Broadcast personal trouble.
3. Listen to every rumor you hear.
4. Pass the rumors around to others.
5. Hoard your money and refuse to buy.
6. Read all the bad news you can find.
7. Pass it along to somebody else.
8. Stall your creditors if you are able to pay.
9. Tell everybody how poor business is.
10. Explain why you think it will be worse.
11. If in business quit advertising and fire all your salesmen.
12. Wear the poorest clothes you can find.
13. Attack the public officials and your boss.
14. Talk about the terrible winter ahead.
15. Be sure all your employes are afraid of losing their jobs.

—Mabel.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

INCREASE IN PEANUT CROP OVER 1930 YIELD

Washington, D. C.— A peanut crop of 928,820,000 pounds of nuts gathered this year compared with 726,745,000 pounds in 1930 and a five-year average of 795,784,000 pounds, is indicated by the October reports to the Department of Agriculture of condition and probable yield per acre. Little change prospects occurred during September. Production in Virginia and North Carolina is estimated at 400,000,000 pounds compared with 275,000,000 last year. Georgia and Alabama show 348,000,000 pounds against 331,000,000 pounds in 1930 and Oklahoma and Texas 104,000,000 pounds against 65,000,000 in 1930.

Production by states is forecast as follows:

	Prod. 1930	Est. Prod. 1931
	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	83,790,000	120,930,000
N. C.	191,700,000	279,300,000
S. C.	8,400,000	8,960,000
Ga.	198,560,000	193,860,000
Fla...	20,720,000	26,400,000
Tenn.	10,000,000	12,800,000
Ala.	132,600,000	154,560,000
Miss.	5,200,00	8,190,000
Ark.	4,750,000	10,150,000
La.	6,225,000	9,350,000
Okla.	12,000,000	15,000,000
Tex.	52,800,000	89,320,000
U. S. ..	726,745,000	928,820,000

URGE 3c PRICE ON PEANUTS

Murfreesboro, N. C.—More than 200 peanut growers and others interested in the peanut crop of 1931, assembled in Murfreesboro in the auditorium of Chowan College at the call of the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce passed resolntions parties to hold the peanuts off the market except at a price of at least 3c per pound. A tabulation showed that 300,000 bags of peanuts were represented by those present, which is more than 10 per cent of the entire peanut crop of the state.

A SIX-BILLION-DOLLAR CUSTOMER

Two months ago, the AFRO-AMERICAN, making nse of figures furnished by the W. B. Ziff Company, its national advertising representatives, estimated that 13,000,000 colored people in the U. S. represented 2,000,000 families each spending $2,000 a year.

Using these figures as a basis, we estimated that the colored race is a customer with $4,000,000,000 a year to spend.

New figures are available, however, from Dr. Julius Klein, white, assistant secretary of commerce, who, in a radio address on November 10, set down the following estimates for food, clothing and shoes.

Colored people, Dr. Klein said, spent in one year:

$1,200,000,000 for food.
1,400,000,000 for clothing.
550.000,000 for shoes.

Total $4,150,000,000.

Add to this what colored people spend for rent, cold tablets, carpet sweepers, hair tonic tobacco, dance halls, theatres, church and lodge dues and, yes, even for bootleg liquor and we increase the grand total to a figure well above six billion dollars.

Yes, sir, we are a bigger customer than we thought we were. This is something worth knowing, but equally as important is it to know that this six-billion-dollars spender is learning to spend his money with his friends instead of with his enemies.

His friends advertise for his trade, and give him a job. His enemies post two signs; "No Colored Trade Wanted," and "Help Wanted— White."

—Afro-American.

A red-haired boy applied for a job in a butcher shop. "How much will you give me?"

Three dollars a week; but what can you do to make yonrself useful aronnd a butcher shop?"

"Anything."

"Well, be specific. Can you dress a chicken?"

"Not on $3 a week," said the boy.— New York Watchman-Examiner.

Founders' Day at Bennett College for Women

To all those whose business it is to study the encourageing changes in our educational institutions, there comes home to us with startling the appropriateness of such work comes home t us with startling clearness, a time when we feel happy over the fact that such great things are being done by our people and for our people. Such a time came for us as I attended the Founders Day Exercises at Bennett College for Women. in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 25. From its president, who makes a happy combination of youth, modern training, and deep religious conviction, down to its most humble student, Bennett College is a unique community. One has the impression that the setting is the stage of an immense theatre, and that every player has been chosen with painstaking care.

The campus plays its part in this creation of atmosphere. There are but eight buildings in all, and the entire plant is valued at just one-half million dollars, but those eight buildings, peopled as they are by conscientious students and workers, could, in their contribution to society, match arms with the magnificent halls of our greatest universities. An elegant simplicity mark both the dormitory and the President's home—all obviously furnished by one with a fine sense of the fitness of things.

On hearing the beautiful address of Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice chairman of the Board of Trustees, we became convinced that the great secret of the success of Bennett College had been discovered—that here was the personality which had transformed a struggling school into a modern college. "The Gods bring thread to a web begun." Now I like to think that here at Bennett College for Women we have a web begun,—that we are weaving a garment that shall be both beautiful and useful; nothing less, if you please, than a scarf for the Negro womanhood of the South. We would have it a thing of beauty and grace and usefulness, that it may truly adorn its wearer."

The touching sincerity of the alumni representative, Mrs. S. W. Wright and the stirring music of quartet and choir then gave reason for reflection—might not these organizations be responsible for that intangible something called "atmosphere?" More than one eye was filled with tears as those clear, sweet young voices proclaimed "There is a balm in Gilead . . ."

Many in the audience had listened before to Dr. Will W. Alexander, but on this occasion his rugged eloquence rose to new heights. We followed him in picture after picture of the remarkable life of Dr. Albert Sweitzer, theologian, philosopher, musician, medical and spiritual missionary—a man who, though perhaps better fitted than any of his contemporaries to enjoy the life of a cultured and distinguished European, chose rather to gvie his life to the black men of Africa, taking to them' the fullest meaning of true brotherhood.'

Followed the conferring of the degree of Master of Arts upon Mrs. R. R. Moton, wife of the Principal of Tuskegee Institute: "Jennie B. Moton, Director of Woman's Industries and the School of Home Economics of Tuskegee Institute; native of Virginia; loyal daughter of Hampton; teacher and worker with girls; exemplar of womanhood; leader and helper of women of high degree and lowly estate; strong factor for interracial understanding and good will; staunch and intrepid helpmeet amid threatening dangers; faithful and vigilant mother. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Board of Trustees, I gladly admit you to the degree of Master of Arts in this college and confer upon you all the rights and privileges that belong thereto. In token whereof, I present you this diploma

NON-PARTISAN CONFERENCE

LEADERS FROM MANY STATES AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Representatives from nearly every state in the Union attended the Non Partisan Conference held in Washington this past week. They had been invited by Hon. Oscar De-Priest, Member of Congress from the First Congressional District of Illinois, who felt that it was opportune time to make a survey of the needs and possibilities of a large group of American citizens, to put them into concrete form for presentation to the nation.

It was felt that this nation-wide conference was of great importance The promoter of it, in the person of the Congressman, is entering his second term as a representative in the National House. He was present at the opening of the Seventy-second Congress, witnessed the turning over of the machinery of that national lawmakers body to the Democrats of America. They outnumbered the Republicans by a slender margin.

The findings have not been published; they had not reached Nashville up to time of going to press, but the work, as it is understood here, had to do with momentous problems, the shaping of them and the handling of them for the incoming several years. It was expected that perhaps out of this Conference will come a permanent organization for civic improvement of the millions of Negroes in the United States.

APPLES HAVE NO SEEDS

Middlesport, O. — Apples without seeds or cores, which germinato on a tree that bears no blooms have been grown by T. W. Jones here. The freak of nature was transplanted from a wild tree at Kenova, W. Va., according to Mr. Jones.

VIRGINIA COLORED TEACHERS SEEK HIGHER PAY

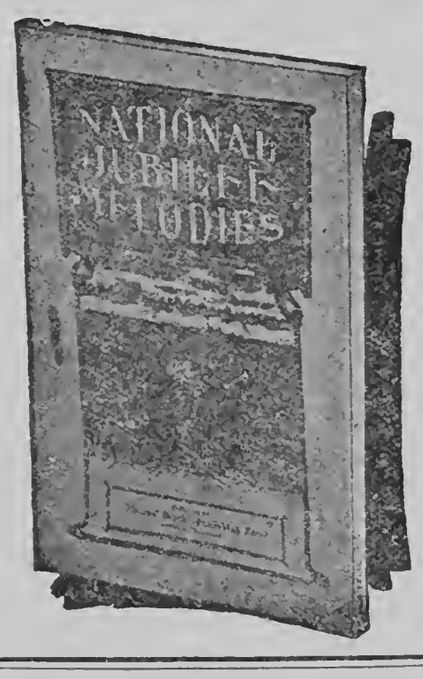
Lynchburg, Va.—(CNS)—Mr. Thomas L. Dabney, president of the Colored Teachers Association of Buckingham County, announced last week that 1,671 Negro teachers in the State have signed the petition requesting a high wage scale. These signers represent 28 counties and five cities, it was said. The circulation of the petition began last spring and the movement for higher salaries has steadily increased in impetus since that time.

The sponsors of this movement are greatly encouraged by the progressive outlook of Dr. Sydney B. Hall, Virginia superintendent of public Instruction.

In several of his addresses Dr. Hall has expressed his desire for a larger sum for public education in Virginia, and it is expected that he will ask the State assembly to vote for $4,000,000 during the coming session for the public school system. It is also known that Dr. Hall favors a higher salary for Negro teachers, and that he is ready to endorse such an increase as soon as it is possible to do so.

Another encouraging development for the sponsors for a higher salary scale for Negro teachers is the growing conviction among the leading educators of the State and others that the quality of teaching is the most important single element in the public school system and that the higher salaries help to guarantee this higher type of teaching.

National Jubilee Melody Song Book



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In preparing your order for the next quarter, and from now on, give attention to the Sunday School Catechisms, substitute them for Picture Lesson Cards. We recommend them. We endorse them. We specialize in them.

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
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523-2nd Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

A. AND I. STATE COLLEGE Y. M. C. A. HOST TO CONFERENCE

Nashville, Tennessee, December 7, 1931:—The First Middle Tennessee Older Boys Conference conducted by the State Y. M. C. A. in co-operation with A. and I. State College, December 5 and 6th, under the guidance of the student Y. M. C. A.

The conference was conducted in the usual conference procedure by T. R. Hartsfield, president of the Y. M. C. A. at A. and I. State College, who presided throughout the conference.

The theme of the conference was "Youth in a Changing World." Special speakers for the occasion were as follows:

Prof. J. J. Ray, Y. M. C. A. Graduate School, Nashville, Tennessee, who spoke on "The Purpose of the Conference and the Value of the Discussion Group Plan; Prof. J. A. Atkins A. & I. State College, "A Boy's Social Life; Prof. N. S. Holliday, Pearl High School, Nashville, Tennessee, "Choice of a Life Word". Prof. D. A. Forbes, A. & I. State College, "Christian Standards of Living"; Prof. A. V. Boswell, A. & I. State College, "Youth in a Changing World"; Prof. Merle Eppse, A. & I. State College, "A Challenge to Youth"; Mr. J. J. Muray, State Y. M. C. A. Field Agent, "Better Interracial Cooperation"; and Prof. Bertram Doyle, Fisk University, the main conference address "The Forgotten Age."

The conference was attended by six different schools, having from two to six delegates; Pearl High School, was represented by two students, J. T. Logue, president of Pearl Hi-Y Club. Burt High School, Clarksville, was headed by Prof. A. S. Sims and two students; O. H. Bernard School Centerville, Prof. M. L. Dabney and five students; O. H. Bernard School Centerville, Prof. M. L. Dabney and five students; Winchester Junior High School, Winchester, Tennessee, Prof. R. G. Johnson; Franklin Training School, Franklin, Tennessee. Mr. J. T. Patton, undertaker, and six students; and two students of the practice school of A. & I. State College.

The conference ended in high spirit and every group decided to bring more representatives to the conference next year, which is to be held at A. & I. State College. A conference committee was appointed, to make plans for next year's conference. Mr. Willard Powden, Burt High School, Clarksville, was elected President of the conference, Mr. J. T. Logue, Pearl High School, Nashville, was elected secretary, other members on the conference committee are T. J. Adair, A. & I. State College, (Practice School,) C. B. Biddle, Winchester School; Cyrus Booker, Franklin Training School, Franklin, and Mr. Martin L. Robinson, O. H. Bernard High School Centerville, Tennessee.

TEXAS NEGRO TURN DEMOCRATS

Refuse to Endorse Republican Candidate In Texas District In Recent Election

San Antonio, Texas — (Special) Negro voters of this district rebuke the Republican Party, exercised their franchise prerogativo and cast their votes for the Democratic nominee in the last congressional special election held in this district. By their vote, their suffrage and their suport they were able to send a Democrat to Washington to succeed the lone Republican who died some time ago. They, so it is said, knew that the contest was on between the Democrats and the Republicans for the control of the house.

The election of a Democrat for this district meant almost certain election of a Democrat speaker to the lower house. This arleaders, spell bounders, stump speakers and campaign workers rushed to this district by Republican National Committee to save the situation, but Negro voters of this southwest Texas district that was formerly headed up by James Slader a Democrat, and preceding him, by George H. Noonan, a Republican, decided that thy would take their chance with a Democratic nominee, with a Democratis in Congress with a man from their dis triet whom, it is said knows them, understands them and is not afraid to do for his constitueney when he reaches Congress.

The former Republican, so they claim, practically turned Lilly White. Leaders here say they used their vote and their influence right up to the nation's Congress, then turned their backs upon them when he got to Washington, voted them in straight a National Convention; hence, it is figured here that as a rebuke to the Republican Party as viewed from a Texas standpoint, they prefer to try an unknown, make a new line up and send a man from this district, whom, although representing another party, is more in sympathy with the principles of citizenship from the American standpoint, who came nearer working along the line laid down years ago by such leaders as Norris Wright Cuney, George H. Burkett, Charley and Henry Ferguson, the late H. M. Broiles and scores of others who took the same position when they sent R. B. Hauley, a Republican, from Galveston, Texas to the Lower House of Congress.

The Negro Republicans of this section knew and argued that if they support the Democratic nominee and sent a real Texean to Congress, though Democrat, he would look to the best interests of his district, and that would guarantee them a Texas Democratic speaker, as it is felt here that Congressman John Garner had the interest of Texas at heart, so the Negroes of this section, not only elected a Democrat to Congress, but guaranteed the election of a Democratic speaker to the Lower House of Congress.

FISK TRUSTEES IN SESSION

J. C. NAPIER, F. A. STEWART AND PRES. JONES ATTEND

Mr. J. C. Napier, the cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, and Dr. F. A. Stewart, a practicing physician of this city, both of whom are members of the trustee board of Fisk University, left Tuesday to be present at the board meeting of the trustees being held at 15 Broadway, New York City, in the office of Mr. Paul Cravath, the chairman of the board. They were joined in New York by Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, the president of the University, which gives Nashville three members of the board attending this very important meeting. Neither Mr. Napier, nor Dr. Stewart gave out any information as to what the board would take up at this session, nor did President Jones make a statement for publication, but it is understood here from close friends of the University, that this special meeting called in New York will have to do with the future expansion and enlargement of the University, but it could not be learned to what extent this improvement and this enlargement would go. Others are of the opinion that plans for the commencement as well as the winter semester will be gone into, and perhaps something will be announced within the next fortnight.

The recent completion of Fisk Library and the Science Hall has been accepted by the board, and other improvements, say many, are sure to follow.

This trio is expected to return to Nashville either the latter part of this week or early next week, when it is expected that the President might make a statement for publication.

SURVEY SHOWS HEALTH PREVENTIVE MEASURES ARE NEGLECTED

Of every 100 city children under six years of age in the United States, only 51 have at some time in their lives visited a doctor for a health examination and advice while they were well, only 21 have been immunized against diphtheria, only 21 have been vaccinated, and only 13 have visited a dentist for health care and advice when they have not been impelled to do so by an aching tooth or some other visible sign of trouble.

Of every 100 country children of immunized against diphtheria, a the same ages, only 37 have visited a doctor for a health examination and advice, only 18 have been mere 7 have been vaccinated, and only 13 have gone to a dentist for health advice.

This composite picture of preventive health measures for the preschool city and country child in the United States was presented by George Truman Palmer, Dr. P. H., Director of Research of the American Child Health Association. Dr. Palmer's report was based on a survey made especially for the White House Conference, of 146,000 children in 156 cities and 37,000 children in rural sections of 42 states. These children were all under six years of age. They represented approximately 2 per cent of the pre-school population in the surveyed states.

In each instance in the cities, family interviews were obtained by local residents. Home demonstration agents interview 23,000 rural familes living in the open country or in communities of less than 2,500 population to ascertain the health preventive measures for the rural children. Every effort was made to have the samples represent a cross section of conditions in the country as a whole, and it is believed that the survey findings, and especially the city findings, are generally applicable.

Preventive Measures in City and Country

The difference in preventive health measures for city and country children was not as great as was anticipated. The rural child is at some disadvantage in the matter of health examinations, inasmuch as half of the city children and only a little more than a third of the rural children have health examinations. The rural child is astonishingly close to his city cousin in immunization against diphtheria. Considering the difficulties of rural health work, this fact would almost seem to indicate that rural areas have been pushing the anti-diphtheria campaign with more vigor than have cities. The country child is definitely behind in vaccinations, a condition which should be given serious attention, but, surprising to say, he is shoulder to shoulder with the city child in health visits to the dentist.

Darrow Completes "Story of My Life"

Chicago—(CNS)—Clarence S. Darrow, veteran of many court battles, and the great champion of human rights, has completed his autobiography, which is to be published in February as "The Story of My Life."

"There will be no bragging in the book," he stated recently. "It will tell the experiences of almost seventy-five years of living, which might be of interest. There will be more than a half century of experience before the bar.

"There will be something—and a good bit of it—on my ideas. Such things I hold to be an integral part of a man's life. Religion and my agnosticism, prohibition, crime and the rest will be there."

ACQUITTED ON ATTACK CHARGE

Easton, Md.—(CNS)—William M. Randall, accused of attacking a white woman in Queen Anne's County last June was acquitted by a white jury here last week. Randall, following his arrest had been threatened with lynching and it was necessary to remove him to Baltimore secretly to escape a mob of white ruffians. Following a change of venue, the man's innocence of the charges was proved and he was dismissed.

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

National Postal Alliance Makes Plan For Expansion

Washington—(CNS)—The officers of the National Postal Alliance, an association of 5,000 Negro postal employees an members of the Negro press were present last Friday at a banquet given in their honor by their the local branch of the Association which has its national headquarters in this city. At this meeting the officers announced their intention of increasing membership to include at least ten thousand new postal employees. Roy D. Wilhoite, of St. Louis, the national president of the Organization, pointed out that it was the only one of its kind for colored postal workers. It served the purpose of bringing together in the common cause all employees of this branch of the Federal government.

V. David Bond, president of the Chicago branch of the organization spoke of the need of getting before the workers in the Post Office the essential facts relative to Negro workers. He said that in a number of instances the association had been able to accomplish real benefits for them and he felt that the acquisition of a Negro Supervisor in Chicago was largely due to the activity of the Association.

Other speakers at the meeting were Judge Edward W. Henry of Philadelphia, Colonel West A. Hamilton, Mr. Robert J. Nelson, Trezzant Anderson of the Associated Negro Press and John Davis of the Capital News Service

Judge Henry Boomed

At the meeting Judge Henry was introduced as the next Congressional representative fro mthe new second District of Pennsylvania. The representatives of the Association from Philadelphia, pledged their support to the campaign of the Quaker City jurist, and indicated that his nomination was almost a certaainty. This was the second time during the week that large organizations had endorsed the candidacy of Judge Henry. Earlier in the week J. Finley Wilson and other Elks leaders had issued public statements endorsing him. The fact that there are 1,500 colored postal employees in Judge Henry's district made the endorsement of the National Postal Alliance a valuable one.

NEW TYPE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING NEEDED FOR NEGRO SAYS DUBOIS

Washington—(CNS) — Speaking before the Non-Partisan Convention which met here last week, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis ascribed the present economic plight of Negro labor, not so much to the filling of jobs formerly belonging by custom to Negro workers, but rather to the development in the South of new industries, where machinery is being used to displace labor and in which new industries the Negro is finding difficulty in admittance. Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School for Women and Girls of Washington, D. C., was the other speaker at the Thursday evening session devoted to a discussion of economic opportunities.

Prosperity Not to Return to Losers

Prosperity may return to America, said Dr. DuBois, but it will not return to those who lost it. The people whose real estate is now not worth its cost will sell to those, who will reap the profits when a better day comes, the speaker declared.

"Taking over of Negro jobs is not the major thing which accounts for the present distressing condition among Negro labor in the South. The true reason is not to be found in displacement but in the building up a whole new series of industries in the South. These new industries bring with them deft and intricate machines, requiring a new way of achieving labor."

The speaker said that this new technique required in such industries as artificial silk and the making of furniture by machinery, an industry doing business in the South in total amount of eight hundred million dollars, could not be taught at Hampton and Tuskegee, but had to be learned in the factories. And it was difficult for Negroes to get into the factories. It was useless, therefore, to keep teaching Negro children outmoded methods of labor, when they would be called upon to meet these changing conditions.

What was needed, indicated the speaker, was a new way of economic planning, a new method of education for Negro children to improve the economic condition. It was not necessarily true, he said, that every one wanted to go into the professions, it was only true that the chances for earning a decent livlihood elsewhere were too limited.

Politics No Way Out

The way out of these difficulties was not through politics, for politics whether Republican or non-partisan means to most people simply getting political jobs or indirect income through politics. The true way out, the speaker declared, was to get as much Negro capital as possible out of the rule, control, organization and direction of white men who used it, not to help Negroes, but to help themselves. What most Negroes forget, he said, was that the real power of any group was the buying power. The Negro buying power of almost a billion dollars a year was almost wholly controlled by whites. It was necessary that Negro men and women realize that they could direct and control their own buying power.

"It may sound like a job," said Dr. DuBois, "but the Negro could, if he chose manufacture cigarettes and sell them to Negroes; he could make thesheets to be found in Negro homes, if the Negro buying power were exerted along the line of purchasing Negro products. And it is such jokes as these, by which the whole future of the Negro may be transformed.

Miss Bourroughs Speaks

Miss Burroughs said that she believed that the ballot could be made a great power to gain for the colored man his fair share of economic opportunity. She said that the dollar and the ballot were the only two things the white man feared.

What we need is to make the ballot a force all over this country to gain our economic rights, said the speaker. In addition she advocated the slogan, "Don't buy where you can't work," for only by the use of such an economic boycott could white men be made to give Negroes jobs.

"It doesn't take much," said Miss Burroughs," to make the white man respect your right to a job. All the folks out in Chicago had was a lot of banners and plenty of time to picket places that wouldn't employ Negroes. And they got what they went after."

Following Miss Burroughs, Major R. R. Wright of Philadelphia, made a short talk to the audience. He urged that Negroes have confidence in one another.

Wanted To Be Machinist But Fate Made Him Editor Says DuBois

Washington—(CNS)— Revelation that his boyhood desire to be a machinist had been the thwarted when he failed to get a box of tools for a Christmas present when a boy, was made here last Thursday by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished editor of the Crisis magazine in his speech before the Non-Partisan Conference last week

"I shall remember with bitter disappointment all my life," said the veteran editor "the bleak Christmas, when I did not get a box of tools. I am not an editor because I believe that words are more important than machines, I simply didn't have the opportunity to become a machinist."

Dr. DuBois told an amused audience how he had driven a car in New York for 15 years without a collision. "I have a mechanical cast of mind," he said. "I know my car and when something goes wrong I know what the matter is."

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CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

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GOVERNMENT AGAINST

(Continued from page 1.)

new methods of preserving edible products, but also of eliminating possible ill effects resulting from such preservation. Reports that botulinus poisoning might arise from consumption of spoiled defrosted vegetables were answered immediately by exhaustive chemical experiments, which proved that the reports were unfounded.

Agricultural waste is a constant problem for the federal experimenters who estimate that farmers fail to get returns commensurate with cost of soil fertility and labor expended on a quarter of a billion tons of farm products annually. Fertilizer research goes on constantly, and largely because of it, American production is now supplying 100,000 tons of cheap fertilizer salts annually, through imports are still the source of 80 percent of the potash used by American farmers.

PRESIDENT JAMES P. DAVIS

(Continued from page 1)

Chicago Tribune follows:

A number of leading agricultural economists delved deeper yesterday into the problems of an economic revolution going on in agriculture. Their discussions at the national land utilization conference which ends today at the Stevens hotel indicated a plan would be announced today on which the federal, state and county governments could base their politics regarding the best use of the great continental domain of nearly two billion acres that we call the United States.

The proposals of the conference are expected to affect not only farmers and owners of forest of waste lands, but possible drastic reforms in local governments and the basis of taxation for all property owners as well.

986,000,000 Acres in Farms

Of the 1,903,000,000 acres in the United States, only 986,000,000 acres are classed as farms. And on a little more than one-third of this farm land, 360 million acres, is being produced the food and fiber of the nation with what Secretary of Agriculture Hyde declares are "vast surpluses of crops in addition."

Already, according to Dr. Henry G. Knight, federal soil chemist, at least 21 million acres have gone out of cultivation in a generation because of destructive erosion. This is a loss in area greater than that of Japan's entire arable holdings.

Other economic forces such as the motorization of farms that depletes horse population, the increasing efficiencies in cultivation and production, make "new levels of competition in such crops as corn, wheat and cotton." This point was made by M. L. Wilson of Montana State college, who cited ample evidences that all foods and fibers would be produced in the future more economically than at the present low levels.

Less Land Is Needed

All this means that less land is constantly required in the nation's agricultural plant. Steps to correct this trend which has kept wasteful lands in cultivation were proposed by Eric England, federal farm economist, and by Dr. C. L. Holmes, federal farm management expert.

Dr. Holmes declared his studies had revealed that large scale farming "is not to become universal or even typical in American agriculture."

The federal farm board's economic studies into future trends in production were in contrast to those of Dr. Holmes. The board's chief economist, Dr. John D. Black, professor of economics at Harvard university, declard that "there are good reasons for thinking that the scale of production will increase in many lines of agriculture in spite of factors in the other directions."

"Two kinds of farms principally will increase in numbers, the small family residence type, and the farm of from a few hundred to several thousand acres," Dr. Black said.

JOB COMPETITION CONTINUES

(Continued from Page 1)

of this character. In Lexington, Ky., importation of Negro mechanics from North Carolina who are working for less than local white men, may be the beginning of difficulties for Negro building tradesmen who have been accustomed to work in all branches of the industry throughout the city. The organization of a local of Negro asphalt workers in St. Paul, Minnesota, has caused a dispute over the proverbial question of the use of Negro workers on the same jobs with white workers. Consideration is being given in Minneapolis to further unionization of Negro labor, the initiative apparently coming from within the group itself.

WHITES SUPPLANT NEGROES

Contrary to their former custom employers who discharge Negroes and turn their places over to whites are now offering excuses for so doing. Thus, in Austin, Texas, jobbing houses claim that they find it more profitable to use whites to deliver their goods because of the time consumed by Negro workers going to their homes and other places on personal missions. San Antonio reports losses in house hold employment due to the belief of the unreliability of Negro workers. Displacements have been reported in Toledo, O., where white elevator operators and stock girls are used in a department store because they can serve as clerks in an emergency. In Wilmington, Delaware, jobs formerly held by janitors and laborers have been turned over to whites. In Covington, Ky., similar displacement is noted. In Newark, New Jersey, a popular lunch company is using white buss girls in place of Negro boys, and in Chicago a large chain establishment, formerly employing many Negro cooks and buss boys has dismissed them.

NEW JOBS OPEN

These losses have been compensated for in whole or in part by gains in public works, building construction, and other fields that are being used to give work to unemployed men. Among the cities reporting gains of this character are Denver, Ft. Wayne, Newark, Springfield (Ill.), St. Paul, Warren (Ohio) and Hot Springs. Resumption of work in the automobile industry was responsible for from six hundred to eight hundred workers returning to their former jobs at the Ford Motor Company. The Mountain State Telephone and Telegraph Company has two salesmen soliciting new patrons for the company. A coal company in Akron, O., is employing six salesmen.

NEW FRUIT SIZER IS OFFERED TO THE TRADE

Chicago. — Arrangements have been completed by the Ben-Ess Company, Produce Exchange building, 1425 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, to fill orders for its new fruit sizer. As announced last week, this is a new fruit sizing device for fruits and vegetables. The machine has recently been invented and is on the market for the first time. It measures all kinds of fruit and vegetables as to sizes and fills a long-felt need in this field. Having been thoroughly tried out, it has met with the ready approval of those who have used it.

TEXAS PRESS IS ORGANIZED

Beaumont, Texas—Pursuant to a call issued by Prof. Napoleon B. Edwards, executive committeeman of the National Press Association, a number of newspaper men and other business and professional men met here November 27, for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a Negro Press Association of the Lone Star State.

Prof. Edwards stated the purpose for which the meeting had been called, and outlined what he considered the fundamental reasons for organizing the press of the state. Free and full discussions were had and the unanimous verdict was in favor of such an organization.

The individuals who compose the official staff of the first Negro Press Association ever organized in Texas are here given: President, Prof. Napoleon B. Edwards of Prairie View College; vice president, Miss Laly Hubert of Beaumont; secretary, Hon. W. L. Davis, B. S., principal of one of Houston's largest schools, grand master of the U. B. F., Grand Lodge of Texas, and president of the Texas Baptist State Sunday School Convention; assistant secretary, Mrs. R. L. Richards of Hempstead, directress of the Sam Schwartz High School News; treasurer, Prof. J. R. Lockett, president of Guadalupe Baptist College, Seguin; corresponding secretary, Walter Pace of the Dallas Express; attorney, J. Alston Atkins of Houston. Executive committee: Prof. R. L. Isaacs, principal of Chew Elementary School of Houston; O. A. Branch, Pt. Arthur, and J. T. Duncan, editor of the Register of San Antonio.—Exchange.

PLAN ACTIVITY FOR COMING YEAR

Washington—(CNS)—A meeting of the executive committee on the National Association of College Women was held here recently in the offices of Dean Lucy Slow of Howard University. Several reports were discussed by the group, including a plan for activity in Adult and preschool education. Bucknell and the University of Pennsylvania were placed on the accredited list of the association. The committee also made plans for a memorial tribute to be paid the memory of the late Miss Juliette Derricotte, a former member of the association.

Those present at the meeting were: Miss Juanita Howard, national president; Miss Nellie N. Taylor, president of the Delaware branch; Mrs. Vivian J. Cook, chairman of the committee on Standards and Recognition of Colleges and Universities; Mrs. C. L. Blanchet of Chicago; Miss S. I. Daniels; Dr. Georgianna Simpson; Dean Slowe and Mrs. E. P. Shaw.

Boys Use Heads And Get Balloon Netting Prize $25.00

Newark—(CNS)— William Smootz and William Ray two small boys of this city stalled a dragon ballon across the Newark flats on Thanksgiving, expertly charting their course by observing the wind.

Careful inspection of the helium inflated balloon as they lay in the street before the parade convinced the boys that the largest one, a forty-foot sphere representing the head of a dragon, was the least likely to fly far.

After a great chase the great dragon balloon evaded them and was blown across the Passaic River. A little later however a great yellow clown ballon flopped down and died with a grin at their very feet.

Next day they returned it to the L. Bamburg store and received a reward of twenty-five dollars.

COLLEGE STUDENTS PRESENT MACBETH

Atlanta—(CNS)— "Macbeth" in full costume was presented by Morehouse and Spelman College students at Sale Hall on Morehouse campus. The play was directed by Miss Anne Cook, head of the dramatic department of Spelman College.

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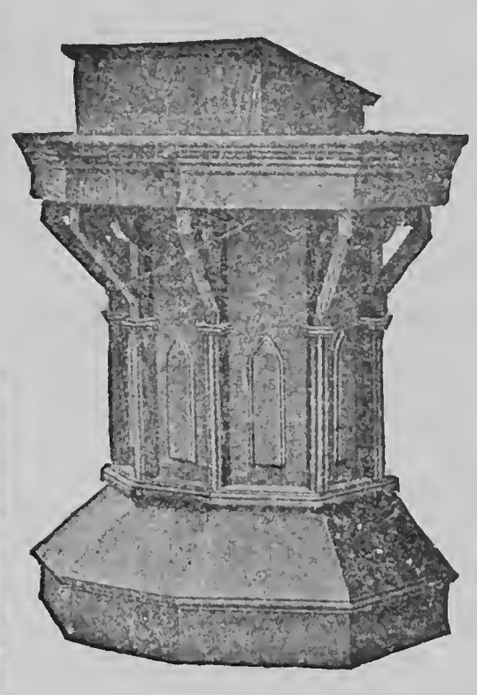

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. III. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, January 15, 1932. No. 11

MISSISSIPPI UNITS TO HAVE CREDIT CORPORATION

JAN 22 1932 DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS MET AT MOUND BAYOU TO ORGANIZE

TWENTY-SEVEN UNITS REPRESENTED OVER TWO THOUSAND FROM FORTY COUNTIES

Mound Bayou, Miss. — Once more the organized colored farmers of Mississippi, assembled under the banner of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., have taken a forward step for their own welfare and progress and have put to rout the reactionary and skeptical forces who said "They won't do it." and "It can't be done." They met here December 11th, in this friendly little city which is destined to become the Negro farming capitol of the state, and laid on the table approximately a thousand cash dollars as first payment on the capital stock fund of the first Agricultural Credit Corporation organized solely by and for Negro farmers in the United States.

It was a meeting of men and women determined to do something for themselves and exhibiting a marvelous faith in each other. "This is what organization and co-operation has done for us," said an old farmer from Sunflower County. A few came to see and to scoff but they left soundly whipped and permanently converted.

The meeting, sponsored by the national officers and the executive board of the N. F. C. F., and called by the officers of the Mississippi State Federation of Colored Farmers, was called to order by Hon. B. A. Green, Mayor of Mount Bayou and a legal advisor of the N. F. C. F. Talks were made by Rev. I. Gray, chairman of Bethel Unit, Rev. B. W. Byram, chairman of

(Continued on Page 8)

N. F. C. F. Members Lease Fine Farm

Greenwood, Miss. — The Turnip farm, located 13 miles north of Greenwood, has been leased to twelve members of the N. F. C. F. for three years with the privilege of buying after the first year.

This is one of the finest farms in Mississippi. These are five good wells on the place and around forty tenant houses. It is well timbered also. The farm will be under the supervision of Gus Moore and G. W. Blackmon.

This farm was secured from its Memphis owners through the efforts of the national office of the organization. Three other farms in the same vicinity have been secured for leasing with the privilege of buying and other members of the N. F. C. F. are now preparing to move onto them. These members are all first class tenant farmers and are confident that they will soon have homes and farms they can call their own.

EIGHTEEN CAR LOADS SHIPPED

LIVE STOCK SENT THROUGH LOCAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Prophestown. — Livestock shipment through the local cooperative association was unusually large this week. Five carloads of hogs and thirteen carloads of cattle were sent.

Two carloads of hogs and twelve of cattle were sent Monday and three carloads of hogs and one car of cattle went out Wednesday.

Everett Brooks shipped 100 cattle and James Mosher had seventy animals. Breed & Whitmore shipped seventy-nine animals and Charles Sandrock had twenty-five, making a total of 274.

White farmers in this small western community know how to co-operate and stick together when it comes to buying and selling farm and home products. Eighteen carloads of stock shipped and sold in one week! Just think of it! This is a very small community— no larger than many colored farm communities. Colored farmers should get a lesson

(Continued on Page 6)

AVERAGE PRICES ON ANIMALS LISTED IN ROCK ISLAND COUNTY REPORT.

Colored farmers are requested to read the following prices of farm animals of Rock Island county, Illinois, and compare them with the prices of animals in theirown commuuities. All the farmers of this county are organized and buy and sell co-operatively.

"Weather conditions of the fall and early winter have beeu ideal for farm animals, according to Charles O. Campbell in his Rock Island county crop report to the United States department of agriculture. Only routine farm work is being done, he reports.

The January report to the department gives average prices on animals. Mr. Campbell lists horses under 1 year old at $15; 1 to 2 years at $30; 2 years and older, $60; milk cows and heifers 2 years old and older at $40; other cows and heifers at $25; all heifers 1 year old and under 2 years, $15; all steers 1 years and older, $30; bulls, $15, calves under 1 year and older, $10; rams $5; sows and gilts, $15; pigs under six months, $5; all other hogs, $12; hens and pullets of laying age $1; all other chickens, 50 cents; turkeys, $2.25; ducks, 75 cents; geese, $1. Honey sold in 1931 averaged 10 cents a pound. Farm wages average $25 a month with board and $38 without board, or $1.50 a day with board and $2 a day without board. Mr. Campbell reports a 150-percent supply of farm labor and 10 percent demand now, compared to normal conditions.

PEANUT HAMS AND BACON

WRITER SAYS THEY ARE SUPERIOR, SOUTH SHOULD LEAD

There will come a time some day when the delicious flavor of peanut hams and peanut bacon, cured right and prepared right will make for them a big, preferred place in the markets. This is inevitable.

The writer's conviction is that peanut bacon is superior to any other sort. At an official test in Washington a peanut ham was selected from among a whole line of hams and adjudged first in point of quality and flavor by experts. The judges did not know whence any of the hams had come, so they were neither prejudiced for nor against the peanut product. The peanut product had free opportunity and won because of sheer merit —because it was more delicious than any others. And yet Southern soft pork is still penalized in the great livestock receiving centers! But that will all be changed by and by. A supperior product, like truth, cannot be permanently suppressed.

Here in the South our packing plants have done much to popularize peanut pork products and are preparing to do more. One trouble has been that there were not enough hogs available to make it safe to go in for the popularization of the product. Packers did not wish to run the risk of not being able to keep peanut-fed pork constantly before the public, once the public was won to its value. Yet since pork can and is being produced so cheaply on peanuts, and realizing that the peanut produces its largest yield here

(Continued on Page 8)

A Settin' Set

"Where were you boys when I called for you to help me an hour ago?" asked Farmer Jones at the supper table.

"I was in the barn, settin' a hen," said one.

"And I was in the loft, settin' a saw," answered another.

"I was in grandma's room settin' the clock," came from the third boy.

"I was up in the pantry settin' a trap, ," said the fourth.

"You're a fine set," remarked the farmer. "And where were you?" he asked, turning to the youngest.

"I was on the doorstep, settin' still," was the reply.

SPRINGLIKE WEATHER DELUDES VEGETATION

DAWSON, Ga., Dec. 26—While many sections of the state are reporting unusual things in the way of vegetation for this time of the year, Dawson also can boast of several Christmas season novelties in the form of plant life.

In one flower gardeu of the city violets, morning glories, thrift, petunias, zinnias, marigolds, carnation pinks and phlox are defying winter by blooming profusely. Cotton stalks which have not been cut are putting on the second crop of blooms in some sections of the county. Sweet potato vines have taken on new growth and a number have reported that their seed cane is spouting.

NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND FARMERS AFFECTED

THE BYRAM BATTLE CALL

CHAIRMAN OF BOLIVAR COUNTY UNIT'S APPEAL

Below we publish a "call" sent out through the pages of the Baptist Gazette, of Mound Bayou, Miss., by Rev. B. W. Byram, Chairman of our Bolivar Unit. Bro. Byram is calling upon all the farmers in old Bolivar to wake up and be men and get into the N. F. C. F. before it is eternally too late. It is his ambition, and the desire of all his associate officers, to make Bolivar Unit the biggest and best Unit in the Federation. We take off our hat to him and wish him all success. May the brethren listen to his call that his great faith and hard work may be abundantly rewarded. Don't let him fall down, Brothers. Join and get busy. A brighter day is coming and we must be ready at the suurise. — The Editor.

TO THE FARMERS

Mound Bayou, Miss.— Hellow Colored Farmers. Have you joined the Federation of Colored is the time. There are great opportunities rapping at your

(Continued on page 8)

FARMER-BORROWERS TO RECEIVE MORE HELP

Land Bank Bill Figure Increased

A senate subcommittee has increased the figures provided in the house land bank bill from one hundred million to one hundred twenty-five million dollars. The extra twenty-five million will be used to provide funds to extend mortgage payments to farmers over a period of five years.

Many farmers are unable to pay mortgage installments this year. It is reported that in some instances the land bank have used harsh measures, forceclosing on farmers who were unable to pay. The bill when passed will strengthen the land bank and enable them to extend further credit facilities to farmers who have purchased farms.

Colored farmers are advised to sit tight and wait on the results due to follow the bill's passage. It should get through Congress and be approved by President Hoover by not later than Jan. 10th.

SILVER FOX INDUSTRY GROWS

Silver fox farming, which got under way only ten years ago in Great Britain, has mae big strides since then. There are now more than 100 breeders, some of the most successful being women. Farms in Scotland Norfolk, Yorkshire, Devon, Surrey, Kent, Sussex and Wales are stocked with foxes ranging in value from a few dollars to as much as $600 to $800 It is estimated that thera are about 2000 pedigreed foxes in the country. Foxes valued at more than $100,000 were shown at the annual exposition.

PRESIDENT JAMES P. DAVIS VERY OPTIMISTIC

HEAD OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS STARTS INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Ill.— (Special) — "Few people who belong to the race known as Negroes, living in the United States realize that there are more than 900,000 colored farmers in the United States," said Mr. James Perry Davis, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, on his return to this city from the nation's capital where he was invited by President Hoover, on the Home Conference Proposition, and where he had accepted and filled an engagement with the Secretary of Agricultnre, and where at the same time he took an occasion to visit the Farm Board headquarters.

Mr. Davis let it be known while in Washington that the Better Homes and the Home Conference was welcomed and would be a great thing for the Negro farmers, who, he said, number more than 900,000. They are located in every state in the Union, even up in Maine, New Hempshire and Vermont, he said there are Negro farmers, they are in North and South Dakota. Their spreading out over the Union has been slow, but constant. Some have gone across the borders into Canada, especially in the northwest section, noted for its fertility and wheat growing. They have gone into Mexico to tackle and develop the virgin soil in that Republic. He declared that if the movement contemplated gains headway, Mr. Hoover's plan of extended home wondership is welcome.

"The National Federation has advocated this all along," said Mr. Davis. "We have felt that if proper homes and housing conditions could be made possible, then

(Continued on Page 8)

Sorghum Yield Is Unusually Large In Peoria County

Peoria, Dec. — With farmers making more sorghum this fall than during the last forty-one years they aren't worrying about winter food, in the opinion of Albert McDonald, veteran farmer and sorghum mill operator of Peoria county.

"It looks as if many farmers will live cheaply and well this winter on sorghum, wheat cakes and corn bread," commented the farm adviser, J. W. Whisenand. "Add some sausage and eggs and milk and a cellar full of potatoes and canned fruit and vegetables and the family ought to come through in pretty good shape. Sort of makes your mouth water just to think of it." Whisenand formerly was adviser of Henry county.

McDonald has been running his

(Continued on page 6)

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary The National Federation of Colored Farmers

We have received hundreds of letters recently from tenant farmers living in all sections of the country, complaining about the treatment they have received from their landlords this past season. We know you are telling the truth and we wish we were able to do something for everyone who has written. You certainly have our sympathy and we are willing and anxious to help you. We can help you if you will take our advice and try to help your own selves a little bit.

We find that most of you who have written us, worked last year under verbal contracts and agreements. That is, you promised to make a crop for the landlord and he promised to give you a share of the crop you made. He also promised, in most cases, to supply you with food, feed for your stock if you had stock, and probably he promised to allow you to raise a garden and some chickens and pigs for your own food supply. When the crop was sold, the landlord was to have his part of the crop and was to receive from your part enough to repay him for the food you ate, for the food your stock ate, and etc. You had some sort of an agreement like this. You promised something and the landlord promised something. You said so-and-so and the landlord said so-and-so and that was the agreement under which you worked.

The facts are that you and your landlord did not make any agreements or contracts that were worth a dime. VERBAL agreements and contracts are no good at all. The only kind of an agreement or contract that will stand in court is a WRITTEN agreement or contract. Why didn't you get one before you started making your crops?

Some of you have written and said that your landlord would not give you a written agreement to sign. Then you should have known right then that such a landlord was expecting to skin you. You should have found another landlord immediately. No landlord who means to treat his tenants right will object to giving them contracts in writing. No fair-minded tenant will object to signing a plainly worded contract or agreement.

We know that no landlord who has a human heart in him will do what some of you say your landlords have done this past season, but there are some who have no hearts. You are dogs and slaves in their eyes and they want to keep you dogs and slaves. Take for instance, the landlord who took from his tenant 18 bales of cotton—two stacks of feed—all of his corn—two fat hogs from the pen—four hills of potatoes—all the collards and turnips out of his garden—ordered him out on the highway—then stopped this tenant's wife at the door of the cabin—opened her trunk and took out of it her dishes, quilts, clothes and everything she possessed, even down to the clothes of her four year old child. That landlord had no heart or soul and we will be surprised if he is living a year from now for a good God does not let such a person stay here on earth long. They soon go where they belong. We are glad such landlords are dying out and you must do all you can to keep away from them. When they cannot get tenants they will mend thier ways or sell out.

Do not work for a landlord this year who will not give you a written contract. Write to the national office of your organization, the N. F. C. F., or have your secretary to write for you, and get a sample contract and study it. Be sure you understand what you are signing.

And another thing:—if you can possibly do so, buy your farm and home supplies through your local Unit—not through your landlord. Its so easy to get in debt to a good, kind landlord who is willing to let you have just about everything you ask for. Of course he is willing. The more you owe him, the more he can take away from you for the debts. Here is an itemized statement sent to us from Leflore county, Mississippi. It is a member's yearly account:

Cash—$50.00. Interest, $12.50	$62.50
Labor when moving	2.00
Order for groceries, $5.00. Interest, $1.25	6.25
Order for groceries, $5.00. Interest, $1.25	6.25
Shoes and clothes, $42.00. Interest, $10.50	52.50
Cash, Christmas, $33.00. Interest, $8.25	41.25
Box of medicine	5.00
½ of Twelve sack soda, $2.00 per sack	12.00
Rations	288.75
2 Mosquito bars	5.00
Antiseptic 50c. Castor oil 25c. Potash 50c, 2 Black Draught 50c	2.75
Potash, $1.50. QB. 75c. Cas. Oil 25c. Turpentine, 25c.	2.75
QB, 75c. Castor oil, 25c. Quinine, $1.00. Slats, 25c.	2.25
38 yards lowells, 4 spools threa	6.10
$2.50 per bale on 13 bales cotton	$32.50

No wonder the landlord took everything from this tenant. Look at the interest and the prices. $33.75 interest on $135.00 for about nine months! $1.25 interest on $5.00 worth of groceries! And we will bet our bottom dollar that all the rations consumed could have been bought anywhere else for two-thirds what they cost this tenant, or less. Two mosquito bars for $5.00! Anyone can buy them at a dollar or $1.25 each! $6.10 for 38 yards of cloth which can be purchased most anywhere at ten cents a yard or for $3.80! Twenty-five cents for ten cents worth of castor oil! No wonder the man came out considerably in debt. Who wouldn't?

We are trying to get agricultural credit corporations established so colored farmers may be freed from such conditions but unless you do what you can—try and live within your means—learn to be thrifty—learn to work your head as well as your muscles—learn to make legal contracts with your landlords—you will never get out of debt-slavery no matter how many agricultural credit corporations are established.

Watch your step this year. Don't try and get everything you want unless you are able to pay for it. Find a good landlord who will give you a written contract—treat him right—work hard, be honest, don't get discouraged and stick to your Unit. You are gaining more good friends every day and if you will endure these present hardships like a good soldier you will win in the end.

WOMAN FARMER LEADS

Seed so valuable that it sells for $10.00 a pound, or $1 an ounce is smaller than pound lots were harvested from a crop of perennial lespedeza by Mrs. D. S. Lyles, who lives on the upper edge of Robeson. From one-fifth of an acre she gathered 140 pounds of seed, and she is offered $10 a pound, off $1,4000 for the lot, which is at the rate of $7,000 from an acre. Sounds too good to be true. She paid $10 for a pound of seed last spring—Lumberton Robesonian.

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INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

One-fourth of all the Negro members of the M. E. Church live in the states of Mississippi and South Carolina. Of the 2,093 appointments in its twenty Negro Conferences, 1,661 are rural appointments.

Some authorities believe that consumption of cotton may increase and become larger during the next ten years than ever before, but colored farmers are determined to reduce their acreage next year.

Toombs county, Georgia, farmers are curing sweet potatoes this winter in their tobacco barns and report that potatoes so cured sell more rapidly than those stored in the old fashioned banks.

Bears in northern Minnesota are attacking farmers' stock. The bears have left the wilderness on account of the failure of the berry crop.

Mrs. Lee, of Oklahoma, had a very poor tomato crop on account of dry weather. She extracted the juice from the small tomatoes, bottled it and sold it to restaurants and hotels. She realized a larger profit than she would have made off a good crop.

The Indiana vegetable growers' state association has awarded this last year's onion growing championship to two Noble county farmers. They produced 993 bushels of onions per acre. Several years ago, colored farmers owned some fine land in this county, but the younger people would not stay on the farms and sold them as they came in possession. There are only a few colored farmers there now.

The Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches unanimously adopted a resolution at its last meeting that it undertake a study of agricultural conditions in selected districts of the cotton growing areas of the South.

It is estimated that four-fifths of the cotton produced in this country is produced by Negro farmers but that only a little more than one-fifth of these farmers own their farms.

Mt. Olive Unit members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers have more than two cars of Spanish peanuts for sale. The quality is good. They plan to grade and pack in new even weight bags. These farmers practiced co-operative production and this enabled them to have enough to sell in carlots.

In 55 Arkansas counties, 250,000 families have canned enough fruits and vegetables to tide them over the winter. They also dried more than 400,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables and put up nearly a million glasses of jelly.

Speaking at the banquet of the National American Farm Bureau organization, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde asked the delegates to "speak the mind of agriculture as a single organization, or, if not that, as a featured group with a single purpose." "If American agriculture would get behind the Farm Board solidly," he said, "no other remedy for its ills would be needed."

E. F. Creekmore, general manager of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, has announced that the association on behalf of its 200,000 members would ask Congress to pass a bill providing for grading of cottonseed. He says that cotton growers are selling $75,000,000 worth of cottonseed annually without receiving premiums and that no grading service has resulted in exploitation of growers.

Price of hogs has risen slightly since December 1st, but is still low.

Dry summers of recent years have stopped the advance of the European corn borer, the insect the government has spent more than ten million dollars fighting.

Strawberries were reported in bloom in Arkansas during the recent Christmas holidays and there was some ripe fruit. Warm days and nights have caused the plants to put forth abnormal growth. Growers fear that freezes in Jan. and Feb. will do much damage.

An Iowa poultry raiser claims that hens will lay better if kept on a twelve hour day and not allowed to loaf. At five a. m. in the winter he turns on the electric lights in his hen houses thus making the days equal those of summer. He sells every hen that does not lay as many as 288 eggs a year. He uses trap nests and keeps a strict record.

The 1931 sweet potato crop is lighter than the 1929 crop although the acreage was one-fifth greater. Prices are the lowest in thirty years, almost forty per cent lower than in 1929.

The wreathing of cedar tree foliage which was developed by a Springfield, Mo., seed concern, has grown into a large business. The shipments this past Christmas season totaled 1,250,000 linear feet. A machine has been invented to do the weaving of the wreaths which are used to decorate streets and buildings in states where the cedar does not grow.

A LAY OF THE FOWL THAT DOESN'T

(From King City Rustler)

Swat the rooster!
He don't pay!
He's no booster!
He don't lay!
Nerves are shaken;
We can't dream
When we waken
At his scream!

Swat the rooster!
He's our foe!
Can't get uster
His loud crow!
Every morning
He, you'll note,
Without warning
Gets our goat!

Swat the rooster
Off his legs!
He's no booster
Raising eggs!
Folks that uster
Back him say:
"Swat the rooster!
He don't lay."

SHELL-TAX MAY BE METHOD OF SAVING MIGRATORY FOWLS

Placing of a 1-cent tax on every shotgun shell sold for the hunting of wild game is a proposal which probably will be submitted to congress for consideration soon. Another proposal, with a similar object, is that hunters of ducks and geese be required to secure federal permits costing $1. These proposal have been originated by More Game Birds of America, an organization.

Some means of raising money for propagation of wild fowl—especially ducks and geese—obviously is necessary. If the cent-a-shell tax is approved, 50 per cent of the money will be used for assistance of migatory fowl, and the other half will be returned to states for propagation of upland game. These facts are asserted by the game organization and are backed by hunters.

Measures will be taken to return the shell tax where the ammunition is used for trapshooting.

Money raised for preservation of wild fowl can advantageously be spent in purchasing and maintaining game preserves, reflooding of lakes which—in large numbers, were emptied in false belief that their bottoms would make good farm land, more rigid enforcement of game laws, education of the public and segregation of the natural nesting grounds of the birds, sportsmen agree.

VEGETABLE OUTLOOK IN COPIAH COUNTY MISS

Crystal Srings, Miss.—The spring vegetable outlook in Copiah County, as forecast from preparations and intentions to plant at this date, is as follows:

It is indicated that the cabbage acreage in the county will likely be up to normal with about 3,000 acres to be set out. Some authorities hold the acreage will be a little short of that with others seeing signs of a slight increase. Cabbage is already planted in the cold frames and is up and coming along. It will go into the fields about January 20.

The tomato acreage is a little uncertain at this time. It is believed, however, that plantings will likely be about normal, with 10,000 to 12,000 acres going in. Tomatoes go into the hot beds January 5 to 10 and out into the cold frames around January 25.

A 25 per cent increase over last year's acreage in peas is seen and it is anticipated some 2,500 acres will be in this crop.

Interest in carrots and beets is light and these crops will be curtailed this coming season in Copiah County from indications.

Fertilizer is due to go into the ground for cabbage and peas about February 1, and tomato ffertilizer will go in the latter part of February or ealy in March. Splendid rains have visited the county the past two weeks, following lack of any amount of rainfall for the past two months.

REGULATIONS ON CABBAGE SALES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 24—Restrictions upon the sale of cabbage in South Carolina have been ordered into force by the State Board of Health. Dr. James A. Hayne, state health officer, announced that no cabbage can be sold or transported in the states unless it has been stripped of arsenic laden outer leaves or certified as free from poison.

The regulation promulgated under the code of 1922 with the approval of Dr. Wiliam Eggleston, of Hartsville, chairman of the state board of health, include a statutory penalty of $100 or 30 days imprisonment for violations.

The state hoard of health acted when J. J. McManus, federal pure food inspector, announced that he had discovered cabbage upon which the absence of a normal rainfall had caused a dangerous amount off arsenic insecticide to accumulate.

A. Coke Summers, state chemists, tested cabbage in Columbia and others picked in Charleston County. He reported that the majority was contaminated by arsenic to a dangerous degree, though some had escaped it.

Rural policemen will be instructed to seize trucks of cabbage which had not been stripped or certified.

Mr. Summers is to decide whether the cabbage is fit to be certified pure, Dr. Hayne said, and the regulations will be enforced through the State Department of Agriculture after copies have been sent health officers and sheriffs.

AFRICAN PROVERBS

By Dwight Summer

A Senior in the School of Education, Hampton Institute

The African, like the Frenchman, is very rich in provebrs. He makes frequent use ot them in his speech when he wants to heighten the effect of a statement or to add force to some point of argument. While some proverbs may sound comical they ring with a profound philosophy, the African's own philosophy. They are capable of almost infinite interpretation even as are scriptural texts. Their natives idom, adapted to the life and environment of the African redner them rather difficult for translation into English. Some of them may even seem without sense to the foreigner, but to the African they are pregnant with meaning. Here are a few of the innumerable proverbs common among my tribe, the Mende of Sierra Leone. I have translated them as nearly as I can into English without destroying their native flavor, adding an explanation where I deem it necessary:

1. A hill which does not want to be trodden on should not grow edible plants.

2. A messenger does not come to disgrace. For example, if Kapana asks Sao (not as an ac complice) to tell Joima to do something which results in disgrace, Sao is free of the consequences.

3. However high a tree is an ant can climb it.

4. Salt excels salt in quantity but not in taste.

5. Whichever way a doy lies (beside a fire) he gets warm.

6. When a young bird is sitting on the branch of its birth he sings all kinds of songs.

7. Put a stone under a setting hen and she will know when hatching time comes.

8. Water (tide) rises little by little.

9. Every sunset has its dawn.

10. Free a dog from a trap and he bites you on your heel.

11. One should not send a chicken to call a cockroach.

12. A stone cast at one in revenge misses.

13. Whether the farm produces cotton or not is of no consequence to the dog, because he wears no clothes.

14. Do not dig a hole to fill in another hole.

15. When once a snake has bitten you even a worm frightens you.

16. One does not know from what direction a wind may come that would twist a chicken's tail.

This means that one never can tell when good luck will come one's way.

17. When you play with a pup he tries to lick your mouth.

—Reprinted from the Hampton Script.

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD

"More to Be Desired Than Much Fine Gold."

The worshippers of the golden calf have seen their idol cast down from the exalted place it has occupied during the last decade. And with what a crash! Like an avalanche on the mountainside, released without warning, it has buried its helpless devotees beneath the very stuff of the material world they had clung to so confidently in their godless philosophy. And thousands of innocent victims are buried with them.

What shall emerge from the ruins to take the place of the golden calf? Some of the survivors will still try in vain to reinstate the old idol but they who have been sufficiently chastened by adversity are likely to open their ears and their hearts to the words of the Lord Himself when He spoke to the children of Israel saying, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." They will "Seek the Lord while He may be found and call upon Him while He is near."

"Forward with the Bible" is the slogan of these times. Gold has been given a fair chance. The prophets of Baal have had their day. In the time of testing their money gods have been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." They have called upon them in the day of trouble and they have not answered. Is it not high time to give a fair trial to the Lord God Jehovah?

"Gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble,"—the physical stuff of the world has been used as foundation stones for civilization and the structure totters when it is exposed to the storms of hard times. "But whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man which built his house upon a rock: And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock."

"The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold." Let us build upon the Bible remembering the promise of Jesus when He said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness and all these things shalt be added unto you."

—Bible in New York.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County Units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all"

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

A THOUGHT

The deeper the darkness,
The brighter the morn;
The spirit's rare gladness
Of sorrow is born.
The fiercer the tempest,
The sooner the calm;
The sharper a wound,
The more soothing the balm.
The brightest of blossoms
Lie close to the sod;
The lowliest hearts
Are dearest to God.
The heaviest cross
That to earth bows us down
If patiently borne
Wins a glorious crown.

—Unknown.

SAY "I WILL" TO 1932

(Reprinted from last January's edition by request.)

I will be an industrious, thoughtful, progressive farmer this year. I will work hard for hard work keeps my body healthy, my mind free from worry and my conscience clear. I will plan my work,—I will save my time and energy,—I will accept advice from those qualified to teach me. I will join a co-operative organization of farmers in my neighborhood or attempt to build such an organization. I will imitate the work and methods of those who are succeeding around me. I will read more and will strive to originate some thing myself.

I will be a thrifty farmer this year. I will not borrow more than I can reasonably hope to earn. I will make a budget,—I will start a banking account,— I will spend wisely and not foolishly.

I will be a good American farmer this year. I will have faith in my country,—in her institutions,—in her opportunities. I will be proud of my citizenship,—I will pay my taxes,—I will vote and I will take an interest in public affairs so I can vote intelligently.

I will be a good Christian farmer this year. I will remember the faith of my fathers. I will be true to my family and to friends. I will speak the truth,—I will be honest,—I will be courageous. I will keep the Ten Commandments and the Greatest Commandment. I will be a good man for a good God has promised to bless only those who do right and serve.

THAT MISSISIPPI CREDIT CORPORATION

For several years past, Intermediate Credit Banks have been urging Negro farmers to organize and form Agricultural Credit Corporations as they could borrow money at 6 and 7 per cent interest and give crop notes and livestock mortgages as security. How to get the farmers together was the big problem. This has been solved by the officers of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Following a well-formed plan worked out by these officials, delegates from a majority of the Mississippi Units met in Mound Bayou last month and for the first time in history laid down a fair portion of the cash necessary to pay for capital stock in an agricultural Credit corporation organized by Negro farmers for the benefit of Negro farmers. It is expected that this corporation will be doing business by April 1st.

Negro farmers can get together and stick together if they want to do so. They are doing it in Mississippi now. Negro farmers in this state are running so far ahead of their brethren in the other southern states that we are afraid the latter will never catch up. And here are the reasons why. These Mississippi colored farmers have been willing to follow their leaders—have been willing to accept advice—and they have opened their eyes and imitated the activities of their neighbor white farmers who were doing progressive things.

A very prominent white southern statesman—an authority on farm organization—exclaimed when the N. F. C. F. plan was explained to him: "IT IS THE BEST PLAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS I HAVE EVER HEARD OF THE WHITE FARMERS OF THE SOUTH OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR PLAN."

It may take the colored farmer a long time to find the way but when he does find it he is going to go some. Organization and co-operation is working wonders for the Negro farmers of Mississippi. We hope the brethren in some of the other states will stop snoring and whining and begging and clench termine to do something for themselves as the Mississippi farmers are doing. Why don't you, Brethren?

PRESIDENT HOOVER SAYS, "HOMES FOR ALL"

An Associated Press Dispatch of Dec. 5th, says:

"President Hoover today enlisted 3000 delegates to his Home Building and Home Ownership Conference in a war against bad housing. Through Sec. Wilbur, the President told them that "the war is not to stop until every American home is clean, a fit place for a mother and father convenient, wholesome, sanitary and to bring to maturity young citizens who will keep our Nation strong."

This real news should interest every colored farmer who desires a home of his own. The United States is destined to become a Nation of homeowners. When that time comes there will also come greater prosperity and happiness.

We trust that every farmer will take advantage of any opportunity to purchase a home that may come his way. The National Federation of Colored Farmers is helping many of its members to become homeowners and the officers of this organization will gladly give colored farmers advice and assistance.

A FINE RECORD, BUT STOP BORROWING!

We are informed that in two Mississippi counties where the government loaned $92,000 to colored farmers from the drouth loan fund, 98 per cent of the loans were repaid by these farmers before they fell due. Most of these farmers are organized —are members of the N. F. C. F. At the same time, the white farmers of these two counties had repaid only 20 per cent of their loans.

These colored farmers have made an enviable record and have a right to be proud of it. A high official remarked that it would be easy from now on for them to receive consideration and assistance from the federal agricultural department. This official was plainly surprised. He had been informed, probably that colored farmers were poor risks, were slow to pay, and often forgot to pay at all.

But the officials of the N. F. C. F. were not surprised. First of all,—they told these farmers when, where and how they should go about applying for loans and in many cases they helped them make out their applications. They also told them something else. They told them that this money had to be repaid—that the government came first. They told them if they had to have $50 to borrow only $25—if they had to have $200 to borrow only $100. They advised them to apply for small loans, stretch them out and be satisfied. These farmers accepted this advice and the results have been fine.

These same leaders and officials of the N. F. C. F. are now advising colored farmers to get off the "borrowing wagon" and stay off it. Loan sharks and interest hogs filch millions of dollars from the pockets of colored farmers every year. Loans and mortgages put more Negro farmers in holes than they pull out of holes. We should stop borrowing. We should stop being like a flock of fool pigeons—expecting some one to "carry us" all the time. Better to live on corn-bread, molasses and sweet potatoes a year and get out of debt than to live off borrowed money and remain in slavery to creditors.

TOO MANY LARGE FARMS

More than half of the farms in the Irish Free State cover thirty acres or less. Denmark is another nation of small farms. There is less poverty among the farm population of these two countries than there is in the southern portion of this country.

Too many own large farms in the South and many who desire to purchase small farms in certain sections cannot do so because the large landowners will not sell off any of their holdings.

We regret this state of things. It is not a healthy state by any means. We hope something may be done about it. Many who desire homes of their own would appreciate the opportunity to buy where they desire to live. As homeowners, they might add much to the prosperity and welfare of the community.

BACK TO SANITY

Now that the legislators and all the other various kinds of "planners" of the cotton-growing states have returned to sanity, it might be well for us to take a retrospective view and try and discover just how crazy we were a few months ago and just how we happened to get that way.

We know we were crazy enough to start a drive against the production of food when at the same time millions of the world's population did not have enough to eat. We were crazy enough to talk about making it illegal to produce cotton when we knew millions were going about over the earth half-clothed. We were crazy enough to talk about cutting down production in order to stimulate consumption. We were crazy enough to plan on promoting prosperity by making food and clothing scarce, hard to obtain and high in price.

O we were crazy all right, and we got that way simply because the old spirit of selfishness and greed was abroad in the land and most everyone was thinking a lot about himself and a very little about the other fellow. Those who had possession of what had been produced, still could not get enough, so they continued to accumulate and act the hog until those who needed what had been produced had nothing left with which to purchase what was needed. Now we are all about in the same place. The rich can't get any richer and the poor can't get any poorer and everyone is sitting still singing the blues.

And right there we are all going to sit until most of us decide to pay higher wages of all kinds—decide to pay more for honest labor—decide to give more honest labor for the pay received—decide to be just and honorable and unselfish. We do not need a change of government or of our economic system or of our educational system or of our farming system. What we all need most is a change of heart.

REDUCE RENTS

A large Illinois landowner has reduced rents to his tenants this year $1.50 an acre. He has 250 tenants. He is convinced that the fall in prices of farm products is working a hardship upon his tenants, so he has been good enough to lighten the burden.

We trust that many other planters and landlords will do likewise. Rent is too high—has been too high for several years. The tenants deserve a reduction, so let it come.

A GOOD BEGINNING

We are glad to note that several of the large religious and social organizations are planning to investigate conditions in agricultural sections, especially in the South. The Interracial Commission and the Federal Council of Churches announce that a study will be made by their respective organizations.

We have often wondered why the colored migrant and urban dweller received so much consideration from such organizations and the colored rural dweller so little. Sometimes we have believed that the trained investigators and specialists in social work were afraid to leave the pavements for fear of getting their feet damp. Recently we invited a prominent director of one of the "Funds" to accompany us on a trip 20 miles off the railroad in North Carolina. He refused, for fear he would catch cold changing beds.

We trust these organizations will find some hardy pioneers to send to the "backwoods" to do the investigating but many personal experiences remind us that hardy pioneers are few and far between. But not much gold, or brass either, will be found at the end of any rainbow by a seeker who looks for it at a distance of fifty miles.

THE LATEST PERSECUTION

Here is the latest—received as we go to press. Naked and starving tenants on a flooded plantation apply to the Red Cross for relief. The planter informs the Red Cross that he can take care of them so the local chapter turns them down. Then the planter informs his tenants that he will give them some clothes and ra-

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

tions if they will agree to work for him under conditions that will keep them indebted to him probably for the remainder of their lives! The planter remarks, on the side, that the reason why he can't rule his N————s any more is because that when he puts them down where they belong the Red Cross comes along and picks them up. This planter and his tenants are citizens of the United States! The planter is also a prominent church member!

Subscribe for the MODERN FARMER.

Join a Unit of the N. F. C. F. or organize one in your community.

Don't forget to prepare to plant a patch for your church and another one for your school. You might add another patch for your Unit. You won't miss the time or labor and these institutions deserve your support.

Talk about co-operative production at your next Unit meeting. Your Unit should produce enough of some extra crop this year so you can sell a carlot or two. How about peas, beans, collards, turnip or mustard greens, watermelons, early Irish potatoes?

HOW TO GET OUT OF DEBT

Original Plan of A. R. Reese

By A. R. Reese, Prentiss, Miss.

(Special to Modern Farmer)

I want to call the attention of all farmers who want to get out of debt,—keep out of debt—and not want to be always trying to find out where they can borrow some money, to this plan of mine. One of the best plans to help the farmer and bring relief is for the farmer to get busy and do something for himself. Here is my plan and it has brought independence.

I plant a full crop of corn and in this crop of corn I plant every third row in four varieties of seeds—namely,—sunflower, velvet beans, sorghum and cowpeas. I find that I get more profit from this third row than I do from the other two. The sunflower and sorghum stalks will hold up the bean vines and beans. All are money crops and the beans and cowpeas are land building crops. Everything on the farm loves the sunflower. It is a good fattening food for cattle, horses, mules and cows and chickens and turkeys love the seed. This plant makes good medicine for them.

You can cut the sorghum seed and ten bushels of them are equal to nine bushels of corn. When you have cut the tops the cows, mules and hogs will eat the stalk down to the very roots, until all of the stalk is gone.

I am the only one I know of who has followed this plan. I started it and it has been a success. I have no need to borrow money. I don't buy meat, lard, corn, milk or sorghum. I have these things to sell. If the farmer will raise enough food for himself and stock, no one can keep a dollar from his pocket, and too, he will not have to give his products away like so many are doing now.

I advise all formers who want to improve their condition to try my "third row" plan. It will improve their land and also their pocketbooks. And if they want sunflower seed, I have it to sell at $2.00 a bushel—60 cents a peck as long as it lasts.

EGGS ARE HIGH NOW

A Scotchman had ageed to deliver twenty hens to the local market. Only nineteen, however, were sent, and it was almost evening before the twentieth bird was brought in by the farmer.

"Man," said the butcher, "you're late with this one!"

"Aye," agreed the Scotchman, "but she dinna lay until this afternoon."

"ELDER" PRAYS, SOUTH GEORGIA GETS RAIN

ATLANTA, Ga.—After three days of prayer by Elder Casear Mee rain fell in south Georgia for the first time in five months, last week.

The drought and incidental forest fires were the severest in Georgia's history.

In a futile attempt to quench fires the Forest Rangers had water hauled from wells—ere they dried up. From Valdosta to Gomorrah not a tree was left standing from which to lynch a black man, nor to shelter a lone bird.

Elder Prayed

With moisture gone from the earth and the air heavy with smoke and acrid fumes of burning pine, breathing became exceedingly difficult. All creatures of the air, from the tinest to the mightiest, offered a pitiful sight in fruitless quests for food and water, and the wailing, screeching, flapping of wings, set up such a continuous din as to give life the garb of uncanniness.

Finally, Elder Mee "hit his knees" and, coincidence or not, the rain came—to the relief of South Georgia from its greatest of tribulations.

Told that Wm. Pickens of the N. A. A. C. P., had said prayer was all right, but social force is needed to carry on, Elder Mee replied, "Yes sir, that's what they tried to stamp out the burning woods with —social forces. We got the rain after we prayed."

—Baltimore Afro-American

NEW MACHINE WILL DISPLACE NEGRO LABOR

WASHINGTON, (C. N. S.)—A cotton-picking machine, which will displace four out of every five cotton pickers and which will do in three hours what it takes human labor 77 hours to do, was announced last week by the United States Labor Department here.

The department quoted mechanical experts of agricultural experiment stations as authority for the statement that practical perfection of cotton harvesting machinery has arrived. It is the first great improvement in methods of handling cotton since Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, more than a century ago. Not only had the machine for picking cotton arrived, but the cotton gin has been more fully perfected to prevent loss of quality by machine picking.

FARMER CAPTURES LARGE BALD EAGLE

Kewanee, Ill.,—John Lempke, farmer living near the Henry-Bruceau County Line, captured a bald eagle with a wing spread of 8 feet and 6 inches yesterday.

THE COST OF FIGHTING A FOREST FIRE

Approximately 25,000 acres were affected by the recent forest fire, which started last week in the vicinity of Rockford, according to a statement from the forest office here. It is roughly estimated that not less than $100,000 was expended in fighting this fire. The cost includes, besides the actual time of the fire fighters, food blankets, cooks, transportation of men and provisions—Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 1—Strawberry growers in Duplin County said this week if warm weather continues a few more days, shipments will be made to markets. Reports from Warsaw are that some strawberry fields are almost white with blossoms. Herman H. Hines, of Warsaw, already has picked ripe berries

"BLEEDING" DOES NOT DAMAGE GRAPE VINES

Ames, Ia., Dec. 18—Grape vines that begin to bleed after being pruned seem to concern many growers, judging from the inquiries received by T. J. Maney, chief pomologist at Iowa State College..

"Shall I prune them or let them go?" is the frequent question asked of Mr. Maney. He says the profuse bleeding is not very injurious and advises pruning. If pruning is not done, the vine tends to over-produce and is thereby weakened.

Whether the vine is pruned to the ordinary fan-shaped system or any of the approved systems, he suggests leaving 40 to 50 buds on canes of last season's growth.

"Prune so that if the vine is making a vigorous growth a large amount of wood may be left for production," he says. "If the vine is weak it should be cut back rather severely."

Over-production of weak vines tends to weaken the whole plant.

'2 HORNED RABBITS' KILLED BY MINNESOTA HUNTERS

Minneapolis, Minn., (Special.)—Rabbits with deer horns protruding from their heads are scampering through the woods in Minnesota these days. Two of them have just bagged. Francis Johnson, son of former United States Senator Magnus Johnson, shot the first while hunting near Kimball, Minn. The horns are an inch in diameter and two inches long.

PARASITE PLANTS

Air plants of the pineapple family, growing in British Guiana, are perched in tree tops. They grow in a mass, particularly on fig trees and exist as parasites until their long roots reach the ground.

AIRPLANE CROP DUSTING GROWING

Sacramento, Calif.,—Dusting of crops by airplane is said to be a rapidly growing enterprise in California, approximately 140,000 acres of California farm lands having been dusted by planes last year, according to director Dudley Moulton of the state department of agriculture.

LAMP CHIMNEY BREAKS

After being in constant use for 25 years in the Roy Grabtree home in Albany, Ore., a lamp chimney finally decided to "commit suicide." One evening it fell apart of its own accord, although often when disaster threatened the chimney had survived without flaw.

If Senator Caraway is ike other members of her sex she shouldn't have any trouble introducing bills —The Pathfinder.

SPRAY OLD ORCHARDS BEFORE GROWTH BEGINS

Raleigh, N. C.,—"Many North Carolina orchards are suffering from scale damage and should be thoroughly sprayed before growth sets in. Examine the trees carefully and see how far the scale infestation has proceeded. It increases at a rapid rate and may spread over a large area before being noticed."

The above statements were made by C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at State College. He says that the old time-sulphur spray was the standard for years and when thoroughly applied at proper strength did much good in controlling ordinary infestations. However, where scale infestation is heavy, it may be best to use an oil spray. Oil is more efficient as a scale-killer than the old lime-sulphur.

Particularly should the oil spray be used where scurfy scale or oyster-shell scale are found. These are hard to kill and lime-sulphur is not equal to the task, he says.

Mr. Brannon has found that the soft maple trees growing over the state are heavily infested with gloomy scale and cannot be protected from this trouble by any other spray than oil. Good results with the oil spray, however, depend upon three things. The proper material must be used; it must be correctly mixed, and must be carefully and thoroughly applied. A great deal also depends on the spray rig. Good results are never obtained with a broken down worn out machine, he adds.

Scale is easier to kill in the spring, says Mr. Brannon, but to wait until growth gets too far along will mean that the foliage will be severely damaged by the spray solution.

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EIGHTEEN CAR LOADS

(Continued from page 1)

from this and realize that organization and co-operation means more dollars in their pockets.

SEED CATALOGUE TIME NOW

Most of us wait until late to write for our seed catalogues. Even if the seed houses do not run short of catalogues before you write for yours, they always are running out of certain kinds of garden seeds before the planting season is over— possibly the very kind you want most. And that is only part of the story— there are a dozen reasons why you should write today to a reputable seed house asking for its latest catalogue and any other garden pamphlets issued.

Warts are supposed to be cured in Kishu, Japan, by touching them with a stick, the other end of which touches a tree. The stick is then tapped with the injunction, "warts, passed over the bridge." This is uttered three times. The warts are then supposed to pass into the tree.

SORGHUM YIELD IS UNUSUALLY LARGE IN PEORIA COUNTY

(Continued from Page 1)

sorghum mill for forty-one years, and this is a record year, he said.

He is the only one who can boil it down just the way he likes it done, so he watched the themometer at the vats from daylight tc dark for months.

Power and heat are furnished by a big steam boiler. The sorghum stalks are run through a crusher and the syrup then is boiled down through successive vats to just the desired thickness, determined by the temperature at which it boils. The boiling is done with copper coils carrying steam so that there is no chance of burning.

Mrs. William Sipp, McDonald's daughter, is looking out for the egg end of the sorghum-wheat cake combination. The Sipps, on whose farm the sorghum mill is located are cooperators in the poultry flock record project being sponsored through the state by the extension service of the college of the college of agriculture of the University of Illinois. That Mrs. Sipp handles her chickens just as carefully as her father does his sorghum mill was brought home to 191 neighbors in a pullet management demonstration which the college and Mr. Whisenand recently held on the farm. Her early pullets were laying about 30 per cent and her old hens about 50 percent at that time

To see what is right and not to do is want of courage.—Confucius.

STATE CHAIRMAN RICHARDSON MUCH IMPROVED

C. C. Richardson, State Chairman of the Mississippi F. C. F., who has been quite ill the past few weeks, is now much improved in health and expects to be at work again in a few days. He was unable to attend the recent meeting in Mound Bayon.

Mr. Richardson owns one of the finest farms in Holmes county. It is efficiently managed and has brought to its owner, in spite of drouth and unfavorable conditions, the title of a successful farmer. He is also a good business man.

As a state officer of the N. F. C. F., Mr. Richardson has been more than loyal and faithful. He has brought the farmers of his state out of the slough of despondency until now, they have the enviable record of being the best organized farmers of any southern state, colored or white. He is a powerful leader who does not know what selfishness is. He is a genuine co-operator. His many friends are glad to know he is improving in health and hope the time will soon come when they may again received the benefit of his advice and encouragement.

ALABAMA'S STRAWBERRY GRADE REQUIREMENTS TO BE IN EFFECT FOR 1932

Editor's Note—Members of the N. F. C. F. who plan to ship strawberries this year should note the following article and preserve it for future reference. This law is effective only in the state of Alabama.

Castleberry, Ala.—An act providing for the creation of official state grades for strawberries and prescribing the marking of containers therefore, has been passed by the Alabama Legislature and will be in effect for the 1932 season.

The law states that "the grades for strawberries recommended by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and recognized in the central markets of the country as Government Grades with an additional grade to be known as Alabama combination grade, it being an intermediate grade between U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2, are hereby made the official state grades for all strawberries in the State of Alabama presented for intrastate or interstate shipment, and that all containers so presented for shipment, whether by truck, train, or boat, shall have stamped thereon the name, address or serial number of the person producing or marketing the strawberries, as well as the name and grade of the strawberries contained therein.

"No standard established under this section for the grade of strawberries shall effect the right of any person to dispose of such strawberries without conforming to the standards set forth in such, but when such strawberries are presented for shipment without having been graded to conform to such standards, such person shall be required to mark or stamp in a conspicuous place on each crate or container, in dark colored letters not less than one inch in height the word 'Unclassified,' or the word 'Ungraded,' as the case may be."

Section 2 of the law provides that "any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $500, and may also be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail or hard labor for the county for not more than six months, one or both, in the discretion of the court."

HENS WILL PRODUCE EGGS WITHOUT FIRE DURING COLD WEEKS

Fine laying records have been made by chickens under weather conditions far more severe than they ever get in Illinois, and these records have been made without the use of artificial heat, says H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. There is little evidence to prove that it would pay the average farm flock owner to install a regular heating system in his poultry houses.

"However, a flock that is laying heavily should be protected from several cold weather. Some houses are considerably colder than others, and in such cases it might be well to set up the brooder stove during a cold spell.

Curtains made from feed sacks and dropped in front of the roosts during cold weather are a help. Diving the roosts into sections by means of patitions also will help protect the birds. The partitions are built from the top of the droppings board to the ceiling of the house and extend in width only a little beyond the first roost.

"In a house with a high ceiling a small straw loft put in just above the roosts and extending the width of the droppings board is of real value in cold weather.

"If a cold spell is reported to be on its way, the flock owner should think as much about his pullets and hens as he does to prevent egg car. One way to prevent egg production dropping off in a cold wave is to give an extra feeding of gain either in the early morning or late evening.

A warm, moist mash also may be used. The feeding of hot mashes makes the flock feel the cold a little more than it otherwise would.

"An combination of a dirty house and severe cold weather is especially hard on egg production. The house should be cleaned out and fresh clean little put in. This helps make the hens more contended and keeps them a little more active. The droppings board should be kept clean all winter. Too often it is not cleaned until spring. This favors the spread of roup and colds. During cold weather it is much easier to clean the droppings boards if after each cleaning they are covered with rock phosphate, gypsum, ashes, sand, ground corn cobs or similar material."

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.

—Fletcher.

MODERN FURNISHINGS MAKE FARM HOMES ATTRACTIVE

While the rugged sturdy farm home of the 19th century had a charm of its own, modern equipment makes the present farmhouse a far more pleasant place in which to live. This is the opinion of M. S. Winder, of Chicago, Executive Secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Furnishings of moderate price selected with care and arranged for the greatest beauty, now adorn most farm rooms," Mr. Winder said. "Bleak parlors drove many families into the kitchen, in former years, but interesting living rooms which are both comfortable and useful have supplanted these. Twentieth century efficiency which pervades the business world has invaded the home in both city and countryside."

Mr. Winder, member of a subcommittee of the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce, which sponsored a recent booklet "Furniture, Its Selection and Use," feels that there is an increasing farm interests in the subject of home planning and furnishing. He cited the use of this buletin by 1400 home demonstration agents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as proof of his contention.

"Because of the deep desire for real facts, together with the many opportunities now offered rural home-makers, you will find most of the women of our farms well informed on home furnishing and decoration," he pointed out. "They have found that the time and energy spent in acquiring knowledge of wise selection and good arrangement is well expended; that pleasing homes attract interesting people, and that families reflect the warmth and charm of their surroundings."

"Men and women of the farms appreciate this booklet, because it helps them to secure comfortable, correctly furnished, homes, satisfying to their artistic senses and their needs."

"Furniture, Its Selection and Use," can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., or from district of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in principal cities. It sells for 20 cents a copy. The National Committee on Wood Utilization has prepared a study course based on the bulletin, which it will supply to leaders of groups which care to study the subject.—W. U. P.—PR92

COTTON EVOLUTION SHOWN IN DISPLAY

Steps From Boll to Finished Cloth Illustrated at Union Trust Co.

Evolution of cotton from the boll to the finished cloth to be used as lining for shoes is illustrated by a display in a showcase at the entrance to the Union Trust Company. The display shows the cotton in the various steps of its manufacture from open bolls on a cotton stalk, to ginned cotton, then through several cleaning processes, a combing process to straighten fibers, and through several spinning processes which evolve a more tightly wound thread to the glazing of the thread and its weaving into cloth.

The display was arranged by the Agricultural Development Department of the Missouri Pacific Lines through the courtesy of the International Shoe Company Textile Plant No. 1 at Malvern. The plant employs 200 persons with an annual payroll of $13,0000 and consumes 7,000 bales of cotton annually, it was said.

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Wabbaeka, Ark.

To the editor of the Modern Farmer will you allow me space in your valuable paper to say the following.

The Negro race as a whole are wake and being awaken along many lines pertaining to his material welfare in this world, but when we consider his religious position he is dead asleep. Now there isn't but one way to find out whether a thing is right or wrong and that is to measure it by a rule. If it comes up to the measurement it is right and if it doesn't, it is wrong. Any matter constructed without a rule is certainly a matter of no importance. The Bible says that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son that whosoever believe on him should not perish but have eternal life. St. John 3:16. Man has lost his life and fellowship with God. by his disobedience and it took the love of God to give his son to die for the world to give us life and bring us in fellowship with him again. Not only to bring us in fellowship with him but also to bring us in fellowship one with another. The knowledge of this fellowship comes to us through the gospel of the son of God. John says that which was from the beginning that which we have heard that which we have seen with our eyes that which we beheld and our hands handle of the word of life that which we have seen and heard declare we unto you also, that ye also may have fellowship with us; yea and our fellowship is with the father and with his Son Jesus Christ and this is the message which we have heard from him, and announced unto you that God is light and in him is no darkness (in his is no misunderstanding) that will cause disfellowship, if we say we have fellowship with him and walk in darkness we lie and follows not the truth, but if we walk in the light as he is in the light we have fellowship one with another and the blood of Jesus clearseth us from all our sins. 1 John 1 1-7 to walk in the light of God eventually means to walk in the light of his teaching if we do this we have fellowship with God and with one another let us now consider the application of the rule after Jesus had fulfilled the request of his father and the father had given all powers in to his hand. He came to his disciples and said unto them go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved. Mark 16:15 readers have you once thought that the attitude of Christ today is just as it was the day he told his disciples to go and preach the gospel to every creature. He means for his preachers whither white or black to preach to all the people whether they be white or black, Jew or Gentile. Paul says I am debted both to Greeks and to barbarian both to the wise and to the foolish. Rom. 1:14. The next thing I want you to notice is did the Apostles do as they were commanded. Did they preach to every nation in the world. Luke says in Acts. there were dwelling at Jerusalem devoutment out of every nation under heaven and that they heard the apostles speak in their tongue the wonderful works of God. Act 2:5-11. Not only so but some of the blackest people that were there converted and made Christians and that was Cyreneans we know they were black people because they were natives of Africa 11:9-20. Not only were they converted but they were preachers. Christ told Peter he would give to him the key of the kingdom and whatever he would bound on earth would be bound in heaven. Matt. 79:19. So he bound both white and Black in the same church. These peoble doubtless were walking in the light of God (that is in the light of his teaching) and were having fellowship one with another. There was no race or color line to keep them from communicating or fellowship together. This was all torn down and taken away. Eph. 2: 14-16 denominational names were unknown among them they were called Christians. Acts 11:26.

Collectively the church of Christ. Rom. 16:16. They were disciples according to the scripture. 2 Timothy 3:14-17.

E. L. Turner.

ON SHOOTING THE PIANIST

By William Allen White in Emporia Gazette: Since March 4, 1929, when Herbert Hoover stood on the front steps of the White House and swore to enforce the laws and maintain the constitution of the United States, every mean thing possible has happened to this country. Came the dawn of the devil's own day. Drouth, depression and calamity upon calamity rose up for which he had no more responsibility than he has for the wind or the tides. As a result, this country is in a sad way and so is the world. It is a phase of the war. We don't ogranize and murder ten million men on this planet and put out of commission fifteen million more and saddled fifty billions dollars of debt upon the world, without consequences. Wars of that magnitude do not stop when the boys cease firing. The late war will be going on pretty well through into the 1940's when Hoover is gone from the White House and his successor is in his second term.

But Herbert Hoover has done in this great emergency the thing for which he was sent of heaven.

He kept an even keel at the White House.

He has organized the world for peace.

He has cut down taxes as no other president has ever cut them down.

Under his counsel and at his suggestion, the hourly wage scale of labor was mantained even though the annual wage was cut down by the depression.

He did all that could be done, which was precious little, in the world agricultural prices.

He has kept a banker's panic from devastating the country in time of depression.

He has organized the latent credit of the land in one ministering corporation.

Under an organization set up by his leadership in every American city funds are growing into the hundreds of millions of dollars to furnish emergency work for every unemployed American this winter.

And his latest act is to further mobilize that latent credit into a home building corporation to put life into the building trades.

Everything that man can do he has done. He has done it bravely. He has done it wisely, with an intellectual honesty that shrank from demagogy. History will mark him for a great figure in this world of these times.

It is the American habit to shoot the pianist when we don't like the temp or the tune. Now is a good time to break the habit. For heaven's sake gentlemen, quit shooting the pianist, he is doing his best.

And let the dance go on.

GAGE SPRING UNIT NOTES

(Special to Modern Farmer)

Gage Spring unit, R. 3, Durant, Miss., broke all records of the race in this section of the country, on December 9th when they made a carload shipment of sweet potatoes from Owens Wells, Miss., to Mr. J. P. Davis, President, N. F. C. F., Chicago, Ill., and the glad souls who took part in the shipment were S. H. Redmond, Cisero, Pepper, Isabella Hayward, Jessie Foster. T. B. Brooks, Nellie Thomas, Mariah Griffin. I am glad to say that the R. R. inspector and Mr. Truel the Depot agents both showed us a deal of kindness by holding the car over time to give us a chance to load, and I must say that Miss Rosa Fauler, the storekeeper at Owens Wells showed us no little kindness in every way she could to encourage us in making the shipment.

This lets us know that the white people around Owens Wells are no enemies to the N. F. C. F.

J. B. Baughns, Secretary.

R. E. Durhams, Market Agt.

R. W. Griffin, chairman.

-:- YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF -:-

To SAVE Something!

Join Our Dollar Per Week Savings Club Now Open

Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee

MISSISSIPPI UNITS

(Continued from Page 1)

Bolivar Unit, Prof. Robert Booker, of Mt. Olive Unit and Rev. C. L. Mabry, of Shaw, Miss., Pres. J. P. Davis, of the national office, Chicago, was present and anounced that the purpose of the meeting was to organize the first Agricultural Credit Corporation sponsored by the Federation. He explained that the officers and delegates of all Units represented understood the plans and program of the organization relative to the business of the meeting and then called on the treasurers of the Units to pay in what had been collected to apply on capital stock. Amid enthusiasm reminiscent of an old time "big meeting," the following Units reported and paid: Helm, Mount Olive, Whitman, Lebanon, St. James, Pace, Heard's Chapel Mt. Carmel, Swiftown, Bethel, Dundee, Baldwin, Carroll-Good Hope, Good Hope, Gallilee, Pride of Delta, New Foundation, Pilgrim Rest, Springhill, Brown, Choctaw, Modernize, Africa, Shady Grove, Meek's Chapel, Bolivar and Holiday Chapel. Approximately one thousand dollars was paid in by these Units. The money was turned over to Mr. Green, as attorney, to hold until balance is available. About thirty other Mississippi Units were unable to be represented at this meeting on account of mud and high water. These Units are now reporting their stock subscriptions. All the Units are working hard and the ten thousand dollars necessary will soon be raised.

A representative from the New Orleans Federal Land Bank was present and talked to our farmers about buying Federal Land Bank foreclosed farms on long time payments. He said there were any number of fine farms in Mississippi they could buy with a very small down payment and the balance running over a period of 10, 15 and 20 years. He also told them that an Agricultural Credit Corporation was essential and that they were wise in preparing to organize it.

Under the N. F. C. F. plan, all Units that pay in for stock will have a borrowing power of about ten times as much as they invest. Units not purchasing stock will be unable to borrow. Neither will individual farmers who are not members be able to borrow nor will farmer members be able to borrow unless their Units have stock in the Corporation. All loans must come through the stock-owning Units.

Regional meetings of all Units in Mississippi will be held during the latter part of January and the first half of February and efforts will be continued to get all Units to participate in securing stock. When organization is completed and the Corporation begins business members will be able to file their applications for loans when in need of money with the assurance that if their security is sufficient they can obtain loans at not more than six to seven per cent. Members are now paying at from ten to forty per cent for loans. for loans.

Over forty counties in the state were represented and delegates vied with each other in making addresses. Credit is due all who attended and who, during the past nine months have worked so hard for success. We mention here some of the most prominent and loyal supporters of the N. F. C. F. These are not all by any means but space will not permit us to mention others now.

Unfortunately, State Chairman C. C. Richardson of Lexington could not be present on account of illness. His presence was keenly missed and resolutions of regret were passed on account of his absence.

Other state officers, W. Moore, Louis Irving and Tom Sewart were present and were kept busy handling the crowd. Prof. Booth, of Harper Unit, Bassfield, Jeff Davis county, on hand and promised to have his Unit well represented in stock subscriptions. Prof. Booth is a fine man and a diligent worker. Rev. I. Gray who made one of the opening addresses, is the Chairman of Bethel Unit. His Unit has the largest membership of organized farmers in the state of Mississippi, white or colored. Rev. B. W. Byram, a big farmer as well as a good preacher, chairman of Bolivar Unit, deserves great credit for the hard and faithful work he is doing in his large field. His Unit is destined to go over the top and that before long.

Rev. W. M. Barrett and T. F. Brown of Mt. Pleasant and Dave Caldwell and others from Sunshine, were unusually active. T. M. Blackmon, the hustler from Swiftown, and Charlie Ashley and his associate officers from New Foundation were on hand and made a most excellent showing. Mt. Carmel Unit, represented by R. B. Carpenter and A. D. Banks, led all the Unit in paid-in subscriptions, with Heard's Chapel Unit, represented by W. G. Woodard, P. S. Stapler, Gus Moore and W. Blackmon running a close second. Rev. Bryant and R. C. Conley from the old reliable Whiman, were there with a large crowd from their Unit. They have been working very hard. Rev. W. C. Bell, of Beulah, stepped on the gas in lining up his members and brought in a fine representation.

R. E. Cash and P. Jordan from Galilee were on hand as usual. and brought in excellent reports. No members worked harder than Rev. Morris and the bunch from around Africa. Mrs. Rachel Cooper, one of the Federation's most loyal supporters, from Sunflower county, was on hand and did much to add pep to the meeting. The old reliable Simeon Coleman, from Sunflower, was on hand, mingling among the crowd and speaking words of confidence. Simeon Coleman is every inch a man and can always be depended upon.

The little Napoleon, Newt Williamson, from Dundee, with the Hon. William H. Harrison, brought in a good report from their Unit. Rev. B. J. Franklin, from Hyman's Chapel was present and worked faithfully. His Unit is expecting to do big things. W. M. Hughes, of Springhill Unit deserves much praise for his loyalty and hard work. Pinckney Benson and Bro. Woodard, of Lebanon, were on hand and brought in good reports. Sister Haynes and Brother Shepherd, of Pilgrim Rest Unit, Merigold, were also present and very active. R. W. Griffin and his bunch brought in some good news from Gage Spring Unit. Isaac Randall, Market Agent of Mt. Olive Unit was on hand. His Unit is one of the most progressive in the Federation. Parker Carter, of Yazoo Mt. Zion, near Vaughn and H. W. Fairley, of Sledge, were also present. Bro. Fairley is one of our oldest and most faithful members.

No one regretted the effort made to be present and big things are sure to result fro mthis meeting.

PEANUT HAMS AND BACON

(Continued from Page 1)

in the South, effort has been made to build up the hog industry and Farmers? If you have not, now to work out processes that will bring out the peculiarly declicious flavor of peanut meat so the trade will find it acceptable. Most of the troubles first discovered have been overcome. A problem now seems to be to secure enough peanut fed hogs to meet the growing demand.

In recent years the penalty against peanut fed hogs has greatly decreased. One of our leading Southern packers said a few days ago that it is only a matter of a short time until such hogs will actually bring a premium. That is good news. It means a type of diversification that will help balance up Southern agriculture and make it safer and more profitable.

As we have already said, no section can produce pork more cheaply than it can be produced right here in Dixie, and our farmers have gone on producing it on peanuts and other crops peculiar to the South in spite of the penalty. The handicap, or penalty, however, has been severe. It has helped to hold back progress in building the hog population to what it should be. The packers have demanded "corn-fed" hard hogs. But the situation is changing. Soybeans in the North and peanuts in the South are forcing it. As to the peanut product, we have the verdict of a packer as to the opportunity and the verdict of Washington as to quality.

We might point out that here in the South of today we are still importing something over two-thirds of the pork we consume. This indicates what our opportunity is in a market right at our doors.

—Exchange.

NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND

(Continued from Page 1)

there would be sure a real "back to the soil" movement, and that many of the congested cities and districts would be less congested, because there are those who would go back, would take up rural life if better homes could be prepared."

"It is the plan of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, said he in conclusion, "to make a nation-wide survey to assertain just how many farmers would be willing to go into the Home Proposition if the government finances it and stands by it.

— Nashville Globe.

THE BYRAM BATTLE CALL

(Continued from Page 1)

door; saying decide and join. Don't think about past failures. This is the Farmer's concern and it can be made one of the greatest concerns that you have ever invested a dollar in. It costs a very small amount to join this old reliable Federation. It is your own. It will help in the time of need. Watch the Federation grow. We have 11,000 Colored Farmers in Bolivar County. We hope to have 2,000 members by Dec. 4th. Come and join this happy band of men and women. Come and join this group and help the boys and girls to see the visions awaiting them. We have same great men in our race, but the time has come when al can be great, because this Federation takes all. There is no difference. All you have to do is pay the joining fee and we will show to all, that there is no difference. We are looking forward. We are hoping to have every Negro in Bolivar County to join this Federation. It stands for Right. It stands for Peace; It stands up and tells you it is a reliable concern and will speak for you.

JOIN! JOIN! JOIN!

Rev. B. W. Byram,
Route 1, Box 14a
Mound Bayou, Miss.

DIES AT AGE OF 119

BALTIMORE, (CNS)—Frances Guy, 119-year-old ex-slave, is dead. She was once the slave of Greenwood Leflore, the last chief of the famous Choctaw tribe of Indians..

She had seven sons and daughters. There were thirty-two grandchildren, 17 great grandchildren. She did her own housework until a month ago.

POTATO CROP VALUE IS LOWEST IN 25 YEARS

The government bureau of agricultural economics reports that the country's 1931 crop of potatoes had the lowest farm value in a quarter of a century, 45 per cent less than last year. The farm value of apples is the lowest since first records were kept in 1910, and pears are the lowest ever. Citrus fruits are aso sharply under last year's values.

National Jubilee Melody Song Book

America's original music. Songs from the Plantation and Slave Days. More than one hundred thousand sold in the year of 1921. More now going. Send your order.

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NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary
523-2nd Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. III. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, February 15, 1932. No. 12.

FEB 24 1932

Car Load Sweet Potatoes Donated to Flood Sufferers by Farmers

Biggest Fund In United States History Athorized By Senate

TWO BILLION DOLLAR CREDIT ASSURES REAL RELIEF

Farmers Will be Aided by Reconstruction Measure Is Belief of Many Leaders

Washington—The senate by a large majority has passed the President's finance corporation bill which will extend two billion dollars credit to banks, railroads, insurance companies, mortgage loan companies and farm credit associations. This is the largest amount of government credit ever extended in the history of the country. It even exceeds the credit extended the War Finance Corporation during the World War.

The bill will not help cities now in need of money for salaries of employees and teachers. Loans to states, which, like Mississippi, have set up rural credit systems, were not allowed in the bill. An amendment to aid closed banks which could readily be restored to solvency, was passed.

Farmers will be particularly aided by the bill through an amendment introduced by Sen. Smith, of South Carolina, which appropriates $50,000,000 for use by the Sec. of Agriculture to extend loans to small farmers. It also stated further that the $45,000,000 now remaining in the drouth fund should be applied to these loans.

Farmers will also be aided by the loans to be extended to mortgage loan companies. It is known that many of these small companies hold notes against farmers' homes and are pushing farmers to meet their payments which they cannot possibly do. The bill should be a God-send to many Negro farmers and it is expected that many will seek to take advantage of the opportunities it offers.

Develops New Current

St. Paul, Minn.—The fruit breeding farm of the University of Minnesota has developed a new currant which, it is believed, will become a favorite with fruit growers of the northwest and perhaps of the entire north. The currant is now known as Minnesota No. 25, but Prof. W. H. Alderman, head of the division of horticultnre, University Farm, says that soon will be given a distinctive name.

The new currant has been on trial at the station and elsewhere for five years, and propagating stock has been distributed to nurseries. The trials have shown that the fruit is large in size and fine in quality, that the clusters are long and full, and that the stem is of sufficient length to make pickings easy. Professor Alderman believes it is the largest and highest yielding currant in Minnesota.

Every Family Should Have Good Vegetable Garden

RAISES NATIONAL CROP

Minnesota Farmers Product Helps Nation

As a farmer, Upsher Smith of St. Paul might be considered downright eccentric. He does not plant wheat, rye, flax or barley, as well regulated farmers do, nor does he have dealings in cows, pigs or poultry writes Fred Heaberlin in the St. Paul Dispatch. The output of Mr. Smith's farm does not cut a big figure in the Minnesota crop reports and it does not make the federal farm board sit up nights worrying.

But just the same it does a person's heart good, the kind of stuff he grows on his little parcel of land at Lake Minnetonka. This is meant literally. It does do a heart good. Mr. Smith is a one-crop farmer and his corp is digitalis, used as cardiac medicine—tonic for tired tickers.

Mr. Smith not only grows digitalis, he processes it into marketable form of capsules and tincture. The finished product serves the drug trade throughout the United States. A similar farm at Vancouver, B. C., also owned by Mr. Smith supplies Canada and Great Britian. The Lake Minnetonka farm is less than seven acres and the one at Vancouver is only sightly larger, but these fourteen acres have one of the world's responsible jobs.

Powerful Heart Remedy.

Digitalis is prescribed to tone and stimulate the heart, but it must be administered carefully under doctor's orders. The medicine has the peculiar power of making heart action slower and more powerful, although the first small doses are likely to speed up the beat. If too much is taken, then the heart will run away beating rapidly and irregularly until it stops.

Mr. Smith has spent only the last twelve or thirteen years growing digitalis, before that being a chemist in a large St. Paul wholesale drug house. While he was working among the test tubes and retorts of he drug company's laboratory, University of Minnesota men were experimenting in cultivation of digitalis.

The United State's chief source of supply was central and southern Europe, where in is native mountains digitalis or fox glove, as householders know it, grows wild, shooting up brilliant flowered racemes five feet high. In autumn, peasants gather the leaves which eventually find their way to Hamburg for shipment to world markets.

Better Than European Product

The University of Minnesota experiments with the plant conduct-

(Continued on page 8)

L. A. HAWKINS RECOMMENDS THIS MEASURE

Horticulturist Agricultural Extension Department Writes This Article

A Good vegetable garden is needed for every home, especially during these times of depression. By utilizing vacant lots and other available space, millions of dollars worth of food products can be raised at very little cash expense.

In the face of the present situation the least people can do is to make all effort possible to be sure of having a supply of food. With a good garden, an abundance of healthful foods is assured and none need go hungry.

Even in prosperous times no one should buy food that can be produced at home. Back yard gardens, vacant lot spaces, and other land may be made to produce the family vegetable foods.

The soil should be put in the best possible shape for planting and growing crops. Fertile soil is essential for attaining high quality in vegetables. If it not fertile to begin with, it should be made so by applyng manure. A good supply of humus is neccessary in any garden soil. Humus is organic matter that may come from manure or vegetation that is plowed under.

Manure and Plow in the Fall

Spread on a good covering of manure and plow it under this Fall, if possible. Garden soil ought to be plowed at least seven inches deep enough to permit. It is unwise to turn up more than an inch of subsoil.

Plowing the manure under puts it down into the soil where it decays faster. Some manure is not available for town gardens, and commercial fertilizers have to be used to get results. In such cases it is advisable to plow or spade the ground in the Fall, and

(Continued on page 8)

A PLENTY

Perhaps many of our famers in the flood districts think like the colored soldier boy whom Secretary of Agriculture Hyde tells about.

It was raining and Secretary Heyd agreed that it would be good for crops. "But," he added, "crops remind me of the colored boy on a war transport who was leaning over the rail all day long, looking down in the water. Some one asked him why he was doing so and he replied: "I ve seen a lot of things in my life but that's the only thing I ever seen there was enough of."

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS

Some Landlords Said to Be Driving Tenants

Chicago, Ill., From N. F. C. F Aiding Unfortunate (Special to Modern Farmer)—The National Federation of Colored Farmer has released excerpts from a few of many letters being received daily, reciting conditions effecting Negro tenant farmers in some sections that are almost unbelievable. Instances of farmers being forced from their homes and some landlords taking from them their winter food supply, furniture and, in some cases, even bed clothing and dishes, are reported.

Many of these farmers report that landlords have not settled with them for two years.

The N. F. C. F. reports that these letters are arriving at the rate of an average of more than one-hundred daily. These letters are all on file and officials assert that many of these reports will be investigated and the evidence turned over to the Federal Department of Justice Some of the excerpts follows:

From a State Officer of the N. F. C. F.

"Something certainly needs to be done around here. The poor people are in a needy condition. They made good crops but the landlords have taken everything and in some places have moved away themselves and left the people sitting without anything at all."

Another:

"I am a member of the N. F. C. F. I made a crop on the old .....place, operated by Mr..... I have harvested my crops, corn and cotton. Now I want to tell you what happened a few days ago. Mr.....the book-keeper, commanded me to get my wearing clothes and hit the highway. He drove me off the place, took all my winter supply of groceries, two fattening hogs from the pen, 15 head of chickens, 50 bushels of corn, a bank of sweet potatoes, all my household goods, and worst of all he met my wife at the door with her trunk and made her open it and took from it her quilts, sheets, pillow-cases, her glassware and all the dishes, and put myself, and wife and I have a small child, out of doors without a pieces of bread to eat, or an ear of corn to parch or a potato to roast. I am out of doors with nothing to eat, no money and no job. I worked hard this year and made a faithful tenant, but tonight I am in a worse condition than the unemployed because the Red Cross will aid the unemployed but there is no one to aid us here. Is there any law by

(Continued on Page 8)

LEXINGTON, MISS. ADVERTISER COMMENDS THIS GENEROSITY

Great Victory Won by Local Unit for Extending Needed Relief

Below we reproduce a clipping from the ADVERTISER, of Lexington, Miss., commenting on the shipment of a car of sweet potatoes by a Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. This paper says both white and colored farmers would do well to begin the practice of perfecting an organization and establishing outlets for farm products raised in its territory."

This shipment was made through the national office of the N. F. C. F. and the members were well pleased with the service and he price received. Approximately forty per cent of the colored farmers in Holmes county are organized. The white farmers are not organized to any extent.

At one time the ADVERTISER could not see how the N. F. C. F. could be of any benefit to the colored farmers of Holmes County and it was one of our severest critics. It is now urging WHITE FARMERS TO GET TOGETHER AND DO JUST WHAT THE COLORED FARMERS ARE DOING THROUGH THE N. F. C. F. We are thankful. "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." Proverbs 1:7.

Cooperative shipments of sweet potatoes were made by colored farmers the past week at Owens Wells for the first time in the history of Holmes County, according to advices of railroad agents at Lexington and Owens Wells, who

(Continued on page 8)

Rev. S. York Wanted

Rev. S. York has been travelling through Mississippi telling colored farmers that he is representative of the National Federation of Colored Farmers and, in some instances, has collected money from them in the name of the N. F. C. F.

The National office has had no correspondence with this gentle man. We do not know him at all. He is obtaining money under false pretenses and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. Members are warned to beware of him and if he appears in your neighborhood please send at once a collect telegram to our office or to Atty. B. A. Green, Mound Bayou, Miss., that we may have him arrested and lodged in jail. When last heard of he was in the neighborhood of Madison Station.

Our Mississippi representatives are state officers of the organization, —all live in the state and are well known. We have no other representatives there.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

BREAD AND BUTTER WITH SUGAR STILL AS TASTY AS EVER

A habit that has changed with the passing years must have been observed by those whose memories run back several decades, namely that the sweet tooth or our childhood does not exist among the young of today to make appeal: "Mama, gimme a slice of 'n' butter 'n' sugar." The idea of spreading just plain sugar on the sliced loaf has grown unusual, though we vividly recall when this was indeed otherwise, says the New Orleans Times-Picayune. That was at a time when the nickel candy bar was still unknown and when pulling your own taffy was too slow a task, and the candy pull too formal a rite to be celebrated to assuage the daily sugar hunger of the kid between school end and supper hour.

We might never have thought of the old bread, butter and sugar custom but for a slogan that has just been adopted by one of the larger sugar companies of the Philippine islands. This concern's publicity now says it with posters handsome and glass covered: "Spread it on bread. It is worth trying here also by lots of children who may never have thought of that use for granulated or, better still, brown sugar.

GARDEN TOPICS

By Floyd Bralliar

Almost every householder desires information as to what shrubbery to plant about the foundation of his house. We shall discuss this briefly today.

First, we must get the soil ready before planting anything. With other conditions unfavorable, surely we should give the plants good soil . Dig beds eighteen inches deep where the shrubbery is to be planted and work in good soil with plenty of vegetable matter to decay. Even brush may be used in the bottom of these beds. Old bones from the table are also good to mix in this soil. The roots of the plants will find these later and feed on them.

Seldom should a permanent plant be set closer than thirty inches of the house and three feet is usually better. This will give the plant a chance to grow and "brush out."

In Nashville we should plant only those plants that thrive in lime stone soil. Elsewhere in the yard we may make beds with our soil in them where other plants will thrive, but not against the side of the house where other conditions are unnatural at best.

Evergreen plants or plants with brightly colored bark are to be preferred to deciduous plants with dull barks. For those who love evergreens with broad leaves the choice is a rather narrow one. Where a plant is desired that will ultimately grow fifteen feet tall, there is nothing so good as the "cherry laurel." It should be trimmed enough to keep it from becoming sprangly, but this needs attention only once a year just as growth starts. Shear into the shape desired and it will keep it well.

PYRAMIDAL PLANTS

If formal pyramidal plants are desired use the yews, both English and Japanese . The latter are to be preferred here. All grow very slowly and hold their form even better than do box.

Box are always desirable and there are three varieties, one dwarf that never makes a height of over three feet and seldom over two, a medium box will make six or seven feet in time, and the tree box that may reach a height of twenty feet. All grow slowly, but the tree box grows much faster than the others and the medium box will grow at least twice as fast as the dwarf.

Even box trees should be pruned every spring to insure their growing dense and in the proper shape. If rapid growth is desired give them a little nitrate of soda twice every spring.

For low irregular growth there are few plants better than the Oregon grape, Mahaonia acquifolia. If fertilized every spring and given a little care it becomes very desirable. The yellow flowers in the early spring, the blue black berries and the bronze red foliage in the winter are unusually attractive.

The there is the new barberris juliana. This plant is one of the very most ornamental broadleafed evergreens we know, and is as hardy as an oak. It is still rare and but little known.

Belia grandiflora is an excellent evergreen flowering shrub if fertilized and cared for. Its natural habit of growth is pendulent and it should be allowed room to droop if it is to be decorative. It is hardy even in middle Ohio, but will lose its foliage if the thermometer falls much below zero, and will sometimes kill to the ground if it is too dry when it goes into the winter. A light mulch of leaves over the roots is desirable where it can be used without becoming unsightly, and if the plants are allowed to grow properly this can be done.

DECORATIVE VALUE

Nandina domestica is a rather new plant in this ciuntry, but any reader who will drive out to the Madison Rural Sanitarium and see a large circular bed of it there will never doubt its decorative value. In our soil or where it freezes well the leaves turn brilliant red all winter. It bears turkey red berries as large as shoe buttons in large clusters. These berries turn red yearly in the fal. and hang on till the following May. It colors best in full sunshine. Its maximus height is five or six feet.

This list practically completes the list of broadleafed evergreens that are hard here and that will thrive in limestone soil. There are several more of high decorative value but of doubtful hardiness and so we are not recommending them here. Next week we will consider the cone-bearing evergreens.

—Nashville Banner.

CAT MOTHERS RAT

Acting as mother to a rat, whose family she had eaten, is the odd role assumed by a cat at Sheba, Transvaal. A native boy working in a shop found a nest of seven rats and set the shop's cat on them. The cat ate six of the rats, but carried the seventh away with her alive. Now the rat is living in a box with the cat's own kittens. It eats and drinks at the same time as the kittens, and the mother cat licks and cleans it with the same care she devotes to her own offspring. If the rat is taken away from the box the cat retrieves it and takes it back to its play mates.

A REPUTATION

Emanuel Jackson, mule tender, appeared one morning on crutches.

"Lawsy," exclaimed a friend. "Ah thought yo' was one o' de bes mule handlers in de business."

"So ah is," affirmed Emanuel proudly, "but we got a mule in dis mo'nin' dat didn't know ma reppitation."

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INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

A movement has been started by the white women of California to urge the wearing of cotton stockings and cotton underwear as an aid in using up a part of the surplus cotton crop. Twenty years ago when we had no cotton surplus, hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton were used in the manufacture of cotton stockings. Today, we find women in the cotton field of the South wearing silk stockings. Thirty-five million women in this country could aid the cotton farmers by buying more cotton goods and less silk.

Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois told the American Farm Bureau Federation that America would never return to prosperity until it again becomes respectable to own land. He said that bankers have been driven to withdraw their investments from farmers to invest in bonds and they consider mortgages as "frozen assets. "But" said he, "although these bonds may never freeze, they often evaporate in thin air."

Sec. Hyde says in his annual report that crossbred hogs are not always superior to purebreds in vigor and gains. Fertility and low mortality are more important factors than differences in type and rate of gain.

President Hoover has submitted to Congress the Federal-State Muscle Shoals Commission report which suggests the leasing of the project to a corporation which would operate primarily as a fertilizer plant of benefit to the farmer.

More than 700 sheep were killed by hailstones, which fell for an hour until they covered the ground a foot deep, in South Africa recently.

Two-fifths of the $500,000,000 appropriation for the reconstruction corporation was proposed, in an amendment offered by Congressman Jones, to be used for the benefit of agriculture. An amendment offered by Senator Smith of South Carolina, would provide $50,000,000 as a permanent revolving fund for feed, seed and fertilizer loans in drough and flood areas.

Fur buyers report that trappers are getting good prices for pelts brought in this year and are finding them of excellent quality in spite of the warm winter.

Residents of Norfolk, Va., report that on January 24th this year, a ripe eight pound watermelon was picked, ripe tomatoes were found in gardens and fishermen reported catching herring and shad.

The first crop of Illinois Irish potatoes was dug by a farm boy from seedlings left in the patch when the 1931 crop was harvested. He got six potatoes from one hill weighing 13 ounces on the average.

Mrs. Frank Evans, wife of the new member of the Federal Farm Board, is a graduate of the law department of the University of Utah. Recently she was honored as the single speaker on the program of the annual banquet of the American Farm Bureau Federation. This organization reveals how important her work has been in a statement which tells that she, jointly with her husband, conducted investigation into the legal phases of co-operative marketing when it was new in this country, and as a result a book on co-operative law was published by the Bureau.

The Senate passed the Capper resolution authorizing the distribution of 40,000,000 bushels of farm board wheat to the needy of the Nation, — through the Red Cross and other organizations.

An investigator reports that a vast majority of colored migrants in the big cities of the East and Middle West have come from the small towns of the South and not from the large cities or the rural districts.

It is stated that the average farm family can save $4.00 a year on laundry soap and more than that on toilet soap if the farm wife will learn to manufacture soap in her own kitchen. The method is easily to learn.

Eighty per cent of the $21,000,000 drouth loans made to farmers of five southern states by the Memphis federal seed loan office has been repaid either in cash or cotton collateral deposits.

United States fall sown wheat acreage is estimated at 10:4 per cent less than what upas planted a year ago.

Mississippi's 1931 Irish potato yield was 100 per cent greater than that of 1930.

A Wake county, North Carolina farmer planted four acres in Coker's Gold Dollar tobacco and secured an average production of 1033 pounds an acre. His profit was $175.55 an acre after deducting garding and selling costs.

A jealous mule landed a colored wagon driver in New Orleans in a hospital with a punctured lung and broken ribs. The driver said that when he fed apples to one mule its team-mate caught him in the back with its teeth and then threw him on the ground.

Welfare associations in many large northern cities are appealing for old-fashioned kerosene lamps for needy families. Gas and electric light bills must be paid monthly and these families, who are living on charity, can be provided with free kerosene if the lamps can be found.

BACK TO THE SOIL

Writing to the Chicago Defender, Mr. H. Washington, Sr. a colored farmer of Oxford, Miss., says a big month in the following letter:

Allow me to express my opinion on what was said about Race farmers not paying high rent in 1932. It seems to me that we are letting a great opportunity pass at the present time. I think that our leading men should get together and invest their means in some of the cheap land that is being offered for sale throughout the South for the future benefit of the Race.

We spend millions on colleges and churches, so why not divide the investment so all can have a chance to work together? I believe in building first class churches and schools for my Race, but what is the use of preparing a place to get our learning and not preparing a place to get our bread?

I think we are sleeping on our rights. I may be wrong, but I believe the time is not far distant when we will have many mere Race farmers out of a home and looking for somewhere to live than we have today."

MANY LOCAL FARMERS HAVE LONG-TERM FARM LOANS

The Davidson County National Farm Loan Association with headquarters at Nashville, has long-term, first farm mortgage loans outstanding, amounting to $251,000 acording to figures made available by the Federal Land Bank of Louisville. These loans are held by 77 farmers. This money was brought into this country by this association endorsing its members' notes and putting up first mortgages on the farms with the In other words, these farmers co- Federal Land Bank of Louisville. operative loans which run for long periods and which are paid back over a series of years by including in the semi-annual installations the interest plus one percent of the original loan. Thus, the loans are amortized or killed off within the contract period.

Back in 1916 Congress devised this method of adopting credit to the farmers' ability to pay. The farmer-borrower is not limited to pay one per cent of the original principal annually, in fact, he can pay any multiple of that he desires at any interest-due date. Many of the borrowers have done this. It does afford, however, a method of funding the farm mortgage debt over a lifetime and the elimination of the worry caused by short-term mortgages falling due every few years. It also eliminates commissions and fluctuation in interest rates, for, once the borrower has his loan, it runs for the full period and is paid off automatically, provided he pays his instalment promptly and does not allow his property to depreciate.

It is estimated that the 400,000 or more borrowers from the 12 Federal Land Banks in the United States are saving approximately 2 per cent per annum on the more than a billion dollars which are now outstanding in such loans, when compared with the rate of interest which they formerly paid on their short-terms loans.

In obtaining money to loan to farmers the Federal Land Bank of Louisville has issued tax-exempt Federal Land Bank bonds and these have been guaranteed jointly by the other eleven Federal Land Banks so that the rate of interest charged borrowers by these co-operative institutions always has been low. With the insurance companies and the joint stock land banks pulling out of the first farm mortgage field, it is all the more imperative that the cooperative Federal Land Banks and the 4,650 national farm loan associations continue to function.

FALL IS TIME TO MANURE AND PLOW GARDEN

By D. C. Mooring

Extension Horticulturist, A. and M. Sillwater, Okla.

The most important step to take at the present time in making a garden for another year is the manuring and plowing of the ground at the earliest possible date. This is very important and should not be put off any longer than necessary. Where it is convenient, it is snggested that the garden be manured, and the manure worked into the soil to the breaking of the garden. In this way the manure will be more thoroughly mixed with the soil.

There are a number of advantages of fall or winter manuring and plowing of the garden. In the first place the manure will add the three most important elements of plant food that are more apt to be absent from the soil, namely nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Thus it is seen the fertility of the soil will be increased at practically no expense as the lot can be cleaned up or a few stalls, cleaned out which will make the barnyard more sanitary. Again, the manure will add organic matter to the soil which will make the ground more easily worked during the regular garden season and at the same time increase the soil's capacity for catching and retaining moisture, as a rule, is a crop limiting factor in Oklahoma.

The decomposition of the manure will also render other food material available in the soil that might stay locked up during the growing season were it not for the effect produced by the decomposition of the manure. It should be borne in mind that the plants take all the food maternal from the soil in the form of a solution, therefore, the elements in the soil, or a combination of the same, must be soluble which may be brought about as metioned above.

No doubt it has been noted in walking across ground that has been plowed during the fall or winter and left rough until spring that the plowed ground is much softer and more springy than spring plowed ground. The physical condition is considerably improved.

The question of destroying insects, especially the cut worms, in the garden is important and this plowing of the ground in the fall or winter and leaving it exposed will destroy many insects. Where sod land surrounds the garden it would be well to plow a strip of ground several feet wide around the outside of the garden.

It is a well recognized fact that the earliest gardens in this state as a whole, are the most satisfactory ones and where the soil is ready for early planting it is of material advantage. Quite frequently where the garden is left until planting time with the expectation of plowing and planting the same day, a rain comes which may cause a delay of several days and sometimes even extending into weeks.

In conclusion—now is the opportune time. Do not delay the manuring and plowing of the garden any longer than is absolutely necessary.

SCHOOL TERMS CUT AS ECONOMY MOVE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

Little Rock, Ark.,—In working out a solution for the financial situation confronting Arkansas public schools, the State Board of Education received yesterday a report of a special survey committee which said that from six to 12 weeks are being clipped off the average school term this year as an economy move.

Based on a study of 15 of the State's 75 counties, declining revenues and other factors will leave nearly $2,500,000 less than necessary to maintain the high standards attained last year. A majority of the school districts are levying the maximum legal tax and further retrenchment appears essential. It is recommended that every district adopt a budget and live within it.

"The decrease in teachers' salarics seems to indicate that the greater part of the reduction in the running expenses of the schools is being borne by the teachers," the committee reported.

I have no faith in that proverb about all things coming to him who waits. My experience proves that the only things that come to the man who waits are the cast-off things of somebody else.

—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

DEPOSITS OF POTASH FOUND IN WEST TEXAS

While it is true that French and German potash producers now hold a monopoly on world potash supplies, no very serious complaints have been brought against them for fixing excessive prices on their product. The price of potash hasn't been much of an issue, says the Houston Post-Dispatch.

Nevertheless, it is desirable for the United States to be free of foreign dependence for its potash requirements, and for that reason the announcement by Senator Sheppard that exploratory work in west Texas and New Mexico has revealed the existence of the mineral in commercial quantities at various points in the regions is gratifying. Especially is the senator's statement gratifying to Texas for it probably means that a new and profitable industry will be developed in the western part of the state.

The credit for securing the exploratory work which has proved successful goes to Senator Sheppard, who five years ago secured passage in congress of a measure appropriating funds for financing tests in west Texas. Twenty-four test wells have been sunk, all of which revealed deposits of potash and eleven of which indicate veins of sufficient richness and thickness to have commercial possibilities.

The senator ventures the opinion that there is enough potash in the beds discovered to provide for all the supplies this country needs for fertilizer making. Since fertilizer is being used on larger scale, as more and more land wears out, the importance of having an adequate domestic ingredient of fertilizer is apparent.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County Units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all"

THE MODERN FARMER

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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

GEORGE WASHINGTON—PLANTER

Before the Revolutionary War, George Washington was a Virginia planter. He was a slaveholder. He was probably a good master to his good slaves and a bad master to those who were not good and peaceable. Those slaves who stayed on the plantation and worked and caused no trouble were treated well by him and those who were lazy and disobedient were whipped and otherwise punished. As a member of the Virginia Militia, he was often called upon to run down and capture slaves who had escaped from their owners, just as all farmers today run down and capture stray pigs and cattle. George Washington never discovered that Negroes were human beings until he was placed at the head of the Colonial army was compelled to enlist Negroes as soldiers in the cause of Independence, and came in contact with free Negroes who at that time conducting businesses and practicing professions successfully in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. He became convinced before he died that slavery was an evil institution and provided in his will that his own slaves should be set free. But he never had courage enough to join the forces of freedom as did Jefferson and Lafayette.

If George Washington was a planter of today—living at this time fourteen years after the World War—he would realize that Negro tenancy and debt-slavery are evil institutions as detrimental to the progress of his country as was the institution of chattel slavery. If he had that courage of his convictions he would join, and would encourage his tenants to join any movement that has the abolishment of these evils as an objective. He would support the efforts of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the work of the farm and home demonstration agents. He would treat his tenants as human beings and would encourage them to be industrious, thrifty and independent. He would not deny to others that to which all American citizens are entitled,—FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—TENANT

Abraham Lincoln split rails, plowed corn, educated himself, became a good, sensible man and was elected President of his country. His father was as poor as "Job's turkey hen, and was all the time moving from place to place just as many tenant farmers do today. Some historians tell us that this father was lazy and shiftless. Probably he was and again, probably he was not. We are inclined to believe he was restless soul who was always seeking a chance to better his condition. His son was such a man.

Abraham Lincoln was never satisfied with himself. He rose to the presidency and had no desire to become a greater man, but he always longed to become a better man. Naturally he was unselfish and a friend to all who were afflicted and persecuted. He believed in helping others in a way that would enable them to get in the condition or situation where they could help themselves.

Tenant farmers should read all they can about Lincoln and have their children read about him. He had a hard time but he overcame his difficulties and won out in the end. Irrespective of race, color or creed, he is the POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND GREAT EXAMPLE. No matter how poor, illiterate or friendless you may be, if Abraham Lincoln succeeded you also can succeeded.

RESCUED FOR WHAT?

Associated Press dispatches from the flood district around Sumner-Webb, Mississippi, state that "When some of the Negro tenants found that the Red Cross had not assumed charge to provide food and clothing, they lost interest in being rescured" This statement tells a tale few readers know anything about.

These tenant refused to be rescured because they thought they might as well stay where they were and suffer as be taken somewhere else and made to suffer worse. They have been "rescued" before and know all about it. They knew that some of the would-be-rescuers simply wanted to get them in a position where they would have to accept the food, clothing and shelter given them and then be compelled to pay three prices for it afterwards. They knew that some of those rescuers were adepts at getting them OUT of knee-deep water and getting them in neck-deep water. So they refused to be "rescued." They did right.

These colored flood sufferers have faith in the Red Cross when relief is distributed by someone from "headquarters," but they have no faith in the Red Cross when the relief is distributed by someone from "local-quarters." They have discovered that the local Red Cross relief has strings tied to it almost impossible to the plant and at the conclusion break. They know this and refuse either to sink or swim. They simply sit still and float. They know.

NO "Co-op Selling" Here

Strictly fresh eggs were being sold in Chicago last month at 29 to 35 cents per dozen. Some of the larger dairy companies were selling them at a slightly advanced figure. At the same time fresh eggs were being offered at 11 and 12 cents a dozen at Danville, Ill., around 200 miles distant.

The farmers were being stung and also the housewives. Such a spread between the price paid the farmer and the price the housewives had to pay is unreasonable. Evidently the eggs were not being sold throught a co-operative.

ABSENTEE OWNERSHIP—ANOTHER CURSE

We know a good preacher who owns two plantations in a southern state upon which live approximately one hundred tenant families. He inherited these plantations and manages to visit them a few weeks every year. He knows the first names of a few of the tenants and as he is a good man, at least once a year he attends a church service in their little meeting-house and makes a talk. Then he leaves them in the hands of the Lord and the manager.

He is satisfied with his manager. This manager sends him some big checks occasionally and always manages to send him something, no matter how poor the season and crops. The preacher is satisfied that his manager is honest and efficient. He has no reason to doubt it because he receives tangible proof . . . .checks. . . . . money. The tenants tell a different story.

They tell us that this manager forces them to trade at his private store,—run by the manager's cousin,—and overcharges them for everything they purchase. They tell us that this year he took half the sweet potatoes raised on the farms although he forced the tenants to purchase the seed and fertlizer used and promised them they could have all they produced. They tell us that he won't give them written contracts and settles with them when he gets ready—sometimes not at all. They tell us that he won't give them enough garden acreage. They tell us that he has even threatened to whip and run off the place any tenants who join a local co-operative association and try to improve their condition.

The absent landlord is a good man—where he is. He is a good preacher. But he is a mighty bad evil, wicked farmer. He may get to heaven from his pulpit but he'll never get to heaven from his farm. He is like the idol old King David talked about. He has eyes that see not and ears that hear not. He wouldn't believe a colored tenant farmer on his oath, for—hasn't he got a good manager?

The absent landlord is an unnecessary evil that should be done away with. He is one sinner that destroyeth much good even though he may be a big city preacher. He has no love for his land nor for those who try to live on it. We would have some patience with him if he would only try to manage his manager. But show us one who will or does?

WE NEED MORE LEES

Some time ago we read some press comments on an address delivered by Dr. J. R. E. Lee to the visitors at the Leon, Florida livestock and farm show. Dr. Lee is president of the Florida A. and M. College. It was stated that his address was the finest heard at the show because the speaker talked plainly and forcibly and brought along the facts and figures to back up every word he said. Dr. Lee surrounded himself with a variety of canned and preserved products, fruits and vegetables—told where they came from—how much they cost—and told his hearers how foolish they were to send money away from their own town to purchase such articles when all of them could have been grown and processed right there. He told them they were ruining their own farms and farmers by so doing.

We have a lot of colored farm leaders and we need all of them, but some of them should be leading mules and cows and not farmers. Farm leaders who can wake up farmers, farm communities and the people in the contiguous cities who eat or who should eat, what their neighbor farmers produce, are worth their weight in gold nowadays and may their tribe increase. The time has come when facts have got to be driven into peoples' heads—not whispered into their ears. Colored farm-leaders must be worked WITH—not for, or on. Colored farm leaders must have a vision of the prosperous colored farm community—not a vision of a few prosperous farms in the community. They must be big enough and tactful enough to get for our farmers the support of all his city and town neighbors irrespective of race.

During the peach harvest, a colored physician we know met a farmer friend in front of the courthouse. The farmer was trying to sell two bushels of peaches—all he had. They were peaches of all shapes and sizes and degrees of ripeness. "How much you want for them?" inquired the doctor. "Two dollars," said the farmer. The doctor jumped up in the wagon, emptied all tthe peaches out in the bed and began to refill one empty basket with all the largest and finest. The farmer protested. "Shut up," said Dr., "I'm doing this. You won't lose anything."

After the basket was filled the doctor poured half of them into the other empty basket, jumped to the ground, lifted out one basket, told the farmer to bring the other one along, and together they went inside a nearby drugstore. "Here are some fine peaches," the doctor said to the druggist. "Want half a bushel for a dollar? I'm taking a half." "Sure," said the druggist. "My wife wants to can a few." The doctor paid his farmer friend two dollars and followed him back to the wagon. "Take the rest of 'em back home and make some peach butter for winter. And if I ever again catch you trying to sell such stuff I'll run you out of town. See how it's done?" he asked, as he slapped him on the back.

That doctor was what we call a good farm leader. We need more such "doctors" who can drive facts into heads. We need more Dr. Lees

With this issue the Modern Farmer winds up its third year of service. In spite of trials and tribulations it is still here and hasn't missed a note. Are you a subscriber? If not, help out a little. It will do you good.

Be like the youngster who, when asked how he learned to skate so well, replied, "By getting up every time I fell down."

And while you are thinking of great men and their birthdays this month don't forget to tell your children the stories of Frederick 400,000,000 bushels of grain, and another 100,0,000 bushels in the

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.

I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

Douglas and Richard Allen two great colored Americans born in February. Ever hear of them?

If you have some time on your hands this month start fixing up the old place a little, whether you own it or are renting it. A little paint and whitewash will help. Then you might fix the steps, porches, outbuildings and fences and remove the trash lying about. Have a front yard with flowers if it's only a few square-feet.

THE TENTH BAG OF BEANS

Editorial From Christian Science Monitor

Since 1920 American agriculture has struggled with the problem of what to do with its surplus production. Export outlets have been shrinking and the foreign market has become more and more unsatisfactory.

It was Adam Smith who said that if ten bags of beans are offered for sale when only nine are needed, the tenth bag will have to be sold at a discount sufficient to attract an unwilling buyer, and the price of that tenth bag will determine the price of the other nine.

That has been the farmer's difficulty. The export surplus of his principal crops has had to be sold on the world market, and that market has fixed the price of his entire production. Hence the statement by Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, United States Secretary of Agri- readjustment of world markets to culture, in his annual report that provide outlets for surplus farm goods is essential to rural prosperity in America.

Against this situation the tariff, notwithstanding Mr. Hyde's rather forced espousal of it, has been virtually powerless to help. The farmer has had to sell at world prices and buy at a higher level in a protected domestic market. The exchange value of his products is grately diminished as compared with their prewar value, and therein lies the farm problem about which has been said and written during the last ten years.

The export debenture was proposed as a means of paying an indirect premium on exports, at the exepnse of Treasury revenue, in order that a higher price level might be maintained at home. The qeualization fee had a similar purpose in view, but the loss on exports was ta be paid from an excise tax on the entire crop benefited instead of from the Federal Treasury. It is doubtful either of these plans could succeed at the present time in face of higher foreign tariffs and antidumping laws.

The stabilization corporation sections of the Agricultural Marketing Act had a similar purpose inview, but experience those provisions had not ben satisfectory. Advice to farmers by the Federal Farm Board to restrict production voluntarily has not produced the hoped-for results, nor is it likely to. No farmer can afford to restrict production unless he can be assured that enough others will lo likewise to reduce the total volume of that crop . That assurance cannot he given as long as restriction is voluntary. Add to that the variations in yield due to weather, and the difficulty of controlling production in apparent.

If the surprise problem is to be solved, it appears that a new method will have to be found. One of the most promising sugestions is that the surplus above domestic requirements be direced into some noncompetitive channel, and the loss, if any, charged back to the producers.

So far as food and feed crops are concerned, the export surplus amounts t obetween 300,000,000 and ferm of pork products . A limited amount of that surplus can perhaps continue to be exported at a profit. The balance might well be made into industrial alcohol, to be returned to the farmers themselves for use as motor fuel. It is estimated that the feed value of the residue would pay the cost of distilling, and that the value of the alchohol as motor fuel might amount to perhaps 25 cents a bushel for the grain so used.

There are doubtless other noncompetitive uses that might be found for surplus farm products. At any rate, there is offered an interesting field for research, and it may well be that along this line the answer to the farm surplus problem untimately will be found.

FAIR CROPS, LOW PRICES REPORTED BY U. S. AFTER FARM SURVEY

The farmer situation on Oct. 1, the United States Department of agriculture, bureau of economics said, may be summarized in four words, "fair crops,, low prices."

"The central fact in the season now drawing toward a close," the bureau said, "is that notwithstanding production on a fairly even keel the prices of farm products have suffered a further serious slump.

"Hog production has decreased steadily since 1928, so that at the beginning of this year we had 8,-300,000 (or 14 per cent) fewer hogs than three years earlier. In the first ten months of the current marketing year, five per cent fewer hogs went to slaughter than a year ago.

"Despite all this reduction in supply, the average price paid for hogs by the packers declined from $9.57 last year to $7.43 this year There is evidence that the abundance and relative cheapness of feed grains are stimulating an expansion in hog production.
it became due, more than $1,000,-000 of the money loaned them this year by the government for the purchase of the seed and feed for rehabilitation. The first loans were due September 1.

"The repayment of this large amount before any of it was due was very gratifying, "Secretary Hyde said, "It justifies the faith of fears of foreign buyers that debenture or similar measures would serve to depress rather than increase prices to American producers, told exporters that the price of cotton is now below the cost of production and that it was inconceivable that congress would take any action, the benefits of which would accrue to the buyers rather than the producers of American cotton.

The secretary said he had advised the foreign buyers that "the present administraion of this government has repeatedly opposed the enactment of such measures and made public announcement of its opposition."

Secretary Hyde has also announced from Washington that farmers have repaid, before any of

Summarizing the general production situation, the bureau said that "harvest time finds crop conditions fairly good over most of the east, the central states and the southwest, but during the month much of the south has been too hot and dry.

Information from Washington is to the effect that Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde has taken steps to stimulate the export trade of American cotton.

Secretary Hyde, according to dispatches, in an attempt to allay the government in advancing money to the farmers who needed it to tide them over a period when they could not get money elsewhere. The early repayments have been profitable to the farmers also, as it has allowed them to reduce their interest charges."

The last loans to come due this year are due November 30 from the States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Missouri, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Virginia and others.

Georgia, since January 1, has paid, back $78,965.92 of its loans from three government issues.

FARM NO SUCH PARADISE

Columbus Dispatch: A current magazine contains an article about a farmer and his wife in northern Indiana, which is typical of a lot of such literature now appearing regarding rural conditions showing that the writers know nothing t all about their subject and are either being imposed upon by rural jokers or are simply drawing the long bow in a feat of pure imagination.

This farmer, we are told, owns 160 acres of land which he with his wife's help, farms. He seems to be doing general farming, and also truck farming—pretty busy people, a real farmer would conclude. They also keep cows and chickens and the wife makes butter for the market. She is a good cook, cans fruit, makes jellies, etc., and goes to town three times a week wih garden truck, butter, eggs, bread, pies and cakes of her own kitchen, which she sells from her own booth, and always comes home with about $100 in her pocket.

Let's see how this figures out: Three trips to town a week; $100 profits each time; fifty-two weeks in the year; $15,000 a year from the trips of the little spring wagon to the city. That Indiana farmer, most anyone would say, has a jewel for a wife. She's more. She is a wonder! ....

In the first place, no spring wagon—no 7-ton truck—could haul $100 worth of garden truck at present prices. It is not possible for one woman to do all the work that would be necessary to carry on these various lines of work at home and spend half the day in her booth in town disposing of her wares. No; if this Indiana farmer and his wife exist at all, they probably are working hard, early and late, and only getting a living out of it; not much more.

WILD RICE

Today wild rice provides food for various types of water fowls, but not so many years ago when the Indian roamed over North America, it was one of his staple foods. It was gathered in a canoe, the harvester paddling the panicles as they hung over the craft. (When ripe, the plants drop their seeds at the slightest touch, and so the crop was easily gathered.) The toug outer hulls the Indians removed by charring, after which water was poured in. This resulted in the formation of lye, which finished removing the hard awns and bracts, leaving the kernel.

It is a fine sweet rich, much more tasty than the market variety, but because the seed when ripe drops so earily, it has proved impossible to cultivate with any profit . The southern variety is the "folle avoine" of the early pioneers of Louisiana. Like many other grasses, **Zizania** is an important source of hay, yielding two crops annually. Cattle will eat it greedily when green.

Not only are grasses important for fodder (their place can only be taken by a few legumess), but to man himself they serve as chief articles of food . Nearly all cereals are products of grasses, and likewise most of the sugar except what is obtained from the sugar beet. Certainly, perennial grasses are the true basis of man's oldest known profession, agriculture. Grass to a certain recent French writer is just another name for beef, mutton, bread, or clothing.

Rice which one finds in the market, the common cultivated variety, is of another group. Though still a member of the grass family, **Gramineae**, it is not native to America, but to India and the tropical parts of Australia, whence it was introduced into China and Japan and later into Europe. Quite by chance it was brought into South Carolina in 1700. Since then the United States has gone on record as producing a large person of the world's supply.

She: "Haven't I always been fair to you?"

He: "Yes, but I wanted you to be fair and warmer."

Some have walked within th mire.
Spotless, upright and with honor
May I pass the coming year,
And make glad my Heavenly Father

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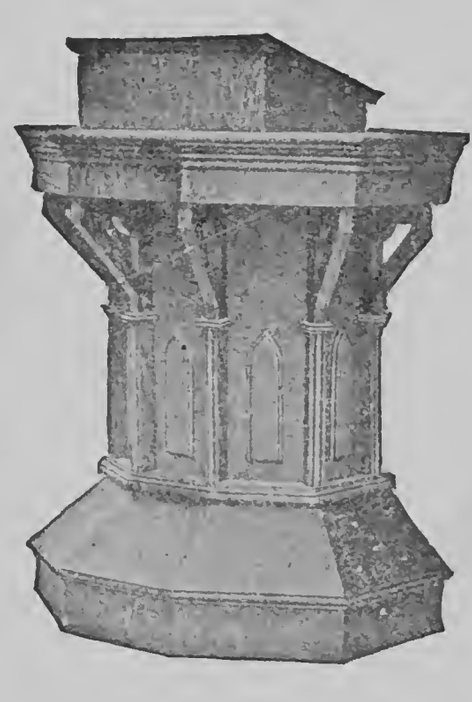

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A BRIEF COMMENT UPON NEGRO BUSINESS

Prepared by James A. Jackson, Business Specialist. In charge of the Small Business Section Marketing Service Division

Washington, D. C.—Information in this office reveals that Negroes are engaged as owners in about 30,000 commodity-selling enterprises, and about 70,000 personal-service forms of business, viz., those in which some merchandise is sold in connection with a professional or personal service, as the undertaker, dentist, barber, hairdresser, etc. The oldest known business of a strictly commodity character is a feed store in Washington, D. C., which has been in one family for three generations and is still doing business.

Carded information discloses that there are more than 1500 Negro manufacturers in the country. More than 30 per cent of these are engaged in the production of hair and facial preparations. However, a substantial number are producing commodities which find a market with the general public without regard to racial lines. One, in fact, dominates its field. Some few of the toilet preparation concerns have ventured into the export fields.

The foregoing information is based upon estimates and definite information combined, but is incomplete. The complete tabulation of the Census of Distribution will doubtlessly give a considerably more accurate picture of the Negro in business.

The Small Business Section card files contain the names of more than 600 Negro druggists, 1,100 undertakers, 700 grocers, 300 manufacturers. 35 wholesalers and jobbers, more than 100 dealers in women's wear articles such as millinery, furs, dresses, etc. In all there has been found to be a substantial representation of the race in 183 different lines of business.

The financial interests of the group, such as is not being cared for through the more general agencies include: 28 banks, 68 insurance companies, 82 finance and investment companies, 10 credit unions and 6 farm loan societies. They have 50 building and loan associations listed, though there are known to be more in the country. The funds of about 40 benevolent societies and a score of burial aid associations constitute other sources of financial support.

The Negro is becoming better trained in merchandising through the employment of colored sales people by chainstore managements, independent merchants, and public utilities for service in neighborhoods where the Negro population predominates. This practice has been reported as prevailing in 47 different cities and it is not confined to any particular part of the country. Chicago however, leads with more than 4,100 Negro clerks employed in about 400 different places of business. Durham, N. C., with due regard to population ratio, ranks next. Detroit, Cleveland, and Indianapolis exhibit some examples of the practice.

The Negro is making serious effort to become more familiar with the complexities of business, and he is resorting to cooperative effort to a greater extent than heretofore. This attitude finds expression in 281 local commercial and industrial organizations located in 84 different cities.

The following national associations engage in consolidating effort on a country wide basis in the lines indicated by their titles:

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

NATIONAL TRADE BODIES

Associated Negro Press, Claude Parnet, Director, 3423 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Association of Beauty Culture Schools, Mme. E. N. Scott, Secretary, 104 East 51st Street, Chicago, Ill.

Colored Merchants' Association, Albon L. Hosley, Mgr., 145 West 41st Street, New York City, N. Y.

National Beauty Culture League, Mme. G. S. Morgan Young, Pres., 432 Beale Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

National Builders' Association, William L. Courtney, Pres., 178 Bailey Street, Atlanta, Ga.

National Federation of Negro Farmers, Leon Harris, Pres., Vincennes Hotel, 36th and Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

National Independent Funeral Directors Association, R. R. Reed, Executive Secretary., 3201 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

National Hairdressers and Cosmeticians Association, R. J. Knox, Pres., 4124 S. Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

National Association of Negro Fraternal Societies, R. H. McCants Andrews, Secy., Durham, N. C.

National Negro Bankers Association, R. R. Wright, Pres., Citizen and Southern Bank, 19th and South Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

National Negro Business League, Albon L. Holsey, Secy., 145 West 41st Street, New York City, N. Y.

National Negro Medical Association, Dr. G. W. Alexander, Pres., 48 Webster Street, Orange, N. J.

National Negro Press Association, Henry Allen Boyd, Secy., Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn.

National Protective Association of Taxicab Owners, J. A. Craigen, Mgr., Detroit, Mich.

National Authors and Publishers League, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Association of Presidents, Secretaries, and Managers of Colored Fairs, H. J. Banks, Promoter, 219 Sycamour Street, Decatur, Ala.

National Negro Life Insurance Association, M. L. Stuart, Pres., Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL BODIES

Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, Dwight W. Holmes, Pres., Howard University, Washington, D. C.

John Andrews Clinical Society, Dr. Henry W. Lee, President, Houston, Texas.

National Association of College Deans and Registrars, Fred A. Wilkinson, Pres., Howard University, Washington, D. C.

National Association of Negro Musicians, J. Wesley Jones, Pres., Chicago, Ill.

National Association of Teachers in Public Schools, C. J. Calloway, Secy., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

National Bar Association, Irving C. Mollison, Secy., 179 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

National Inter-denominational-ministerial Alliance, Rev. Chas. L. Russell, Pres., 1924 Sixth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Presidents of Methodist Episcopal Schools (partially colored membership) Dr. M. W. Dogan, Pres., Wylie College, Marshall, Texas.

National Technicians Association, Architects, Chemists, and Engineers, Charles Duke, Pres., 184 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

National Association of Life Insurance Examiners, Dr. W. G. Alexander, 48 Webster Place, Orange, N. J.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CRAFT BODIES

Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, R. B. Lemus, Pres., 204 West 136th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Employees, A. Phillip Randolph, Pres., 239 West 136th Street, New York City, N. Y.

National Apex Business Association (operating hairdressers), C. Whitlock, Secy., 1724 Artic Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

National Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees, M. A. Cowan, Pres., 3635 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

National Federation of Railway Workers, L. W. Fairchild, Pres., Popular Bluff, Mo.

National Postal Alliance, Sidney M. Jackson, Secy., 1216 You Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association, R. L. Mays, Pres., Care of A. N. P., 3423 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Note:

There are 60 or more craft organizations. Some of these are independent and some are affiliated with the Federation of Labor. Among the latter are the Longshoremen and Hodcarriers, each owners of considerable property and with a large membership.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATIONS

Atlantic and Pacific Automobile Club, Montrabelle Montgomery, Secy., 930 You Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The United States Automobile Club, Oercy R. Riper, Pres., 610 Vernon Highway, Detroit, Mich.

RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Carter G. Woodson, Director, 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capitol Consulting Service, Robert Pelham, Director, Prudential Bank Building, 713 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Domestic Credit Company, M. F. Chestnut, Pres., 435 Convent Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Fact Finding Conference, James A. Sheppard, Pres., Durham, N. C.

The Negro Institute of Research and Economics, E. A. McCannon, Pres., 1919 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harmon Foundation, (White Philanthropy interested in Negroes), George E. Haynes, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, N. Y.

While it is known that the foregoing lists are not complete, they represent a conscientious effort to assemble knowledge that will be serviceable. Perhaps the officials of other organizations or persons familiar of them will provide additions to this list.

In addition to these national bodies, there are nearly a hundred state, tri-state, and district organizations affiliated with one or the other of the national associations.

For the information of those interested this office annually compiles a list of Negro conventions for release after February 1st of each year. These conventions with the fairs constitute very definite possibilities for the introduction of new commodities and the demonstration of products essential to the work of those in attendance at the conventions, or through them to the Negro market as a whole.

Inasmuch as the newspaper is an important accepted channel of approach to all markets, a person giving consideration to the Negro market would be interested to know that there are 144 Negro newspapers published each week, three of which are issued twice each week. There are more than 200 other publications, including a number of generally distributed monthlies and about 10 trade journals. A substantial portion of the monthlies are church and school organs, six being the official publications of Greek-letter fraternities, and more than a score being published in the interest of benevolent societies and lodges. Seven press services, a feature syndicate, and several advertising agencies serve these publications. A list of the publications is available from this office.

Together with the more than 100 fairs and two score food shows and style shows, the newspapers and magazines represent definite approaches to the consumers of the race. These fairs flourish in the states where segregated interest mostly prevails.

There are more than 300 Negro hotels in the country. A list containing the names and locations of 212 of these has been prepared for free distribution.

This office has complete surveys of the Negro interests in a half dozen cities and about 30 smaller towns. Each of these has been made by a reliable agency. This information is for free distribution to interested persons in response to requests for specific data.

The Small Business Section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is at the service of those interested in such further information pertaining to this group as may be available.

THE APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

Washington, D. C.—One of the purposes of Negro History Week is to secure more support for the work of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. This organization is not endowed, and only a limited number of persons are interested in this scientific method of approaching the race problem in this country. A friend of the cause, however, is now giving the work a dollar for every dollar given by others. This comes as a challenge to the Negro to do something for himself.

The Association deserves support because it publishes a magazine, researches in Negro History, directs studies in clubs and schools, promotes the home study of the Negro by mail, produces textbooks on the Negro for schools and colleges, collects and preserves valuable documents of Negro History, supplies libraries with special collections of rare books on the Negro, and educates enterprising young men for service in historical research.

To enable the Association to carry forward this much needed educational work we are asking every pupil and teacher in the schools of the United States to contribute at least one penny and as much more as possible during Negro History Week. Others in advantageous positions in life are respectfully requested to give larger amounts. The Association is fearlessly telling the truth in fighting the battles of the Negro, and the race should support it. We cannot expect others to do for us what we should do for ourselves.

In spite of its scant resources the Association has done some things which may seem incredible. During the past few years the staff has collected more than three thousand rare manuscripts bearing upon the Negro and deposited them in the Library of Congress. There they are now being used by students in this country and others from abroad in documenting the history of the race. Other manuscript materials of the sort are being added to increase this collection that it may give a new view of the past of the Negro race in order to understand it as it was rather than as the propagandists have portrayed it.

It is not a mean achievement, too, that during the last generation the Association has been successful in publishing seventeen volumes of a scientific magazine, the **JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY**, which is subscribed to by all of the accredited universities of the whites in the South as well as in the North. Heads of departments of history in the universities of Georgia and Mississippi, for example, say that they find this and other publications of the Association helpful in the prosecution of their studies and in the instruction of students. One Southern white scholar states that, if the Association had done no more than to establish this one connection for cooperation in the promotion of the truth, this single achievement would justify its existence.

The reports and monographs of the Association dealing with special aspects of Negro life and history have also been highly evaluated by scholars in this country and abroad. For example, the Association has just received from the History Department of the University of Dublin an unusually liberal appraisal of its productions. The head professor refers to the "Negro in our History," now in its sixth edition, "as a most remarkably effective textbook." The **JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY** is regarded as "clear and succinct with readable articles showing a definiteness of purpose." Of "The Negro Wage Earner" this historian says he knows of no volume on what may be called "Economic History of a class of workers in any English-speaking country, better planned and executed, or more really helpful to the student investigator than this remarkably independent and objective treatise."

The Association renders another timely service in supplying schools and colleges with rare books on the Negro. This particular phase of the work cannot be appreciated unless we remember that during the years of social repression the Negro has been forgotten by the educators of both races. The schools have books on everything but the Negro. When an institution becomes convinced of the importance of studying the Negro it usually finds that it has practically no literature to enlighten and guide the student. The controversal works portraying the Negro as a saint or branding him as the pariah of society are worthless. The students need the truth set forth in books written according to scientific requirements. The Association is supplying such treatises in new or out-of-print form whether published in this country or abroad.

It is significant, too, that the Association has succeeded in awakening such interest in Negro literature abroad. From European Universities and centers of culture like those of England, Germany, Austria, and Czechslovekia have come numerous requests for the publications of the Association, and foreign scholars thus concerned report that they make extensive use of them in instructing their students in social science. Similar expressions come from parts of China, Japan, and Australia where the study of all races seems to be supplanting the idea of concentrating altogether on the achievements and the program of one particular race. These persons and agencies are not only purchasing certain books which appeal to them, but at most of these points they are building up valuable reference collections for more extensive use in the future.

Nothing can do more to continue the effort of discovering the truth about the Negro and popularizing it in the modern world than the education of young men for historical research. For this reason the Association granted this year two scholarships amounting altogether to $2,000 to provide such opportunities for Lorenzo J. Greene at Columbia and for Rayford W. Logan at Harvard, who are completing the residential requirements for the doctorate in history and political science. We need such men to produce treatises setting forth hitherto unknown facts in the life and history of the Negro and also for the development of popular books for children and texts for students in colleges and universities. One writer or several writers cannot supply these needs. We must have scores

of them to provide for the youth a new literature of social science.

Institutions becoming interested in the Negro and having nothing better to use have placed in the hands of the students such pernicious publications as Jerome Dowd's NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE, which teaches by inuendo that the Negro is inferior to the white man, and T. JUSTMENT, which upholds a hard and fast line in segregation beyond which the Negro cannot hope to go. Both of these gentlemen, however, are great figures in what we call interracial cooperation, and Negro schools as well as white institutions have used these books to assist them in carrying out the well defined plans of keeping the Negro satisfied in a certain place. Why not help the Association, then, in combatting this propaganda? Whatever is contributed should be sent to C. G. Woodson, 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PETRIFIED APPLES FOUND IN ALBERTA

Farmer Discovers Fruit While Digging New Well

Olds, Alberta, Jan. 7.—Petrified apples on a petrified branch, broken and plucked from their age-long niche, have been discovered here. Figs and fig leases and palm leaves of the tropical variety have been found in deep formations and in the Bad Lands of the Red Deer river.

Evidence is said to abound of a torrid climate in the swamp lands there millions of years ago and that dinosaurs roamed there. As far south as Cardston, where a lad with a shotgun recently dislodged a dinosaur bone, and in the eastern resents a loss to the race of apart of Southwestern Saskatchewan, many traces of prehistoric reptiles and vegetation have been found.

The high tops of the Rocky Mountains have given up shellfish and other sea creatures of an ancient period, and deep in the mines at Canmore fossilized ferns and petrified fish have been uncovered.

The apples and the apple branch, discovered as a well was being dug by a farmer near here, are the first ancient fruit species found in the province. Awaiting the arrival of Calgary Museum Officials, the well has been refilled with earth and the area marked for excavation. The branch and apples were badly damaged through lack of care when taken from the ground.

HORSE THOUGHT RABIES VICTIM

Ophiem Has Another Scare When Man Is Forced to Shoot Animal.

Ophiem, Ill. —Strange behaviour of a blind horse belonging to Eric Streed, after being slow and gentle for several years, suddenly became so vicious and unruly that it had to be shot, is believed by Ophiem residents to be another indication that hydrophobia danger is not over in this locality.

The blind hourse first became unruly Wednesday evening . It ran about, heedless of the fact that it could not see where it was going, and jumped and kicked. Mr. Streed managed to tie it in its stall and give it medicine. The next day, however, it was chewing and bitting the manager and apparently was dangerously vicious. Mr. Streed, taking no chances, shot the animal.

Several weeks ago an Ophiem man died from rabies contacted through the bit of a stray dog. Since then scores of dogs in this locality have been vaccinated, and other precautions have been taken. Although there is no official proof yet, it is believed that the horse's strange behaviour was caused by an attack of the dreaded disease.

Mr. Streed is being given immunizing treatments and buildings on his farm are being disinfected.

AGRICULTURE IN MARYLAND

By Chas. E. Hall
(In Afro-American)

The largest business investment of Maryland Negroes is in the ownership of farm land and buildings, but this investment showed a drop from $7,280,262 in 1925 to $6,706,219 in 1930, which represents a decrease during the five years of $584,043, or over one-half a MILLION DOLLARS. In checking up these returns we find that there was a decrease of 1,165 colored farm owners, and a loss to the race of 12,192 owned acres.

The only counties that did not show a decrease in colored ownership were Prince Georges and Queen Annes. Alleghany, Garrett, and Montgomery counties remained as in 1925. In the number of acres owned there were slight gains in Alleghany, Caroline Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Prince Georges, Queen Annes, and Talbot counties, but these gains were insufficient to offset the acreage losses inthe other counties. Owned acres fell from 120,127 in 1925 to 107,935 in 1930, which represents a loss to the race of approximately NINETEEN SQUARE MILES of land in a state where ten or fifteen years hence the man who owns a productive farm will be able to live like a prince.

In connection with the agricultural situation in Maryland it has been suggested that our group can ill afford to sustain such losses in this important state, over whose splendid rail, water, and public highway transportation facilities farm products can be easily and quickly transported to such great nearly market as Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington, Philadelphia and New York with their millions of people absolutely dependent upon the outside world for food. It might not be a difficult undertaking to organize in Baltimore some kind of a co-operative financial group, a Consumers' League or what-not to connect up with the nearly 3,000 colored farm owners in the state for the purpose of better marketing their products, also for the purpose of selling to other colored farmers of Maryland, or elsewhere, all farm land that is offered for sale by members of the group. There are a number of ways to get in touch with the key colored farm owners in each county, chiefly through church and fraternal organizations.

COW ON WILD ADVENTURE

Making a fight for liberty, a cow upheld the honor of the Hereford breed when it broke out of a livestock market in Hereford, England. First it tossed and injured a drover. Then it rushed out into the street, which happened to be crowded. As the throngs scattered the cow knocked over a woman cyclist and continued its mad course. It entered a lawn tennis court in the Herefordshire Hospital grounds, terrifying men and women patients, escaped from a policeman who tried to shoot it, regained the street and, after being three hours on the rampage, collapsed near the center of the town.

TELLS HOW TO KILL COMMON PLANT PESTS

St. Paul, Minn., —To help gardeners and fruit growers protect their plants against insects, A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist and professor of entomology at University Farm, has outlined the principal control measures for some common pests.

His suggestion for the control of the cabbage or radish maggot is as follows: Dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate in warm water in a wooden or crockery container and dilute to eight or ten gallons. Pour about 1-2 cup around each plant next to the root, three to five days after planting. Two or more applications should follow at weekly intervals.

Cucumber beetles may be controlled by the following proceedure: Dust the plants with a mixture of one pound of calcium arsenate to 20 pounds of gypsum or land plaster. Apply as soon as the plants are up and dust often enough to keep the leaves covered.

WANT A CHEAP HORSE?

The offer of good horses for sale at 75 cents or $1 a head is one of teh features of the economic depression in Czecho-Slovakia and other countries of eastern Europe. Sheep are being sold at times for less than 65 cents, but such is the poverty of peasantry that it is hard to find buyers.

SAVE Something!

-:- YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF -:-

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CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee

RAISES NATIONAL CROP

(Continued From Page 1)

ed by Dr. E. L. Newcomb, showed that leaves grown here were more active than most others, the bulk of which came from Europe. The United States war department promptly arranged to take the entire output of the college and in this way the potency of Minnesota digitalis became known.

Meanwhile, professors at the university urged Mr. Smith to grow the plant and at the conclusion of the World War, he did.

"After considerable experiment," Mr. Smith said, "I purchased a farm by the shores of Lake Minnetonka, near Holdridge, and planted two acres of digitalis in a rich, chocolate-colored soil." The venture was a success. Another farm was acquired at Vancouver. And Mr. Smith's enterprise assumed international proportions.

The property at Lake Minnetonka was named Foxglove farm, Machinery was bought, a sprinkling system installed, a drying shed erected and a laboratory was opened in Minneapolis for final preparation of the drug. It was a complete organization, equipped to tend the plant in every sage of its life from seed to the ultimate capsule.

An entire year is required to produce marketable digitalis.

Troubles on His Farm, Too.

"The seedlings are raised in a greenhouse from February to May," Mr. Smith explained, "and are set out in the open fields in May and June. Careful experiments have shown that the leaf gains in potency as the summer wanes, reaching its maximum strength in September."

Because his farm is unique, Mr. Smith has received inquiries about digitalis cultivation from many persons who believe this crop would afford a refuge from the financial woes of wheat, potatoes, and livestock. But the digitalis farmer has his troubles, too.

"No one outside the business would realize the immense amount of anxiety connected with a work of this kind," he said. "Best laid plans may be disarranged by late springs, early frosts, storm, rain or hail. Hence, it is easy to see that cultivation of a useful and potest drug is not as easy a matter as growing potaotes.

"If I had only gone in for potatoes," sighed Mr. Smith, "maybe I would have made a lot of money."

But being a chemist, he went in for digitalis. That left potatoes out.

L. A. HAWKINS RECOMMENDS

(Continued from Page 1)

then applying the fertilizer in the Spring before harrowing or raking. Fall plowing also exposes grubs and insect eggs to the weather and birds. A great many of these garden pests may be destroyed in this way.

By deep Fall plowing, many weeds will be turned deep enough to prevent their germinating in the Spring, thus doing away with a lot of weed trouble. In heavy soils, Fall plowing improves the physical condition, as the lumps turned up will be broken and pulverized by weathering during the Winter.

In regions of snowfall or where soil blows it is better to leave the rough plowed surface to collect snow and prevent drifting. Where the soil surface is hard, discing before plowing will be worth while, as the soil that is turned under will be fine. In sections of light rainfall, but where there is snow in the Winter, Fall-plowed land will absorb more moisture than where the surface had not been broken.

Early Planting for Early Harvest

The earlier vegetables can be used from the garden, the greater the value of the garden. Fall plowing enables earlier planting in the Spring, as plowed land dries out more quickly than unplowed land. This is important, as we want as long a harvest period as possible. As soon as the ground has dried out enough in the Spring, disc or harrow thoroughly to start the seedbed. Garden seedbeds should be deep, fine, and firm for best results.

Get the ground manured and plowed in the Fall, and the next Spring prepared a good seedbed as early as soil and weather conditions will permit in order that early vegetables may be planted on time. Don't wait until too late to start the garden and suffer the consequences of delay through not having a bounteous supply of vegetables to eat.

Make plans, now for a good living next year, regardless of conditions.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS

(Continued from page 1)

which I could get back my furniture and the food I had stored for winter? I have no money with which to put in a suit against him. If you can't help me please get a job for me somewhere and send me transportation for myself, wife and four year old child and I will work and pay you for the transportation wherever it may be."

Another:

"Many of our members are being put out of doors. Some are being tied up to make the 1932 crop who don't owe their landlords more than the price of a twelve pound sack of flower. 200 Members of my Unit are depending on me to find homes for them. I tried to get a hundred men to raise four dollars each to enter the.... ..plantation but only eighteen could raise it. The landlords are hard on us here bu that don't stop us."

Another:

"I was born a slave and know slavery conditions but present conditions are harder than they were then. We were furnished rations from Jan. 1st. to Sept. 1st. and then we were given from three to five dollars per bale to gather crops. We made plenty of cotton but have had no settlement. Our condition is deplorable as we are both barefooted and naked and it has been raining here for three weeks; the white farmers don't know nothing about the Constitution. In reference to the Red Cross,—we have been loyal to it but have received nothing from it as all was given to poor white people."

CAR LOAD SWEET POTATOES

(Continued from page 1)

superintended the loadings and report that 100 bushels made up the lot that was consigned to a Chicago market.

The colored farmers of Owens Wells vicinity numbering around twelve or fifteen pooled their holdings in this shipment and made up this lot of the famous product known to every Southern home. It is an initial step by them in selling to northern firms and if the price proves satisfactory, it is learned that more will be made as the surplus of this crop will afford a nice income to raisers of this famous edible.

It is also stated that the colored farmers of the Lexington territory are planning on a cooperative shipmen of sweet potatoes to a firm in Tennessee, having listed between five and six hundred bushels at present, and it is expected when the time arrives that a carload will be collected.

If these shipments turn out profitable for the colored farmers it will open an avenue of income to thousands in Holmes County, as sweet potatoes of the finest kind, perfect in size and flavor, are raised in this section and the county boasts of some of the best potato growers in Mississippi.

Cooperative shipments of all kinds of farm products are going to be the only means of profitable farming in the future, it is freely stated, and both white and colored farmers would do well to begin the practice of perfecting an organization and establishing outlets for the many products that are raised on Holmes county farms that will bring in money for what has heretofore been a loss in surplus, unless consumed at home or sold at a loss locally.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary, National Federation of Colored Farmers.

I receive a good many letters from farmers and have just about gotten wise enough to judge the age of the farmer by the letter he writes. Most of the old farmers write "fussing letters" and most of the young farmers write "whining letters.." These letters tell me there is something wrong somewhere.

The "fussing letters" bring me a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction. I admire a man who will fuss. It is proof that he is alive, is thinking, is working, is courageous, is dissatisfied and is going to do his best to improve his condition and circumstances. I don't like the "whining letters." I am afraid those who write them have lost their nerve and are expecting of trying, are discouraged, have lost their nerve and are expecting others to pick them up gently and PUT THEM where they want to get. I feel sorry for the whiners for they are bound to meet disappointment.

The old farmers take chances. They buy farms and work and pay for them. They back up their schools, churches and farmers' organizations and get along fairly well with their neighbors . They are shrewd enough to save something for a rainy day and are smart enough to keep what they earn and save. They love their farms and their crops, their cows, pigs and orchards. They talk about these things they know something about. They help out their neighbors when in need without excepting money as pay. They rear a half-dozen or more boys and girls and teach them how to work and really live. So nowadays, these old farmers fuss. They rise in wrath when they know things are going wrong. They prove they are real men.

The young farmers are afraid to take chances. They stick close to home, stay where they are and complain because the good things they see others enjoying do not come to them. They talk about prohibition and fine new cars and war and evolution and things they know nothing about. They are afraid to give away anything—to be generous— for fear they will not get it back a hundred-fold. They bring two or three children into the world and fret because they fear they will not be able to send them to college to become lawyers and doctors. The young farmers "whine." They complain. They talk about advantages they should have and act like babies.

When a farmer loses his nerve he is down in the mud and can see nothing but mud around him. When he is afraid to take chances he is bound to sit still or go backward. When he is afraid to give he will never GET. A farmer will never become independent who is always looking for the other fellow to carry him along and help him out.

Stop whining. Start to fussing. Open your eyes and look for the good things and the things you might have that are right where your are. If anyone else around you has those good things, you can get them too. Go after them. Make a start. Take chances. But look before you leap and plan and think for as far as two years anyhow. Most of us only plan for one season or for one year.

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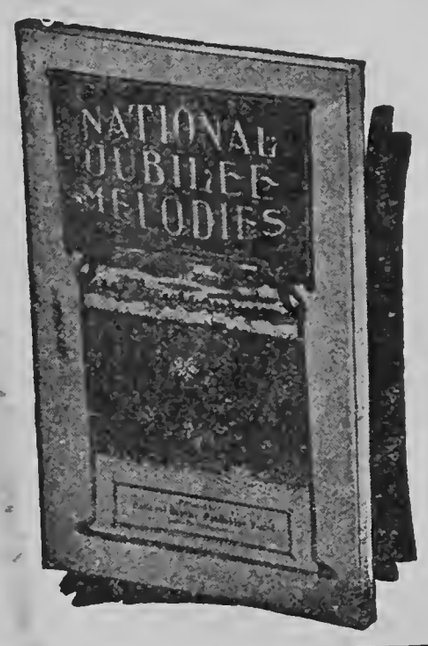

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IV. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, March 15, 1932. No. 1.

MISSISSIPPI'S SHARE CROP CONTRACT

REPRODUCTION OF INSTRUMENT USED IN DELTA STATE

What the Tillers of the Soil Must Face According to President Davis

This agreement made and entered into by and between———— hereinafter called party of the first part and———— hereinafter called party of the second part, all of the said parties being resident citizens of the County of————,State of Mississippi witnesseth:

That the said parties have agreed to work during the year 1932,—— acres of land situated in the county of————State of Mississippi, upon what is commonly known as the Share System.

That the party of the first agrees to furnish the——acres of land, planting seed, house room, plows, harness, teams, wagons and all other farm tools and implements necessary for party of second part to plant, cultivate, house and harvest said crops to be grown on said land.

That the said party of the first part agrees to furnish the said party of second part the sum of $, in cash and $, in merchandise, to enable him to make said crop, and the amounts so furnished said party of second part, as well as any other expenditures incurred by said first party for ginning and wrapping said crop or pay—for labor in same, shall be charged to party of second part and deducted from his half interest in said crops.

That should for any reason party

(Continued on page 7.)

INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

Items Picked Here and There by National Federation

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson of Oxford, N. C., recently became the parents of quadruplets. They now have twelve children, all born within the past ten years. There are two sets of twins, one of triplets, one single child and the four born recently.

Fisk University, of Nashville, has been granted $50,000 from the Carnegie Foundation.

Greenbrier County, West Virginia, must pay $5,000 each to the relatives of two colored men lynched in that county last fall.

It is expected that the manufacture of the two new models of Ford automobiles will eventually put 200,000 men back on payrolls.

There are 27,000 farmers in the state of Utah and 16,000 of them are members of farmers' co-operative organizations.

The jobless in British Columbia are being requested by the government to work on building roads for their board and a small cash allowance.

Because of the depression, the National Association of Colored Women will not meet in Cleveland, O., this year. It will meet next year in Chicago.

One man was killed and two others seriously burned while attempting to cure rheumatism by

(Continued on page 8)

SILENCE NO MORE

(An Editorial By Leon Harris)

We have faith in everything American because we love our country. We have faith in American humaneness—in American Christianity—in American honor—yes, even in American justice. We believe there are more good Americans than bad Americans just as we believe there are more good Christians than bad Christians. We believe Americans will not let WRONG trample RIGHT in the dust—will not let INJUSTICE triumph over JUSTICE—will not let MISERY live long where there should be HAPPINESS.

We therefore ask all true Americans to look with mercy and compassion on the plight of thoussands of their fellow-citizens and be, at this time, what true Americans should be, and do, at this time, what true Americans should do.

We can keep silent no longer. In this crisis, SILENCE IS A SIN! Thousands of Negro tenant farmers and small farm owners—good Americans all—are wallowing in the slough of subject misery. You Americans, white and black, who have brains and money and power,—open your eyes and see—open your ears and hear—and give unto the least of those, thy brethren, a chance to live. THEY ASK NO MORE!

Some thirty-odd thousand Negro farmers of America have banded themselves together in an organization known as the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. Organized in Units, scattered throughout sixteen states, they have been persuaded thus to band together that collectively they might develop strength enough to secure relief from unbearable conditions. Organization and co-op-

(Continued on page 5.)

COMMUNICATION FROM LEXINGTON

American Red Cross Chapter from Holmes County

Lexington, Miss., January 22, 1932—To Whom It May Concern: —This is to certify that on January 22, 1932, the Holmes County Chapter of the American Red Cross accepted a gift of sweet potatoes from the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. This matter was directed by C. C. Richardson and J. H. Hayes of Lexington, Miss. The amount of potatoes is estimated at 159 bushels, more or less.

The Units of the Federation contributing and amounts are as follows:

Mt. Olive, 43 bushels.
Holly Grove, 29 bushels.
Galilee, 30 bushels.
Lebanon, 18 bushels.
Good Hope, 10 bushels.
Gages Springs, 11 bushels.
Sweet Home, 6 bushels.
Spring Hill, 8 bushels.
Mt. Zion, 4 bushels.

This shipment of potatoes except one sack of two bushels was sent on this date to the American Red Cross at Sumner, Miss., for the relief of the flood sufferers of that section of Tallahatchie County.

(Signed) J. E. Stephens,
Chairman Holmes County Chapter.

(This is the car of potatoes mentioned in headline, last issue. The car shipped co-operatively by the Owens Wells Unit, was sold in Chicago through the offices of the N. F. C. F.)

Farmers' Co-op Business Large

SALES OF HENRY COUNTY SUPPLY COMPANY DURING YEAR TOTAL $98,314

Cambridge,—More than 60,000 Illinois farmers every day of the year purchase in excess of $15,000 worth of petroleum products through the forty-seven county service companies associated with the Illinois Farm Supply company, L. R. Marchant, the manager, reported at the annual meeting of the farm bureau purchasing agency in Bloomington today.

With an annual business of more than $5,000,000 the company has set a new mark in this field of agricultural cooperation.

The Henry County Supply company, one of the forty-seven farm bureau companies cooperating in centralized purchasing of oil and other farm supplies, did a total business of $98,314.24 during the last year. The local company began operating as a part of the state organization in 1929.

The state farm supply company began the year with thirty-six member companies, operating ninety-two bulk storage stations and 243 truck tanks. At the close of the period forty-seven companies were in operation with 120 bulk stations and 351 truck tanks.

New counties in the state organization are Greene, Champaign, Iroquois, Jo Daviess, Macoupin, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair, Step-

(Continued on Page 5)

HOW TO SECURE SEED LOAN FUNDS

BULLETIN FROM HEADQUARTERS

National Federation of Colored Farmers Quotation

NEWS BULLLETIN

National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc., Main Offices Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15th 1932—To be read to members in meeting.

We give herewith a clipping taken from a recent edition of the Chicago Tribune, giving regulations governing the administration of loans to be made to farmers this spring, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Chairman of all units are urged to see that this bulletin is read and explained to the members, in order that they may fully understand.

Our next bulletin will give further information regarding these loans. In the meantime, officers of all units may write this office relative to any part of this announcement that is not clearly understood.

U. S. WILL LIMIT CROP LOANS TO $400 TO FARMER

Money to come from fifty million Fund

Chicago Tribune Press Service. Washington, D. C., Feb. 11th. (Special)—Regulations governing

(Continued on page 8)

Garden Topics

By Floyd Bralliar

Plant gladiolus bulbs for the first early bloom at once. One can hardly get these bulbs in the ground too early. We prefer planting them in the vegetable garden or in some other out of the way place for cut flowers only. Plant the bulbs about three inches deep for the early crop and set them three or four inches apart in the row. If the rows are to be cultivated by hand, they need not be further than eighteen inches apart but we prefer two feet. When we grow them as a cash crop we plant thirty inches apart so they can be plowed with a horse, and set the bulbs thick enough in the row to touch each other.

It will pay, unless the soil is unusually rich. To put cotton seed meal, bone meal, or a potato grower such as is handled by all seed stores in the bottom of the trench and cover it an inch before planting the bulbs, Spread this at the rate of one pound to every twenty-five feet of row.

Cultivate as you would potatoes and cut the flowers as fast as the spikes show the first bloom. In cutting do not remove the foliage from the plant if it is desired to have the bulbs grow and be fit to use another year.

For a second planting plant gladiolus bulbs about eight inches

(Continued on Page 4)

SEC'Y OF AGRICULTURE AT WASHINGTON GIVES PLAN

Government Regulations Governing Crop Production Loans for this Year

The regulations governing crop production loans in 1932, to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act authorizing the allocation of fifty million dollars for these loans, were made public by Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture late last week.

These regulations provide that loans may be made by Representatives of the Secretary of Agriculture, in all states except Connecticutt and Pennsylvania, to farmers who cannot obtain crop production credit from other sources. The amount of each loan will be based on the acreage of specific crops to be planted by the borrower in the spring of 1932 and on the requirements of individual borrowers for supplies necessary in the production of these crops. For instance, some borrowers will have feed for work stock, but will need to purchase seed. Others will have seed but need funds to purchase fuel and oil for their tractors.

The maximum loan to any borrower will be four hundred dollars and the total of loans of the ten-

(Continued on page 8)

FLASH EXTRA

(By wire to Modern Farmer)

Offices National Federation of Colored Farmers, Chicago, Ill., March 10 1932—A large plantation owner in southern, Mississippi, who has more than three thousand acres under cultivation, has instructed his manager to employ no tenant farmers, share-croppers or hired hands this season who are not members of the local Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Says that such members are the best workmen obtainable and that he wants to help them all he can. Will give them decent contracts and make prompt settlement at the end of the season. It is believed that the best and largest planters in adjacent communities will also employ only Unit members this year.

A large corporation in Memphis, Tenn., has agreed to let members of Units of the N. F. C. F. have a 2600 acre plantation in Mississippi at a rental of five dollars per acre. Operations will be under members own managements and control.

PERENNIAL FOOD PLANT PAY REAL PROFIT IN GARDEN

When you start a vegetable garden this year select a place for those few vegetables which are permanent features of the garden. The two important ones are asparagus and rhubarb, the former far the more important. It will last a lifetime if properly cared for.

Only a few clumps of rhubard will be needed and they may be planted in any convenient corner of the domain, as their season is brief and use limited. A third perennial is the multiplier onion, which gives the earliest of all young onions and may become a garden standby and obviate the planting of sets each year.

The home asparagus bed is one of the real economies computed on a cash basis that the vegetable garden can provide. Universally liked, its purchase in the course of a season means real money. A supply of plants sufficient to establish a big bed costs less than two or three bunches of the vegetable in the market. Once established you will always have a supply.

Select a spot for an asparagus bed. If no space seems convenient to give up for this purpose the asparagus can be planted in a row slung along a boundary line or fence and utilized as a hedge of no mean ornamental quality later in the season.

Asparagus requires soil as rich and deep as you can make it at the start. The roots require deep and careful planting to become established with reasonable speed. They should not be closer than two feet apart in the row with rows three feet apart for their best development. This plant is a heavy feeder. Dig a wide hole a foot deep and from a mound six inches tall in the center of the hole. Set the plant on this and spread the roots out like the spokes of a wheel. Fill in the soil and firm it well and the asparagus bed is started. Do not start cutting until its second season.

The new rust proof varieties originated by the United States department of agriculture are excellent types for the home garden. Conover's Colossal and Bonvallet's Giant are other staple and standard varieties. Plan to start an asparagus bed this year. You can look over the premises and select a convenient place for it now.

The bed should be started as early the ground can be worked to get the plants established and in vigorous growth their first season.

Minnesota's poultry business is placed at more than $6,000,000 annually by the state university.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND STILL IN THE SADDLE

That the old law of supply and demand has not been repealed is well illustrated by A. E. Prugh of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Department of Agriculture, who comments on the fall lettuce deal in Arizona in the following words:

'The 1931 fall lettuce deal in Arizona furnishes just one more proof that you never know what will happeu next in the produce industry, but lettuce selling as high as $3.75 per crate at shipping point in December in a period of one of our worst business depressions demonstrates that now and in the centuries to come, the one irrevocable law of marketing— the Law of Supply and Demand— will control economic destines and continue to write profit or loss into the records.

"Even when business skies are the darkest, provide a commodity such as lettuce that many people really want, and they will pay any reasonable price to get it. They will buy as cheap as possible, however, depending on available supplies.

"The market price of lettuce, like that of other fruits and vegetables, is comparable to a piece of rubber. Crush it down to the depths with the weight of overproduction, then remove the burden, and it will fly back to the heights with a resiliency that is surprising."

FOOD AUTHORITY EXTOLS VIRTUES OF THE POTATO

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 29. — The plain, unassuming potato might blush or burst if it could know its virtues as a food as extolled by Prof. E. V. Hardenburg of the New York State College of Agriculture, who quotes the opinions of several authorities to show the potato as one of the most healthful and cheapest of foods.

Residents of the United States eat about three bushels of potatoes to the person each year, less than for any other country in the north temperate zone, where the crop is grown commercially, he says.

The potato possesses certain qualities that tend to maintain health. The human blood is naturally alkaline, and when normal alkalinity is maintained, the resistance to disease is high. Many of the ordinary diets load the blood with acids and the result is seen in the vast number of persons who are chronically tired. The potato, he says, is one of the most highly alkaline foods and also one of the most easily digestible. Cooked potato starch digests in one-sixth of the time required for the digestion of oatmeal, and in less time than any cereal.

"The typical bill of fare," he says "is deficient in vitamin C, the scurry prevention, vitamin, which the potato supplies in aboundance," Howe attributes the almost universal permature decay of teeth to the lack of this vitamin.

McCarrison and others hold that this vitamin deficency is the leading cause of much of the semi-invalidism in every community. Adults, they say, should eat one pound of potatoes daily. Infants of six months may be given potato puree, especially as a protection against acidosis, which often manifests itself in children as cyclic or regularly recurring vomiting.

Many persons do not eat potatoes because of their alleged fattening properties. This prejudice against the potato has little scientific foundation, he says. The potato, like other foods, is fattening when eaten in quantity more than sufficient to meet the body needs, and it is no more fattening than any other food that is so rich in starch.

DROUGHT KILLS ZULU CATTLE

Twelve thousand cattle have died in the drought which has swept two districts in Zululand. Natives are reported to be showing signs of desperation, and are committing wholesale thefts of sheep. The drought has been so severe that practically every sign of plant life has disappeared.

DOG DISLIKES FALSE TEETH

Because a dog took out its false teeth every time it got round a corner he had to be fitted with a gold bridge, declares Professor Bobday of the London Veterinary college. Another dog he says, lost his glass eye so often that he was allowed to wear it only in company, and a third used to drive off other dogs with its wooden leg. Professor Hobday has pictures of the cannies to confirm his stories.

FRESH VEGETABLES ARE ECONOMY, ALSO BEST ONE CAN FIND

Vegetable gardens in the home grounds serve two very different purposes— a substantial economy and a luxury. Vegetables vary widely in quality when they come to the table. This is dependent on their culture in the first place, their freshness, and the method employed in cooking them.

High quality is dependent chiefly on freshness. This can be obtained certainly only in the home garden. Vegetables with a large sugar content, such as corn and peas, lose it through natural chemical action within a few hours after they are taken from the plant Sugar will have to be added to them in cooking to bring back a semblance of their natural flavor. It is never quite the same delicious flavor.

Fresh pulled radishes are crisper and snappier than those which have stood in the market and which must be iced and soaked in cold water for some time before serving to bring back a semblance of their original quality. Fresh lettuce is of finer quality than lettuce from the market, no matter how well refrigerated.

The humblest garden can grow fancy vegetables as well as that of a millionaire. Seeds of the higher quality vegetables and which may need a little extra care to bring the plants through successfully can be bought as cheaply as the staples.

Commercial growers are conservative. They cannot afford to experiment much with new varieties. They grow the reliable old timers that they know will thrive and produce abundant crops for market. A home gardener can make experiments for improved varieties at little loss even if the vegetable tried does not pan out. In the majority of cases they will prove to be all that is represented for them. They have been given severe and scientific tests before being placed on the market.

Each seed merchant has his special lines. They are worth trying for the production of better quality vegetables, production of better quality vegetables. There is a great variety of peas, sweet corn and tomatoes offered each year. The individual test may be consulted. Some persons prefer a certain type of tomato. Others prefer another. It is an easy matter to select the quality desired.

Grow vegetables as a luxury and for superior quality that can not be obtained in any other way. Make it a point to grow better vegetables this year than you did last.

HOME CANNING OF GARDEN PRODUCTS IS BACK IN STYLE

With economy being the general watchword, many a garden owner plans to can as much from the home garden as possible. The vegetable garden provides an abundance of vegetables most useful for the purpose are beans, corn peas, and tomatoes.

The wartime vegetable economy program disseminated knowledge of efficient canning widely. A newer generation will find these directions available with more modern improvements in technique in cookbooks, at cooking schools, and on inquiry for government bulletins, and from newspaper cooking departments.

Plan to grow an extra supply of each vegetable needed for canning in addition to the daily needs for family consumption. Each vegetable must be canned in its season which distributes the work well over the summer from July on.

Many of the common vegetables, such as beets and carrots, are now canned by the big canning industries. They are more conveniently and readily stored by the housewife, particularly in urban communities, canned and ready for use than in bulk where cool cellar facilities are lacking. All of these vegetables can be home canned if proper methods are used.

Begin collecting recipts for canning vegetables with directions for the proper method of cold packing or whatever method is deemed best. With a garden growing in the home yard the house may be well stocked with canned vegetables for the coming winter.

Some of the vegetables products may be dried. Corn was dried in the older days and still is so handled and makes an excellent dish for the winter months, sugar being added when it is cooked.

It is a simple matter to grow the seasoning herbs and dry them for storage such as sage, thyme, marjoram and others which are always needed for the stuffing of fowls and the flavoring of soups and stews. The leaves of celery and parsley give a much stronger flavor dried than they do when used fresh and given. Cans of dried parsley and celery leaves are a culinary convenience when recipes call for the fresh vegetable.

UNITED STATES USES 110 FOOD PLANTS

(Christian Science Monitor)

Washington, Feb. 15— For every two acres of crops it takes to produce food for an American, it takes only one acre for a German, one-half for a Chinese and only one-fourth an acre to feed a Japanese, according to Dr. O. E. Baker, economist of the Department of Agriculture.

These differences in the acreage of crops needed to feed one person are due principally to differences in diet, Dr. Baker points out. While most Orientals during all their days consume scarcely anything but rice and a handful of other products of the soil, there are approximately 110 kinds of vegetables now listed in the tables of American food material prepared by the Department of Agriculture.

The producing power of the soil in the various countries is also an important factor in the land area required. The reason twice as much land is necessary to produce food for a Chinese as for a Japanese is because crop yields are much higher in Japan.

ON THE FARM

"What does your father do when one of his horses is ill "

"Do you mean just unwell or very ill?"

"Very ill. Why do you ask?"

"When a horse is just unwell, dad gives it medicine but when it is very ill, he sells it."

GARDEN REDUCES ONE'S GIRTH; ALSO PROFITABLE

Physical training experts charge around $50 a month or more for courses of treatment to reduce the human figure to proper proportions and vigorous health. You can do better with a garden. You can get all the bending, pushing, pulling and flexing of muscles necessary or that you will get in an hour with a physical culture instructor in attending a garden daily and without the consciousness of irksome routine.

The garden will not give you a bath or a rubdown with which the physical culture expert finishes off the day's treatment. You will have to do that yourself. The exercise, out in the open air and sunlight, will be vastly better and worth more money, and there will be something to show for the work besides a record of weight.

In addition to the healthy exercising necessary in conducting a garden, the produce of the garden is essential in a properly regulated diet. Vegetables must be depended upon to give the various vitamins without which robust health and condition can not be maintained. Every vegetable in the garden is a vitamin plant. It is also a storehouse of various mineral salts necessary for maintaining healthy muscles and blood streams.

The vegetable garden is a good family doctor, faithful, reliable and always at hand. Bending and stretching over the rows of vegetables is an excellent exercise for the reduction of a "German goiter." It will shrink to a obstrusive midriff in the course of a few weeks. Green vegetables are not fattening and may be consumed without fear of putting on extra poundage.

Green vegetables in the spring are worth gallons of the so-called "spring tonics." The basic idea of the spring tonic was correct. It was designed to correct deficiencies of diet during the winter months at a period when green vegetables were not available in the winter months as they are now.

Instead of a spring tonic green vegetables the year around are prescribed for general upbuilding. Not until science discovered these mysterious substances, the vitamins, not yet definitely identified, was the need for tonics scientifically explained. It is now known that rundown conditions are very often due to lack of vitamins in the diet. A vegetable gardener will not be short on the vitamins he needs.

PASSING THE BUCK

Los Angeles Times: When some folks pray they always bring up a lot of trifling things which they could take care of themselves if they weren't too tired.

If you believe in peace and you preach peace, do that thing which will permit its realization.— Alfred E. Smith.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County Units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all "

WE MAY BE ABLE SOON TO CONSUME VITAMINE TABLETS

Perhaps the most important investigation now being conducted in the name of science is the search for "pure" vitamins, according to the Omaha World Herald. Two of the alphabetical series are already reported isolated and the hunt goes merrily on for the other four. Or is it today?

At all events it is safe to predict that A, B, C, D and E, and perhaps F, G, H, I, J, K, and L, will one day yield their secrets. When that happy times comes we shall be able to carry our day's supply of vitamins in our pockets, munching them like salted peanuts while we stroll down the street.

And if that can be done with vitamins, why can't it also be done with mineral salts, enabling us to take, in perhaps two or three capsules, a day's supply of iron, copper, calcium, iodine and all the other earthly elements necessary for the proper functioning of human interiors? That would reduce normal dietary demands to the one requirement for roughage —a demand which is adequately provided for by appetite.

Think of what that would mean to human happiness! Once more we would be able to eat with relish those delicious foods which have been spoiled for us by the semicompulsion of dietetic advice. Without police authority, repugnant to every good American, "healthful" foods might again become attractive to our palates, by the merit of their flavor or succulence.

Take orange juice, for example. The oft repeated phrase, "Now you must finish every drop of your orange juice," must inevitably produce a race of orange haters in America. It has become a medicine, and it is not in human nature to like medicine. Yet a brief generation ago, when vitamins were unidentified agents of good, orange juice was one of Nature's finest delicacies. Diamand Jim Brady, probably the most capacious gourmet the republic has ever known, drank literally quarts of it every day. His servants placed a huge decanterful on his table for every dinner, and all through the evening, while his friends drank their wines, Diamond Jim guzzled orange juice. He died without knowing that California's gift to the world had prabably prolonged his life many, many years.

So it goes with many other foods. Milk was once consumed for pleasure. Now no one, sentenced to drink it, would think of enjoying it. Lettuce, whole wheat, tomatoes, raisins and sauerkraut once had their enthusiastic devotees. Now they are becoming just so many flavorless vitamin-carriers. In the old days there were even people who ate spinach for pleasure. Try to find one now.

More power to the scientists. And after they have found out how to feed us pure vitamins perhaps they will find a means for internal administration of ultra-violet rays so that a day out of doors, in the sunshine, may again become a pleasurable experience, not an experiment on therapy.

FIND FREAK CHICKEN WITH 1—POUND LIVER

Rock Island— Andy Lewis, Fort Armstrong hotel chef, discovered a freak chicken this afternoon. It had only one heart, lungs and a one pound liver in its abdomen. The usual weight of a chicken's liver is two ounces. Before being killed the chicken was only slighty deformed.

COTTON'S VICIOUS CIRCLE

(From Memphis Commercial-Appeal).

An Associated Press Staff writer, after studying the story of cotton as the records tell it, concludes that there will be widspread acreage reduction this year and next and that the price of cotton will go up smartly. Records of the Department of Agriculture and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange for 40 years show that there have been nine bumper crops of cotton produced planting, with the invariable crops just before depression started and two in normal times. Following years of overproduction have been invarably years of reduced planting, with the invariable consequence that cotton went up in price. In 1920, for example, a 13,000,000 bale crop caused a movement toward acreage reduction which was so successful that the acreage in 1921 was 40 per cent less than in 1920. Because of this effective acreage reduction the price of cotton was as high as 31 cents a pound in 1915.

The vicious circle is inescapable, however. The fancy price of cotton in 1923 was so attractive to farmers that they over-planted the next year, and kept on over-planting until they produced the tremendous total of 17,977,000 bales in 1926. Again cotton went down in price and again there was a voluntary reduction of acreage, but when the 1927 price went above 23 cents, the growers reasoned as they had always reasoned in similar years and planted heavily. The story of cotton during the last five years is well known to all. The records indicate that production will be greatly diminished in 1932 and that next year the price of cotton will be considerably advanced, which means simply that 1933 or or 1934 will see further over-production. There is probably no way to get aronnd it. It is the unalterable nature of the genus homo species cotton farmer, which is responsible for it.

MANY STRANGE, VALUABLE FRUIT GROW IN FLORIDA

Howey-in-the-Hills, Fla., Mary A. Stennis, consultant nutritionists, Florida department of agriculture, in a publication, "Florida Fruits and Vegetables in the Family Menu," says the Howey Tribune, reveals interesting facts concerning unusnal fruits and vegetables raised in Florida.

It is explained that the jackfruit is the largest of tropical fruits, sometimes two feet long and weighing 40 pounds. It grows from the trunk of a tree. Its rind has to be cut with an ax. Inside are numerous cavities, each with a seed, surrounded by soft pulp somewhat suggestive of banana. It is eaten fresh or preserved.

Monistera Deliciosa is perhaps most appetizing of the tropical fruits. Is a monster vine-plant with openwork leaf resembling Battenberg lace. The plant has a lily-like blossom. The fruit resembles a large ear of corn. The big plump kernels, juicy and sweet, are in a case that is edible. The arrangement is like corn on a cob. The flavor is a combination of ripe banana, a fresh strawberry and with a little snap of pineapple.

Jerusalem artichokes grow in Florida but they are not artichokes and they are not from Jerusalem. They are underground tubers of the sunflower family, native of the United States. They differ from the potato being abont 14.7 per cent sugar with no starch.

Breadfruit grows on a chestnut-like tree, 40 feet high. The fruit is oval, like a melon and contains starch and a higher caloric value than the banana. It is baked in [illegible] and when cooked, flavored [illegible] pepper and salt.

The [illegible], similar to the [illegible], has less water and more starch and protein. Boiled or baked, it has the flavor of boiled chestnuts.

Chayote, still another of the unusual products of Florida, grows on a clinging vine. The fruit is pear-shaped and has one big seed. It is cut into slices and steamed and may be used for pie.

While Florida does not grow bananas prolifically, there are many banana plants in the state. The Cavendish banana, brownish in color, is a dwarf variety bearing dense bunches of small fruit of high quality.

GINNERS TO FIGHT FRAUDS IN PACKING

Shipment of Damaged Cotton Report Prevalent This Year.

Low cotton prices and heavy damage to cotton because of the wet whether has encouraged farmers and ginners to indulge in "false packs," according to Sam G. Loring, secretary, Southern Cotton Shippers Association.

Mr. Loring yesterday conferred with C. M. Watson, Huntingdon, Tenn., president of the Mid-South Ginners' Association, and was assured of the ginners' cooperation in stamping the practice ont. Arkansas and Tennessee have laws making fraudulent packing of cotton a misdemeanor, punishable by fines and jail sentences.

"Two common forms of false packs are unusually prevalent this year," Mr. Loring said. "In one, the farmers alone are guilty. Some of them are attempting to recondition cotton that has been damaged in the bale themselves by opening the bale and putting the stained outside cotton in the middle, then closing the bale again.

"By far the more serious matter, though, is false packing by the ginner. A layer of high- grade cotton is placed in the bottom of the gin box, then snaps and damaged cotton, about 400 pounds of it , is pnt in the box and another layer of highgrade cotton placed on top.

"Since coring cotton has long been abandoned and grading from samples from top and bottom is now the practice, the fraud is seldom detected until the cotton reaches the mill and the bale is opened."

In one instance seven out of 12 bales from a West Tennessee gin were found to have been "false packed." The firm to which the bales were consigned has not decided yet whether to prosecute.

The Arkansas Cotton Trade Association has offered a reward of $50 for any information leading to conviction of any one making "false packs."

Egypt has appointed a committee to select substitute crops for acreas which will not be permitted to raise cotton this year.

"BUY PEAS BY LABEL" FOOD OFFICIAL URGES

(Read the Label Series No. 18)

"Peas are not just peas to the discerning housewife," says Dr. P. B. Dunbar, assistant chief of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. "One of the first vegetables to be canned, peas remain one of the most popnlar with consumers. Canners generally are helping the housewife make her choice by making their labels more informative."

The buyer who consistently reads labels will soon come to know the difference between such terms, for example, as "early peas" and "sweet peas," according to Doctor Dunbar. The former are early June peas having a smooth skin. Sweet or sugar peas mature later, have a wrinkled skin and a sweet taste.

When canned, early peas usnally are separated into various sizes by the sieve method. The small No 1's are called "small peas," or "petit pois." The next, or No. 2's, are called "early Jnne extra sifted." No 3's called "early June sifted," and the large peas, 4's or larger, are generally labeled merely "early June." Some peas, when not graded as to size, are called the "run of the pod."

"The national pure food law does not require canners to label their peas as to variety or as to size, but when such labels appear they must be accurate," states Doctor Dunbar. "Canners, recognizing that buyers are rapidly learning to buy by label more and more, are adding to the information which they print upon their labels. The law does require that the manufacturer print upon his labels the statement as to the quantity contained in the can, and this statement must be truthful."

The canners' bill, a recent amendment to the Federal food and drugs act, requires that canned peas, as well as other foods, which do not meet certain defined standards, be labeled with the wording, "Below U. S. Standard, Low Quality But Not Illegal." Under this law, the canner who does not fill his cans to at least 90 per cent of their capacity is required to brand the goods as "slack filled." The buyer may find on some canned foods both of the above designations, but she need have no fear that she is getting an unwholesome or inedible product.

NATION'S COLLECTIVE DIET IS UNDERGOING A CHANGE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The foodstuffs division of the Department of Commerce ascribes at least a portion of the recent changes in the nation's collective diet to a growing desire on the part of the public to avoid those foods which tend to add weight.

All kinds of fruit, with the exception of apples, have registered large per capita consumption gains in the three decades of the present century. In this connection the department said that apples reached their peak of popularity at the beginning of 1900, due to large gains in production, particular on the Pacific coast, and to improved methods of transportation, which made it possible to distribute the fruit in good condition throughout the country.

Increased consumption of all other fruits was laid to educational measures conducted by producers and distribntors, based on the healthful qualities of the products themselves.

Milk and cream consumption showed heavy gains, but consumption of eggs and meats remained about steady, although different varieties of meats showed tendencies to vary as to amounts consumed.

Largest per cent consumption figures on the principal articles of food, as noted by the Department of Commerce, follow in pounds:

	1931	1899
Wheat	177	222
Rice	5	4
Rye flour	3	5
Breakfast foods	12	....
Beef	61	67
Veal	8	8
Mntton and lamb	5	7
Pork	70	65
Fats and oils	44	34
Oleo	2	7
Corn meal	22	177
Butter	18	20
Cheese	4	4
Milk and cream	1,016	775
Oranges	20	7
Grapefruit	6	....
Lemons	5	3
Apples	68	107
Pears	60	3
Grapes	21	14
Canned fruits	10	2
Dried fruit	6	1
Other fruits	50	32
Potatoes	98	136
Sweet potatoes	37	30
Canned vegetables	28	10
Fresh vegetables	149	90
Coffee	12	10
Sugar	105	61
Bakery goods	58	23
Eggs, dozens	17	17

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a member I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should [illegible] National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers. I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of co-operative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT DAVIS, N. F. C. F.

Plant Large Gardens

For over a year we have been urging our members to plant large gardens, and we cannot make this request too strong. Have a supply of cans or jars on hand and put up all that you cannot use on your table or sell to advantage.

With a large flock of good hens, and a garden you can live at home.

It will be impossible for you to secure a government loan unless you agree to plant a garden this year.

Avoid Discord and Envy

To cultivate a beautiful garden you must uproot all weeds and diligent work in pulling them up by the roots and riading your garden of them forever. Likewise to cultivate a beautiful mind you must uproot and cast from you all mental weeds and other unlovely thoughts, such as envy, gossip, impatience, jealousy and selfishness.

Then you must plant and carefully cultivate in your mental garden, seeds of kindness, goodness, love, purity reverence and righteousness.

As you persevere in this work, your mind will gradually unfold into beauty and fragrance and your life will be blest.

Credit Corporation

Continue to work on your credit corporation fund. We are making fine headway.

BE CAREFUL AND UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU SIGN.

FARMING—A LIBERAL INDUSTRY

(Special to Modern Farmer)

By Preston Robenson

In my opinion, farming is a liberal education if it is intelligent farming, done under scientific instruction. We will have to know more and do better this year than ever before. We must plant a good grain crop, soy beans, velvet beans, peas, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, sugar and sorghum cane, a patch of turnips for our hogs and a good garden. We should raise plenty of chickens and turkeys and keep a good milk cow. If we kept more cows we could ship butter fat and milk, live at home and not have to buy so much from the store.

We can build up our land and not have to buy so much fertilizer if, when we run our last furrow in our cotton, we would plant some unknown peas. When we pick our cotton we should cut the stalks down and along in the fall, throw a furrow on them so they can rot.

When we learn to farm better and practice what we know is good farming, we will be able to keep out of debt and pay the debts we owe now.

A HARD LANGUAGE

A Belgian student was relating his experience in studying the English language. He said:

"When I discovered that when I was quick I was fast, if I spent too freely I was fast, and that not to eat was to fast, I was discouraged; but when I came across the sentence "The first one won one one dollar prize, and that a blackberry is red when it is green,' I gave up trying to learn English."—California Retail Grocers Advocate.

REV. YORK ARRESTED

We are informed that the Rev. S. York, for whom we inquired in our last issue, was arrested in Learned, Miss. This gentleman never represented the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and those he duped into believing he was a representative of that organization and paid him a few nickles as membership dues, simply gave away their money. The Mississippi attorney for the N. F. C. F. swore out the warrant for his arrest.

Rev. York will get his just deserts. The N. F. C. F. is not a secret organization and needs no secret representatives. It is legally organized, is incorporated, and its representatives in Miss., and everywhere else are well known to colored farmers. If you know nothing about a representative of the N. F. C. F. it is a pretty good sign that he is trying to fool you and the organization. Let him alone until you find out from the national office just who he is. The National Federational of Colored Farmers, Inc., Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, is the address.

GARDEN TOPICS

By Floyd Brilliar

One of the best deciduous shrubs for foundation planting is the winter blooming jasamine (nudiflorum). It is graceful in growth, does not grow too tall, and has green bark, so gives the appearance of being evergreen. Besides, the yellow blossoms are delightfully fragrant. Its logical place is under windows and similar locations.

Japanese barberry (barberries thunbergia) is another ideal plant for foundations as it does not grow tall, thrives when the soil is too dry for most other plants, and has the further advantages of bright red berries in abundance throughout the winter and purple leaves in the early spring as new growth starts. The foliage turns very bright in the autumn and hangs on a long time.

For contrast, where larger shrubs may be used, yet those that are really tall are not desired, the red twigged dogwoods and the golden twigged dogwood give fine color effects all winter when a little color is badly needed.

Philadelphus, bouquet blanche, philadelphus lemoine, deutzia crenata and deutzia pride of Rochester, are four flowering shrubs that are not too large to use in foundation plantings, and where a brilliant color is desired with height of six or seven feet, cydonia or Japanese quince is effective. Many of the spirea, particularly van houtii, anthony waterer, spirea arguta, spirea frobell, spirea thunbergia, and spirea trichocarpa are all good for this purpose and several of them are especially desirable. Trichocarpa is even finer than the well known van houtii and has the added advantage of blooming two or three weeks later and so never has its buds killed by late frosts.

In yellows the frosythias or golden bells in their eight or more varieties are hard to improve upon. Those with golden bark are especially desirable as they give color all the year.

Where really tall shrubs are needed at corners or in recesses, the weigelias, and particularly rosea and hendersoni, are unusually desirable, the former being pink and the latter a very free blooming red.

Naturally there are many more deciduous shrubs that might be used for foundation plantings but this list includes most of the most desirable ones for our locality. Personally we prefer broadleafed evergreens for the major part of such plantings with a few good conifers and deciduous flowering shrubs for contrast.—Nashville Banner.

GARDEN TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

each way in the zinnia bed. Do this when the zinnia plants are about two inches high. The zinnias will come on an bloom just as well as if the gladiolus were not there and will act as a support for the gladiolus. These may be either cut or allowed to bloom where they are. If desired plant among any of the marigolds rather than zinnias.

This is the time to fertilize the lawn and get it ready for the summer. There is no rush about planting the flower garden, but get the lawn in shape at once. It is easier to kill dandelion now than later with the ammoninm sulfate treatment recommended some weeks ago.

Two or three have written in to ask how to get rid of Bermuda grass. This is easier to as than to answer. Unless every care is taken it cannot be done. The one chance of success lies in the fact that Bermuda starts late in the spring. If we will rake all of the stems of Bermuda off the surface of the lawn, and this can be done without killing the blue grass, it will not start growth for two or three weeks later than it would start if this is not done.

If there is a part stand of blue grass among the Bermuda, as is often the case, sow nitrate of soda over the lawn at the rate of a pound to every twenty feet square and water well. This of course after the Bermuda has been raked out as well as can be. In two weeks give another application of the soda and a third two weeks later. Keep well watered all the time. Lime with air slacked lime at the rate of one pound to every ten feet square (not every ten square feet) before applying the first soda. This treatment will encourage the growth of the blue grass and will cause it to spread rapidly and smother the Bermuda. Blue grass demands a great deal of lime, Bermuda prefers the soil a little sour. By persistant liming and fertilizing one may make the bluegrass smother the Bermuda.

Of course there is a preparation that can be bought at your seed house that can be sprayed on the ground that will kill every living plant and nothing will grow on this soil before late fall unless it is carefully plowed first. If one is really desperate, he can use this spray once or twice and kill all Bermuda. Then after two or three weeks he may flood the ground, and as soon as it is dry enough, either plow or spade the soil over deeply work it down and sow grass seed, but it is difficult to get the seed to grow in hot weather.

—Nashville Banner

BLACK LOCUST HAS MANY USES

Black locust is a 4-purpose tree, says the United States Forest Service. It quickly produces good timber for posts and other uses; it roots strongly, thereby checking soil erosion; its flowers enable bees to make a good quality of honey; and it is a legume. The nodules on its roots store nitrogen in the soil, enriching it for future crops. In addition, it is a tree of beauty and is valuable for shade.

ADVISES WILT-FREE STAINS

Manhattan, Kan., According to E. H. Leker, Kansas State Agricultural College plant pathologist, one of the best control measures for tomato wilt is the ulilization of resistant varieties. Some of the varieties that are wilt resistant are the Kanora, Norduke, Marvana, Marvel, Marglobe, Norton, Louisiana Red, and Louisiana Pink, he advises.

Lexington, Miss. (CNS)—Stranded in the flood region of the delta near here, a colored farmer nevertheless trusted to the United States mails to carry his remittance for taxes to the county sheriff. The farmer wrote asking the sheriff to kindly pay his taxes for him. He wrote: "Here is haff of it. Haff of it $8.64. I am in water and kant get to town hardly no way."

The prompt taxpayer was assured that his remittance would be promptly attended to.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

FARMERS' CO-OP BUSINESS LARGE

(Continued from Page 1)

henson, Whiteside and Handcock.

The earnings of the company on a basis of paid-in capital stock held by member companies represent a profit of 115.15 percent on the investment. Patronage refunds amounted to $73,394.82 and capital stock dividends amounting to $5,337:68 have been declared payable this year. This represents 60 percent of the gross income. An additional 15 per cent or $19,510,01, was placed in the surplus fund.

Patronage dividends have beer substantial enough for every company organized prior to 1931 to pay off balances due on notes covering stock subscriptions in the Farm Supply company from these funds. An aggregate sum of $156,259.01 has been paid back to shareholders during the five years the company has been operating.

FEED THE BABY COD-LIVER OIL

By the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and the Woman's Division of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment

For children under 2 years of age, cod-liver oil, with its high content of vitamin A. and vitamin D. is not a medicine, nor a luxury, but an indispensable food. This is the emphatic statement of Dr. Martha M. Eliot, director of the child hygiene division of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, and Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, senior food economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mothers are therefore urged to provide three or four teaspoonfuls of Cod-liver oil every day for each child under 2 years old. This will cost about 15 to 25 cents a week per child. But it is vital to the children's health in winter time, and for city children it is good advice for all the year.

These statements are based on scientific studies which have shown the relation of vitamin D to the normal development of bones.

"In all temperate climates," says Dr. Eliot, "very many babies will develop rickets during the winter months unless some substitute for sunlight, some food that contains large quantities of vitamin D is given every day. Most mothers know that cod-liver oil is the best food substitute for sunlight that is on the market today. It contains naturally much of the same vitamin D that is formed in our skin when we expose ourselves to the direct rays of the sun. Cod-liver oil may well be started before the baby is a month old, often at two weeks, and if continued regularly throughout the first two years of life, it will keep most babies from developing the deformities and the complications of rickets. Breast-fed babies as well as artificially-fed babies need cod-liver oil.

"Cod-liver oil, how ever, has more than the one virtue of preventing or curing rickets. With every teaspoonful of cod-liver oil, if it is of good grade, you give your baby many units of vitamin A—the vitamin that helps growth, prevents a certain eye disease, and probably does much to keep off infections of various sorts.

"Cod-liver oil is the chief food on the market today that is naturally very rich in both vitamin A and vitamin D. Milk and its products are rich in vitamin A, but can not be depended on for vitamin D. Eggs contain both vitamins, but in considerably smaller quantities than does cod-liver oil. Cod-liver oil, then, because of its double value in vitamins is a highly important food. Babies need the vitamin D part of cod-liver oil more than do older children because it is while they are growing fast that they are most likely to develop rickets. Older children, especially those who are poorly nourished, need the vitamin A part to help them grow and resist infections.

"Cod-liver oil has still another food value. With every teaspoonful of cod-liver oil the baby received 4 to 5 grams of easily digested fat, which is about the equivalent in energy of the fat in a teaspoonful of butter. The baby or child who is given 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls of cod-liver oil a day receives a very appreciable addition to the value of his diet not only in those indispensable vitamins A and D, but also in energy providing food.

"But you may say, 'how can I teach my baby or my child to take cod-liver oil?" Much perhaps everything, depends on the attitude of the mother. If cod-liver oil is begun very early in infancy and the mother always assumes the attitude that the baby will like it, nine times out of ten he will grow up to really like it and will want to lick the spoon. It is begun when the baby is older, the mother's attitude is even more important. She must not laugh or scold if the baby makes a face the first time he gets it. She must not say 'I don't believe he will like it' or 'I wonder if he will like it.' She must honestly expect him to like it, for most babies do."

In the recent leaflet put out by the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Home Economics for the guidance of relief workers, entitled "Emergency Food Relief and Child Health," the foods listed as indispensable for a child under 2 years old are as follows:

At least 1 pint of milk. He should have 1 1-2 or 2 pints.

At least 2 teaspoonfuls of cod-liver oil. He should have 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls.

At least one vegetable or fruit (tomato juice, orange juice or greens). He should have three or four.

In addition, the child should have plenty of bread, cereals, and other energy and body-building foods. With children in the family says this leaflet, one-fourth of the money that goes for food should be spent for milk, one-fifth for vegetables, one-fifth for bread, cereals, and legumes, one-fifth for fats and sugars, and the rest for eggs, cheese, meat or fish and other things.

SILENCE? NO MORE!

(An Editorial By Leon Harris)

(Continued from page 1)

eration they knew brought some relief for white farmers, so why could it not bring relief also for colored farmers?

Although these Negro farmers have only been able to pay around an average of ten cents per member annually for the support of their organization and for the help their organization has given them, still their organization has performed what many of them have considered to be miracles. Their organization taught them to buy co-operatively. They have bought needed food supplies at a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. They have bought stock feed at a saving of 40 per cent. They have bought fertilizer at a saving of 30 per cent. They have been taught to practice co-operative production—to raise enough of one product so they could ship and sell in carlots and thus get the benefits of the best market prices. Their organization has helped many of them who are tenant farmers to purchase small farms on reasonable terms, has helped many to obtain government loans—has helped many who were destitute to obtain relief. Their organization has started many of them on the road to independence and happiness. They have learned to depend on their organization for help in every emergency.

The leaders of their organization have sacrificed time and money to help these most afflicted of all American farmers to the place where they would be able to help themselves. These leaders have done what they could. Their record is clean. And, by helping their members and followers to do more for themselves—to have more and to be more—they have also helped the communities in which these members live. They have helped counties, states and the Nation.

These leaders are not responsible for tho present crisis. They have not led their followers like lambs to the slaughter. But the wolves have entered the fold. The wolves have pounced upon this feeble prey and are sucking the life-blood of thousands. Hence, this call for HELP. This appeal to the conscience of all real Americans. SILENCE? NO MORE!

Read these excerpts from letters recently received at the national offices of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Such letters are pouring in—an avalanche of them—often as many as 150 a day. Read these excerpts and know the TRUTH. YOU will not wonder why the N. F. C. F. requests your assistance. Honest, intelligent Negro leaders are trying hard to keep the masses of their racial group from turning RED. But if such conditions continue to prevail, how can they prevent such a catastrophe? READ ON! SILENCE? NO MORE!

From a State Officer of the N. F. C. F.

Another:

"Something certainly needs to be done around here. The poor people are in a needy condition. They made good crops but the landlords have taken everything and in some places have moved away themselves and left the people sitting without anything at all."

Another:

"I am a member of the N. F. C. F. I made a crop on the old———plantation, operated by Mr.———. I have harvested my crops, corn and Mr.———, the book-keeper, commanded me to get my wearing clothes and hit the highway. He drove me off the place, took all my winter supply of groceries, two fattening hogs from the pen, 15 head of chickens, 50 bushels of corn, a bank of sweet potatoes, all my household goods and the worst of all he met my wife at the door with her trunk and made her open it and took from it her quilts, sheets, pillow-cases, her glassware and all the dishes, and put myself, wife, and I have a small child, out of doors without a piece of bread to eat, or an ear of corn to parch or a potato to roast. I am out of doors with nothing to eat, no money and no job. I worked hard this year and made a faithful tenant, but tonight I am in a worse condition than the unemployed because the Red Cross will aid the unemployed but there is no one to aid us here. Is there any law by which I could get back my furniture and the food I had stored for winter? I have no money with which to put in a suit against him. If you can't help me, please get a job for me somewhere and send me transportation for myself, wife and four year old child and I will work and pay you for the transportation wherever it may be."

Another:

"Many of our members are being put out of doors. Some are being tied up to make the 1932 crop who don't owe their landlords more than the price of a twelve pound sack of flour. 200 members of my Unit are depending on me to find homes for them. I tried to get a hundred men to raise four dollars each to enter the———plantation but only eighteen could raise it. The landlords are hard on us here but that don't stop us."

Another:

"I was born a slave and knew slavery conditions, but present conditions are harder than they were then. We were furnished rations from Jan. 1st to Sept. 1st and then we were given from three to five dollars per bale to gather crops. We had plenty of cotton but have had no settlement. Our condition is deplorable as we are both barefooted and naked and it has been raining here for three weeks. The white farmers don't know nothing about the Constitution. In reference to the Red Cross,—we have been loyal to it but have received nothing from it as all was given to poor white people."

Another:

"I feel bad over the condition we poor farmers are facing. Our Unit is all right and what you tell us is right. What you tell us to do is just fine and I am glad we have leaders to go before us and give us consolation and information because if we didn't we would be in a bad fix. Every landower around here wants the tenants to sign a contract to crop this year just for their groceries, I mean just for bread and meat,—no clothing, no shoes, nothing else but food. Every farmer around here says he will die before he will sign such a contract. The landowner then will get all the money for our crops and just issue us groceries. Thats about the way they have been doing the past two years and we poor colored people are tired of it. I am tired of it myself. I have never had a settlement for my last two crops. I am not going to sign no such contract altho they have a way of taking our hogs, cows, mules, corn, and chickens and putting us out in the road if we don't sign. I have worked hard for what me and my family have saved to eat. Our landlord would not even give us a boat to get about in the flood waters in so we could help ourselves and now he wants us to sign up for our food. It is bad when a fellow has to move and leave everything he has raised and saved and hasn't a penny to move with and no work to do so he can help himself, but if we work for some of these landlords we won't get anything for it but groceries."

Another:

I was up to———plantation today and they are trying to get our Unit members in that section to sign contracts to make crops this year just for meat and bread. You ought to have seen how those Unit members stood up and stuck together for a decent contract. One manager said he had been boss since he had been there and was going to keep on being boss till he left and that he would not give them any other contract and that he wanted his houses by Monday morning and they were to bring him everything they had on the outside of the house. They told him they had not given him a deed of trust on their cows, hogs and other stock. He told them they didn't have nothing, that all they had was his anyhow. They told him that if he wanted it he would have to come and take it. At our last meeting we decided we would not work for no landlord this year who would not give us a decent contract. We may have to fight for it but we mean to get it. All tenant farmers here are standing up against these bread and meat contracts. Some of these landlords have not settled with their tenants for the past two years and have burnt up their books."

Another:

Our men and women here are starving because the landlords have put them out on the road and taken everything they had saved up for winter. I took a bunch of them before the local Red Cross here for aid and they were turned down. It seems that the landlords here are handling the Chapter too. They won't let them have aid unless they sign contracts to stay and work this year for groceries only. Most of us are very much in need. We can't get no aid from no source. We have petitioned the Red Cross the third time and been refused and that leaves us with nothing. They mean us no good here. Working and making crops and then seeing them take them and sell them and only allow us a little something to eat is worse than slavery."

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is not an organization of croakers and beggars. There are too many whining, indigent Negro organizations in existence now. So far, the N. F. C. F. has been able to stand on its own feet and paddle its own boat. It has been able to protect itself form a few foes without and a few traitors within. It has many powerful and faithful friends in all sections of the country. Some of them are colored and some are white. These friends know it is doing a good work and merits sympathy and support.

But its officers now realize that it has a larger work to do. Last year it spent more than a thousand dollars to free from jail, prosecution and persecution, ONE MEMBER who was arrested for preaching the gospel of organization and co-operation to a community of colored farmers in a benighted section where even the white farmers had never heard this gospel preached. Its larger work is to succor and protect these thousands—members and non-members—who have been caught in this raging torrent of persecution, despair and misery and know not what to do.

The N. F. C. F. is working for the salvation of thousands of Negro farmers.—Americans all—who have never had a chance to live as Americans should live in America. These farmers must be set free from tenancy—from debt—slavery—from ignorance—from the two-room shack. The National Federation of Colored Farmers wants to do for these neglected ones what the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers Union and the National Grange have done for millions of white farmers.

Elsewhere in this paper you will find a special membership application bank. If you are an American, and colored, fill it out for yourself, if a farmer, or for a relative or friend who is a farmer. If you are an American, and white, and want to help, fill it out and the officers of the organization will inform you immediately what

(Continued on page 7.)

REVOLVER BULLET STRIKES FARMER

David Haller of Rose Hill Seriously Injured as He Cleans Weapon

Rose Hill, David Haller, 68-year-old farmer living near Route 3 a half-mile east of Rose Hill church, is in serious condition in the Moline city hospital as result of gunshot wounds accidently incurred about 2 yesterday afternoon when he was cleaning his .38 caliber revolver.

Mr. Haller was sitting on the back porch of his home with the revolver between his knees and the muzzle toward him. He evidently did not know it was loaded. When it discharged, the bullet entered his left side below the heart, penetrating upward and leaving his body near his left shoulder. It had sufficient force to strike the roof of the house after passing through his body.

Mr. Haller telephoned neighbors and they called a Port Byron physician, wha ordered the wounded man taken to a hospital.

AFRICAN COLLEGE 'BUILDING' CHAPEL OUT OF FLOWERS

(Christian Science Monitor)

London— A chapel which is expected to be one of the most beautiful in the world is being "grown" at Achimota. the African college at Accra on the Gold Coast. The materials are not stone and marble, but pink and purple bougainvillea and morning glory.

The college, which has nearly 500 native men and women students, needed a new chapel. But the financial crisis made any great expenditure impossible.

Then someone had an inspiration. A site of 120 by 60 feet was cleared in the middle of the college compound.

At one end a raised platform of earth was made. The floor is of firm, close turf. Long rows of stately royal palm have been planted to form the pillar of the new church.

The wall will be made of pink bougainvillea and morning glory, vines growing between palm and palm. The roof will be of purple bougainvillea. All vines and flowers have been planted and are growing.

BOND LISTS 10 GREAT SCHOOLMASTERS OUR COUNTRY HAS PRODUCED

The List Includes Booker T., DuBois, Crogman, John F. Cook, Carter Woodson and Fannie Williams.

(From Baltimore Afro-American)

In the celebration of History Week, school teachers might well remember the great schoolmasters of the race. Some day one of our normal schools or colleges might well build a Hall of Fame in which the figures and records of these great pioneers would stand as mute testimonials to the need and desire of colored folk for education. As a beginner, a list of ten great colored schoolmasters including several schoolmistresses—is nominated here.

1. JOHN CHAVIS, of North Carolina. Thousands of devoted white men and women have helped educate colored children and adults, but since this list includes only colored, why not include a schoolmaster who educated white people?

Born in 1763 in North Carolina, educated at Princeton University, John Chavis opened a classical school for white boys in Granville, Wake and Chatham Counties. Among his students were: W. P. Mangum, later United States Senator from North Carolina; two sons of Chief Justice Henderson of the State Supreme Court, Charles Manly, later governor, and numerous other white boys who later became leading figures in state and national life.

2. JOHN PETERSON, of New York. Peterson was made principal of Colored Grammar School No. 1, on Mulberry Street, New York, in 1836. In 1883 he became principal of the first normal school for colored teachers in New York, and the first in the United States.

3. MARIE BECRAFT, who had charge of the first school for colored girls, established in 1827 on Dunbarton Street. Georgetown, District of Columbia. Born in 1805. Miss Becraft died in 1833 as Sister Aloysius of the Sisters of Providence.

4. JOHN F. COOK, of the District of Columbia. He taught a Sunday school in the District of Columbia, and was forced to leave Washington in 1834 when riots broke out against colored schools. He returned in 1836, and opened Union Seminary. He died in 1855.

5. MARY L. PEAKE, of Philadelphia. "free woman of colour," who became the first teacher of freed slaves when a school was opened at Fortress Monroe on September 17, 1861. This was the beginning of Hampton Institute. Mrs. Peake did not live to see the end of the war and final freedom of her people.

6. WILLIAM HENRY CROGMAN, born in the Virgin Islands in 1841, died in Kansas City in 1931. sity in 1876 with the first college sity in 1876 with the first college class. Dr. Crogman was professor of Latin and Greek from 1878 to 1903 at Clark University, in Atlanta, and president of the University to his retirement in 1910.

In the opinion of the writer, this was the noblest Roman of them all. a good man and a great schoolmaster. He inspired every one who knew him. Schools with teachers like Dr. Crogman have more than endowments and buildings can give.

7. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, born in Virginia in 1856, died at Tuskegee Institute in 1915. He taught a rural school in West Virginia, at Hampton Institute, and during the first few years at Tuskegee handled much of the teaching himself. His whole life was an adventure in education. Eulogies of the man are superfluous.

8. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, born on February 23, 1868, in Massachusetts. As a student at Fisk University DuBois taught vacation schools in rural Tennessee. Of that experience he has written, in "The Souls of Black Folk," the most intimate essay ever penned by a colored schoolmaster, later at Atlanta University, he carried on studies of colored education which have not been surpassed since, while a teacher there.

9. FANNIE WILLIAMS, of New Orleans, principal of the Valena C. Jones School in that city. Miss Williams is a worthy descendant of Marie Becraft and Mary Peake. Her school does not teach; it educates, from the tiny tots to the cynical visitors like the writer who once visited that school.

10. CARTER G. WOODSON, formerly Professor of History at Howard University, inspirer of many able historical students, who has taught a race its history. As author of "The Education of the Negro Before 1860," as teacher, and as present head of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Dr. Woodson takes rank as one of the greatest of our living educators.

SUDDEN WEALTH HAS ITS PROBLEMS FOR NOUVEAU RICHE TAR HEEL NEGRO

Raleigh.— Sudden wealth has its difficulties just as surely as poverty has its sting, according to John B. Ford, local Negro who was wounded in France during the war who has just recently collected in excess of $9,000 in disability compensation from the U. S. Veterans Bureau in Washington.

Ever since the news of his sudden wealth became known, Ford has been receiving letters from all sections of the country, asking for donations or personal gifts. Since news stories of the $9,000 check he received were carried by news services throughout the United States, he has received telegrams or letters from New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, California and many other states, from persons wanting to sell him real estate, stocks in various undertakings or what not. His little home on South Persons street has been besieged with callers seeking alms or gifts for charity.

With the exception of only three letters, all the "fan" letters have been from femine admirers, Ford says. They all end with a request for some money or some gift. One letter from Illinois asks Ford to send the writer a camera, coat, hat, stockings and a wrist watch. This modest "Madam Queen" graciously extended the privilege to Ford to selecting all the wearing apparel but reserved the right to select the wrist watch.

In many of the letters are requests for money for medicine, taxes, food, to help pay church debts and many other things. Many of his dusky feminine admirers have offered their services as housekeepers, companions or otherwise.

But Ford wants it understood that he is no public benefactor and that he has no intention of giving away any of his new found wealth. So far his only gifts to charity have been $1 he gave to an old Negro woman and a promise to give 25c to a debt-ridden church in West Virginia, which asked him to give at least that much if he felt he could not give more. He is considering helping an 11-year-old Negro boy, who has a widowed mother who is not able to care for her large family.

The only one of the scores of feminine admirers who has written to him that Ford has any desire to meet is the only one that wrote to congratulate him without asking for a gift or some of his money.

After being wounded in the war, Ford spent four years in U. S. Veteran Hospital No. 91 in Tuskegee, Ala., where he was unconscious most of the time and where his recovery from the severe wounds he had received was considered remarkable by the physicians in charge.

NITROGEN PLANT IN AFRICA

The first nitrogen-fixation plant in the southern hemisphere has just been completed near Johannesburg, South Africa. Costing more than $2,000,000, it is the largest single industrial plant in the country. At first it will employ eighty white men and a large number of natives. Interest in the enterprise is great because of the novelty of extracting nitrogen from the air, and because it will render South Africa practically independent of the 20,000 tons on nitrate hitherto imported annually from Chile at a cost of approximately $1,250.00.

CHEMISTS DEVELOP A NEW CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER

New York, Jan. 22. —A new type of concentrated fertilizer produced in granular form non-caking, dustless, and drillable with simple mechanical distributors at a rate as low as five pounds to the acre has been developed by chemists of the Swann Chemical Company, Anniston, Ala., that organization announces.

"One hundred pounds of the new fertilizer has the same fertilizing value as 400 pounds of the old." said Theodore Swann, president of the company, in discussing the new development, adding that therefore savings in transporting and handling fertilizer should be substantial. "Actually, the new fertilizer contains 64 per cent or more of plant food — nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—against the 16 per cent found in ordinary fertilizers.

"A special feature of this new fertilizer is that it can be readily drilled into pasture land with the ordinary type of seed drill, thus applying it well under the sod where it is far more efficient than fertilizer spread on the surface. Tests carried out last summer indicate that the results obtained from drilling the concentrated granular fertilizer in quantities of from five to ten pounds per acre were superior to those obtained from broadcasting ordinary fertilizer in quantities of from 100 to 200 pounds per acre.

"An experimental plant to manufacture this fertilizer has been erected at Anniston, Ala. All of the fertilizer that has so far been produced has been sent to experiment stations, agricultural colleges and agencies for test purposes."

BID BUGGIES GOODBYE

Decatur Review: If there are any buggies in Nebraska they will be given special distinction this year by being left off the tax list. W. H. Smith, state tax commissioner, believes that the few buggies left in the state are not of sufficient value to be taxed. Thus we are cutting off more and more trappings of other days.

While buggies have been omitted, milking machines and dairy equipment are new items on the tax schedule. Other new items are electric refrigerators, electric washers and ironers. There is a special line for radios but pianos, organs and phonographs are to be listed under "other musical instrments."

The gasoline engine has changed the entire complexion of tangible property. Besides the automobile and tractor, if there is not a power line to the farm, the home plant provides the current for considerable more electrical eqnipment. Wagons continue to be generally used on farms, trucks not having made them as obsolete as the auto has made the buggy.

It took hard roads along with the gasoline engine to put the buggy out of business, for it is practically out of business when the tax collector decides that they are so scarce or old as to be of no taxable value.

WISCONSIN AND OHIO ERADICATE BOVINE TB

By completing state-wide tuberculin testing of their cattle and reducing the degree of infection of one-half of 1 per cent, Wisconsin, and Ohio have been designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as modified accedited areas. The recognition of these important cattle breeding and dairy States is a culmination of 13 years' effort during which more than 10,000,000 tuberculin tests were made in Wisconsin and 4,000,00 in Ohio.

Four other States—North Carolina, Maine, Michigan, and Indiana —previously freed their herds of this disease. With the addition of Wisconsin and Ohio the tuberculosis-free area of the country is materially increased. More-over, in the east central region most of the free areas adjoin. Though highly gratified by the rapid progress of bovine-tuberculosis eradication, the cooperating veterinary officials warn that vigilance against the introduction of infection, together with periodic retesting if herds that have contained reactors, is essential.

FREEZE TREE LIMBS IN STUDY OF DISEASE

Freezing apple trees is one of the most recent developments of the United States Department of Agriculture in its study of plant bedepartment studying the connechavior.

Apple disease specialists of the tion between low temperatures and perennial canker in the Hood River Valley in Oregon have frozen limbs of trees to very low ten peratures, using a device made especially for that purpose.

The freezing apparatus consisted of an insulated box which was fitted around a limb. Freezing was brought about by using snow and salt in a mixture in the box and also by using solid carbon dioxide. Temperatures as low as 40 degrees below zero were reached. The freezings were made at the beginning, middle, and end of the winter.

These studies provide a unique method of studying the effect of cold on fruit trees. It is very significant that low temperatures in November or March caused much more killing than in January. The most significant discovery in the experiment was that fresh pruning wounds are very susceptible to cold injury. Canker follows cold injury. It is important, therefore, in perennial canker control that pruning be delayed until the danger of low temperatures is past.

PROFITABLE LABOR

The Irishman came home beaming.

"Bridget," said he, "I've got a job."

"Glory be!" said Bridget, who was tired of supporting the family.

"I shall want a new suit," said Murphy then. "An' yez can pawn me night shirts to get it."

"Your night shirts!" grasped Briget,

"Sure," said Pat. "An' what for should I be wanting them when I've got a job as night watchman and can only sleep in the daytime?"—W. R.

KENTUCKY LAYING RECORD

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 29.— Laying 336 eggs in a year, a Rhode Island Red owned by D. D. Slade, a Fayette county poultryman, has set a new record for all breeds in Kentucky. This is an official record of performance figure, checked by poultry specialists from the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky. Another Rhode Island Red hen in the Slade flock laid 310 eggs, and a third held laid 300 eggs in a year.

"Worm or beetle, dought or tempest
On a farmer's land may fall;
But for first-class rmination
Trust a mortgage 'gainst them all."

MISSISSIPPI'S SHARE CROP

(Continued from Page 1)

of second part refuse or fail to properly work or harvest his said crop, then the party of first part shall have the right to have same worked or harvested, and deduct the necessary expense from the share of party of second part.

That the party of second part agrees to work the said land upon the share system and as above mentioned and further agrees to plant, cultivate, gather, and house said crops, furnishing all labor in ploughing, planting, cultivating, gathering, housing and preparing such crops as are to be sold for market or retained by said parties, and to deliver to said party of first part, one-half of all crops grown on said land in 1932. or in event said crops are sold, then each party to this contract is to receive one-half of the proceeds of same as his share of said crops.

Witness our signature in duplicate, this the ———day of——1932

(Party of Second Part)

(Party of First Part)

National Federation of Colored Farmers Incorporated.

Main Offices Vincennes Hotel Chicago.

James P. Davis President, Major R. A. Byrd Vice President, Leon R. Harris Secretary C. R. Richardson, Chairman of Board Judge B. A. Green, General Counsel.

S. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

NEWS-BULLETIN USEFULNESS

Feb. 8th, 1932

Doing good is the only certain happy action in a man's life. How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good while we neglect the many openings of providence in little things, which would frequently lead to the accomplishments of most important usefulness.

It is the plain duty of each of us to try and make the little corner we can influence somewhat less miserable and less ignorant than it was before we entered it.

Thousands of men breathe, move and live: pass off the stage of life and are heard of no more. They did not one particle of good in the world; none were helped by them, none could point at them and say; "That man's example and advice helped make me a better man and citizen. Their light went out in darkness and they were not remembered more than insects of yesterday.

Let us all live for something.

Federal Loans

The Reconstruction Corporation has been effected. An amount

We will give our members full more than 200 millions of dollars may be loaned at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture to farmers in need of credit for ordinary farm operations this year.

This Finance Corporation will also loan to agricultural credit corporations.

We will give our members full details of these loans in our next bulletin.

Federal Land Bank Loans

There has been an appropriation of 125 millions of dollars granted by Congress for extra capital for Federal Land Banks, which will enable these banks to grant extensions to farmers who are unable to meet their land notes.

Farm Land For Sale and For Rent

Our next bulletin will give a list of farms located in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia that can be bought on very easy terms or leased this year.

Supplies

The markets continue at about the same prices. Members can buy good Patent flour in plain at 3.05 per barrel and the self-rising 3.30 per barrel. This figures about 36 cents and 41 cents for a 24 pound sack.

Five string brooms 2.19 per dozen or less than 20 cents per broom.

Lamp chimneys number 2 size 1.85 per case of 3 dozen or about 5 cents each.

Fancy cheese 13 cents per pound.

Grey wheat shorts 75 cents per hundred pound sack.

Clear Belly side meat 7 1-2 cents per pound.

Boiling Bacon 5 3-4 cents per pound.

Cotton plow lines packed one dozen 36 foot pair to the carton at 2.00. This figures about 17 cents per pair.

The Chairman of each unit should see that this bulletin is read out in open meeting and fully explained to the members.

Plant Early Gardens

Every member is urged to plant larger gardens this year than last. It will be needed to lower the cost of farming. Your wholesale list shows seed potatoes at 96 cents per bushel and red and yellow onion sets at 1.20 per bu. This figures about 24 cents per peck for the potatoes and less than four cents per quart for the onion sets.

All hardy vegetables may be planted in February as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, such as Irish Potatoes, Purple Top Turnip, Swiss Chard, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, English peas, Kale, Rape Spinach, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Radishes and Salsify.

You should not expect any high prices for farm product this year, and your success will depend upon your living at home and reducing the cost of running the farm.

Continue to use your chickens and eggs on your own table.

Buy one or two extra pigs and plan for a large supply of meat this fall and winter.

The Agricultural Credit Corporation. Our Mississippi units should continue to work on the capital stock fund for their agricultural credit corporation. We are hoping that we will be able to have it in working on agricultural credit corporations for other states and our plans will be announced in a week or two.

Contracting

Members should be careful about signing up their contracts this year and be sure to see that they are perfectly familiar with what they are signing. We are sending to our Mississippi units a sample of the regular Mississippi Share Croppers Contract. This contract is said to have been adopted by the state.

Dry Goods and Shoes.

Dry Goods and Shoes have never been as cheap as now.

Write in for prices.

SILENCE? NO MORE

(Continued from Page 5)

colored farmers are the recipients of your generosity.

The N. F. C. F. has tackled a big job. It is not going to do it or die trying. IT IS GOING TO LIVE —AND DO IT—AND DO IT RIGHT!

Another:

"I wish you could have an officer to come to————————section and demand peace and protect the colored people. They are treated everyway but the right way. Some of the landlords are putting them outdoors and taking everything they have, some of them without a fair settlement. Whatever they do, they must not ask for a contract for this year. In some places they are just made to take groceries so the landlord can hold them. Some of them are just taking what they can to eat and walking out. The tenants are asking for contracts but they won't give them. Please try to do something to aid us in our distress. The people have done what they were advised to do.—have taken care of themselves all winter so as to keep out of debt to the merchants and landlords and now they are forcing them to take groceries so they can get them in debt and hold them."

From a Secretary, Unit of N. F. C. F:

"Am writing you in regards to our meeting at our church. Some threats have been made against our Unit meeting there any more by Mr.———————— a white man. He said we had better not meet there anymore. We can meet at some of our houses if this is satisfactory."

SAVE Something!

-:- YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF -:-

Join Our Dollar Per Week Savings Club Now Open

Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

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CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee

INTERESTING NEWS

(Continued from page 1)

spending ten minutes in a baker's oven. This happened in Italy. It is evident that colored people are not the only ones who believe in fake cures.

William Stanton, of Adell, Wisconsin, who is 107 years old, quit his job on a farm so he can go into business for himself. He wants to start a tree trimming business.

Colored citizens of St. Louis are to have a new, modern hospital. It will cost over half a million dollars.

Southern Texas gardeners received higher prices for carrots this year than ever before known. The lowly carrot has gotten many of them out of debt. They are still selling high in the north and are in demand.

For the eighth successive year the co-operative association of the Wenatchee District in the state of Washington has secured crop production financing from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane. Colored farmers of southern states will also be able to secure reasonable financing facilities as soon as they get their agricultural credit corporations organized.

Twenty-five thousand refugees of five states have been fed by the Red Cross during the recent flood disaster.

Hog prices are nearly fifty per cent less than one year ago.

Many western farmers are discarding tractors and going back to horses. Good hired labor can now be secured at reasonable wages and it is estimated that a horse can be fed for as cheap as twenty-five cents a day. Many farmers claim that the horse is the best farm power machine obtainable.

For the first time in over a year American cotton is ahead of foreign grown cotton in the world's trade. Japan, China and Europe are now buying our cotton. Indian and other foreign crops are reported as being below normal.

Bands of night riders are reported as terrifying Negro tenant farmers near Humboldt, Tenn., The sheriff reports that white farmers, unable to pay rent, are attempting to seize Negro farms.

Judge Davis, of Franklin, Texas, has ruled that the cotton acreage reduction law of that state is unconstitutional. This ruling was expected.

The great-grandson of a Negro cannibal chief of the Fiji Islands is now attending school at one of Australia's exclusive colleges, preparing for Oxford, the greatest college in the British empire. He will specialize in law.

BULLETIN FROM

(Continued from page 1)

the administration of loans to farmer from the fifty million dollar fund set aside for that purpose, under section two of the act creating the reconstruction finance corporation were issued today by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde.

The act establishing the reconstruction corporation and authorizing the 500 million dollar appropriation for its operation, provided that fifty million dollars of the amount so subscribed shall be allocated to the secretary of agriculture for "loans or advances to farmers in cases where an emergency exists as a result of which farmers are unable to obtain loans for crop production during the year 1932."

The maximum loan which may be granted to any applicant under the rules promulgated today by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, is $400, while not more than $1,600 will be loaned to the tenants of any one landowner in a single county. All loans are to be based on a stipulated rate per acre, with the rate varying according to agricultural conditions and the purposes for which the loan is made

Borrowers from the fund, under the department's regulation must agree to "use seed and methods approved by the department of agriculture" and must also agree to plant a garden for home use and a sufficient acreage of feed crops to supply feed to their livestock."

All borrowers are required to execute a promissory note for the amount of the loan, payable to the Secretary of Agriculture at a 5 1-4 per cent rate of interest, to mature on Nov. 30, 1932.

In addition the loans will be secured by crop mortgages, crop liens, or other similar instruments according to the laws of the state in which the applicant is a resident, which will enable the secretary of agriculture, in event of failure to pay the promissory note, to harvest the crop and sell it to satisfy the debt to the government.

Loans to Illinois farmers from the new fund will be made through the department's office in St. Louis, Mo.

Cotton has advanced fully 1.25 per bale since our last bulletin, due mainly to the trade in general, and the easing of the credit situation in this country.

Foreign reports reflect that American cotton of higher quality is regaining its place as King of the cotton world.

China and Japan, as well as England have placed American cotton ahead of the foreign in the world's trade.

We urge our members to plant the best varieties and seed.

Groceries Feed Seed and Supplies

Your list this week will show flour and meat at the same prices. Wheat shorts now 80 cents per hundred. Horse and Mule feed 90 per cent grain 1.20 per hundred.

Begin your Gardens Now

White or Yellow Onion plants, 6,000 to the crate, 2.55. This is a good price.

Red or Yellow Onion sets 2 bushell bags, 1.20 per bushel. This is less than four cents per quart.

Early Burt or Texas Red Rust Proof Oats packed five bushels to the bag, 37 cents per bu. Be sure to sow some seed oats.

Bliss Triumph seed potatoes, packed 2 1-2 bu. to the bag. 96 cents per bushel. This is less than 25 cents per peck.

Cotton plow lines 1 dozen pair to the carton, 1.75.

Two ply roofing, 45 and 3 ply 1.80 per roll.

Back Bands with buckles 2.10 per dozen or 18 cents apiece. 36 inch single bit ax handles packed 2 dozen to the crate 1.75 per doz. This is 15 cents per handle.

Hooker Lye 48 cans per case, 2,85 or about 6 cents a can.

Diamond R Axle Grease; thirty-six pound cans to the case, 2.40. This is slightly less than 7 cents per can.

Farm Lands Available for Rent and Purchase. We are now working on an 1800 acre tract of fine land in Washington County Miss near Greenville. Also a thousand acre tract near Clarksdale, and 1150 acres in Chicot County Arkansas, with mules, cotton-seed and implements. Complete details next week.

Members in Georgia, South Carolina, Tenn., Missouri and North Carolina may write in to this office for information on farm lands in their states for rent, and for sale.

BE CAREFUL AND UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU SIGN

Don't forget to continue and work hard on your credit corporation stock fund. We hope to have everything ready in a short time.

SEC'Y OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 1)

ants of any landowner in any one country will be sixteen hundred dollars. The interest rate will be five and one-half per cent.

Loans for financing the planting of cotton and tobacco will be made on acreage not more than 65 per cent of the acreage devoted to these crops in 1931, if the owner, share cropper or tenant planted more than ten acres of cotton or more than three acres of tobacco last year.

In counties in which fertilizer is not commonly used the maximum loan per acre will be 3 dollars for all crops except truck crops, including Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes, on which a maximum rate of twelve dollars is allowed.

Where fertilizer is necessary for crop production the maximum rates are six dollars for all crops except tobacco and truck crops, the rate for tobacco being ten dollars and for trucks twenty dollars.

Not to exceed one dollar per acre of loans made at any of these rates may be used for repairs and miscellaneous expenses of crop production other than seed, fertilizer feed for workstock and fuel and oil for tractors.

Special provision is made for additional loans for the purchase of materials to protect crops from insects and plant diseases where spraying or dusting is necessary. These loans will be at rates of not to exceed two dollars for cotton and tobacco and four dollars for truck crops. Fruit growers may borrow not more than twenty-five dollars per acre for fertilizer and spraying materials for orchards and vineyards. All loans for these purposes are included in the limit of four hundred dollars on the individual loan.

Loans will not be made to persons who did not engage in farming in 1931, nor to minors.

Loans for summer following are not authorized.

The money loaned from this appropriation may not be used for the purchase of livestock, the feeding of livestock other than workstock, the purchase of machinery, or for the payment of taxes, or interest on debts.

Any one who desires to obtain a loan, will make application on a form provided by the Secretary of Agriculture, and at the same time will execute a note in the amount of his loan and will give as security a first mortgage on his crop to be produced in 1932. Application blanks and other necessary forms will be sent, as soon as they can be printed to County Agents or County Advisory Committeees to be set up in each county.

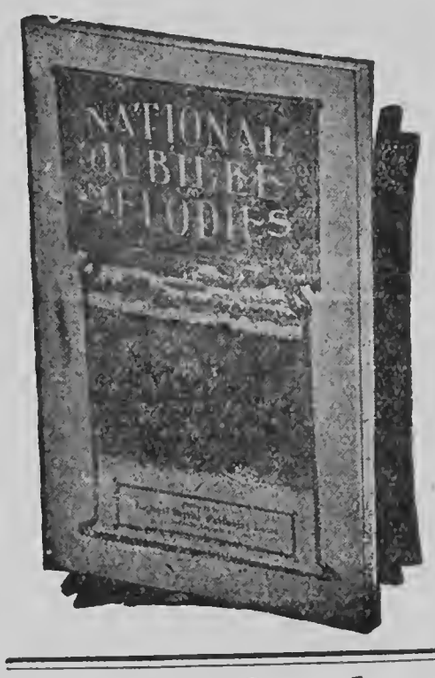
Members of the N. F. C. F. who receive loans should purchase their seed and fertilizer co-operatively at wholesale prices and reduce the cost of farming.

Members who apply for loans should be careful and see that checks are made payable to them.

ALFALFA

Leafy alfalfa hay is an excellent addition to the poultry ration in winter. A good way to feed it is in a cylindrical frame made of poultry netting, about 1 foot in diameter and 3 feet high. Fasten it to the wall or set it on the floor.

National Jubilee Melody Song Book



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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IV. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, April, 15, 1932 No. 2.

OUR YOUNG FARMERS

Missouri Boy and Girl Writes on Agriculture

We are indebted to Miss A. A. Evans, principal of Ward School, Morley, Mo., for the following essays on "Agriculture," which she informs us were the best written by boy and girl pupils. Miss Evans is a very progressive rural school teacher who is doing good work in a wide-awake community. She is a staunch supporter of the N. F. C. F., a Unit of which exists in Morley.

Ward School is the only brick school building for Negro children in southeast Missouri. It is located on an acre of land facing the main highway. The attendance averages 36 plus.

The following essays tell a much bigger story than one might surmise. They tell what the pupils of this progressive school are being well trained for rural leadership—that this training is being given by a teacher who is giving much higher and better service than she is getting paid to give, and that the community of Morley is fortunate in having such service and such leadership.—The Editor.

AGRICULTURE

By Henrietta Sanders,

Grade 6th, Ward School.

Before attempting to discuss Agriculture I will separate the word, "Agriculture" into its various parts and tell what each means. "Ager" is a field and "Culture" means cultivation. Therefore the word "Agriculture" means the art, science or practice of cultivating land.

Knowing that "Agriculture" means the cultivation of land and that without land there would not be any foundation for man to work, I consider it important. As we know, the greatest amount of our food comes from the soil. Our houses are built on the soil and the material of which we build our houses and other buildings comes from the soil.

To my mind, Agriculture is one of the most important studies in rural and other schools. In order to have successful crops the farmer should at least know what to plant, how to plant and when to plant. If he has not studied agriculture he has a poor outlook for the future.

The farmer's wife should know agriculture so she will know the right stock of chickens to raise and also the right kind of grain to feed her hens so they will produce more eggs. She can also help her husband in points he does not fully understand.

The children of today should spare more time in the study of "Agriculture" and also on the farms, watching their parents plant various crops and handling livestock. If they will do this, when they are grown they will know what to do and how to do it.

In conclusion I will say that the National Federation of Colored Farmers is one of the biggest helps our farmers have. Had our farmers not received good advice the depression would have been harder

(Continued on page 6)

OWNERSHIP OF LAND

LOUISIANA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE MAY 11 1932

Prof. Chas. Stone Makes Terse Remarks

(Special to Modern Farmer)

We should urge our people to redouble their efforts to become landowners. Landowners means comfort and every individual has a God-given right to live as comfortably as possible. Ownership of land is a prerequisite of a condition of legitimate comfort. The man who owns land and successfully tills it is indispensable to the world's industrial life,—he is progressive—and this fact alone is proof of his individual progress.

Landownership means independence for the successful farmer. It means freedom from an objectional condition brought about by an unreasonable exaction imposed by an unsympathetic landlord or employer. The man who owns the soil and tills it is indeed a free man.

Landowners command the respect of their fellow citizens. They live in reasonable comfort and present a picture of intelligence and progress. They are ideal citizens. Our people should acquire more land and cultivate it intelligently.

The renter and sharecropper must not be overlooked for this class of our people are an important body of toilers. We commend them to considerate landlords. Upon all tenants we would impress the idea of faithful and earnest toil. We would urge them to practice modern framing methods. Above all, we would advise them to be thrifty and frugal for what one makes does not count but what one saves helps him along on the road to independence.

COURT ACCEPTS PLAN TO SAVE NATIONAL BENEFIT FOR THE POLICY HOLDERS

RECEIVERS ANNOUNCE PROGRAM WITH VIEW TO CONSERVING INTEREST OF POLICYHOLDERS

Washington, D. C.—By order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the Receivers of The National Benefit Life Insurance Company have been authorized to proceed with a plan whereby policyholders who continue the payment of premiums may secure an equitable adjustment of the insurance on their lives. The order provides that under such a plan of adjustment the stockholders shall not gain in any way by any sacrifices or waivers that the policyholders may make temporarily and therefore this continued adjusted insurance is to be participating and the Receivers look forward to actual earnings thereon to be distributed among those policyholders in the form of increased insurance.

The program, as announced by the Receivers calls for the payment of the same premium as previously paid by the policyholders, which premium will purchase for them 100

(Continued on page 6)

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

Leon Harris Addresses Himself to Constituents

Big things are going to happen within the next fifteen years. The business of farming is going to become sure enough the "biggest American business" and the farming group is going to become the most powerful group in the Nation. In spite of present conditions,—hard and discouraging though they are,—Negro tillers of the soil must now get busy and prepare to become full-fledged members of this group and not just "hangers on."

In course of time, all American farmers are going to be organized in federations and associations for their own protection and welfare. There will never be just one big organization for all farmers, but all farm organizations, both white and colored, will eventually learn to co-operate and work together.

Big corporation farming and chain-farming will never make much headway in the United States. We Americans, black or white, don't make very good hired hands, and chain-farms and farm corporations can't succeed unless good hired hands can be found. The American system of farming will eventually be CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

The cropper-system and tenant system of farming is doomed. This system of farming is old enough to die and should die. Large plantations and farms must be broken up. As long as we have them, we will have tenancy and share-croppers and tenants are not real farmers. Real farmers own the land they plow and plow the land they own. Negro share-croppers and tenants must prepare and strive to become farm-owners.

First of all, Farmers, it is your duty to join or build up a Negro farm organization in your community—in the place where you live or want to live. The National Federation of Colored Farmers is striving with all its power to help colored farmers become farmowners. This organization is having some success and will have better success in the future. Some large farms and plantations have already been purchased on easy terms by groups of members and these buyers will eventually pay for them and own them. I know of no better start you can make toward becoming a farm-owner than by becoming a member of the N. F. C. F. The officers of this organization are constantly looking out for opportunities for members to get homes and farms of their own. Only today, while I am writing this "talk" the N. F. C. F. has been offered a chance to buy one of the finest plantations in the South for $15,000 down payment. If we had that much money today we could grab that bargain and more than 200 tenant-farmers or share-croppers could take possession of it. In a year or two it would be divided into small farms and the 200 share-croppers or tenants would eventually become full fledged farm owners.

After you join a farm organization you should strive to get other farmers to join. You should be a

(Continued on page 6)

NEW METHODS ADOPTED

One-Variety Plan—Cotton on Profitable Basis

(From the Commercial Appeal)

Hattiesburg, Miss.—When several hundred farmers of Forrest and Simpson counties last year added an average of $4 a bale to the value of their cotton, and at the same time cut down production costs, through one-variety communities, they gave a practical demonstration of the means by which agricultural leaders assert the south's cotton industry must be rebuilt to reach a profitable basis.

This week, Forrest and Simpson are perfecting the south's first county-wide one-variety project, expanding and consolidating the smaller projects of last session, with a unanimity and enthusiasm which causes prominent leaders to express hope that the new movement will sweep over the south. Planting time is close at hand, but it was still later last season when the successful projects of this section were undertaken.

"Only One End."

In previous years, cotton of this section was so short in staple length that buyers said it had "only one end.' When rare lots of better cotton were grown, it was shipped elsewhere and sold as Arkansas cotton, to avoid the bad name which clung to local staple. Back of the re-birth which took place last year lies a story of eight years educational labor and community effort, starting with the day when the county agricultural agent was

(Continued on page 6)

GROWTH OF LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

AS REVIEWED BY LOCAL AGENT

The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, is now America's nineteenth largest life insurance Company, according to a statement received by L. C. Evans, Nashville, Tenn., local representative of the Company, whose home office is in Fort Wayne, Ind.

The company's growth is really phenominal when it is realized that it is less than thirty years old—a mere youngster, as age is looked upon in the insurance industry. The company was organized in 1905. The youngest of the 18 companies larger than Lincoln National Life began business in 1892 and now ranks sixteenth in size.

During 1931, according to the statement, the company scored a gain of more than $33,000,000 in total insurance in force and is now approaching the charmed circle of $1,000,000,000,000 life insurance companies. This goal will likely be attained in the next two years. The company's report for 1931 showed $924,000,000 of life insurance in force. Admitted assets jumped from $76,259,170 in 1930 to $83,189,326 at

(Continued on page 7)

EX-SLAVE PENSION BILL

Oscar DePriest Offers Measure in Congress

(From Chicago Defender)

Washington, D. C.—A bill calling for pensions to ex-slave citizens of the United States or of its territorial or insular possessions was introduced into the United States house of representatives last Thursday by Representative Oscar Depriest of the First Congressional district of Illinois.

The bill was referred to the committee on invalid pensions of which Congressman Depriest is a member.

The bill provides that any person who was freed by the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln on January 1, 1863, and who is eligible under further provisions of the act, shall receive a pension which equals but does not exceed $30 per month when added to the monthly net income of the applicant. The money is to be paid by the administrator of veterans affairs.

Those eligible to receive the pension under the act are persons 75 years of age and over, who have continuously resided in the United States, its territories or possessions, and who are not inmates of any prison, insane asylum or other public correctional institution. Also excelled from eligibility are persons otherwise coming within its terms who have been in prison for a crime involving moral turpitude during the ten-year period prior to the enactment of the measure, or who under any existing state or federal laws are entitled to support by living children or relatives.

Additional Provisions

Further provisions of the bill provide that no pension shall be payable "(1) during the period such person or an inmate of and receiving the necessities of life from, any charitable institution maintained by the United States or by a state or any political subdivision thereof; or (2) to any person who has divested himself, directly or indirectly, of any property for the purpose of qualifying for pension under this act."

Additional stipulations of the bill provide for the modification or revocation by the administrator of veterans' affairs of any pension granted in order to conform to a possible changed status of the pensioner. The pension is payable monthly under the bill, and applications for pension are to be in writing on forms provided by the veterans bureau. In addition to the monthly pension, it is provided that the veterans administration shall defray the burial expenses of any indigent ex-slave in a sum not to exceed $100.

Creates New Federal Job

Under the bill a new federal position will be created to take care of the administration of the act. The job created is that of ex-slave counsel, who is to direct the administration of the act and is to have a complete office force, the salaries and number of whom are to be fixed by the administrator of veterans affairs. The ex-slave counsel is to be appointed by the president, and

(Continued on page 8)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR TOMATO FRUIT WORM

Gainesville, Fla.—A double row of corn planted around the edge of tomato fields and an occasional double row through the field will serve as a trap crop for the tomato fruit worms, says J. R. Watson, entomologist with the Florida experiment station.

The same worm that bores into the tomatoes is also known as the corn ear worm and the corn budworm. It prefers corn and will thus leave the tomatoes for the corn. Mr. Watson advises planting the corn so that it would come into silk at about the time the first tomatoes are forming. The moth that lays the egg which causes the worm prefers shade, so a row of peas between the double row of corn is suggested.

If it is not practical to have the corn come into silk when the first tomatoes are forming, corn that is knee high will give some protection. The moth will lay her eggs in the buds, to produce what we know as the corn budworm. At this stage the worm in the corn should be poisoned. A dust made by mixing one pound of lead arsenate to ten pounds of lime is recommended.

When the corn begins to silk it should be dusted every three days, providing one wants to get roasting ears free of worms. The removal of the ears from the field will destroy many worms that might emerge and attack the tomatoes later.

This trap crop will greatly diminish the worm-damage to the tomatoes but may not entirely control it, Mr. Watson said. Since the tomatoes are usually sprayed for fungus diseases with bordeaux mixture, he advised adding one pound of lead arsenate to each 50 gallons of bordeaux. Spraying should begin when the tomatoes begin to form and continue until just before they are ready for market.

Picking all wormy tomatoes from the field and destroying them will also help to control the pest.

CROSS BREEDING IS FOUND SUCCESSFUL IN BETTERING CORN

Promising results in the farmer's problem of eliminating the many barren and otherwise low producing stalks that cut the yield and limit the profits from corn have been obtained by the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, through crossing ordinary open pollinated varieties with certain good inbred lines, it is reported by W. J. Mumm, associate in plant breeding This method decreased the percentage of barren stalks from 7.4 percent to 4.2 percent as an average of several crosses and several varieties in 1931, he said.

Another method that may help is selecting seed ears from plants in which the shoots are ready to pollinate at about the same time that the pollen is shed, Mumm said. This was indicated by the results of a 1931 study in which the college plant breeders found that 143, or 4.2 percent out of 3400 plants of an ordinary strain of Reid Yellow Dent corn put out the silks of the shoot at least eight or ten days after the tassel had shed its pollen. Fifty-eight, or 40 percent, of such plants were barren, and the total yield was only about one-fourth what it was from the desirable plants.

Seriousness of the "boarder" plant problem, however, takes in more than just the plants that are late in putting out the silks of the shoot, the 1931 study indicated. Approximately 22 percent, or about one plant in five out of the 3400, was rated as undesirable for one reason or another. Ears from these plants averaged only three-fifths as heavy as those from the desirable plants. Plants that for one reason or another were barren or practically so, reduced the yield more than 9 percent, or about 4.6 bushels an acre. The plot yielded 49 bushels an acre.

Plants that were classified as weak were next to the most numerous among the undesirable plants and were the poorest yielders. Out of the 3400 plants in the plot, 180, or 5.3 percent, were rated as weak and they yielded only 35 percent as much as the desirable plants. Almost 38 percent of these weak plants were barren. Roll-leaf plants, the most numerous of the undesirable plants, with a total of 281, or 8.3 percent, and yielded only 80 percent as much as the desirable plants. Plants that were small, smutted, leaning, very early or otherwise undesirable made up the remainder of the 22 percent that were classified as undesirable.

Gold is good in its place, but living brave and patriotic men are better than gold.—**Abraham Lincoln.**

FARMERS MAY STRIKE, WITNESS TELLS SENATORS

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—Unless given further federal aid, American farmers may go on strike, the senate committee on agriculture was told today.

The witness was Paul Moore, a farmer from West Branch, Ia., President Hoover's birthplace. He was testifying in behalf of the Thomas bill to abolish the farm board, transfer its functions and its funds to the department of agriculture, and give the secretary of agriculture power to fix the prices of major farm commodities at the cost of production.

"Unless adequate relief legislation is passed," said Moore, "I believe the organized farmers may be led to strike, withholding their food products until the world has been shown that it must have them and is willing to pay for them."

T. E. Howard of Denver, representing the National Farmers' union, advocated passage of the Thomas bill.

While the senate committee was considering the Thomas bill with its provision for ascertainment of cost of production, the department of agriculture suddenly announced that henceforth it would make no public forecasts of the probable course of farm commodity prices.

Another measure to give the federal government regulatory power over agricultural production was introduced in the senate today when Senator Bankhead (Dem., Ala.) amended a former bill by adding a provision to give the secretary of agriculture authority to limit the shipment of cotton grown in 1932 to 50 per cent of that produced in 1931.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

First Farmer: I never saw such a bad season for crops. Our corn ain't an inch high."

Second Farmer: "An inch! Why, the sparrows have to kneel down to get at mine."

We have found out that we were not so big as we thought we were.—Calvin Coolidge.

KANSAS PONY 47 YEARS OLD, OWNER ESTIMATES

Wichita, Kans.—An Indian pony believed to be forty-seven years old is owned by Michael Reuger, a farmer near Marysville, Kans. The animal is said to have been one of a herd bought in 1885 by Charles Phillips. Although it cannot chew corn or prairie hay, the pony still eats oats and alfalfa. It is used to drive cows to and from pasture.

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	National Baptist Union-Review A Religious Weekly Newspaper An eight page weekly; $2.00 per Year; $1.25 for six months.			
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	Metoka and Galeda Magazine Quarterly. Used for Study of Sunday School Lesson, 20c per copy, $1.50 per dozen			
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	Metoka or Galeda Chart—Entitles Class to Membership in the National Metoka and Galeda Departments. Printed in colors 14x17 (in ordering charters give name of Sunday School) $1.00			
	Metoka or Galeda Class Button—For Class Members in three colors 5c each, 50c per doz.			
	Metoka or Galeda Class Pin—Gold plated. Price 50 cents each			
	Metoka or Galeda Watch Fob—A Useful as well as ornamental Class Emblem, 40 cents each			
	Metoka or Galeda Pledge Cards—Beautifully printed in three colors Will certainly increase the interest and loyalty of the members, 1c each, $1.00 per hundred			
	Metoka or Galeda Invitation Cards—Attractively printed in colors to be sent to visitors and prospective members, 1c each, $1.00 per hundred			
	My Brother and I. Metoka Class Book—Gives the spirit of the class and a great book for young men. Price 60 cents			
	God and Me—A study book for the Galeda classes. Price 60 cents			
	Metoka or Galeda Wall Object and Pledge Charts—Printed on cloth in colors. Price $1.50			
	Hand Book with Drill Manual, 10 cents			
	B. Y. P. U. MAGAZINE (Quarterly) 12 cents per copy; $1.44 per dozen			
	SENIOR TOPIC CARDS 20c per dozen; $1.50 per hundred			
	JUNIOR B. Y. P. U. MAGAZINE (Quarterly) 10 cents per copy; $1.20 per dozen			
	Junior B. Y. P. U. Topic Cards 20c per doz., $1.50 per 100.			
	INVITATION CARDS 50 cents per hundred.			
	PLEDGE CARDS 50 cents per hundred.			
	CELLULOID BUTTONS 5 cents each or 60 cents per dozen Gold filled pins 40 cents each.			
	Suggested Constitution and Guide 15 cents each or 2 for 25 cents.			
	B. Y. P. U. Manual 60c (Board) $1.00.			
	B. Y. P. U. Record and Roll Book, $1.00			
	B. Y. P. U. Object Wall Charts, $1.50			
	B. Y. P. U. Pledge Charts, at $1.50			

BLESSINGS OF THE DEPRESSION

Many of us are now unemployed. Some of us are in the bread line. Children are out of school for lack of clothing and funds to meet their expenses. A number of us have not only lost our jobs but also our homes which we could not refinance during the crisis. Such suffering and hardships have become so frequent that it is difficult to talk with a person five minutes without having to answer the inquiry as to how long this state of affairs will continue. No one knows. Beware of the prophets.

The depression, however, is not an unmixed evil. For the colored people it is a blessing in disguise. At last we have been hungry long enough to inquire why such a thing happens. When our stomachs are empty and there are no prospects of filling them soon we finally indulge in serious thinking, a thing which very few of us have taken the time to do. In the quietude of the cold room with the exhausted meal barrel we are beginning to discover that we have difficult problems which must be solved if we are to exist in this bread and butter struggle of today.

In the first place, the Negro has learned that although the race has many friends in other groups we must finally depend upon ourselves. We have profited by the intercession of these friends of other races at various times, and without their assistance our struggle upward would have been decidedly retarded; but this depression has driven home in sledge-hammer fashion the eloquent truth that in our extremity we cannot depend upon others. We must fall back on our own resources. If we have none we are of all men most miserable.

In various cities which I have visited this winter I find Negroes complaining that rich white business men who have regularly contributed to the Y. M. C. A., the Urban League, and our schools in the South will not employ colored men, although they must have thousands of hands in their establishments. Buffalo, New York, however, is apparently an exception. These businesses have never employed Negroes except in menial capacities, and some of the positions once available for them in this sphere have been taken over by whites displaced in the higher pursuits of labor.

The only thing the colored man can hope to receive from his best white friends, then, is sufficient charity to keep him alive in time of a crisis. Their more serious efforts for relief are restricted to their own race. This has become strikingly evident in New York City. The Negro thus consigned to the bread line, then, becomes and remains a nonentity in the social order.

A man dependent on charity is of no force in a community. Those who supply him will determine where he shall live, what he shall do, or whether he shall survive the ordeal to function at all along these lines. The friends of the Negro thus figure out that inasmuch as some element must constitute this lower stratum, these unfortunates of a race other than theirs be so consigned. The Negro, therefore, must find some way to help himself. There is not to reason why. The thing can be done, and the colored people must find some way to do it.

What resources has the Negro in the struggle to help himself? Roughly speaking, we say he has none, for he belongs to a class of serfs or paupers. While this condition as a rule may obtain among colored people, it is not due altogether to causes from without. We have pauperized ourselves. We do not use what we have to secure what we actually need. We walk over treasures looking for things which are worthless; and we fail to understand the possibilities of the times.

For example, a highly educated colored man, miseducated in economics in one of our "great universities" of the North, informed me the other day that the Negro has no chance in the commercial world because he has no capital to organize and promote large corporations which control both the raw materials and the market for the products produced therefrom.

Is is true that the Negro has practically no capital in the sense of having large sums of money at the disposal of a few outstanding members of the race? If you bring together at random a thousand white men and compare them with a similar number of colored men thus assembled, however, the colored group would represent about as much wealth as the white with the exception of the few who have induced their fellows to join with them in pooling their small earnings for cooperative enterprise. The colored people have this same opportunity, especially in supplying their own, but hitherto we have apparently existed only for the good we are to enrich others; and it is unfortunate that we do not embrace this opportunity.

Is it true that big business has made difficult such organizations for further enterprise among people who have not hitherto been alert in this sphere? Some of the thinking people of the country, however, have gone so far as to regard the effects of this depression as indicating the twilight of big business. Under certain circumstances, big business is ideal for amassing millions. Under other circumstances, like the present depression, it works like a millstone about the neck of the owner.

Big business has to provide a large and expensive executive force; it must pay for high rents, large commissions, and costly advertising, and consequently it must do a large volume of business or fail. Small business requires very little of such an outlay; and although the cost of production may be a little high the price may be made as low as that of large corporations and still have a fair profit. In case of a depression readjustment which is an easy matter for small business is an impossibility for the large enterprises and many of them become bankrupt in the effort. Statistics of the present crisis show that small businesses are succeeding in weathering the storm while large corporations in the same sphere are going into bankruptcy. This may offer the colored people a solution of their problem.

To say that there is no solution is both foolhardy and suicidal; and he who is so insufficiently read in history or who has such a little confidence in himself and his people as to despair should not be followed in this crisis. To keep such leadership of beggars before the race as ideal will be a fatal error. The Negro needs all of the help that other friends will give him, and he deserves it, but until he learns that a greater help must come from within, he will never amount to much in this country or anywhere else in this world.

C. G. WOODSON.

WISDOM

By Benjamin Franklin

Light purse, heavy heart.

Ne'er take a wife till thou hast a house to put her in.

To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals.

The heart of a fool is in his mouth, but the mouth of a wise man is in his heart.

He that is rich need not live sparingly, and he that can live sparingly need not be rich.

He that waits upon fortune is never sure of a dinner.

NATIONAL FARMERS' EXCHANGE WOULD BE OF GREAT AID IN DISPOSING OF FARM PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS

Editor Constitution: Last Sunday you published an article that I wrote advocating a national farmers' exchange, and on the same page I note your comments: "Western Foods on Georgia Farms."

I would like to correct any thought that your article might have conveyed that my farm is a customer of the western producers. The diet I said lack of distribution had imposed on my colored labor is produced on the farm, and not westerr products.

You also commented on the lack of milk and butter, which you said was a God-given opportunity to the colored people.

There are during all seasons of the year agents and the like riding up and down the roads, and when they see a cow in a Negro's back yard they stop and offer him their merchandise in exchange for a mortgage on the cow. Their merchandise chiefly consists of graphaphones, second-hand organs and pianos; and, in a great many instances they offer them enlarged photographs of their entire family. It is a case of the stronger personality playing on, imaginating for, and merchandising with a weaker personality resulting in liberal distribution of second-hand musical instruments and enlarged photographs instead of distribution of farm products.

Commenting on vegetables on the farm all the year around; any experienced farmer will tell you that Florida can grow vegetables in the winter season, but not in the summer. Georgia and all the southern states, the middle western and extreme western states are subject to drouths, and a six-week drouth will destroy any vegetable garden or crop that is exposed to such a climatic condition. Any farmer of experience will tell you that a dry year is a good crop year, especially for farmers growing crops on light lands. Give us a rainy season in the southern states and the cotton stalks will all go to vegetable growth. The peaches won't carry, the cover crops cannot be harvested on account of climatic conditions, peanuts, grain and oats will sprout in the stack; and, therefore, a dry season is much more desired than a wet season; whereas, vegetables thrive under moist conditions.

The only sections of the United States that can grow unirrigated quantities of vegetables with any measure of success is around the Chesapeake bay and the Great Lakes. All other sections more or less have to depend on irrigation, of which, you know, the cost runs into thousands of dollars per acre. The fact that Libby, McNeill and Libby, Beechnut and Heinz have all of their factories located in the territories referred to is a self-evident fact of the superior adaptability of these territories to vegetables over other sections of the country.

It is impractical to grow at all seasons of the year vegetables on the farm. It no doubt could be to a larger extent than is being done, but unprofitable experiences traceable to unfavorable climatic conditions has a tendency to detract the interest of the farmer to truck growing.

I have been experimenting with the suggestion that I made as to a national farmers' exchange by offering to exchange oats, pecans and sweet potatoes, which I have produced in large quantities, and on which is difficult to obtain an offer for such farm produce as I could to advantage merchandise on my farm; and in this morning's mail I was flooded with letters offering to swap peas, syrup, wheat, hogs, nursery stock and even patent medicines were offered, and I am satisfied that I could do several thousand dollars' worth of business a week on a national exchange basis, and I suggest that you give this plan much more publicity. Call it the Georgia plan, if you please. I do not deserve any credit for originating it. The thought came to me from my experience with the Market Bulletin.

J. D. DUKE.

Fort Valley, Ga., In Atlanta Constitution.

RABBIT MEAT GOOD SOURCE OF PROTEIN

Washington, D. C.—Recent tests made in the United States Department of Agriculture show that rabbit meat compares favorably with other meats as a source of protein. The moisture and protein content of rabbit meat are relatively high and the fat content is rather low.

In making the tests, department workers analyzed the flesh of four typical specimens of domestic rabbits, which included representatives of the American White, Chinchilla and New Zealand breeds. The rabbits varied in age from ten weeks to 18 months. The meat was stripped from the bones of the carcass and the heart, liver, and kidneys were removed.

The moisture and protein content of the specimens averaged 66 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, whereas the fat content was rather low, slightly less than 12 per cent. The fuel value per pound was 1.011 calories in one experiment and 716 calories in another, with an average of 855 calories for all determinations.

Lynching Is Investigated

Sheriff Who Lost Prisoner Is Automotically Ousted

Atwood, Kan., April 19.—(AP) — An investigation started personally by Gov. Harry H. Woodring was underway here today in an attempt to learn the idenity of members of a mob that lynched Richard Read, slayer of 8-year-old Dorothy Hunter.

"Identity unknown" was the verdict o fa corner's jury after a brief inquest.

About 200 men heavily armed, were in the mob that hanged Read from a tree near here early yesterday after taking the confessed kidnaper and attacker of the Selden, Kan., school girl, from the Cheyenne county jail at St. Francis in the night.

Most of the mobsmen persumably were from Selden and vicinity.

Sheriff A. A. Bacon of Cheyenne county, who was overpowered by the mob, was automatically ousted from office under provision of the Kansas mob aw for the loss of his prisoner. — Jacksonville Journal.

Ex-Slave Dies

Atlanta, Ga.— Emily Starr, a Negro woman who was borned a slave of the Dillard Adams family, of Covington, and served all her life as a house servant of the Adamses, died here Tuesday afternoon. She was 72 years old and though freed when she was five, continued to serve her "white folks" throughout her life.

She was widely known in Newton county and her body will be taken Sunday to Covington for burial. She is susvived by four children, eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild.— Exchange

NEW KENTUCKY OLEO TAX LAW PROVIDES HEAVY PENALTIES

Louisville, Ky., Feb 26—The oleo tax bill passed by the Kentucky legislature February 10, provided that the tax and licensing be handled through the State Tax Commission, which will issue oleo stamps to be fixed to every package of the product sold. The law prohibits use of oleo in the state or publicly maintained institutions. Penalties for violation of the law range up to $50 for first offense and fines of not less than $25 or imprisonment of from 10 days to one year for each subsequent violation.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

Nashville, Tenn., Office. 447 4th Avenue, North.

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Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardener Livestock and Poultry Breeder, the Home and the People.

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All contributions for publication in the Modern Farmer should be addressed to The Modern Farmer, 447 4th Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

A LETTER

January 11, 1932.
The American Red Cross Society
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Tenants on a plantation owned by ..... and managed by a Mr. ..... of ....., Miss., write and inform me that they have been refused aid by the local Red Cross chapter. They say they have no food or clothing and that the manager of the plantation refuses to supply them although he promised the Red Cross chapter that he would do so. These tenants claim that their landlord will not settle with them,—will not advance them any food or clothing, and will not allow the Red Cross to give them anything until they sign up to work another year under contracts that will not net them a living.

Another tenant farmer writing from Route 1, ... (State), informs me that he made a crop on the ..... place, operated by..... ..... and managed by a Mr..... ..... He informs me that Mr. ..... has driven him and his family and other tenant families off the place,—has confiscated their meat, potatoes and other food supplies,—has taken the family dishes, quilts and clothing and forced them to the highway and that they are in desperate straits.

Another colored farmer, ... of ....., writes that 200 families in his section have been turned out of plantation homes and their food taken away from them by their landlords.

It appears that many are in destitute circumstances in this section, through no fault of their own, and should receive immediate assistance. If greedy and unprincipled landlords and plantation managers are making and keeping these people destitute for their own selfish interests, they certainly should be prevented from making the Red Cross a party in their nefarious plans. I suggest that you investigate these conditions and further suggest that local Red Cross chapters in this territory be instructed to find out at first hand the condition of Negro tenant farmers and cease relying upon the assertions and opinions of landlords and managers of plantations. It is evident that many of the latter believe that a state of debt-slavery and peonage is the price their tenants should pay for the necessities of life.

Trusting that you will give this matter consideration, I am

Sincerely yours,
(Signed).
Leon R. Harris, Editor.

A NEAR TRAGEDY

During the past two years, especially since the Farm Board has been functioning, the government has found a way to relieve and aid every class of American farmers except the Negro tenant class. A majority of Negro tenant farmers live in counties that have no farmers' organizations,—no farm or home demonstration agents,—in fact, no way to find out about relief or aid if there is any chance for them to get it.

Special representatives have been appointed by the Federal Farm Board to assist all classes of American farmers except the Negro tenant class,—the class of farmers who need this assistance the worst. The fact that no Negro special representatives have been appointed is an injustice and amounts to a near tragedy.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS FOR EX-SLAVES

We agree with Rev. D. D. Crawford, prominent Georgia Baptist minister, that the government should pension our ex-slaves. The effort now being made to bring this matter before Congress, will receive our earnest support.

Writing to the Atlanta Constitution, Rev. Crawford says:

"I wonder if it is not time for the government to give some consideration to the ex-slaves? Every class of citizen in the country has been rewarded, supported and cared for except these poor unfortunates.

It has been 67 years since they were set free and very few of them can earn a competent support now, although most of them have served well and long. Ours is the richest country in the world, and how much of this wealth has been produced by them will never be known. For hundreds of years about all they received from their earnings were food and clothes. And now they should be allowed to spend their last days in comfort and ease.

For one, I believe the government should pension these faithful old souls before they are all gone. Not many remain to tell the story of long ago.

These old people are worthy objects of the country's care: they were not responsible for their plight then, they are not responsible for their situation today. They served their masters well then and protected their homes in times of danger and they have served their country well since and sacrificed themselves upon the altar in times of her danger since."

SEED LOAN FRAUDS

A statement issued by officials of the National Federation of Colored Farmers says that several members secured farm loans last spring but that their checks never reached them. It appears that other parties got the checks and spent the money. These cases have been reported to proper government authorities.

Recently 79 indictments in alleged seed loan frauds were returned by federal jurors sitting at Dothan, Alabama. Those indicted included two prominent lawyers, a county farm demonstration agent, a druggist and several widely known planters. All indicted were white.

If these men are guilty of the charges they should be punished and punished hard. The crime charged is the more contemptible because it is alleged they took advantage of the helplessness and lack of knowledge of poor Negro tenants. This kind of a crime is on the level with "stealing a penny off a dead man's eye," or "milk from a suckling baby."

The N. F. C. F. is again urging its members and all colored farmers, especially tenant farmers, to be careful what they sign and to know what they are signing. The government is loaning money again this season and there are plenty yet alive who will, by hook or crook, try to take advantage of ignorance and helplessness. Look at the figures on the application blank and on the check. Get your own check and cash it,—don't let anyone cash it for you. We know one tenant farmer who got a $150 loan and the "friend" who cashed it told him it was for fifty dollars. But the government is now demanding that he pay $150 and this he will have to do. He only got fifty of it—the friend got the other $100—the borrower has to pay the whole $150 back and the "friend" is grinning in his sleeve.

Brer Rabbit said: "Don't trust your brother. He may have a hound in his pocket." When it comes to checks, working agreements, contracts and etc., it's always best to use your own eyes and a plenty of common sense.

The MODERN FARMER is starting on its fourth year this month. "Through many dangers, toils and snares, we have already come." You know the rest of the old song.

Gen. Grant said at Vicksburg: "We are going to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Well, we are going to fight it out on this line if it takes the rest of our lives.

Approximately 250,000 colored farmers are owners. We want to see 500,000 colored farm owners in America by 1940.

Progress is made out of courage and faith. Don't be afraid. Go ahead. If you can't move a mile,—move an inch.

Misses Fannie Mai Brown and Lena G. Brooks of Orlinda spent the weekend with Mrs. Delphia Boyd.

New Sanitarium Head

Cordel, Ga., April 19. — Mrs. John Koenig, of Le Grange, has been selected superintendent of the Cordele sanitarium. Mrs. Koenig is a registered nurse who completed her training at Grady hospital, in Atlanta, and who has had several years' experience in some of the leading hospitals of Georgia.

—Exchange.

223,840 NEGROES LIVE IN STATE OF MISSOURI

The Negro population of Missouri is 223,340 or 6 per cent of the total population of the state, a survey made by R. S. Cobb, former executive secretary of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, reveals.

Of the total, 169,954 are listed as urban population, 132,154 residing in St. Louis and Kansas City. Among the rural communities Pemiscot county leads with 10,040 Negroes. An appreciable drift toward rural life is noted in the survey, due to the reduced price of farm land and the difficulty of maintaining themselves in large cities.

Politically the Negro is classed as a negligible factor in Missouri, due to lack of leadership.

Never joke with people who themselves do not joke; you may get your feelings hurt.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.
State of Tennessee,
County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Modern Farmer, and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership Management etc., of the said publication for the date sworn above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders or owners holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) M. G. FERGUSON, N. P.
Sworn before me the 15th day of April, 1932.
My commission expires January 10, 1939.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name ....

Address ....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

....

Address ....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address ....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

Interesting News & Notes

According to Paul K. Edwards in his new book, "The Southern Negro as a Consumer," the purchasing power of the colored population of 17 southern cities is $308,000,000. The buying power of colored people in these cities is larger than the American export trade to Mexico, the West Indies and Bermuda, and almost as large as that to South America.

The S. T. Philips family of Omaha, Neb., believe in the old slogan. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." This family of seven have eaten seven bushels of apples the past winter. All are in good health.

The eighteenth award of the Spingarn medal, given annually through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the United States citizen of African descent for highest achievement, goes to Major Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. The committee states, "This award is made for his thoughtful leadership of conservative opinion and action on the Negro in the United States, as shown in the U. S. Veterans Hospital controversy at Tuskegee; by his stand on education in Haiti; by his support of equal opportunity for the Negro in the American public school system; and by his expression of the best ideals of the Negro in his book, 'What The Negro Thinks.'"

Alabama raises approximately one-fifteenth of the cotton in the United States.

A writer in the Atlanta Constitution advocates the establishment of a national farmers' exchange. This organization would exchange farm products produced by farmers in one section of the country with other products of farmers located in other sections.

Records kept on 137 hogs in Currituck county, N. C., showed they paid $1.04 a bushel for all corn fed them.

The value of farm implements and machinery in Georgia in 1930 was $31,216,549 as compared with a valuation of $63,343,220 in 1920. This is plain proof that Georgia farmers have been having a hard time of it during the past ten years.

An experienced packer says that brown eggs from corn-fed hens are the best eggs in the world. These eggs are far superior to the standardized white eggs produced largely on the Pacific coast. These coast dealers however practically control the egg market because they advertise their product and produce and sell co-operatively.

Farmers throughout the country are protesting against the salaries of $75,000 and $50,000 a year paid respectively to Mr. Creekmore, of the Cotton Co-operative and Mr. Milnor, of the Wheat Co-operative. Colored farmers are helping pay these fat salaries and at the same time are wondering why the Farm Board professes to be unable to employ a single Negro farm representative at any kind of a salary.

Tomato juice consumption is increasing daily. Two years ago the beverage was seldom heard of. This brings us to a favorite theme; that of new or widened outlets to take care of an increased production.

PROMISES NO DISCRIMINATION

T. Arnold Hill Gets Assurance of Fair Treatment

T. Arnold Hill, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, asserts in a special release from the New York office that the American Legion had given the Urban League written assurance that no discrimination would be practiced against Negroes in the "War Again Depression Campaign now being conducted by that organization. He expressed surprise and concern about the reports of flagrant discrimination published in the Negro press, and gave out the following letters:

Office of National Employment Commission of American Legion
February 15, 1932.

"Mr. T. Arnold Hill
National Urban League,
1133 Broadway,
New York City.
"Dear Sir:

"Your letter to the National Commander in Indianapolis, has been referred to these headquarters.

"We start today, the nation wide drive throughout the posts in every department to obtain employment for a million men and women throughout the country.

"It is the purpose of this commission to not differentiate in any particular, our efforts to obtain employment for men and women, regardless of their race or color.

"You are correct in assuming that The American Legion is as much interested in all classes and groups, as it is in any one of them.

"I am very glad that your letter permits me in the name of The National Commander and The American Legion, to assure you of this policy. It is obvious that no such movement as we have instituted would hope to attain success unless our efforts were directed in taking care of all classes and conditions of people throughout the United States.

"Assuring you of our appreciation for the spirit shown in your letter, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed)
MARK T. McKEE,
Executive Director."

War Against Depression Campaign Sponsored by The American Legion
February 15, 1932.

"Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
Department of Industrial Relations,
1133 Broadway,
New York City.
"Dear Sir:

"General Attorney has forwarded to me your letter with the enclosed report on 106 cities regarding the unemployment statns of Negroes.

"I assure you that the American Legion Employment Commission will see that the Negro is not excluded from benefits derived from the Commission's activities. We've a number of Negro posts in the American Legion who are organized and helping us carry this employment campaign to success.

"The first object of our drive is to put 1,000,000 wage earners back to work. We have not designated any class to receive the benefits from our campaign and I assure you that we are working in the interests of all persons and not for any particular class or individual.

"Thanking you, I am,
Very truly yours,
(Signed)
MARK T. McKEE,
Executive Director."

Before the American Legion job campaign began, T. Arnold Hill, following the employment program of the National Urban League, transmitted a request to high Legion officials that the Negro be given an equal chance.

This country imported 134,888 pounds of live turkeys valued at $25,734, and 5,298,994 pounds of dressed turkeys valued at $1,051,408 during the year 1931, figures recently released by the United States Department of Commerce reveal.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that farm mortgage loans are decreasing.

CONTROL MEASURES FOR POULTRY TESTS

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska College of Agriculture here says that nicotine sulfate will hold chicken lice in check but probably not exterminate them. It should be painted in a half inch strip on the upper surface of the roosts about 15 minutes to a half hour before the birds go to roost in the evening. The fumes will kill body lice but probably will not kill off the head lice on the birds, the college states, adding that chicken mites can be controlled by cleaning the house thoroughly and spraying the entire inside of it including the nests and floor with heavy coal tar creosote oil and kerosene mixed one part of oil to three or four parts of kerosene. Scaly leg mites can be controlled by dipping the fowls' feet and legs in crude oil or kerosene at ten day intervals until the scales are gone, according to the college.

100-Year-Old Plow Dug Up In Hancock

Sparta, Ga., April 19.—An antique ploy, thought to be at least 100 years old, formerly the property of the late David Dickson, one of the most progressive farmers in Georgia during the ante-bellum days, has been unearthed by S. D. Truitt, local county agent. The old farming implement is a two-horse "turning ploy" of the model used by Mr. Dickson to break his lands.

The plow is now on display in the office o fthe agent and is very well preserved. During his lifetime David Dickson owned over 10,000 acres of fertile lands in the county, and the plow is probably the last relic of implements used on his farms.

TOMATOES PACKED BY WHITES ONLY

Newark, N. J.—"Stony Ridge" brand of canned tomatoes packed by the Cross Roads Canning Company, of Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia, are all right for colored people to buy and eat, but not to prepare.

On its can label appear these words: "Packed by white labor only."

Local colored buyers have declared a boycott on the product.

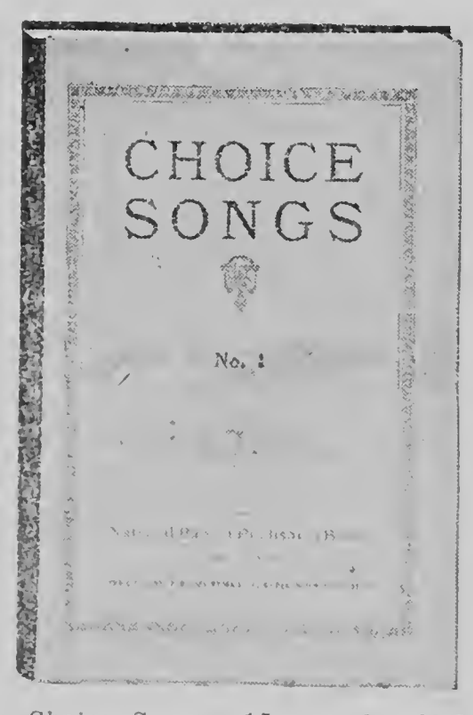
The same tomatoes sent to Harlem C.M.A. stores several weeks ago were sent back unused and the distributor apologized for having sent them to colored people.

MAYBE BUSINESS—BUT

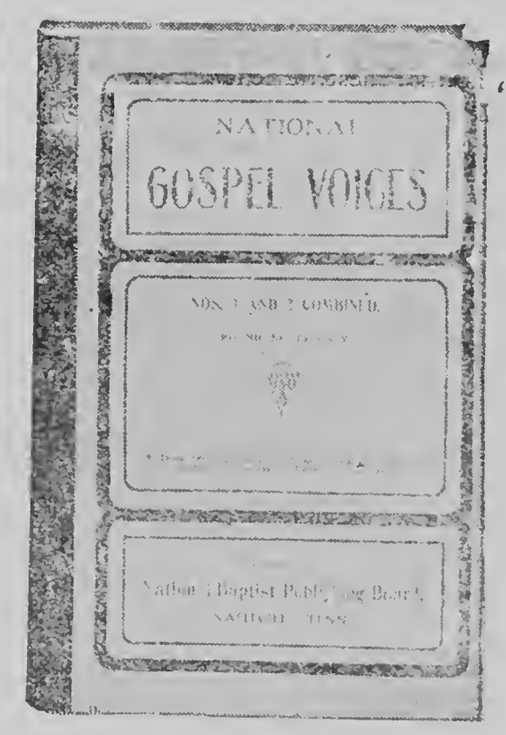
Congress appropriated a 500 million dollar fund for the farm board and another two billion dollar fund for the business interests of the country. The main reason why all this money, which has come from the pockets of the common people, has not done the common people any good, is because it has been handled by those who profess to understand business better than the common people. They do—especially their own business. They understand their own business so well that they mean to protect it at the expense of all who are not members of their particular tribe.

The little common fellow is not one of them. A bank borrows a million dollars from the business fund but informs a factory hand, who wants to borrow $500 on a $2500 home so his family can exist during these times, that they cannot afford the loan. A Mississippi planter informs his tenants that he can only give them a little bread and meat for their labor this year because he can borrow no more from the farm fund on his cotton. Administrators of the funds pocket their fat salaries—talk about business and inform the little fellow that prosperity is just around the corner.

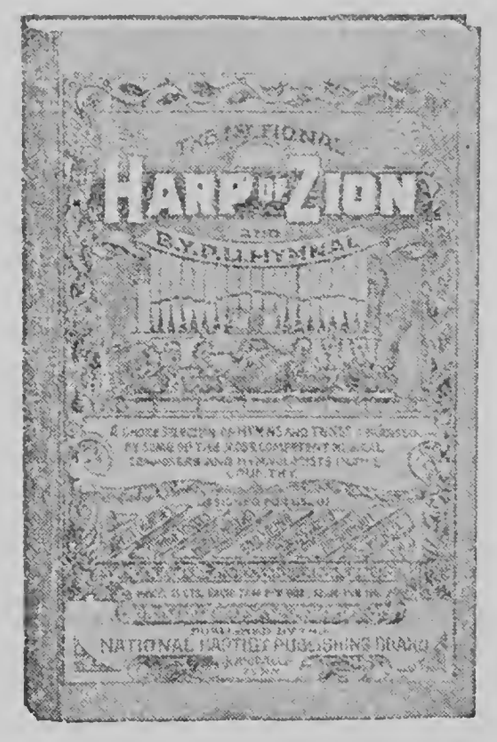
There are so many "business fingers" in the pie that we expect it will all be eaten up before the little farmer and the little workman get to taste a crumb of it.—Leon R. Harris.



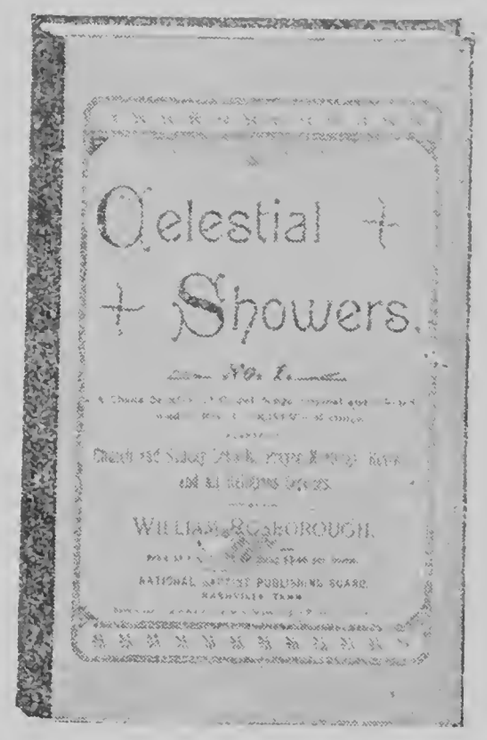
Choice Songs 15c each; $1.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.



National Harp of Zion 35c each; $4.20 per dozen.



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.8 per dozen.

Send All Orders To Henry Allen Boyd, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD,
523 2nd Ave, North **Nashville, Tennessee**

OUR YOUNG FARMERS

(Continued from page 1)

than what it is. To agriculture I give my whole soul and body.

AGRICULTURE

By Conway McAlister,
8th Grade, Ward School.

We have learned that most people, as we say, are engaged in some industry. The most important of all industries is "Farming." Agriculture is carried on in many parts of the world.

In some countries, in the farming regions the homes of the people are close to one another, the land is divided into small farms and much of the work is done by hand labor. In other farming regions, there are fewer people,—the farms and fields are large and great machines are used in doing much of the work. Such farms are devoted almost entirely to a few crops. This kind of farming is seen in the great wheat farms and plantations of our own country.

In most farming regions, cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are raised. This part of the farming industry is called stock-raising.

There must be a foundation for all things, therefore the soil is the foundation on which man and animals depend for life. The soil supplies necessary food for plants and through them for animals and man. Soils are formed of fine pieces of rock and decayed vegetable matter mixed together. Such soils are better for growing plants than soil made up of rocks only. Soil can be kept fertile by rotating crops and by the use of fertilizer.

The earth is the home of man and the soil is his best friend. When the soil is depleted, plants cannot be produced and starvation and death will follow. It is well then to keep a bank account with the soil. We must feed the soil before it gets hungry. Individual farmers, communities and nations prosper as they husband the soil and they fail in direct proportion to the extent to which they suffer the soil to be depleted and neglected. If the farmer is to prosper he must receive prices for his products which are on a level with the prices he must pay for the commodities he buys.

If in vain we toil, we ought to blame the culture and not the soil. Every farmer should adopt a system of farming that is permanent—a system under which the land becomes better rather than poorer.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

missionary. The larger the membership, the more powerful becomes your organization and the more it can do for you and all. You should support it too, by paying your dues, even if it costs you some sacrifice. Remember, YOU CAN'T GET SOMETHING FOR NOTHING. No one can afford to give you something for nothing. When you pay your dues and do your duty as a faithful member, you are helping the other fellow and he is helping you. That is CO-OPERATION.

And as one desires to become a farm-owner and a respected and independent American citizen, you must do all you can to make a start. You must learn to sacrifice and save. You must work hard and be thrifty. You must use your head. If you can save up $100 or $200 to buy a second-hand car, surely you can save up that much to make a down payment on a farm of your own. I know of places that can be purchased at a very small down payment and if you had stock and feed and some food canned up or salted down, you could take possession. The first year is always the hardest. But if you have worked hard ten years for somebody else and have gotten nowhere, you can surely work hard one year for yourself. The change would help you, even if you fell through. But you won't fall through. God is mighty good to the fellow who tries to help himself. You have no idea what you can do until you try right hard. But if you never risk nothing you will never get nothing.

I know many of you are discouraged and feel that the N. F. C. F. is not doing as much for you as it should do. But what organization was doing anything for you at all before the N. F. C. F. was born? A calf isn't born a cow. It must grow to be a cow. Many organizations are started on money but the N. F. C. F. was started on faith. From the very beginning it has had to tackle the biggest job any colored organization ever had. What was that job? To free American Negro farmers from debt-slavery, persecution, tenancy and the two-room shack. Other organizations were trying to teach you how to farm. THE N. F. C. F. TRIES TO HELP YOU GET SOMETHING FOR YOUR LABOR—FROM YOUR FARMING EFFORTS. Other organizations were busy adopting resolutions and telling the world in whispers that you were being persecuted. THE N. F. C. F. IS TELLING YOUR GOVERNMENT AND THOSE IN AUTHORITY THAT YOU ARE BEING PERSECUTED—IS TELLING JUST WHO YOUR PERSECUTORS ARE, AND IS DEMANDING THAT THESE PERSECUTIONS CEASE. Other organizations were saying that Negro tenancy was on the increase but were doing nothing to stop its growth. THE N. F. C. F. IS BUSY FINDING FARMS YOU CAN PURCHASE ON EASY TERMS AND HELPING YOU GET ON THEM. Other organizations were saying that you were simple-minded and satisfied with any old way of living. THE N. F. C. F. PROCLAIMS TO THE WHOLE WORLD THAT YOU WANT DECENT HOUSES, MODERN CONVENIENCES, GOOD SCHOOLS, MONEY IN THE BANK, GOOD CLOTHES—THAT YOU WANT TO LIVE LIKE PROSPEROUS, AMBITIOUS, RESPECTABLE AMERICAN CITIZENS AND NOT LIKE AFRICAN SAVAGES, MEXICAN PEONS OR RUSSIAN SERFS. While other organizations are talking for you the N. F. C. F. is doing for you. Together, we are helping each other.

Don't get impatient or discouraged. Back up your organization. Help it all you can and it will help you help yourself.

NEW METHODS ADOPTED

(Continued from page 1).

charged with "just another book-farmer's lie" when he said a bale of cotton to the acre could be grown in Simpson County.

That year, the agent had 91 boys and girls of agricultural clubs growing that bale to the acre, and their cotton had a staple length that brought $7.50 a bale more than their father's cotton was bringing. Within four years, he had 800 boys and girls doing it. And he had shown, on almost every farm in the county, that the first essential was to keep the seed and the lint of the good cotton separate from "mongrel" varieties by ginning it separately.

Meanwhile, adult farmers of Simpson County, at Magee, had organized a co-operative gin, through which they had improved the quality of ginning, had cut ginning costs from $6 a bale to $3 a bale, maintained the highest local prices for cotton seed and had paid themselves dividends as high as 28 per cent per annum. Last season, the gin association undertook leadership of a project to use their plant for a one-variety cotton program such as the boys and girls' club had been practicing.

Ginned Separately

This called not only for ginning the cotton separately, but for growing it with "buffer crops" between it and other varieties of cotton since it will carry pollen and mix the varieties over a distance of a mile at times. Neighborhood groups were formed where these conditions of isolation could be obtained. Local committees, assisted by extension service, federal and state agencies and the cotton co-operatives, inspected the fields to assure that regulations were observed.

One gin out of the three owned by the Farmers Gin Co., was set aside to gin nothing but the DPL 4-8 cotton which the one-variety growers had centered upon. Sometimes this gin stood idle, while other gins had long waiting lines, and restless growers damned the Farmers gin for refusing to handle their mongrel breeds. But no cotton went through the restricted gin except from fields that were shown by the written record to be planted in DPL 4-8 direct from the breeder, and that had been inspected during the growing season. The written record alone was not held sufficient, and this vigilance was justified when a few loads of off varieties were stopped after starting through the gin.

Seed from this one-variety cotton is now being sold at $30 to $32.50 a ton, in quantities sufficient to plant all Simpson County, the price being held at oil mill prices plus cost of handling. Profit on more and better cotton, but no profit on the seed which will build a bigger enterprise, is the aim of the one-variety group.

Each of the participating farmers is keeping enough seed to plant his own crop, the remainder being sold co-operatively. New seed direct from the breeder is being placed in the hands of selected farmers, in the center of one-variety groups, where they will be best buffered from cross-pollination. These sected farmers will supply the whole project with seed next year, and so on year after year, the bulk of the growers thereby obtaining seed only one year removed from the breeder at low cost.

Similar Programs

Similar programs at other Forrest and Simpson County points last season paved the way for the county-wide projects now starting. They have solved the problem which has long been a stumbling block throughout the south, of how to maintain an excellent seed supply at reasonable cost, but this is merely the beginning.

They also are producing cotton that is uniform in each bale, instead of long and short staple mixed (cutting down by half the 30 per cent waste which mills suffer in spinning the ordinary staple). A further result is large lots of bales of uniform quality, such as mills prefer and for which they pay a premium.

Of the 1,200 bales from the one-variety gin at Magee last season, 1 000 were handled by the Mississippi Cooperative Cotton Association, at a premium of $4 a bale above the average cotton price in the community, the premium being due to uniformity of staple, as well as to its actual length. Leaders of the one-variety projects here and elsewhere say that the co-operative marketing system has removed the greatest obstacle in their path, which was the "hog-round' buying system, under which every bale, good or bad, was bought at an average price, killing the incentive to grow better cotton. The co-ops pay the mill premium for each bale, according to individual quality.

J. E. Hite, representing the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is making headquarters with the Mississippi Co-operative Cotton Association at Jackson, to supervise one-variety projects of this state. He says that while several hundred such projects have been undertaken in the south in the past years, most have been only partially successful, because of failure to understand or to practice close supervision of growing, ginning and marketing arrangements.

Through the co-operatives, mills are being requested to keep a record of spinning value of the one-variety cotton, in expectation that as mills use this cotton year after year, and are able to translate its superior quality into better products, and eliminate spinning waste, they will be able to pay a larger premium. It is believed this will open a new avenue of co-operation between the farmer and the textile mill, broaden the market for cotton products, lift the reputation of American cotton above much of its foreign competition, discourage large acreage in foreign lands, and eventually help the basic price of cotton as well as improve the comparative price of American.

Court Accepts Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

per cent value in insurance protection in accordance with their ages on the first premium payment date after September 9, 1931. In addition to this, the policyholders will receive credit for equities existing prior and up to September 9 in the form of paid-up insurance or cash dividends, such values to be ascertained by actuarial and accounting examination. The prominent actuarial firm of Fackler & Brieby of New York City, a firm noted for its conservative and sound procedure, has already been retained by the Receivers, and commenced their examination on March 9, 1932.

On the modified contracts, as determined by the premium payments made since September 9, 1931, all death claims will be paid promptly after receipt of the proof. The Receivers have stated that they believe the principal function of a life insurance company is to make prompt payment of proper claims for death benefits. While it is true that claims which have already occurred will necessarily have to await the determination of the proportionate share due in accordance with the examination now in process, the Receivers are making an effort to arrange for an immediate partial payment of these obligations.

In order to meet death claims promptly as they arise, the Court has authorized the Receivers to temporarily eliminate the immediate liabilities which may arise under the provisions for cash surrender and loan in the existing insurance. Total and Permanent Disability provisions, as well as additional accidental death benefits will also be temporarily eliminated, but suitable adjustments for the premiums paid therefor will be made in determining the amount of insurance on the modified contracts.

The premiums paid in the company since September 9, 1931, are being kept separate from those previously paid, and all expenses and investments made from them are subject to the approval of the Court. By this conservative and protected management of the policyholders' funds, it is hoped that surplus earnings, all of which will belong to the policyholders, will bring the amount of insurance of each policyholder up to the original coverage when combined with the paid-up insurance in settlement of rights prior to and up to September 9, and the modified insurance continued in force on the basis of present premium payments.

The plan, as authorized by the Court, has received the study and approval of the Receivers' actuaries, who state that the insurance will be immediately placed on a sound and secure legal reserve basis by this method.

The following statement comes from Gilbert A. Clark, Actuary for the Equitable Life Insurance Company and Frank B. Bryan, Jr., former Deputy Insurance Commissioner for the District of Columbia. Receivers in this case:

"We firmly believe that the plan as submitted to the policyholders is the most equitable plan. We hope that every policyholder will speedily give his consent to the plan as outlined."

I shall begrudge no reasonable expense that will contribute to the improvement and neatness of my farms—for nothing pleases me better than to see them in good order, and everything trim, handsome, and thriving about them.—George Washington.

Some people like the gospel full of the "Fire," while others like it served on "Ice." Strange to say however that those who like so much fire, never like to be responsible for the Fuel while those who like it on Ice but little how the Winds blow.

Have mercy.

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it Isn't that so?

Several County Units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all"

COTTON WILT DECREASED

Study Effect of Fertilizer On Land Infected At Station

Marianna, Ark.—For three years experiments have been conducted at the cotton branch experiment station near Marianna to determine the effect of fertilizers on land infested with cotton wilt.

Resoults so far show that under soil conditions at the station, fertilizers containing relatively high amounts of potash have greatly decreased cotton wilt and increased yields. The branch cotton station is looking toward still more definite information and will carry the experiments forward during the next few years, E. B. Whitaker, assistant director in charge, states.

So that there might be no mistake in the results, numerous unfertilized check plots were distributed through out the station and in every case during the entire three-year period the amount of cotton wilt was greatly reduced in the plots treated with fertilizers relative high in potash, either alone or with nitrogen and phosphorous. The reduction in some cases has been as much as 45 per cent, but ordinarily the decrease in cotton wilt, while sufficient to bring greatly increased yields has been less than that percentage.

The result is further confirmed by similar showing on some 10 fertilizer demonstrations in Central and Eastern Arkansas during 1930 and 1931, and it is believed that wherever cotton will respond markedly to the use of potash fertilizer the result will be the same unless root knot or nematode disease is present.

Soil conditions are so variable that no sweeping recommendation can be made at this time, Dr. V. H. Young of the Arkansas College of Agriculture, states.

Morgan College News

MORGAN DRAMATIC CLUB TO PRESENT A SUPER-PRODUCTION OF THREE ONE-ACT PLAYS AT DOUGLASS HIGH SCHOOL, FRIDAY, APRIL 22

The Morgan College Dramatic groupe which presents "A Message From Khuju", "The Man in the Stall" and "Dregs" at the Douglass High School Auditorium, Friday evening, has already successfully in-Hampton ann somewhat established itself there by winning first prize in the Negro Inter-Collegiate Dramatic Association Tournament. Aside from seeing three prize plays, the Baltimore public will also have an opportunity to see the three former Douglass High School students, Miss Irma Kellum, Robert Burrows and Charles Tartar who unanimously won the Inter-Collegiate Tournament.

Mr. Bernard Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide made the following comments on the tournament plays: "Of the several Co-eds who tried valiantly to please the rather critical audience, Miss Irma Kellum was the only one who was able to create a pleasant illusion of reality that is so necessary to genuine stagecraft." "Mr. Robert Burrows", stated Mr. Young "enacted his role with vigor and skill. His was a difficult part, calling for quick changes of mood. He measured up to his role admirably."

Charles Tartar interpretation as a lover rounded out the most even performance of the entire group well enough to give it in its entirety a decided superiority. The other students who have received satisfactory comment from the press after their presentation at Union University were: Miss Fannie McGuin, Miss Eisie Bevans, Mr. Thomas Hawkins, Mr. Thomas Poag, Hopkins, and William Lewis.

MORGAN TRACK TEAM TO MAKE STRONG BID FOR RE-HONORS

Despite the fact that "Russ" Sterling, former Morgan College speedester, and present holder of the C. I. A. A. 100 yards dash record, will be missing from the Methodist line-up, the team is expected to make a strong bid for the one mile college relay honors.

Coach Hurt has developed a real fast team in Cottman, Thompson Hammond, and Gibbs with "Andy" Johnson and Lowery in reserve. Gibbs, the only new face on the mile relay team ,will find it to be no easy task in filling the gap left open by Sterling, but this chap has speed, and plenty of guts and, therefore, should prove himself to be a valuable man before the season is over. Clinton Taylor, Morgan's long distance runner, who has been runner up to "Bill" Agee on two occasions, will seek laurels in the 3,000 meter steeplechase meet, while Cottman will no dorbt be an outstanding contender in the 400 meter hurdle race.

In the field events much confidence will be placed in such men as "Tank" Conrad and "Whattaman" Trompe. All the men are reported as being in good condition at the present time, and unless something happens between now and the 28th. the team should easily walk away with honors.

TEXAS TURKEY BUSINESS NETS MILLIONS IN YEAR

Raising turkeys for market was a pin money activity for many years in Texas, but it has increased rapidly and now is an established business of importance to the state, according to the Ohio State Journal. During 1931 Texas marketed 2 1-2 million birds, with a wholesale value of 7 1-2 million dollars. It shipped to cities in other states 1316 car-loads, and marketed a large crop at home. Thus there was sent into Texas nearly 6 million dollars to pay for Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys.

The growth of the turkey business is, perhaps, a good indication of what can be done when activities are diversified. Texas has been a state without wide diversification in the past; and now in the future, because she has developed a new line, may expect to be more continuously prosperous, come what may.

In Illinois there are 5000 more women than men above 65 years old.

WHOLE CHEESE A GOOD BUY

It pays the housewife to buy a five or ten pound whole cheese at one time. She not only pays less per pound but she also gets a more thoroughly ripened, better flavored product.

By storing in a cool, well-ventilated place, well-ripened cheese can be kept in good condition until the last bite has been eaten.

When a slice of cheese is cut from the end, it should be cut off squarely. The cut end may be preserved best by turning it down on a plate The room should not be too warm, or the exposed cut surface of the cheese becomes hard and dry; if the air is too damp, mold grows on it very readily.

Cheese needs to be aged and cured before it attains the body, texture, and flavor which classifies it as good cheese. Because of the rush business methods prevailing in America, it is often sent to market while still comparatively green, so that one needs to be discriminating in order to obtain really good cheese. The advantage of old, well-cured cheese is that it has a more intense and more pleasing flavor than does young cheese, and also dissolves or melts readily without becoming tough or stringy in cooking.

Hardened pieces of cheese may be grated, bottled and kept for several days or weeks in the refrigerator. This grated cheese is convenient for use in soups, to sprinkle over creamed vegetables or salads, or in scalloped dishes or sandwiches.—Home Economics Dept., University of Wisconsin.

SAYS EGG CONTAIN NECESSARY VITAMINS

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 16—Lewis Clevenger one of the New York State College of Agriculture discusses the food value of eggs as follows:

"During the World War it was found that children in Denmark developed a serious eye disease. It was found upon investigation that Denmark had been exporting nearly all its butter and eggs to other countries and substitutes were given to the children to eat.

"Egg yolk contains vitamin A, B, D, E and G. These vitamins are necessary for growth and proper development, hence, their value for children. Dr. H. C. Sherman, Columbia University, says, 'Because so many of our staple foods are poor in vitamins and because a shortage of these substances weakens the body, it appears probable that this shortage affects the general health and length of life of the people of today more than any other factor.' Eggs will supply this deficiency.

"Prof. H. L. Kempster of Missouri, says that eggs with rich golden yolks are more abundantly supplied with vitamin A than eggs with pale yolks."

Poultry raisers should be thinking about next year's laying flock. March and April are considered good months for hatching, and early hatched pullets are usually best.

Growth of Lincoln National

(Continued from page 1).

the end of 1931.

The statement also reviewed the company's history and emphasized that its founders and present officers have striven at all times to pattern the company's policies after the life and character of Abraham Lincoln. Because of this ideal, Robt. T. Lincoln, last surviving son of the Great Emancipator, granted special permission to the company to use his father s name and favorite photograph. In appreciation of this permission, the company endowed the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation to foster interest in Lincoln's life and to perpetuate Lincoln Lore.

A Negro Sergt. in the Civil War, while making his rounds one night, walked up to the door post of one of the camp tents to find a light shining therein; and thinking it a lamp he shouted: "Put out dat light in thar." One of the sleeping soldiers aroused and said:" "It aint no lamp Sergt., it is the moon." "Well, put dat out den." said the faithful Sergt.

So you see the Negro has always been loyal to his Trust. If he things Uncle Sam wants the moon light put out, he will try to executive the command.

ADVISE STRAW LOFTS FOR POULTRY HOUSES

Lincoln, Neb. Feb. 26.—According to experts at the Nebraska Agricultural College here, poultry houses are made more comfortable when insulated, and the use of straw provides a simple and inexpensive form of insulation that has given satisfaction in results. A common method of putting in the straw loft has been to put in a false ceiling of two-inch mesh wire netting and cover it with a layer of straw, they advise.

By putting in two by four supports from front to back and about four feet apart, the wire can be quite securely attached so that it will hold the straw without sagging. If the wire strips are placed two or three inches apart and then pulled together before being tacked through the center of the building, they can be made much tighter than when stretched from end to end.

Extension Circular No. 1441 illustrates several types of houses with straw lofts, they add.

SPEAKING OF CREDIT

Judge: Nowadays people not only refuse to give credit where credit is due, but they won't give credit where cash is due either.

Sometimes, engaged with my mail, I think men read mostly to discover the numbers of mistakes in the books they examine.—Joseph Hergesheimer.

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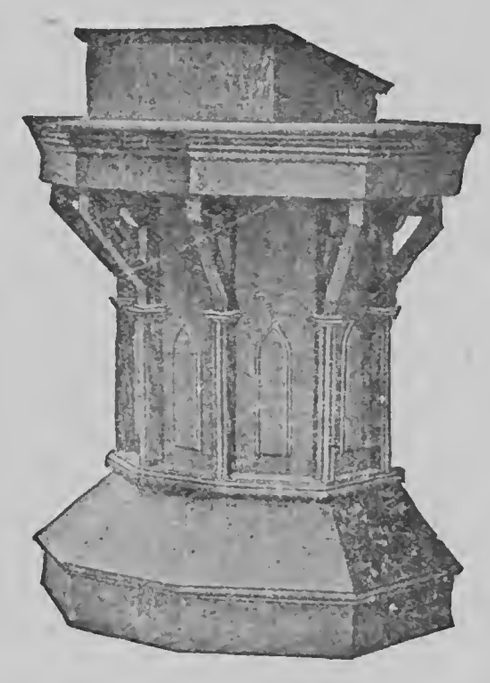

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DEVELOP IMPORTANT NEW USES FOR SWEET POTATOES

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26—A method for manufacturing sweet potato starch, which for textile purposes is equal in value to imported high-quality white potato starch, has been developed in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

Sweet potatoes constitute the second largest vegetable crop grown in the United States. Owing to the rigid requirements for market potatoes it is estimated that from 10 to 30 per cent of the entire crop is graded as culls. These culls are now wasted or inadequately utilized, states the department. The sweet potato is primarily a starch producer, and the new process offers the possibility of utilizing the cull and excess crop as a source of commercial starch, says H. S. Paine, of the Department's carbohydrate division, under whose direction this method was developed.

By utilizing sulphur dioxide in the water used in grinding the potatoes and treating the extracted starch with a dilute alkaline solution the objectionable color can be eliminated largely from the starch, regardless of the color of the potato flesh. The other operations were essentially the same as for production of white-potato starch.

The department is also studying the utilization as a stock feed of the starch factory by-products, consisting of the pulp, which contains a substantial percentage of starch, and the effluents, which contain valuable sugars and proteins. Further studies of starch extraction, the physical properties of sweet potato starch, the nature of the pigments present in the sweet potato, and the utilization of the by-products are now in progress.

C. Jackman, aged 88; his son, A. Jackman, aged 63; and George Lynes, aged 68, who have between them completed 173 years' service on the farm of H. Stilgoe at Adderbury, England, have been presented long-service medals by the Royal Agricultural society.

WILL SHIP BY RAIL

Andalusia, Ala.—Freight coming into Andalusia will be shipped by railroads, according to a petition circulated by business men. A recent request by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to discontinue two passenger trains running through Andalusia brought about the petition, which states its undersigners will have their freight shipped by rail and thereby co-operate with the railroads in helping to bring about a better understanding between the business man and the railroad in order that their lines running through this section may continue to function.

SAYS POLICE DOG BIT HIM; SUES OWNERS FOR $3,500

Nashville, Ind., March 7—(Special.)—Earl Porter, 16, Helmsburg high school pupil today led suit against Mark Marmerlee and his wife, asking $3,500 for injuries alleged suffered when their police dog bit him.

ECONOMIC CHILD

Town Child: "Auntie, why are the hens making such a noise?"

Country Aunt: "They want their food."

Town Child: "Nonsense! If they are hungry they can lay themselves eggs."

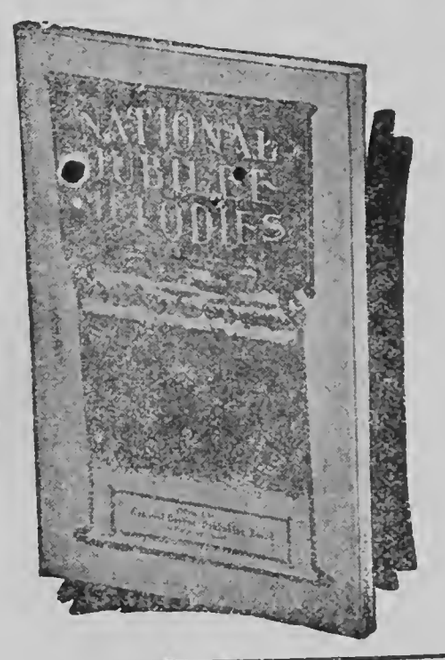
STATIONERY MADE FROM COTTON NOW

Winston-Salem, N. C.—In line with the South's efforts to increase the use of cotton in all forms, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., has announced that its stationery is now being made of cotton cloth.

The Reynolds Company, manufacturers of Camel Cigarettes, Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco, and other tobacco products, does a world-wide business, and is one of the largest, if not the largest business firm in the country to go cotton.

The cotton cloth stationery is used exactly like paper and readily takes ink, typewriting, and printing. Cotton stationery used by the Reynolds Company is purchased in wholesale lots and advertises the United States' cotton crop to business associates in all parts of the world.

National Jubilee Melody Song Book



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NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary
523-2nd Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

EX-SLAVE PENSION BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

requires senatorial confirmation. His salary is fixed at $7,500 a year. The duties of the ex-slave counsel are prescribed to be: To direct the administration of the act, to represent "the ex-slave public" before the veterans administration, to hold any investigations or hearings necessary to the proper administration of his office.

Numbers Affected by Bill

Inquiry at the office of Congressman Depriest failed to reveal the exact number of persons eligible under the bill to receive pensions or the amount of federal funds involved. Morris Lewis, secretary to the congressman, stated that there were 118,446 Race persons in the United States, who were 75 years of age and over. What number of these persons would come within the eligibility rules provided by the act could not be estimated at this time he stated.

Jots of Daily Life

Two small boys were on the creek fishing, when one of them accidently fell into the deep stream; his companion threw aside his pole and line and plunged into the water and rescued his little pal. A great crowd of men who had heard the screams of the little drowning fellow, rushed to the scene just in time to see the little hero bring his buddy to shove.

One man amid the throng said to the little boy, "Why son you have played a bit of heroism, tell me why you took such a risk in saving your pal?" The little fellow stambering said:" Ah—ah—Mr. dat boy had the bate in his pocket."

And so the world goes- every body pulls for the man who has the "bate" in his pocket.

An old man walking down the road, came to a stream where he saw a little boy a fishing, "Are you doing any good my lad?" said the man "Not so that you can tell it" "Well, why don't you?" said the man. Well, said the boy," you know I can't get the fish unless I get a bit."

The old man dropped his head and walked on his way.

And so it goes, that there are so many folks in this world who if they could only get a "Bit" would draw the long line of success and haul the goal to shore.

Friends of today may be our vilest enemies tomorrow; it all depends upon who has the "Goat by the horns."

So many folks will do all that they can to promote a good cause, so long as they are made to feel that they are the "Big Cheese;" but as soon as they are asked to step down and help pull the wagon out of the rut, they throw a stick in the spokes of the wheel. Goodness gracious."

An old woman hungry, barefooted and cold went into a Jew store exclaiming: "Mr. please give me a pair of shoes." The merchant said to her "why sure, Auntie, sit thrite down. I will give you a pair of shoes." When the old woman had put the shoes on her feet, she arose and said: "Oh, thank you Jesus, thanky." The Jew with astonishing eyes said, "Why do you thank him, I gave you the shoes, thank me."

And that is the way some folks are, when they do a kindly deed, they want all the praise for themselves leaving Christ out as a disinterested party. Mercy."

BRO. MOSES BELL DIES

Bro. Moses Bell of Vaughan, Miss., a faithful member and officer of the N. F. C. F., has passed to his reward. Bro. Bell was sick only one day.

We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and neighbors, friends and fellow-members of his Unit.

GERMAN TELLS OF SLAVE TRAFFIC IN BEAUTIFUL BROWN SKIN WOMEN

Traders Kidnap and Buy Hundreds and Slel Them for High Prices in Abyssinia, German Says

(Science and Research Service)

Berlin, Dec.—Despite decades of anti-slavery agitation, hundreds of Abyssinian women are smuggled yearly through the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. "The Gate of Tears," to be sold into slavery in Arabia and elsewhere.

So declares Her Gruehl, leader of the recent German expedition to Ethiopia, commenting on the news that a commission of the League of Nations has lately discovered a slave depot on an island in the Red Sea off the African Coast.

Prized As Mistresses

"The slave traders," he says, "chiefly get their 'goods' from the south and southwest parts of Abyssinia, their favorite areas being Galla and Shankalla.

"The elegant beautiful light brown complexioned girls of Galla, who have the grace of a gazelle, are those most treasured as wives and mistresses ad they fetch extremely high prices in Arabia and adjoining countries,' states Herr Gruehl.

Raids, he says, are constantly being made in the provinces of Shankalla when all the women of the raided villages are seized and led away in chains through dark primeval forests and then across the deserts and plains of Dankali and British Somaliland to the coast, where they are shipped to Arabian ports.

Depots on Red Sea

The much songht after Galla girls, however, he says, are bought singly by Arabian traders, who take them to hidden depots on the Red Sea coast, where they, too are shipped to Arabia.

Herr Gruehl says he sometimes saw hundreds of girl slaves on the march chained together and being whipped like cattle by traders...

As most of the territory from which the women are kidnaped is Abyssinian only in name. Herr Gruehl says that the Abyssinian Government, in its efforts to suppress the slave traffic, has not been able to achieve success.—The Argus.

Little Brother. "Do you know what they call small gray eats in Canada?"

Big Boy: "No."

Little Brother: 'Kittens."

People who can always find time to sit around other folks' homes discussing the domestic affairs of other people, are dangerous associates. They generally go right to the next door neighbor and repeat all that you say, and even what they can make the other fellow believe you have said. Then the next thing you will get a cold "Good morning" from your neighbor, and you often wonder why, Umph."

Avoid the habit being loud and boisterons. It makes folks call you "Common."

You are generally treated just as you treat. If you are cold and sullen aronnd people, they usually reciprocate.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. V. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, May 16, 1932. No. 1.

Usual One-Third Lost On Pigs Too Great This Year

Soil Determines How People Live=Survey Shows

NATURE OF GROUND INFLUENCES INHABITANTS

Millions of People Throughout the World Modeled by Conditions

The character of the soil —the few inches or few feet of ground that from the outer skin of the earth — has very largely molded the way of life of millions of people throughout the world, says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society.

Other factors, such as moisture and temperature, are important in plant growth, continues the bulletin, but the fundamental factor is the soil itself, the medium in which roots can anchor themselves, and from which they can draw their food supplies.

Northern Chinese Eat Wheat

The great loess region of north China is a striking example of the effect of soil on customs This light loam, deposited by the wind, is easily drained, and none too well supplied with moisture. It dictates the growth of wheat and other hardy grains instead of rice. The northern Chinese therefore, are non-rice-eating folks . Their dry soil also decrees the raising of livestock; so it is there that China has its greatest concentration of sheep and cattle. The loess soil of China even affects the type of dwelling over a large area. The deep, compacted soil forms sheer bluffs that are as stable as soft rock. In the faces of these bluffs rooms are hollowed out and fitted with doors and windows. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese make their homes in these half-subterranean abodes.

The lower Yangtze valley forms a marked contast to the loess region. With its basins of rich

(Continued on page 6)

FIRST FEW WEEKS CRITICAL FOR TURKEYS

The first ten to twelve weeks after hatching is the critical time with young turkeys. Once safely by this period, the birds grow well and if given reasonable care will return a profit.

"Raising poults is not so greatly different from raising chicks, except that more space is required for the young turkeys," says Bryan Nesbit, of the State College, Raleigh, N. C., poultry department. "Newly hatched poults do not learn to eat so early as baby chicks and few will begin to notice feed until at least thirty-six hours old. So instead of throwing the delicate poult a hunk of corn dough made of clear water and containing little food, give it a good palatable feed of chick start-

(Continued on page 3)

CONSIDER THE COW

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY JUN 3 1932

She is Depicted by Swiss Student in Report

In the New York Times appeared the following contribution, translated by a correspondent fromt the French of a Neuchated (Switzerland) schoolboy:

An Opinion About the Cow.

"The cow is a mammal and tamed; she has six sides, right, left, front, back, top and bottom. At the back end, there is a tail from which hangs a plume with which she drives off the flies so that they can not fall in the milk. The head has for its aim to have horns and that the mouth can be somewhere. The horns are there for horning, the mouth for chewing a cud.

"Under the cow hangs the milk and it is arranged to be milked. When people milk, the milk comes and there is never an end to the reserve. I have never learned how she makes more and more milk.

"The cow has a good odor, one can smell her from far away; it is for this reason that there is fresh air out in the country. The mister cow is called a mammal.

"The cow does not eat much, but what she eats, she eats twice, that is why she has always enough. When she is hungry, she chews a cud and when she does not say anything, that is that her stomach is full of food."

MONUMENT RECORDS DEED OF CROSS-EYED HEROINE

A cross-eyed woman has been honored by a monument at Hartwell, Ga.

Nancy Hart, whose memory is thus preserved, and her husband built a cabin in the hills, and were rearing a family when the Revolutionary war broke out.

While the men were away five redcoats surprised Nancy and a little girl in the cabin and ordered the woman to prepare a meal for them. Nancy, watching for an opportunity, grabbed one of the muskets and killed one of the soldiers. She then seized another gun and threatened to shoot any of the four that made resistance.

Because of her crossed eyes, none of King George's men could tell which one Nancy was looking at so they all stood still until the men came back to see what all the shooting was for, and hanged the four soldiers. Subsequently the town of Hartwell and Hart county of which it is the county seat, were named for the cross-eyed heroine.

Congress voted a fund for the erection of a monument to Nancy Hart.

Easy times are over for a long time in this country. A new world is to be made and that is never an easy job.—Henry Ford

CHICKENS ESTABLISHED RECORD

Illinois Farm Owners Can Now Crow Louder

Chickens on Illinois farms can crow louder than ever now, for they came through the stress of 1931 with a profit record which can be matched in few other farm enterprises, according to figures announced by H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

Net profits of 57 cents a hen are shown on the records of seventy-eight flocks whose owners are cooperating in the college's flock record project which is designed to further more profitable production. This 1931 profit is only about 10 percent below the 1930 figure of 64 cents a hen, which is a better showing than can be put up by most other farm enterprises, Alp pointed out,

Had the twenty five million hens in the state produced profits at the rate the seventy-eight record flocks did, the total return to farmers would have been more than $14,000,000, Alps said. However this is more an indication of possibilities than an estimate of what actually happened, for the seventy-eight flocks have been developed until they are well above average.

The net profit of 57 cents a hen is clear, above all operating expenses, 6 per cent interest on investment and a labor wage for the flock owners. The total labor income a hen in the seventy-eight, flocks was $1.11.

Although there was a 24 percent drop in the selling price for market eggs in 1931, this was more than offset by a 38 percent decrease in feed costs, a 37 percent decrease in total cash expenses and an 8 percent increase in egg production a hen, Alp explained.

There was an average of 206 hens in each of the seventy-eight flocks and they laid an average of 136 eggs each during the year. There was an investment of $4.27 a hen, total cash receipts of $2.92 a hen and total cash expenses of $1.32 a hen. Owners of the flock got 52 cents an hour for their labor.

THEY HAD HEAVY TAX TO PAY FOR CIVIL WAR COST

Not many who were living and in business during the Civil War are here today to tell those who are complaining of the heavy tax burdens that are being laid upon us that we don't know what tax burdens are, says the Columbus Dispatch.

They could tell us that at that time anyone who received as much as $50 a month had to pay a tax on it. Every storekeeper had to pay $10 a year for a license to do business. Horse dealers (and that

(Continued on page 8)

MISSISSIPPI FARMS SOLD

Forty Thousand Owners Lose on Account Taxes

Jackson, Miss., April 5.— (Special) — One out of every four privately owned farms in Mississippi went on the auction block today for taxes, and found few takers. An average of 543 farms in each of the 82 counties, or more than 40,000, were offered for sale. State Land Commissioner R. D. Moore estimated that 25 per cent of the privately owned property in the state was sold, with nearly 20 per cent reverting to the state.

Sheriffs in 74 of the 82 counties reported that 39.699 farms went on the block, or 16.2 per cent of the total agricultural acreage of the state. Twelve per cent of city property was forfeited, according to estimates. The number of farms ranged from 16 in Franklin county to 1,946 farms in Leflore county in the heart of the delta, the long staple cotton area.

Leflore, Humphreys. Holmes. Tallahatchie and Yazoo had hundreds of acres under water during the three months of 1931 flood. Sales in each of the counties passed the 1,000 mark. One-third of Chicasaw county was sold for taxes.

(Continued on page 7)

DEVELOPING DISEASE RESISTANT SHALLOTS

Baton Rouge, La.,—The development of a disease resistant shallot is under way at the agricultural experiment station of the Louisiana State University.

The shallot industry is of great economic importance in all of the southern parrishes. During the winter and spring of 1930-31, shallots comprised the bulk of 1,000 cars of mixed vegetables shipped from the state.

However, pink root, an onion disease, is doing untold damage to the industry. During the past two years, Dr. J. C. Miller horticulturist, and J. M. Jenkins, Jr., student assistant, have sought a shallot variety resistant to the disease. Tho variety found most resistant is now being crossed with the Welsh onion, which is resistant to pink root, and it is believed that success will be achieved.

In the meantime, the experiment station is developing a hardy, disease free shallot that is proving of much value to growers when planted in an uninfected soil. The station has also demonstrated that it is possible and practicable to grow shallots from seed.

SCREECH OWL FRIEND OF FARMER, SAY STUDENTS

Both the barn or monkey-faced owl and the screech owl are declared to be good friends of the farmer by A. R. Cahn and Jack Kemp, of the University of Illinois who have been studying the diets of these birds.

CORN BELT HARD HIT SAYS R. H. WILCOX

Farm Organization and Management Department of University

Urbana,—This is one year when corn belt hog raisers can not afford to lose the usual one-third of their pigs which die between farrowing and weaning time, says R. H. Wilcox of the farm organization and management department, college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

"More pigs are lost by being lain on by the sow than from any other single cause. These losses result from carelessness on the part of the sow, from poor conditions in the pen and from weakness of the pigs. Guard rails on the sides of the pen often will save many pigs from being lain upon. The sow's pen should not be bedded with an excess of bulky bedding and care should be taken to see that the pens are large enough so that pigs can get away from the sow when she lies down.

"The fact that one-third of the farrowed pigs on corn belt farms never live to see the fattening pen is largely responsible for the fact that 30 percent of the cost of making pork on the average farm has already been charged up by the time the sow weans her pigs. This is too large a share of expense in pork production to take lightly. Any system that may be followed in feeding and handling a pig weaned from a small litter can scarcely ever overcome the bad start.

"The total cost of carrying a sow or gilt does not change in proportion to the number of pigs she weans. Farm figures show that it costs within a few cents as much to maintain a sow producing only two or three pigs ready for the fattening pen as it does a sow that weans six or seven in good condition. Figures show that the cost of a weaned pig is 25 percent lower in litters of six or seven than in litters of two or three."

FARMER KILLED HUNTING HAWKS

DRAGGING GUN THROUGH FENCE FATAL MISTAKE FOR BUREAU TOWNSHIP MAN

Sheffield,—George P. May, well-known Bureau township farmer, was killed Friday morning while he was hunting hawks. Circumstances indicate, according to testimony at the inquest, that he crawled through the fence and dragged his shotgun after him. The trigger of the weapon caught and the charge struck him. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mrs. May heard the shot, but thought her husband was firing at a hawk. Alarmed at his continued failure to return, however, she sent their son, Lee, to seek his father. Lee found the body beside the fence.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

In view of the Negro's economic plight most of the schools are now worked up over what is called "vocational guidance." To what are they to guide the Negro students? Most Negroes now employed are going down blind alleys, and unfortunately some schools seem to do no more than to stimulate their going in that direction.

This may seem to be a rash statement, but a study of our educational system shows that our schools are daily teaching Negroes what they can never apply in life or what is no longer profitable because of the revolution of industry by the multiplication of mechanical appliances For example, some of our schools are still teaching tailoring which offers no future today except in catering to the privileged and rich classes. Some of these institutions still offer instruction in shoemaking when the technique developed under such handicaps makes impossible competition with that of the modern factory based upon the invention of a Negro, Jan Matzeliger.

These facts have been known for generations, but some of these institutions apparently change not. Education, like religion, is conservative. It makes haste slowly only, and sometimes not at all. Do not change the present order of thinking and doing, many say, for you disturb too many things long since regarded as ideal. The dead past, according to this view must be the main factor in determining the future. We should learn from the living past, but let the dead past remain dead.

A survey of employment of the Negroes in the District of Columbia, recently made by the Association for the study of Negro Life and History, shows a most undesirable situation. The education of the masses has not enabled them to advance very far in making a living and has not developed in the Negro the power to change this condition. It was revealed that in the industries of the capital of the nation the Negro when a young man starts as a janitor or porter and dies in old age in the same position. Tradition fixes his status as such, and both races feel satisfied.

When this janitor or porter dies the dailies headline the passing of this Negro who knew his place and rendered satisfactory service in it. "Distinguished" white men, for whom he ran errands and cleaned cuspidors, volunteer as honorary pall-bearers and follow his remains to the final resting place. Thoughtless Negro editors, instead of expressing their regret that such a life of usefulness was not rewarded by promotion, take up the refrain as some great honor bestored upon the race.

Among people thus satisfied in the lower pursuits of life sending their children to school to memorize theories which they never see applied in life there can be no such thing as vocational guidance. Such an effort implies an objective; and in the present plight of economic dependence there is no occupation for which the Negro may prepare himself with the assurance that he will find employment. Opportunities which he has today may be taken from him tomorrow; and schools changing their curcicula in hit-and miss fashion may soon find themselves on the wrong track just as they have been for generations.

Negroes do not need some one to guide them to what persons of another race have developed. They must be taught to think and develop something for themselves. It is mst pathetic to see Negroes begging others for a chance as we recently did during "Opportunity Week." "Do not force us into starvation," we said. "Let us come into your stores and factories and do a part of what you are doing to profit by our trade."

The Negro as a slave developed this fatal sort of dependency and, restricted mainly to menial service and drudgery during nominal freedom, he has not grown out of it. Now the Negro is facing the ordeal of either learning to do for himself or die out gradually in the bread line in the ghetto.

If the schools really mean to take a part in this movement they must first supply themselves with teachers. Unfortunately the schools have very few such workers. The large majority of persons supposedly teaching Negroes never carry to the schoolroom any thought as to improving their condition. From the point of view of these so-called teachers they have done their duty when in automaton fashion they give out in detail in the school room the particular facts which they wrote out in the examination when they "qualified" for their respective positions. Most of them are satisfied with receiving their pay and spending it for the toys of life.

For example, I am well acquainted with a Negro of this type, who is now serving as the head of one of the largest schools in the United States. From the point of view of our present system he is well educated. He holds advanced degress from one of the leading institutions of the world; and he is known to be well informed on all the educational theories developed from the time of Socrates down to the day of Dewey. Yet I have heard this man say repeatedly that in his daily operations he never has anything to do with Negroes because they are impossible. He says that he never buys any thing from a Negro store, and he would not dare to put a penny in a Negro bank.

From such teachers large numbers of Negroes learn this fateful lesson. For example, not long ago a committee of Negroes in a large city went to the owner of a chain store in their neighborhood and requested that he put a Negro manager in charge. This man replied that he put a Negro manager in charge. This man replied that he doubted that the Negroes themselves wanted such a thing. The Negroes Negroes urging him to make the change assured him that they were unanimously in favor of it.

The manager, however, asked them to be fair enough with his firm and themselves to investigate before pressing the matter any further. They did so and discovered that 137 Negro families in that neighborbood seriously objected to buying from Negroes and using articles handled by them. These Negroes, then, had to do the ground work of uprooting the inferiority idea which had resulted from their miseducation.

To what, then, can a Negro while despising the enterprise of his fellows guide the youth of his race; and where do you figure out that the youth thus guided will be by 1950 The whites are daily informing us that we need not come to them for opportunities. Can the Negro youth miseducated by persons who depreciate their efforts learn to make opportunities for themselves? This is the real problem which the Negroes must solve; and he who is not interested in it and makes no effort to solve it is worthless in the present struggle.

Our advanced teachers, like most highly educated Negroes, pay little attention to the things about them except when the shoe begins to pinch on one or the other side. Unless they happen to become naked they never think of the production of cotton or wool; unless they get hungry they never give any thought to the outpnt of wheat or corn; unless their friends lose their jobs they never enquire about the outlook for coal or steel. or how these things affect the children whom they are trying to teach. In other words, they live in a world, but they are not of it. How can such persons guide the youth?

C. G. Woodson.

For Immediate Release—

New York City—After an absence of seven weeks, T. Arnold Hill, Director of the National Urban League's Department of Industrial Relations, has returned from important cities on the Pacific Coast. He was also in Phoenix, Ariz., spending ten days to explain the work of the League in response to an urgent call for a branch of that organization. On the Pacific Coast Mr. Hill visited Los Angeles, Pasadena, Oakland, San Francisco, Berkeley, Portland, and Seattle.

"While the West knows that business is not normal," said Mr. Hill, "the depression has not dealt as severely with the Westerners as it has the Easterners. Committees are feeding and sleeping the unemployed, agencies are hard-pressed for funds, and workers are overtaxed; but neither the quantity nor the quality of unemployment constitutes the burden to which we in the East are accustomed now after two years of continuous relief-giving."

"One of the chief factors to occasion unemployment among Negroes has been the drop in passenger traffic in through trains to the coast. Few trains carry full crews of waiters. Where five were used before three and four are now used. I was reliably informed that one road which employed 130 waiters two years ago has but forty regularly employed and a few others held for occasional trips. On this road no waiter is employed at present who has less than nine years' service to his credit. Almost without exception Pullman car crews have been cut on all 'crack 'trains. Two railroads now carry one through train each from Seattle to Chicago and these have fewer sleepers than heretofore."

Remarking upon the psychology of Negroes Mr. Hill expressed himself emphatically as believing that the Negro is becoming conscious of the necessity for improving his occupational position. "All groups seemed interested in hearing of advances made by Negroes in business and industry in the East," said Mr. Hill. "On the coast opportunities are limited. Negroes do not have a chance to work at many of the things we do in the East. Seattle and Portland have no school teachers, and Oakland has but two."

He found much interest in the League's Vocational Opportunity Campaign which runs from April 17-24. It will be observed as an occasion to focus attention on the lack of diversified occupations to meet the ever-increasing number of graduates available for employment.

Editors have their troubles, too. One of them is bemoaning the loss of two subscribers. One wrote asking how to raise his twins safely, while the other wanted to know how to rid his orchard of grasshoppers. The answers were sent by mail but by accident the editor put them in the wrong envelopes, so that the man with the twins received the answer: "Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to it, and the little pests, after jumping into the flames for a few minutes, will be speedily settled." And the man with the grasshoppers was told to "Give them castor oil and rub their gums with a bone."

NO LACK OF TOE IN THIS FELINE FAMILY

A cat owned by Mrs. Maynard of Gilchrist, Ill,, which has five toes on each front foot and six on each hind foot, is the mother of six kittens, each of which has added pedal appendages, says the Chicago Tribune. Three of the kittens have six toes on front feet and five behind. The other three have five in front and six behind.

AND THE ROBIN CHEEPED

An old colored man was burning grass when a "wise guy" stopped and said, "You'er foolish to do that, Uncle Eb; it will make the meadow as black as you are."

"Don't worry 'bout dat, sah," responded Uncle Eb. "Dat grass will grow out an' be as green as yon is."—Montreal Star.

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IS THE CHURCH "MOVING ON?"

We call Bishop J. A. Hamlett of the C. M .E. Church, who resides in Kansas City, Kans., one great church leader who is living at the present time and not back in the days of Moses and Elijah. The Conferences under his leadership have gone on record with a statement covering many phases of the church and community life

Everyone knows that our church organizations can make us a contented, progressive and happy people if the leaders of these organizations will get down to brass tacks and make practical the Christianity they theorize and orate so much about. Poverty-stricken and hungry people can't make good Christians no matter how much they are preached to The same Bible that says "Be fervent in spirit" also says "Be diligent in business"

Nearly seven million Negroes in this country still reside in rural districts. These people love their churches. They are a church-going and a church-supporting people The church organizations must find a large and a better way to serve these people— must take a larger interest in their farms and homes— must think more about what they can give to them and less about what they can get from them.

We call the attention of all church leaders to the following statement of the C. M. E. Church conferences. — The Editor.

We are fully aware of the fact that despite opposition a very great opportunity lies at our door, and that we need to measure up to it in every detail. As ministers and lay workers we insist upon; Zealous development of our rural church houses, and the stablization and contentment of our rural population; the beautifying of the grounds around our church houses, planting and pruning of trees and flowers, the proper arrangement of playgrounds, the erection of rest rooms, and the encouragement of our local congregations and pastors to buy small plots of land, build parsonages there on and give the ministers an opportunity to cultivate the land secured.

"Realizing that the carrying forward of such a program is well nigh impossible without the active cooperation of landlords, we recommend that our Bishops, Presiding Elders, Pastors and other leaders among us, establish conferences with our own people and invite the white owners of large estates to participate therein and set plans and put into operation the above proposition.

"Second, Fully conscious of the fact that the growth and expansion of our church membership and general community building we insist that our leaders be diligent in their efforts to establish Religious Training Schools of such practical nature that will reach the entire people through our several districts. We also urge a study of the State School question, and particularly as it pertains to the elementary and high schools. In this connection the ministers, through their local congregations, must encourage the erection of Rosenwald Schools and longer terms for said schools.

"As regards our high schools, for Negro people, in the States of Georgia and South Carolina, we face a most serious question. We shudder when we think of Georgia with a million population of Negro People having not a single high school in three important cities ranging from 60 000 to nearly 100,000 people Augusta, Macon and Savannah. That narly or quite 600,000 Negro citizens have left the State within the past decade as a result of this injustice and others too numerons to mention is a most natural course of action for a suffering and self-respecting people. A close study of facts and the calling together of the public school officials and patriotic citizens generally, for the purpose of correcting this evil, would be a most timely act upon our part as we see it.

Housing Conditions

"Third. The housing conditions of rural people should concern both the church and modern day civilization. In-so far as material side affects the situation there can be no effort or appeal sufficiently strong to stabilize the rural population unless landlords see to it that better houses are erected upon their large estates for the struggle tenants who bear the burden of the soil. Whatever.conferences held should give close attention to this fact.

Employment Situation

"Fourth: In the matter of employment of people of whatever race, we appeal to the employers to give work of every grade to all men on the basis of fitness and not that of race or color. That our long established system of employing and praying laborers upon the basis of color has been among the chief agencies retarding the growth of our section and fermenting racial antagonism goes without question. We do not wonder that the Communists are making strong appeals to Negro people in their attempts to stir up racial strife. In this they touch the "bread and butter" question. That they have failed in this in-so-far as the Negro people are concerned is due almost entirely to the patience and long suffering upon the part of the Negroes themselves. That the Negro has silently suffered inequality of wage and the refusal to allow him work only in a restricted sense, shutting him out from the marching army of general bread winners should constitute the most effective appeal to those who manage large industrial corporations and men who have the common elements of justice still remaining in their souls. No. 11,000,000 people in the world are so hedged about in matters of common labor as the 11,000,000 Negroes of America.

"Consuming a very large amount of food and clothing there is every reason that colored people should be employed and paid adequate wages in helping to sell the things that they consume. In this matter, we urge that Negro people help see to it as far as is practicable, that we trade with those firms and corporations that give employment and fair treatment upon the basis of merit.

A Plea To Railroads

"Fifth. As the above may concern the railroad see to it that Negroes get fair treatment in the matter of employment. We hope that railroad officials may never forget the life history of railroads and Negro laborers who cut the tunnels, fell the forest, constructed road beds and kept up the tracts through storm and rain. In the cutting down of their help, as economy demands, wo urge that it will be upon the basis of efficiency and not that of color. We maintain that Negro porters upon passenger trains are highly desirable. That several of the roads have taken them off is to be deplored, and we ask the gradual restoration of the Negro porter. To work them in common with white men is the only just thing that can be done by a fair-minded people.

Better Accommodation For Negroes Upon Railroads

"Sixth. In the matter of travel upon railroads we are insisting that Railroad and Pullman Companies see to it that Negro people are fed in dining cars and have sold to them berths in sleeping cars. Nothing is more inhuman than the fact; the Negro in most instances is denied the common and elementary rights of a diner and sleeper in a twentieth century civilization and in a country that boasts of freedom. This especially reprehensible and humiliating when we consider the fact that every other nationality in the world is accorded this right within our nation without question .

Patronize Railroads

"Seventh. On the other hand, we urge Negroes to patronize railroads in the matter of travel and for several reasons. Whatever their accommodations are they cannot be worse than the bus. Again we must realize that railroads are among the chief agencies supporting our governmental institutions such as schools and colleges, and at the same time will furnish employment to thousands of our group We view with grave apprehension any agency that has a tendency to displace railroads in our system of commence.

Restoration of the Ballot

"Eighth. That the Negro is scarcely more than a potential citizen goes without saying, and while he suffers this in patience we feel impelled to reiterate with all our soul that our section is doomed to disaster with retarded progress as long as the governing class will shamelessly design to nullify our federal constitution and deprive 11 000,000 people of their common citizenship. We urge our white statesmen, therefore, to open wide the ballot box and to abolish every substerfuge that deprives a deserving people of the common rights of man. The application of the fundamental laws as laid down in our federal constitution and the reversion of many of our State laws that prevent us sharing the benefits of what should be a common government for all, would write a new chapter in race relations and restore harmony in our great nation.

HOOVER, HYDE AND THE FARM BOARD

Out in the grain belt, where we are within sound of the groans of the grain speculators in Chicago and the moans of the millers in Minneapolis, we hear a predominating note of adverse criticism of the federal farm board. The board itself, of course, has set up some defense. What has come from the Hoover administration has been indefinite and by remote control.

It is refreshing to hear somethings definite concerning the opinion the administration has of its offspring . This law and its board belong to the administration and to the leaders in the cities. It is not a farm product.

Arthus M. Hyde, a Missourian, secretary of agriculture, speaks from the administration viewpoint in an article in the Country Home, an eastern farm publication.

"If the stablization venture was a mistake, it was a magnificient mistake from the standpoint of agriculture," says Hyde. "And the error was as to fundamental economic facts upon which every other financial and commercial concern in the United States equally was in error. Now that the price of wheat at least seems on the upgrade, it is safe, I think, to raise the question: Where, do you think, would the price of wheat have gone to if that 200,000,000 bushels of farm board wheat had been in hundreds or thousands of different hands, weak hands, under panic conditions? How many more banks and financial houses, do you think, would have been swept under?"

The question is a fair one

"The far-reaching extent to which agricultural influences make or break city businesses is yet little realized," he says further. "Without agriculture, even New York, which does not know it would be little more than a whistling post In time it will be more fully understood that in stabilizing the wheat and cotton market at a time when all human institutions seemed to be failing, the farm board served not only agriculture, but did more for American industry than American industry ever has done for the farmer."

Henry Ford, whose name is second to none in America, has advised American farmers that restricted production is wrong. At the very moment when he made this statement, his own plant was operating at 75 percent capacity.

'I say this not to find fault with Mr. Ford, but simply to illustrate another outgrowth of that curiosly shortsighted double standard to which I have referred

"When farmers of America, taking count, find themselves paying taxes on 986,000,000 acres of land at a time when 360,000,000 of this land are producing more than enough food and fibers to feed and clothe our people, and when for the first time, the farmers of America are urged to think in terms of an organized, orderly reduction, region by region, then expressions of honor resound from coast to coast."

It is clear that the administration stands ready to defend of trade and the Minneapolis millers. —From Moline Dispatch.

TREATING CABBAGE SEED FOR DISEASE

Rochester,—N. Y. Cabbage growers of Wayne county Wayne within the past ten days have had sufficient cabbage seed treated for blackleg and blackrot diseases to plant 800 acres. The work has been done at the Edgett-Burnham canning factory in Newark, N. Y., by Dr. Charles Chupp of the plant pathology department of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Fifth growers, a produce dealer and one kraut factory operator furnished the seed for treatment.

Blackleg and blackrot have caused Wayne county cabbage growers heavy losses in the past. It is expected that proper seed treatment will eliminate such losses . Wayne county is one of the important cabbage producing areas in western and central New York. The state leads the country in commercial production of cabbage.

The treatment is simple. It consists of placing the seeds in cheese cloth bags, allowing enough room for the seed to swell, and then soaking the seed in hot water at a temperature of 122 degrees for 25 minutes . It is then taken out and dipped in cold water to cool it. The secret of the success of the process is to keep the temperatures constant for, according to Dr. Chupp, if the temperature goes up two degrees the sed may be badly injured and if it goes down two degrees, treatment may not be obtained.

MOREOVER PRODUCTION

Tall stories from Florida are pretty thick (in more ways than one) but this one from the Sanford, (Fla.) Herald, deserve repetition: "The soil around Sanford is so fertile the other day a fellow dropped his corncob pipe in the sand. Before he could pick it up it had sprouted and by the time he got it in his mouth he was eating roasting ears."

Matching this, an Edmonton, (Michigan) farmers claims to have grown two cabbages so large "that a stump puller had to be used to pull them, while a tractor dragged them to the house." —Exchange .

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

A Garden is a lovesome thing,
God wot,
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot',
The veriest school
Of peace, and yet the fool
Maintains that God is not.
Not God in gardens when the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign;
'Tis very sure. He walks in mine.

—Thomas Edward Browne

THE COLORED FARMERS' VOTE

Colored farmers have a much bigger vote than politicians and leaders of either of the two major parties realize. It is a fact that a majority of American colored farmers live in the thirteen southern states but even there a fair per cent of them vote in presidential elections.

In 1928, Mr. Hoover carried Texas, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee by very small majorities. Whether his friends know it or not, it is a fact that he carried these states because he got the votes of Negro citizens. Had it not been for their votes he would have lost eighty-eight electoral votes of these states,—not enough to defeat him, but enough to make his victory much less prominent. In a closer contest, —as the next election undoubtedly will be,—we predict that the loss of eighty-eight electoral votes will defeat either of the candidates.

In the next election, colored farmers will also influence the vote of their group in many of the northern and border states. Negro voters in northern states are becoming "race-minded." They are not going to support any party candidate for high office who may be willing to give a little to the RACE in the NORTH where is it powerful enough to DEMAND, but ignores the interests of the RACE in the SOUTH where it can only REQUEST. Northern Negro voters are tired of seeing "sops" being handed around to Negro political leaders in their own section by the party in power,—whichever one it may be,—when at the same time they know that the masses of their group in the South continue to "get it in the neck."

Republican Party leaders believe the Negro is traditionally Republican. The "old" Negro was. The "new" Negro is not. The "new" Negro voter is an American first—a Negro second,—and something political last. That "last" all depends upon which Party adheres the closest to the principles of real Americanism, as the Negro sees it.—and shows its belief and confidence in those principles by the way it treats the Negro racial group. The Negro voter knows there cannot be two kinds of Americanism in this country—one kind for the white citizens and another kind for the colored citizen. The Party that is "white" in the daytime and "black" at night, or vice versa, need not expect the support of the Negro vote from now on.

Colored farmers, as a group, have gotten some sympathy from past administrations but little else. What relief they have gotten has been indirect, so indirect that often it was side-tracked. Many of the drouth loans they received were given them through landlords or county committees—all white—and in some instances only a small portion of the loan reached the individual who applied. They got drowned out by the flood in some sections and were promised relief through the officials of local Red Cross chapters and in some instances they were forced to pay for the relief given or to sign contracts with unscrupulous landlords to work a year for "bread and meat" before they were fed. They expected some help from the Federal Farm Board but that body has discouraged their organizations, has done nothing to educate them in the principles and practices of co-operative marketing,—has not even seen fit to appoint one Negro farm leader as its representative.

Colored farmers who vote in the South and their friends in northern and border states, will do well to remember some things this year and support candidates they believe will give them a little consideration they can see and feel. They may not gain much in the near future but after they defeat some of the "promise breakers" a few times a type of candidate will come to life who will realize that promises are sacred and must be kept.

SCRUB AMERICANS MUST GO

Farmers are fast getting rid of scrub stock and it is high time America should be getting rid of some of her scrub citizens. It is reported that many naturalized Americans who drive motor vehicles cannot read traffic signs. Their ignorance constitutes a public danger. About half of the gangsters now infesting our large cities can't read or write except in their native language and many others in none. These people cannot be naturalized until they have resided in the country five years and that is long enough for anyone who desires to become an American citizen to learn the American language. The fact that they don't learn it is proof that they are here for what they can get —not for what they can give.

Had these scrub Americans been any color but "whites" they would have been kicked out long ago. As it is, they are set up on a pedestal and given opportunities to work and accumulate and thrive better than any colored American can hope to do. Colored house servants and laborers and factory workers are being discharged and forced into the ranks of the unemployed by the thousands and the "scrubs' are getting their jobs. Colored Americans have given their all to their country. What have the scrubs given?

We colored Americans must wake up, organize and demand a better show. If we don't we might as well get ready to get out of here and hunt another home. The Mexicans are getting our railroad jobs, southern Europeans our steel mill jobs, Orientals, our jobs as servants and cooks,—foreigners are about to get all of our jobs. The white southerners have learned at last that any old kind of work is honorable for not long ago the Mississippi legislature discharged Negro porters who have served faithfully and hired young white men in their places. We are not saying that all of these who have taken our jobs are scrub Americans but we know that none of them are any better Americans than we are and we also know that a majority of them are not as good Americans as we are. We have been rooted out simply because we have been a bunch of disorganized easy-marks. Anything worth having is worth fighting for but we have not realized until now that it pays to fight to have and hold jobs.

We must re-sell our services and our worth to American white employers. We must talk for Buncombe—that means for ourselves. The heart of the native white American is just but he is a very forgeful soul and must often be reminded of his duty and promises. He certainly owes his colored fellow-citizens more than he owes the stranger and we expect him to favor us when it comes to providing employment.

The colored citizen is a thoroughbred American. Such stock is valuable. The farmer knows it and the white American employer must know it. The scrubs must get out.

THE NEGRO FARM MARKET

Negro farmers have little money and little credit now but they have had both in times past and will have again. Manufacturers and distributors of what the farmer wants and will buy should realize this fact and should be getting ready to take advantage of a market that has been neglected if not completely ignored. A big Negro farm market is right here in America—not in Europe, Asia, or Africa.

Colored farmers are learning how to live and they will live better as soon as economic conditions improve They are going to have some money to spend some day for telephones, electric motors, gas engines, lighting plants and a dozen and one other conveniences and improvements. The manufacturers who can visualize this market and have nerve enough to go after it are the ones who are going to get the profit.

Two years ago an enterprising sewing machine distributor sold twenty-two machines to residents of a small colored farm community in the North Carolina tobacco belt. He would have sold more had not a colored newspaper representative, who was a native of the community, persuaded them to cease buying that particular machine because its manufacturere would not advertise in the Negro press. This should be a pretty plain lesson to other manufacturers who desire to increase sale to colored buyers.

Colored farmers and their wives know the worth of farm and home labor-saving equipment and devices. They are not hard to talk into buying what they want but they would much rather buy from those who let them know they appreciate their trade and desire it enough to advertise for it in the papers they read which are published by representative of their own racial group.

HERE IS THE PROOF

No better evidence is needed to prove that the government of the state of Mississippi has gone to the bow-wows than the fact that one out of every four privately owned farm in that state went on the auction block to be sold for taxes last month. Those who have been criticising the oligarchy that has mis-ruled Mississippi for the past forty years can now point to this evidence and exclaim with good grace; "I told you so."

Such a situation was bound to develop sooner or later. And it was not brought about by drought, floods or depression. It would have happened eventually had these calamities not come. No misgoverned people have ever prospered.

Perhaps the good voting citizens will now awake and elect officials honorable and intelligent enough to use the resources of the state,—especially the tax funds,—for the benefit of all the people. Perhaps they will know now that the bombast who appeals the loudest to class and race prejudice is not always the greatest statesman. Perhaps this inexcusable predicament will convince them that SOME of the people can't be kept down ALL the time unless all of the people are kept down SOME of the time. Perhaps they will now realize that what old King Solomon said was true,—that "When the wicked are in authority the people mourn."

The good citizens of Mississippi are mourning now. We hope they know why and will do what they should do to turn their mourning into gladness.

Watch your garden, Brother Farmer, and can everything eatable. Next winter is coming. The way it looks now good prices for cotton or tobacco seem to be far away.

Keep some books and papers coming into the home for the children to read. Sacrifice for knowledge. The boy or girl who likes to read and can find nothing to read cannot help but be unhappy and dissatisfied.

Family prayer is a good custom. Don't forget to pray. Neither men nor devils can harm a praying people. God lives! Have faith. Only the fools say, "There is no God."

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name ....

Address ....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

....

Address ....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address ....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

Interesting News & Notes

The four most important vegetable crops grown in Georgia last year were watermelons valued at $2,890,198, harvested from 73,436 acres; snap or string beans, valued at $526,829, harvested from 6,722 acres; tomatoes, valued at $435,365, harvested from 3,752 acres; and peppers, valued at $347,789, harvested from 4,646 acres.

36,000 farm children are out on vacation because local financial crises have closed down the schools. 1200 more schools are expected to close earlier this year than usual. More than fifty per cent are colored school children.

In full payment for four tons of cabbages which he had sent to the market at Sydney, Australia, a farmer received a six cent stamp. The balance of the sales price was consumed by transportation charges. America is not the only country where the farmer is working for nothing.

There are 159 colored farmers in the New England States. They cultivate 10,406 acres and the value of land and buildings is $941,895. This is from the 1930 census,— the latest statistics available. There are 17 colored farmers in Maine; 8 in New Hampshire; 22 in Vermont; 64 in Massachussetts; 11 in Rhode Island and 37 in Connecticut. It is a little known fact that colored farmers have fared well enough in New England to accumulate nearly a million dollars worth of property.

Two-thirds of all the farm equipment exported from the U. S. last year went to Russia. Our government has no dealings with the Russians but evidently think it is all right for Americans to take their money.

More cotton was exported from this country during February than any month since 1927. Exports totalled more than a million bales, nearly half of which went to Japan.

In spite of the depression, Illinois farm bureau federation is increasing its membership rapidly this spring. It has a larger membership now than at any time during the past three years. The National Federation of Colored Farmers' membership is also increasing in Missouri and South Carolina.

Crop production loans totaling $16,480,000 had been made by the U. S. agricultural department up to April 5th. The loans averaged $131 each. At that time the seven original seed loan offices were making approximately 15,000 loans daily.

A member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Mississippi Unit, reports that his merchant charged him $1.50 for fifteen pounds of rice, $1.25 for a 24 pound sack of flour and $1.50 for eight pounds of lard. The present prices of these provisions are 45 cents for the same grade of rice, 44 cents for the same grade of flour, 24 pounds, and 40 cents for the lard. This member paid his merchant $4.25 for provisions he could have bought for $1.29 had he purchased them co-operatively, through his Unit. He threw away $2.96. The N. F. C. F. is advising members not to patronize merchants who persist in charging them from three to four hundred per cent above market prices.

It is reported that food chain-stores that operate in the colored sections of some northern cities overcharge their customers and sell them stale and inferior goods. Second quality and slow-moving shelf goods are always sent to the stores in poorer sections where colored people live.

Congress has just appropriated over five thousand dollars to pay an Alabama church society for the destruction of the church building by Union soldiers during the Civil War.

It is reported that the disease pellagra, is gaining in the Southern states and is causing an increasing number of deaths. This disease is caused by a poorly balanced diet, such as cornbread, salt pork and molasses, and nothing else. Sufferers should eat plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables.

A farmer near Hattiesburg, Miss., has prepared a fish pond by building a dam of earth across a ravine. The pond is 75 by 110 yards and is stocked with bream, bass, white perch, buffalo, and cats. Some of the fish are quite large. When the farmer wants a certain kind of fish for a meal he changes bait. His family eats fish three times a week and he says the pond is as serviceable as a flock of chickens and the fish are less expense.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary, The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

The colored farm owner who has managed to keep his head above water nowadays, and is still the sole boss of his acres, is a very important individual. He is in fact the most important member of our racial group in the United States at this time and he should know it and feel that way about it. He stands out as a shining success in the midst of dismal failures. The entire race can point to him with pride and say, "There is a real man!" He is an example and an inspiration to our young people. He is a success because he has stuck closely to those principles of conduct which make men, races and nations successful. Those principles are humility, patience, courage, industry, thrift and foresight.

The successful colored farmer is not a selfish individual. He never keeps his light under a bushel. He is willing at all times to speak right out in meeting and tell his "experience". He wants to help others. I wish I could devote an entire page of space in this paper to the publication of the many letters I have received from successful colored farmers, telling me how they have achieved success and offering advice that is well worth a dollar a word. I certainly appreciate such letters. They are encouraging and fill me full of hope and inspiration. For I know that if these thousands of successful colored farmers have accomplished so much, tens of thousands of colored tenant farmers and shareroppers could also accomplish much if they had the opportunity to become owners.

Our race is proud of you, Mr. Farm Owner, and we know you are going to hold fast to your principles and continue to lead us onward and upward. But the first thing you must think about now in this changing age is HOW YOU CAN KEEP YOUR INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY AND SURVIVE.

You are now in a home of your own—you boss your own farm—you are a laborer and you are also a capitalist. You do not have to start and stop your work by the sound of a whistle as the factory worker does. But don't you know, there are some right now in this country who want to destroy you,—who want to make you the wage-hand of some big farm corporation,—who want you to give up your independence and security and become merely a little cog in a great machine? Yes, there are some who say that the small farm and the small farmer must go. They want to see farms of 150,000 or more acres,—run as great factories are run. Today you are your own boss, free and independent. Tomorrow, if you don't watch out, you are liable to be a hired hand.

I am warning you now to hold tight to your farm and home—to your independence—and join those forces that are opposing the farm corporation idea. Join with those who believe in and practice co-operation. The big farm plan would make a few more millionaires in this country but you would not be one of them. You would be a peon. Probably half of the time you would be unemployed—would be in the same situation millions of factory workers are in right now.

I predict that the advocates of the farm corporation idea will want to start their experiments in the cotton belt. There are many "too big" plantations in that section it would be easy to unite fifty or more of them into one big farm. Perhaps your seventy-five or hundred acres are located between two of these big plantations. They will try and talk you into selling out and working for the corporation. Don't do it. Hold fast to what you have.

Your best defense—your best security is your membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.,—an organization that believes in co-operation. Unite with it and let's stand together. No colored farm owner in this Nation can afford at this day and time to remain outside a farm organization and the best organization for the colored farmer is the N. F. C. F.

A PROPHET SPEAKS

Every once in a while, a prophet opens his mouth and speaks words of salvation to his people which it would pay them to hear and heed. Such a prophet is W. P Evans, noble character of Laurinburg, N. C. He addresses this prophecy to the white and black South through the pages of the Atlanta Constitution. May his message bring forth fruit, a hundred fold.— The Editor.

"Only Salvation for Negro Lies in Security of Farm

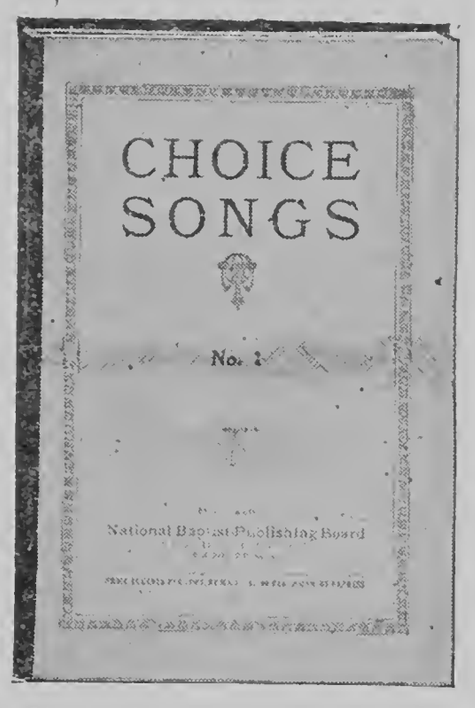
Editor Constitution: The industrial condition of the Negro leading to his self-support is more serious and menacing than at any time since the Civil War. Following the Civil War here was sympathetic north and the government and friendly southerners who aided the colored man gladly in his struggle upward and although he was ignorant he was not hungry. Then he controlled all the industrial activities of the south from the common laborer to the highest architect and builder; all the carpentry, brick masonry, plastering, blacksmithing and railroading were in his hands. And certainly he had a monopoly of all the barbershops. There were no labor unions then to bar him from none of these vocations or mediums to earn an honorable living.

The white south, failing to farm to make a living so that they could live on the farm, turned their attention to the industrial south and became competitors of the Negroes, who were always the menials as well as the contractors and builders of the south.

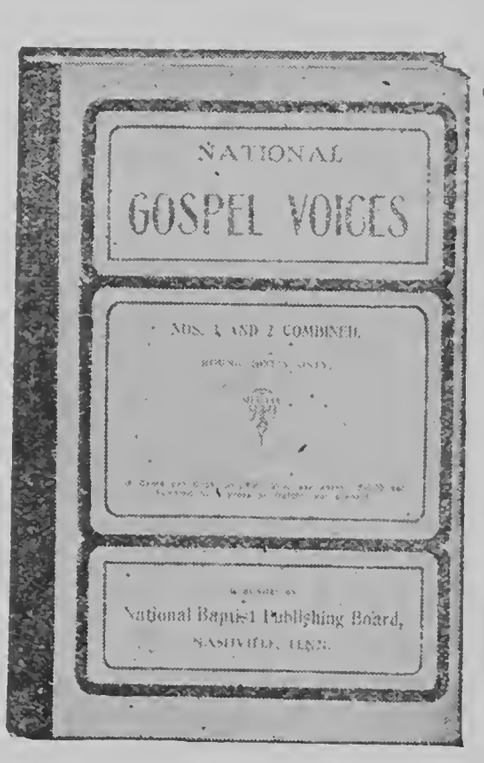
The economic complex of this newcomer naturally appealed to the employers of labor who were and are white, hence the Negro necessarily became the one last to be hired and the first to be fired. But taking over the Negroes' jobs is not the whole reason for this present distressed condition among them. The introduction of intricate machinery calling for expert operators and these operators could not learn in Hampton nor Tuskegee, but had to learn in the factories and the black men have no chance in the factories.

Therefore the only chance for the masses of the colored men is "back to the farm" and the government and philanthrophy should rehabilitate these farms that are deserted by the white men and prepare the Negro to "farm to make a living;" otherwise he will be forced into abject poverty or become wards of the government as are the American Indians.

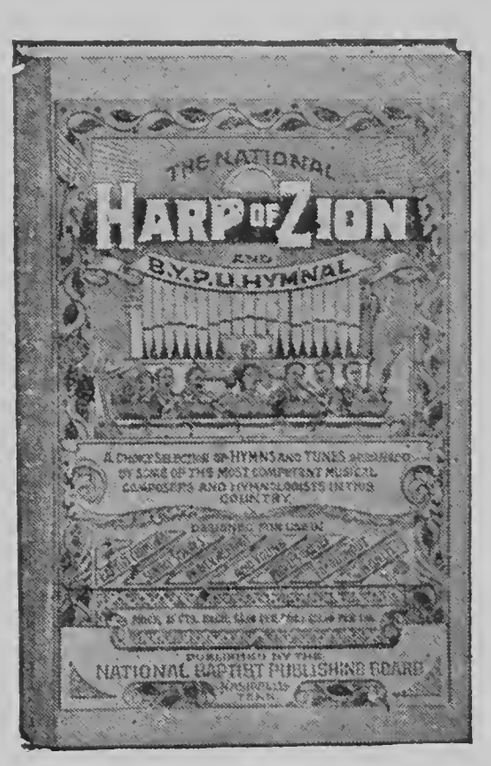
W. P. Evans, Laurinburg, N. C."



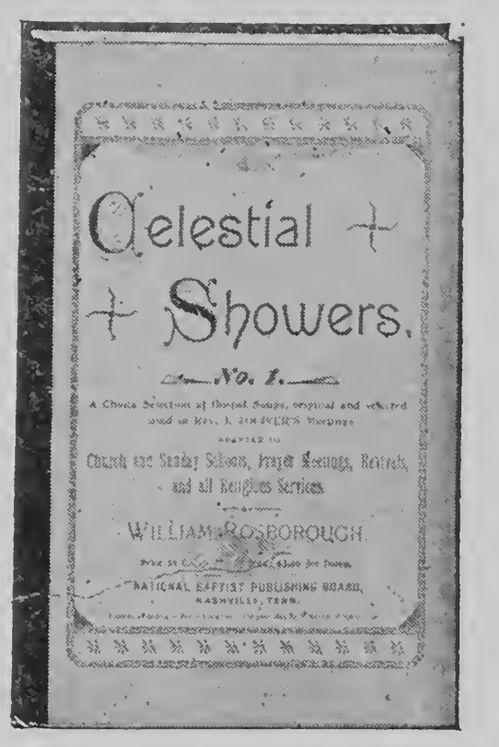
Choice Songs 15c each; $1.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.



National Harp of Zion 35c each; $4.20 per dozen.



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

Send All Orders To Henry Allen Boyd, Sec'y.
523 Second Avenue, North *Nashville, Tennessee*

NATURE OF GROUND

(Continued from Page 1)

alluvial soil, which responds well to wet culture, it is the center of China's rice production. In this region the soil condition has brought about dependence almost exclusively on rich as a vegetable food, the practice of food irrigation, and the raising of poultry rather than large farm animals.

In the United States the great "corn belt" near the center of the country has been marked out by deep, easily penetrated soil, although temperature and moisture conditions also are important factors in making this the greatest maize-producing region of the world. Corn is an excellent food for animals. It is largely because of its soil and temperature, therefore, that this region has become the great cattle-fattening and hog-raising section of the United States.

Tobacco and Wine

Two of men's chief luxuries, tobacco and wine, are more strongly affected by soil differences than almost any other agricultural products. In the United States cigar leaf tobacco is grown best on certain soils of the Connecticut valley, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin. The Burley types grow on the blue-grass soils of Kentucky and adjoining states to the north; and the bright tobaccos, used in cigarets, on the light soils of the Carolinas and nearby Virginia.

The most famous Cuban tobacco, which has at times sold as high as $20 a pound, can be grown only on soil in about twenty-five square miles. Two ther restricted areas produce the second and third most famous Cuban tobaccos. On special soils in Macedonia and Asia Minor are grown the celebrated Turkish tobaccos, with flavors and aromas that can not be duplicated elsewhere.

Each of the noted wines of France owes its special character to the soil on which the grapes grow. In some cases very small areas are utillized—little "Islands" of outcropping soil. The same grapes, grown on land between the soil patches will produce a wine wholly different from that made from the "island' grapes."

What Soil Is Made Of

This priceless soil layer, on which all of the world's land vegetation and land animals are dependent, is nothing more than broken up bits of rock into which the decayed remains of vegetable and animal forms have been mixed. Chemically, there are three broad types of soil: alkaline, neutral and acid. It is in accordance with their physical characteristics, however, that soils are usually classified.

Sand is the soil of coarsest particles . Through it water drains easily, little being imprisoned, and not much mineral matter goes into solution from its hard grains. Pure sand, therefore, does not make a satisfactory soil for growing crops.

At the other end of the scale, physically, is clay. Its particles are so fine that they are not found in a separate state, but stick together with water in large groups. Whereas pure sand is too "light" for satisfactory crop production, pure clay is too "heavy."

Between sand and clay lies the wide range of useful soils, made up of particles smaller than those of sand and larger than those of clay is known as loam. As loams of sand and clay, with the addition in most cases of mixtures of lime, other mineral salts, and decayed vegetable matter. A soil composed of; particles approximately midway in size between sand and clay is known as loam. As loams grade upward to sands, they are called sandy loams and loamy sands; as they grade downward, they are classed as clayey loams and loamy clays. When the percentage of any additional soil ingredient is very high, it alters the appearance and nature of the soil, and often gives it a distinctive name. Thus there are chalky-soils, containing much lime, and muck and peat soils, rich in humus or material of vegetable origin.

The soil, as the feeding ground of plant roots, is in truth much more than a mere group of fragments of rock and humus. It consists of soil "crumbs" composed of groups of microscopic particles; the obvious space between the crumbs; the unseen spaces within them; the water, air and other gases that circulate between the crumbs and are imprisoned in them; minerals in solution, and the bacteria and microscopic animal life that exist underground. It is from the mineral solutions that surround and permeate the soil crumbs that the tiny rootlets draw most of their nourishment.

Horse-growing organizations in Argentina are urging a return to the use of horses.

MISSISSIPPI FARM SOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

"The state already possesses 15,000 to 40,000 acres of land in each county taken over for delinquent taxes," said Commissioner Moore. "If the lands this year revert to the state and are not redeemed the state stands to take one-fourth of its property off the tax rolls in another two years—the period allowed for redemption."

—Chicago Tribune.

THE MEAGER CONTRIBUTION TO LEADERSHIP IN WASHINGTON.

Mordecai W. Johnson is having trouble with his educational leadership in Washington, but he should not consider his case exceptional. All men who have tried to do things in Washington have had the same experience. You always find here a number of persons who, although they have never done anything themselves, nevertheless belittle and oppose what you are doing until they secure a following large enough to block the path of progress For the support of his leadership Johnson, like others, must look beyond the borders of the District of Columbia.

Washington is a job-seeking and job-holding center. The people of the District of Columbia have have no time for any such thing as an education program. No body here quarrels about one's not knowing sufficient for a position. The chief complaint is that John is receiving more than James or that Williams should not have been advanced before Henry was rewarded. The people do not feel any need for an efficient school system or a great university. What they want is an increase in the number of available jobs, higher salaries for the job-holders, easier ways of securing such jobs. and additional opportunities for spending the money thus earned.

To insist upon high standards, ripe scholarship, and creative work makes an educator unpopular in the District of Columbia. He had better keep the noiseless tenor of his way that he may draw his own salary and enjoy it in peace as long as he can. If he starts too many reforms here and disturbs the well established agents for the distribution of local patronage he cannot long endure.

A great university, therefore. is impossible in Washington either among the whites or blacks I am surprised to see such a thing undertaken with the aid of politicians. I was sorry indeed when I heard that a useful and promising young man like Mordecai W. Johnson had decided to throw away valuable time trying to plow in the sea . John Hope at Atlanta University in Georgia, has a much better atmosphere in which to develop an institution of learning.

How many persons do you find in Washington who are studying physics or mathematics, for example, to learn about the subject all that men now know about it and to add to such knowledge by some great discovery? Such persons would be more acceptable here if they would forget research and specialize in auction bridge. To proceed otherwise will bring upon them the stigma of being freaks. George Washington Carver would be laughed at up and down the streets of Washington.

This situation explains why nothing outstanding has been achieved by the one hundred and thirty-two thousand Negroes in the District of Columbia. Those who have done well developed in other parts. Yet our trouble is due to an influx. We have too many leaders from without. Practically all persons in the foreground here were brought to the city to be rewarded in some way because of their successful leadership in smaller communities. We have, therefore, many who try to lead and few who desire to follow.

Here these politically selected Negroes have seen the "best producted in the country. They have seen legislators and diplomats come and go, and a few of them in menial capacity have walked and talked with presidents of the United States. Their time, then, has been consumed largely in admiring the great things being done by others of a different race; and, developing an inferority complex, they have always mocked any Negro who has come to town with the presumption that he can do something.

When I arrived in Washington in 1909 and began my researches in Negro history the people here laughed at me and especially at my "hayseed" clothes At that time I did not have enough money to pay for a haircut. I went to a barbershop and had the work done before I informed the tonsorial artist as to my impecunious condition. He became enraged and wanted to pound me, but I was out of the chair then; and he decided that he had better exercise a little patience until I could pay the bill. I borrowed some money from Wilson Bruce Evans and L. Melendez King, however, and paid this and other bills. That barber and I have become the best of friends.

When I in poverty had the "audacity" to write a book on the Negro the "scholarly" people of Washington laughed at it When I started the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY in January, 1916, a representatives of this same group, expressing an opinion of Kelly Miller, made fun of me in public soon thereafter, saying:

"I have known you as an author, and now I greet you as an editor; but you must remember that some magazines do not reach the second issue."

That man is now dead, but the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY is in its seventeenth year. The magazine, however, is not well suported by persons of African blood. Readers of the white race are more interestd in it than we are, and do more for this work than we do. Thousands of our highly educated Negroes do not know that such a magazine is being published; and they would not take the time to read it, if they had the opportunity.

The people in the District of Columbia, as a large majority, find no need for such an effort as that of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Most of them do not know what I am doing. A Washington teachers whom I tanght in 1915, thinking that I am still marooned at the same place, recently asked me how I am getting on at the Armstrong High School.

A small number, however, have always stood by this work and have thus enabled the staff to make some headway in writing and popularizing the history of the Negro that the race may not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world. Kelly Miller's prediction of failure, supported by that of W. E. B. DuBois, therefore, has not yet come to pass. They could not see how the thing could be done.

I have seen too much of our people in the District of Columbia to become discouraged by anything which may happen here. When I first heard Roland Hayes in Washington he did not please his audience at all. The lady whom I accompanied to the recital tried to point out all of his defects, saying that most of the time he was off key . I did not know enough about music to understand when he was on or off, but even at that time he impressed me as being the prince of singers; and the world since then has so acclaimed him.

Some years ago Richard B. Harrison as a reader was regarded as a joke in Washington. He made no impression on these "intelligent" people. Believing that they knew everything, they saw nothing of merit in him . In another atmosphere, however, he has made himself immortal as the star of "Green Pasture;" and he is more than this, for, as Dr. E. W. Moore of Columbus says, "Harrison is the greatest ambassador of good-will from the people of African blood to the other races of the world."

—C. G. Woodson.

WILD GAME DELICACY OF PIONEERS IGNORED TODAY

Gourmets of the American Game association are wondering if farmers are not overlooking an easily-secured delicacy. A recent news bulletin of the organization observed that in pioneer days the ground hog, or woodchuck, played a more important part than its present mythical role of a weather prognosticator—and a more dignified part than that of a crop-eating villain, Pioneers considered the flesh of plump woodchucks to be a toothsome dish. Nowadays they are not generally eaten, although in many communities they are killed in every possible way, as they interfere with agricultural pursuits. They are strictly vegetable feeders.

The starling, a foreign bird in the English sparrow class, is also declared to be a delightfully toothsome food. These birds multiply rapidly and are spreading over the country in greater numbers every year. While they have a cheerful warble and are destroyers of insects, the rapid increase of starlings is being frowned upon by conservation departments and nature lovers because of their propensity for driving native birds from nesting places and their habit of gathering in flocks of thousands and overrunning communities.

COUNTY AGENT TO ASK FOR 15 ACRES TO GROW FOOD FOR THE NEEDY

Covington, Tenn., April 2—When the Tipton County magistrates gather here Monday, they will be asked to approve a novel plan evolved by County Agent T. H. Pollard, with a view toward caring for this county's needy next winter.

Under this plan Mr. Pollard would obtain one acre of land in each of the 15 civil districts of the county, the use of the land to be donated by the owner. This plot would be intensively cultivated in garden truck of the more substantial varieties. The labor would be donated by residents of the community and the project would be carried out under the direction of Mr. Pollard.

As the vegetables mature they would be canned or preserved for winter use. To take care of this phase of project, Miss Ivie Drake, county demonstration agent, has offered her services and has promised the co-operation of her community demonstration clubs.

On 15 acres of land, intensively cultivated, Mr. Pollard believes he can produce enough food to care for the needy next winter and provide hot lunches for many of the schools. The only cash outlay would be for jars to can the vegetables, and the Red Cross may provide these free.

Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Sophism

"Every man should have work to fit his brains," says an economist. But think how many people that would throw out of work

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however. to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you. then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County Units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

Address by Hon. William N. Doak

SECRETARY OF LABOR
"THE FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE"

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1932

"Under the guiding hand of President Hoover, this Administration has done more to mitigate unemployment and suffering in this economic depression than was done by the federal government in all of the preceding fourteen major depressions combined.

"His was the influence which stayed for more than a year reductions in wages; which caused industries to expand their construction programs and to stagger employment so as to give jobs to a maximum number of persons; which brought about vastly extended public works programs, national, state anl local; and which organized the country on a volunteer basis both to relieve the suffering and to furnish employment

"President Hoover caused to be reorganized the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor and he has staunchly supported this service in its efforts to supply jobs to the job less. And he has stood steadfast against movements to practically abolish this service which has operated with efficiency and effectiveness in these trying times in the nation's history.

"States' rights has long been a stock slogan of certain partisans, but when these partisans are in power we find this, like many another catch phrase, is more honored in the breach than in the observance. An illustration is furnished by the insistence upon enactment of the Wagner unemployment bill which would invade states' rights by setting up another bureaucracy to supervise state machinery and coerce the states into joining an employment system which would be wholly inadequate to meet the needs either of the present situation or the future.

"It would abolish the present service, which is operating at a cost of lest than $1,000,000 a year and would substitute a federal controlled state service at a cost of four million dollars a year. And this at a time when reduction in federal expenditures is recognized on all sides as the prime necessity if the whole people are to be saved from intolerable burdens of taxation.

"Under the proposed plan of employment service, twenty-seven states which now have no such service of their own would be coereced into joining a new system or else receive no aid from the federal service in finding jobs for their idle or in findng men to fill jobs that might be available within their borders.

"The Wagner bill proposes that in order to share in the employment service each state would be required to appropriate an amount of money equal to that apportioned by the federal government for that state. Thus the budgets of twenty-seven states would be increased at a time when state officials are making determined efforts to reduce their expenditures.

"Moreover, the states coud not share in the benefits of federal appropriations until their legislatures had submitted plans for the operation of their employment services which would be considered adequate and appropriate by a newly organized bureaucracy in Washington. Naturally some of the states at least, are vigorously resisting this proposiion.

"These two effects vividly illustrate the vice in an attempt to solve employment problems local in nature through Federal appropriations to be expendd by the states under a so-called plan of cooperation but rally one of a compulsory nature.

"From the point of view of the worker, the bill has other serious objections. For instance, no provision is made for the variation in employment in the different states arising from time to time. There would be no authority to increase expenses in states where employment might become extensive or use any of the funds apportioned to other states, though they may be in a better condition as to employment.

"in the matter of interstate placements, seasonal occupation placements, or veteran placements there seems to be a wide difference between Federal functions and state functions. There must necessarily be a flexibility as to the expenditure of Fedral money because frequently there is a local condition in a state or sub-division causing acute unemployment while at the same time, jobs are available in other states. Under the Wagner bill there would be no machinery under whch such situations could be taken care of, for interstate occupation placements are purely those for the Federal service.

"Railway and other interstate public service occupations have never been susceptible to state employment agencies; as a result private agencies have flourished in this particular field.

"This situation has been recognized by the American Federation of Labor declared that the enlargement of the Federal Employment Service (and I quote) 'will mark the beginning of an organization and establishment of a national employment system which will be serviceable and helpful in a most satisfactory way to every state and to every community.' (End quotation.)

"The work that has been accomplished by the reorganiized Federal Service has fully justified this prediction by the American Federation of Labor. Since the organization on April 1, 1931, approximately two million jobs actually have been furnished to those sadly in need of employment.

"As an indication of the additional efforts being made to find jobs for the unemployed during these perilous times, attention is called that during the first nine weeks of 1931, 186,614 prson, were placed in profitable employment; while during th first eight weeks of this year, 1932, 248,959 persons were placed in employment. These people were all placed by the direct efforts of the Federal Employment Service.

"It must be emphasized that these figures do not comprehend the efforts which have been made by committees and social organizations to help relieve the unemployment situation. We are working whole-heartedly with the American Legion Employment Commission which has as its objective the placement of at least one million workers in employment, with every indication that this objective will be attained.

"It is estimated that more than 100,000 veterans have been placed in positions by the Federal service and it must be borne in mind that the task of placing veterans in employment is more difficult than is ordinarily the case because so many of these placements represent efforts made in behalf of disabled former service men who are able to function in only specialized activities.

"The Federal Employment Service not only operates twenty-nine specialized veterans employment placement offices and twenty-two farm labor placement officers, but it also as ninety-eight other general placement offices scattered throughout the United States. These offices all cooperate with state and local officials in relieving unemployment as far as may be through jobs available, or through the creation of specal jobs.

"To sum up, the issue presented is whether there is to be voluntary cooperation between the Federal and state governments in the maintenance of a wholly flexible employment effort, or whether the states are to be coerced into establishing a system which would provide no machinery for bringing the unemployed in one state or section to jobs which might be available in other states or sections. The present ried and proven system meets the approval of those most directly interested—labor and the veteran. Naturally they prefer it to an untried plan which on its face has such inherent weaknesses as would seem to doom it to failure."

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Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee.

THEY HAD HEAVY TAX TC PAY FOR CIVIL WAR COST

(Continued from page 1).

included traders) and cattle buyers had to provide themselves with licenses costing $10 a year. Traveling entertainers had to pay $20 a year. Peddlers torring the country had to pay $25 a year if they had a one horse wagon and $50 a year if a team.

There also was a professional license schedule. Lawyers had to pay $10 a year. Doctors, surgeons, civil engineers, all had to pay for such an annual license. Only preachers seem to have been spared. Carpenters, contractors and builders also were taxed. There was a closing provision in the law that showed that it was intended to be an omnibus statute. It read:

"A license fee of $10 shall be required of every person, firm or corporation engaged in any business, trade or profession whatsoever for which no other license is herein rquired."

And all this was a sort of second swipe at the people to be taxed, for previously trade in general had been placed under a heavy load by requiring articles of common and necessary use to bear government stamps—the sales tax against which the house took a stand as if it were something unheard of in the country.

FIRST FEW WEEKS CRITICAL FOR TURKEYS

(Continued from page 1).

er or hard boiled egg to which has been added part of the egg shell, finely pulverized, and a few corn bread crumbs. The hunk of dough is likely to upset digestion and c use a sour craw. The other kind of feed contains protein, carbohydrate and fat to compose a balanced ration."

Mr. Nesbit says resistance to disease can be increased by breeding from strong, unrelated birds and by the use of good feeds and good methods.

The only insurance the turkey grower can take against blackhead is to keep the poults in partial confinement for the first ten or twelve weeks. As they grow older, they must have more space. The portable type of brooder house is best for poults and this house should be placed in strictly fresh soil and moved every eight or ten days. A low wire around the house will keep the young turkeys from ranging too far away. After the house has been moved six times, the poults may be transferred to a larger and practically free range where they can feed over the stubble fields, cow pastures or wooded land.

As fall approaches, the poults must be given more feed. All they can eat at least twice each day is a good practice.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY, INC.

YOUTH TRYING TO FIND A WAY

The other day a young business man approached me for my cut to appear in the first issue of a daily paper which he desires to start in Washington.

"A daily for the colored people of Washington!" I replied. "You cannot do it. You have not enough capital, and the business upon which such a newspaper would have to depend is inadequate."

Frankly rebuking me, the young man said:

"That's just the trouble with the older Negroes like you who will not break away from the slavery tradition that there are certain things which a Negro in this country cannot do. The only thing which educated men of your class can do is to teach, preach or beg some boss for a political job. Why cannot I run a daily? If the Negroes subscribed to it in sufficiently large numbers I can get just as much advertising as any newspaper in town. Of course, I was not taught such a thing in school. My education was largely negative, and to make a living I have had to forget what I was taught."

"When I met one of my former teachers the other day," continued the young man, "and in response to his inquiry began to tell him what I am doing, the first thing he had to say was, 'You cannot do that, and you should not be so foolish as to try it.' And yet at that very time I was doing the thing which he told me that I could not do.

"How can you or anybody else figure out beforehand what I can do? How can you truthfully say that the Negro cannot do this and that when he has never tried to do such things? An individual is the best judge of his own capacity: and so is it with a race. As long as Negroes must go to others to find out what they should do, just so long will the race be afflicted with serfdom and slavery."

"The old Negroes," said he, "are too timid. They are afraid to undertake this or that because they might fail, and the little money invested therein will be lost. The matter of failing or losing should be the least of the worries of the Negro. He has nothing to start with; and if he fails he has not lost anything. He has merely come back to the starting point. In undertaking things new the Negro has everything to gain and nothing to lose. Let him, therefore, go forward in the hope of a better day."

After this young man had talked to me in this fashion I was not sure that I could properly comply with the request to advise a group of young people of this type now doing a fine piece of work in a western city. They organized with persons not under twenty nor more than thirty-five, the aim being to exclude those who are too young to think and to keep out also those who are too old to get away from their warped education in the slavery setting.

At first these young people were criticised as foolish and dangerous. In the same city at this time a group of older Negroes were at work trying also to open up new avenues of employment for people of color; and it was feared that the more aggressive organization would ruffle the feelings of the employers and cause the Negroes to lose what jobs they have. The older heads believed that only the cautious and tactful should be allowed to approach the employers. The Uncle Toms were so scared that they would proceed only step by step and then in cringing fashion to the back door with hat under arm, and keeping the way of regress wide open so as to run back or to run out of town if necessary if the employers turned upon them.

While the older Negroes were doing nothing in this fashion, as most of us do, these younger people under a courageous leader made a survey of their neighborhood, found out how many patronized the stores of merchants on the corners, and secured the support of such persons in their campaign for recognition in the management and development of these businesses.

They did this too without begging. They merely went to these merchants in straightforward fashion saying, "You get our trade here. It is worth so much a year to you. We get nothing in return for what we give you. You bring into our community as helpers persons who do not give you this trade. You must let us share the prosperity which we bring you."

In this way this aggressive group in a small community has secured ten useful positions for Negroes who heretofore had never thought of working in such establishments. In the meantime the older Negroes who knew everything and did nothing are wondering how it happened.

This is the young Negro of today asserting himself. He has broken away from slavery and its traditions. He has recovered from the education imposed upon him by his traducers working through members of his own race. This young Negro does not understand every time exactly which way to go; but, believing that so far the race has not gone anywhere, the restless youth is ready to plunge to find a way out of the difficulties which beset his people.

And he is right. If you listen awhile to the advice that Negro leaders are now giving their people, if you carefully investigate the significance of what our teachers impart to students, if you examine closely what ministers are feeding their flocks with on Sunday morning—if you will look into these things, you will readily understand why Negroes are now groping in the dark to find the nearest bread line. These leaders have no program.

The message to the Negro has always been secondhand thought, long since discarded by the most progressive elements, but considered advisable in the case of the Negro to direct his course in a direction opposite to that pursued by others. No Negro should try to run a department store because he does not know the business, and the whites will not teach him. He must, therefore, stick to what his race was doing centuries ago. No Negro should open a factory because he does not control the raw materials, and he does not know the market. No Negro should try to run a daily because he cannot stand the competition of the better established journals. And so on we learn what we cannot do. When the educational process is finished, we are also finished.

To concede such preachments as true and despair will be suicidal., If the Negroes cannot do all of these things in spite of obstacles to be encountered, then, the race had just as well die. If the Negroes concede that their path upward is blocked and conduct themselves accordingly, then they have ceased to serve any useful purpose, and the world will devise means for their extermination.

C. G. WOODSON.

"Onward Christian Soldiers"

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Laymen Win Fight at A. M. E. Conference

Cleveland, Ohio, May—(By The Associated Negro Press)—The laymen of the A. M. E. Church made history at the General Conference this year. Having achieved equal representation of the floor of the conference four years ago, to be effective this year, efforts to extend their influence to the powerful Episcopal Committee which actually runs the conference were promptly put into action. The fight lasted during the entire first ten days of the conference. At times disturbance threatened as lay delegates waved red flags and interrupted proceedure.

The end came Friday when the conference voted by a huge majority in favor of equal lay representation on the Episcopal Committee. The number of the committee was reduced from 98 which was considered unweildly to 30. In the future there will be one lay delegate and one ministerial delegate from each district on the Episcopal Committee.

MISSISSIPPI NEGRO STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION

Jackson, Miss.—(CNS)—The Mississippi Negro State Fair Association having just completed plans for the 1932 Fair which promises to be the best in the history of the organization.

Officers of the association are: M. B. Brown, president; H. M. Harris, vice president; H. B. Leach, secretary; and R. L. Johnson, treasurer, and C. H. Chapman recording secretary. The board of directors is composed of the officers and the following members, Henry Fitzhugh, Pleas McCadney, William H. Holtzclaw, William Harper, and A. J. Bradley.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. V. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, June 15, 1932. No. 2.

Cultivating The Garden And Setting Out Plants

L. A. HAWKINS OF INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY WRITES

From the time of seeding to winter there is no "lay-by" season for crops in a real garden. Weeds are sure to show up, and we must keep fighting against them until they are killed by frost, if we want a good productive garden. Weed seeds usually sprout more quickly than most vegetable seeds, and some blind cultivation will generally prove worth while. In order to show where the vegetable row is at the time of this blind cultivation, radishes may be sown very thinly in the rows of slow germinating seeds, such as beets, parsnips, carrots, etc. Radish seeds germinate quickly and will be up in a few days after planting, so the location of the row can be easily seen in time for the early cultivation and killing of the first weeds. When the young plants are large enough to crowd each other, they should be thinned out. This is an operation that requires hand work, and the job can be lightened by not having the seed planted thicker than necessary.

Lack of time for weeding and hand hoeing is the excuse given by many for not attempting to have a good

(Continued on Page 6)

NATIONAL FARM FEDERATION HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING

PUBLISHERS OF MODERN FARMER CONFER WITH OFFICIALS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)—Members of the National Farm Federation representing the official group and the officials of The Modern Farmer are here in connection with the National Republican Convention, and took this occasion to call an executive session to make preparations for future work. James P. Davis, the president of the Association, called the meeting and declared that its objective was to prepare members of our race, especially farmers, to take advantage of the new legislation enacted by Congress to help farmers, home-makers, and especially the home loan bank proposition, the farm loan, seed loan, and other advantages that the government is offering through its several enacted bills.

It is understood that he wishes the editor of The Modern Farmer, which is the official organ of the National Federation, to make plans to increase its circulation, so that it can reach at least sixty per cent of the nine hundred thousand colored farmers in America.

(Continued on page 5)

MELON SHIPPERS NEWS

Information Broadcast By National Federation Of Colored Farmers Organization

A new rule issued by the Interstate Commerce Comm., Feb. 27, restores the old rates and suspends the new rates until the present season is over. It also gives new loading rules which should be known to all melon shippers that losses may be avoided. The rules follow:

"Rule 1—Shippers shall, at their expense, line the side walls of the car to the height of the load with kraft paper, weighing not less than 500 pounds per 500 sheets 24 inches by 36 inches; shall properly bed the floor of car with not less than three bales of dry excelsior weighing not less than 80 pounds per bale, or with clean dry grain straw or hay spread to a thickness of not less than six inches; and shall cushion the ends of car to height of the load with pads of dry excelsior or clean dry grass hay not less than two inches in thickness, securely attached to the ends of the car.

"Rule 2—Melons must be loaded compactly with the least possible slack so as to prevent shifting of the load while in transit.

"Rule 3—Shippers shall, at their expense, board car doors from floor of car to top of load, using boards not less than four inches in width and one inch in thickness, spaced not more than two inches apart; such boards shall be sound and substantially free from knots and shall be flush with inside walls of the car.'

Units of the N. F. C. F. that ship melons this season and market through the main offices of the organization are urged to follow these rules to the letter and avoid loss and trouble. We are extremely anxious for our Units to ship better cars than the average for we know Negro farmers are the world's best melon growers and when buyers find it out we will be able to get the better prices. What we do, let's do it right.

THE RURAL PROBLEM

More Home Owners Needed, Says Dr. Dillard

Most of us know by this time that there has not been a period in centuries when the whole world has seemed so unsettled as it seems at this present time. It is so in religion, in politics, and in social and business matters. And it is so from China to South America—it is so in the United States and in nearly all of Europe. France seems an exception in the field of economic conditions. In England, in Germany, and in the United States there never were so many people out of work as there are now.

The present state of affairs in our own country is making people think

(Continued on Page 6)

YES, IT'S THE TRUTH SAYS EDITOR

Reason Why Negro Farmers Stay Poor Explained

The following item published in last month's MODERN FARMER under the heading "Interesting News and Notes" was discovered by many sharp-eyed readers and has been the cause of much correspondence and comment. Some, especially northern and border-state colored farmers, have asked us if the statement was correct. Here is the item:

"A member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., Mississippi Unit, reports that his merchant charged him $1.50 for fifteen pounds of rice, $1.25 for a 24 pound sack of flour and $1.50 for eight pounds of lard. The present prices for these provisions are 45 cents for the same grade of rice, 44 cents for 24 pounds of the same grade of flour and 40 cents for the lard. This member paid his merchant $4.25 for provisions he could have bought for $1.29 had he purchased them co-operatively through his Unit. He threw away $2.96. The N. F. C. F. is advising members not to patronize merchants who persist in charging them from three to four hundred per cent above market prices."

We assure all interested that the statement is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Many like cases come to our attention so often that they are common. Colored farmers are being skinned by ruthless merchants and plantation store owners and managers in all parts of the southern states and that is one of the main reasons why they are as poor and as helpless as they are. They are debt-slaves. The so-called "creditors" own them body and soul. They even own the women and children.

Officials of the N. F. C. F. are trying to break up this system and don't care who knows it. We quote the following item from a Bulletin recently released to members of this organization:

Groceries and Supplies

"Never before in history have we been able to buy salt pork at less than four cents per pound. Our members were able to buy at these prices for the past several weeks. Sugar is also low in price—being around four cents per pound for granulated.

There has been no change in the price of flour, and with the prospect of another big wheat crop, we see nothing to indicate any higher prices. Good Patent flour is being bought by our members at about forty cents for a 24 pound sack.

Other prices are as follows:

Fancy head rice $1.88 per hundred

50 pound cans pure lard, $2.72.

Pound talls salmon, 92 cents per dozen

Fancy Daisy cheese 11½ cents per pound

Granulated Sugar $4.00 per hundred

P and G Soap, 100 bars to the case, $2.45

Back bands with buckles $1.93 per doz.

Plow lines $1.73 per doz.

Wheat shorts, 75c per 100 lb. sack

3 ply certainteed roofing, $1.60 per roll

5 string brooms $1.79 per doz."

(Continued on Page 6)

All Colored Farmers Organized Is the Slogan

COLORED TEXAS FARMER'S SUCCESS

From Nothing to Prosperity—Gives Wife Due Credit

We are indebted to Mr. C. H. Waller, state leader of the Texas Negro Extension Workers, through the columns of that great paper, the Houston Informer, for the remarkable story of Mr. Leo D. Fontenot, a Negro farmer of the Cheek Community, Jefferson County. Mr. Fontenot has come from nothing to prosperity by following the advice of faithful county agents and by using his own good common sense. As is not often the case with prosperous colored farmers, he gives his good wife credit for being a real "helpmeet" who takes care of what he produces. The story follows:

Leo D. Fontenot, a colored farmer of Jefferson County at Cheek, Texas, for fourteen years has proven that farming in this county is a paying business. The following is Fontenot's own story:

"I came to Beaumont from St. Landry Parish at Tyron, La., where I had been logging for the Newell Lumber Co. I had four mules and two horses, one of the mules would not pull. I rented a place from J. E. Broussard to raise rice. I asked him for a garden plot and some seed. I had no tools to farm with and very little money but I went around and bought some old discarded tools and fixed them so I could use them for the first year's crop. Right from the start I decided to buy things that I could afford and to live at home as far as possible. I put in my crop the first year and in the summer four of my mules died with the charbon; then I lost two more head. After that I studied a treatment for the disease. I bought a vaccine needle, got an early start in treating them and after that had no more trouble. I have mules that have made twelve crops and they are still in fine shape.

My first crop was a failure. I found that planting poor seed in poorly prepared land will not get you anywhere, so I decided to plant the best. You will find that to do this you will get better results, become better satisfied and learn to love

(Continued on Page 6)

MRS. R. G. CARTER PASSES AWAY

We are grieved to hear of the death of Mrs. R. G. Carter, wife of the Chairman of the Helm Unit, N. F. C. F., of Helm, Miss. Mrs. Carter was a model wife and mother and was of essential assistance to her husband, who is one of the most fearless and progressive leaders of the Miss. N. F. C. F.

The Modern Farmer and the officials of the N. F. C. F. extend to the bereaved family and friends of the Helm community heartfelt sympathy.

GREAT MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JAS. P. DAVIS

JUL - 5 1932

There is no hunger or unemployment on the farm. Probably never before has there been more uncertainty, more confusion and misunderstanding resulting in general, dissatisfaction among farmers (both white and colored) throughout the nation than now exists. Solving the farmers' problems is the farmers' job. It is up to us to help ourselves. Individually we can do little. Organized strength means influence necessary to win equal opportunity and equal privileges.

White farmers have been organized for years. In the state of Illinois it is estimated that there are fifty thousand farmers in organization, and they have been able to pave the way for an equalized taxing system in Illinois based on ability to pay. They have also been able and instrumental in bringing about substantial reductions in land valuations for taxing purposes, which in 1932 averaged more than $30.00 saving for every farm in the state.

For the past two years members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc., in Miss., Ala., and Tenn., have been buying their groceries and supplies co-operatively at wholesale and saving from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar. For the

(Continued on page 5)

NEW FARM BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS

Congressman Black of New York has introduced two bills in Congress to encourage the utilization for farming opportunities by certain destitute or unemployed persons. The bill calls for ten million dollars and says the Secretary of Labor would be authorized to advance opportunities to destitute or unemployed persons to engage in agricultural pursuits in which such persons have sufficient experience to so afford reasonable assurance of earning a livelihood and paying for necessary land.

For such purpose the Secretary of Labor, thru the employment service of the Department of Labor, and the Federal Farm Board are authorized to co-operate in bringing to attention of such persons information as to lands available for cultivation and purchase and information as to obtaining loans thru federal loan banks for purchase of such lands and for other purposes under the provision of the Act July 17, 1916. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of Labor to lease abandoned farm lands and to provide suitable living quarters thereon, supply seeds and farming equipment and to take such other steps as may be necessary for carrying out the purpose of this act."

(Continued on Page 8)

SOUTHERN STATES REMAIN AT BOTTOM OF ILLITERACY LIST

New Orleans, La.—(CNS)—"The Southern States," Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, told the American Library Association meeting here last week, "are among those at the bottom of the literacy list and have only one-fourth as many books per capita as the very modest average of the country as a whole.

"In ancient days," he said, "the Southern mansions had at least some pretty fine collections of books, but after Appamatox, reading went under an eclipse, with the result that today the Southland stands far below the rest of the nations in its library facilities and its reading habits."

The South cannot blame its illiteracy record on the Negro, Embree went on, "figures for whites alone still leave the South for below all other sections.

GOV. ROOSEVELT PUTS JOBLESS ON FARMS

New York—Many of New York state's unemployed will be assisted by returning them to farms, according to a plan announced by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Governor, who is a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, told citizens of Westchester county that the jobless of the state numbered at least ten per cent of the total population and he explained that dependent families from cities and towns, especially those who had some agricultural experience, would be helped back to the farms that they might get there the permanent jobs they have lost.

The plan will be financed by state and local relief funds and the governor has authorized every public welfare commissioner to place as many families as possible on farms and to pay for rent, tools, seeds and household necessities. 244 families already have been taken care of. The plan reduces the cost of relief and also places dependent families in healthy surroundings where they can support themselves. It is reported that many southern Negro families, now residing in Harlem and other crowded sections, will be given opportunities to return to the farms of New York state. It is certain that many will go to these New York farms who could not possibly be persuaded to return to farms in the South.

SPECIAL PRODUCTS RETURN PROFIT ON EXTRA BUTTERFAT

Many farmers are making money marketing their surplus butterfat in the form of whipping cream, sweet cream butter, honey butter and other special products which are easily prepared on the farm, according to R. J. Ramsey of the dairy manufactures division of the University of Illinois.

"Sweet cream butter was originated to meet the demands of the housewife for a very high grade product. It requires no equipment that is not used in churning sour cream. However, the flavor of this butter is so mild and delicate that only the very highest quality of sweet fresh cream can be used. Even the feed of the cows must be watched carefully to avoid undesirable feed flavors. All milking utensils and even the separator should be sterilized with boiling water each day before being used. If boiling water is not available, chemical sterilizers, such as bleaching powder, may be used.

"The milk should be separated immediately after milking and the cream cooled to below 60 degrees. The cream must be kept cold until churned in order to prevent souring and to make churning easier. It is best to churn every other day, provided enough cream is available. Sweet cream is somewhat harder to churn than sour cream, so it must be aged at a low temperature for several hours before churning. For this season of the year the churning temperature should be about 50 degrees.

"The churning should be stopped when the granules of butter are the size of a wheat kernel. The buttermilk then should be removed and the butter covered with fresh cold water. The churn should be revolved a few times, the rinse water removed and the washing repeated. The butter is removed and placed on a chilled butter worker and worked until no moisture is visible in large droplets. Care should be taken not to overwork it. Only a fine grade of butter salt should be used in salting it, as table salt is likely to cause grittiness.

"If sweet cream butter is not salted, it may be made into honey butter. This makes a delicious spread for those who like honey. It is made by adding one pound of light-colored honey to one pound of soft cream butter. The two should be well mixed and then placed in containers and put in a refrigerator to harden."

ORCHID 45 FEET HIGH FOUND IN QUEENSLAND

(Christian Science Monitor)

Discovery of what is claimed to be the tallest orchid in the world has been made in southern Queensland. It grows to a height of 45 feet, and bears hundreds of beautiful flowers. One spike of flowers is almost six feet in length.

The giant orchid—Galeola foliata—grows in an almost inaccessible gorge in the Macpherson Ranges. A Melbourne botanical expedition hopes to reach the spot in September.

Before the discovery of the giant, 30 feet was believed to be the limit of the growth of the species.

The flowers of the orchid are golden yellow, contrasting with a white, pink-marked labellum.

LET US LOOK BACKWARD

W. P. Dabney in Chicago Defender

Many times in the past have we called attention to the Negro emigrants flocking into our city who had not had social training to fit them for this environment! We begged our churches, lodges, preachers and professional men to organize improvement associations as the Germans, Jews and other races have to teach the ignorant among them! But Pharaoh would not heed! Nothing has been done for these poor people! Rude, crude, poor, uncultured, why should we expect other citizens to mingle with them if, though of our own flesh and blood, we would not do so.

Throughout the Black Belt, at the railroad stations, on every downtown street and corner, hundreds and thousands of workless Negroes, absolutely devoid of training, since few people have paid any attention to them. They know little of cleanliness, less of politeness, nothing of life in a cultured city. That is the only class of Negro the mass of our white citizens see.

Yet we have our Y drives, recreation drives, our big balls, receptions, dinners, church drives for church debts, "store-front" preachers hounding politicians, "big church" preachers driving magnificent cars, drawing princely salaries, while all around are thousands of idle, ignorant Negroes who could become something with a little help.

"Nero fiddles while Rome burns." "The worst is yet to come."

PROMOTING TRUCK CROPS

Searcy, Ark.—A strong effort is being made by Searcy business men under the leadership of Tom Watkins, cashier of the Bank of Searcy, to start farmers in this trade territory away from 5c cotton. More than 200 acres were set with strawberry plants this spring. A considerable acreage was planted to Irish potatoes and tomatoes and other minor truck crops are receiving attention. If the farmers show proper interest the business interests of Searcy will get behind a move for a cannery to handle truck crops in time of a glutted market.

J. W. KIME WOULD HALT FARM GOODS SALE BELOW COSTS

(Des Moines Register)

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Dr. J. W. Kime, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, outlined his program to enforce a holiday on the sale of farm products until they reach cost of production and reasonable profit to a meeting of farmers Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Kime read the text of a bill he has drawn to carry out his program. It would bar the movement of all farm products to market over highways unless they were consigned at the price agreed upon as fair.

The state highway commission would be made the enforcing agency.

His bill, if passed, would not become law until the same act had been passed by legislature of border states.

Dr. Kime announced eight speaking engagements for this week.

He will talk in Boone Tuesday, Webster City Wednesday, Carroll and Jefferson Thursday, Ames and Rockwell City Friday and Clarion and Humboldt Saturday.

CENTENNIAL OF FIRST PLOW

The centennial of David Bradley, said to be the maker of the first successful plow of the type now in general use, is being celebrated this year.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., under whose ownership the Bradley implements have been developed the last couple of decades, is assuming the leadership in the observance of the centennial. In connection with the celebration, prizes are being offered to owners of the oldest Bradley implements still in use.

The first Bradley plow was made in a little shop in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1832. David Bradley came to Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) in 1835 and manufactured plows there until his retirement from the manufacturing end of the business in 1842. The factory was moved to Bradley, near Kankakee, Ill., in 1895.

The David Bradley plows have won medals at the Philadelphia centennial in 1876, and the world's fair in Chicago, 1893.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS GROWERS PLANTING MORE TOMATOES

Anna, Ill.—With only a small peach crop in sight, southern Illinois growers are turning to other lines and, according to shippers and growers throughout this section, there will be a sizable increase in acreage set to tomatoes.

Other green vegetables also show an increased acreage and it is anticipated that more carlots than ever will leave the district.

TRIES FOR THIRD CROP FROM SAME VINES

Dublin, Ga.—After having produced two crops of sweet potatoes from the same vines, Dennis Holliday now has set out to see if a third crop can be grown on them.

After harvesting his crop of sweet potatoes last fall, Mr. Holliday plowed the vines under. This spring when he went out to plow the land for replanting, he found that another crop of sweet potatoes had grown during the mid winter.

Now he is resetting the same vines for the third crop.

CALCIUM ARSENATE FOR POTATO FLEA BEETLE

Wooster, O., May 10—Calcium arsenate has proved to be the most efficient and economical insecticide to use for controlling the potato flea beetle on potatoes, according to results obtained in tests conducted by H. L. Gui, assistant in entomology at the Ohio agricultural experiment station during 1930 and 1931.

When this insecticide was used in the 4-6-50 bordeaux sprays throughout the season, increases of from 28 to 41 bushels per acre were obtained. The calcium arsenate used in these tests cost $2.16 @ 2.88 per acre, depending on the number of applications made. Tests also have shown that unless the arsenical is used throughout the season the returns on the investment are likely to be very low.

The results of the two years' work are discussed in the May-June Bimonthly Bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. A copy of this bulletin may be obtained upon request.

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IRON CONTENT OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

Washington, D. C.—Vegetables and fruits have for years been recommended by nutritionists as sources of food iron, but there have been few systematic studies of the iron content of the common varieties. A publication just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture (Circular No. 205, "The Iron Content of Vegetables and Fruits," by Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, senior food economist in the Bureau of Home Economics) presents the findings of a series of analyses which show the value for iron of 110 different forms, parts, or varieties of vegetables and fruits which commonly enter into the American diet. In her summary the author classifies the fresh or succulent vegetables and fruits as sources of iron, using four ratings—"excellent," "good," "fair," and "poor."

Graded as "excellent" are the vegetables with thin green leaves, such as spinach, turnip tops, beet tops, dandelion greens, mustard greens, kale, collards, watercress, chives, and chard. In this same grade are listed also the immature seeds of leguminous plants—lima beans, cowpeas, and English garden peas—and the vegetable oyster or salsify.

Graded as "good" sources of iron are potatoes, and the vegetables with thick pigmented stalks and leaves—red or green cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, asparagus, green string beans, and globe artichokes. In the "good" list appear also five fruits—blackberries, blueberries, raspberries, Concord grape skins, and quinces.

Approximately half the group called "fair" sources of iron consists of ruits, the rest are seed pods blanched leaf stalks, roots and bulbs—in all, 44 different forms, parts or varieties of fruits and vegetables. The group considered relatively "poor" sources of iron consists almost entirely of fruits and fruit juices.

This new circular is the third in a series of publications by the Bureau of Home Economics giving data on the chemical composition of fresh vegetables, fruits, and fruit juices. The two earlier bulletins, still available for distribution, give information in terms of protein, carbohydrates, and calorie value

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"Industry must pay a cultural wage, and by cultural wage I mean a wage that will enable a man to develop his intellect, thereby giving him a fair chance to take advantage of the many opportunities that are offered in this free country of ours. That must ever remain the object of a high order of industrial society that gives to those participating in it adequate opportunities to aspire and achieve the very highest and noblest in our common life. Unemployment is the greatest economic blot on our capitalistic system."

—Owen D. Young.

FARM PRICES PAID IN 1846 ARE NEAR LEVELS OF TODAY

Farm prices today are comparable to those in effect eighty-six years ago, an old copy of the St. Louis Wholesale Price-Current for June 27, 1846, reveals. The copy was discovered in an old trunk by George F. Tullock of Rockford, director of the Illinois Agricultural association.

At that time grain was not graded as it is now, the classifications of wheat being prime red, prime white, fair to good, mixed, interior and spring. Corn was classed merely as white or yellow, and oats was not graded at all.

Prime white wheat was quoted at 50 to 51 cents at St. Louis, which is within 1 or 2 cents of the present price. Spring wheat was 30 to 38 cents. Corn was 19 to 20 cents, oats 18 to 19 cents a bushel, and hay (loose) $10 to $12 a ton.

Beef cattle were quoted at $2.50 to $3 a hundredweight, sheep at $2 each, and hogs $2.75 to $3 a hundredweight. Wool was 8 to 12½ cents a pound for unwashed, 14 to 20 cents for washed. Eggs were 5 to 6 cents a dozen and prime table butter 11 to 13 cents a pound wholesale.

Other prices quoted were as follows: Illinois coal $8 to $12 a ton, Java coffee 11½ to 13 cents a pound, flour $2.90 to $3 a barrel, prime plantation molasses 28½ to 29 cents a gallon, prime Louisiana sugar 6 1-8 to 6 1-4 cents a pound, lard 4 to 5 1-4 cents, bacon and hams 3 3-4 to 5 cents a pound. The farmer got well over 6 percent of the consumer's meat dollar in 1846.

Whisky was one of the commodities commented on in the market review for the week as follows: "The supply of raw whisky has been below actual demand this week, and rates have advanced—sales in the early part of the week at 15 cents, later 15½, and at the close 16 cents was probably the market price, with none on sale. This has caused more firmness for rectified, and sales have been within a narrower range—say 16 to 17 cents a gallon. Received during the week 502 barrels."

WHAT SHE MEANT

A young sea captain who lived on a small farm married a village maiden, Susan Margaret. Before sailing the young captain advised his bride, Susan Margaret, "While I am away have Frank, the hired man, feed two quarts of middlings to the cow twice a day."

Later the bride said to the hired man, "Frank, when you go to town get a sack of half-ways."

"What, ma'am?" asked Frank.

"Get a sack of half-ways, while in town," the lady repeated, more clearly.

"I do not know what you mean," replied the bewildered man.

"My husband said, 'Fed the cow four quarts of half-ways every day.' As there are none in the bin, I wish you to get a sack while in town,' said the lady with much dignity.

When the man could control his voice sufficiently he queried "Ma'am, do you mean a sack of middlings?"

—Lewistown Journal

HEAVY MAY DROP OF PEACHES IN GEORGIA

Macon, Ga.—The May drop of Georgia peaches continued heavy this week, especially in the orchards south of Macon, which includes the big Fort Valley-Marshallville section, and predictions last week that Georgia will have the shortest crop of fruit this year in the last 15 years appear to be borne out. How short it will be remains to be seen. There are no official estimates yet, nor will there be until June 1, but unofficial estimates now range as low as 3,000 cars of peaches for the state.

Georgia has had another long drought. The foliage has not come out on the trees as it should. The orchards are really suffering for the need of rain and the fruit is not hanging onto the limbs.

A month ago a crop of peaches of nearly 4,000 cars was in sight in the orchards south of Macon. Today growers and shippers and distributors agree that it will be difficult to get 500 cars of fruit out of that big district.

Conditions in the orchards north of Macon are spotted. It is said the Elberta crop in the orchards north of Macon range from 65 per cent to nothing.

SEES 65 PER CENT PEACH CROP FOR NORTH CAROLINA

New York, May 6—Moses Richter of the firm of Richter & Cochran, shippers, with headquarters at Mt. Gilead, N. C., arrived in New York late last week. The firm opened its New York office at 102 Warren St. about two weeks ago.

The firm which a few years ago opened a New York office to handle sandhill peaches shipped by its own connections, now handles strawberries, blueberries, peaches, peas and in fact a number of varieties of produce which are being shipped on commission. Richter & Cochran are handling five to eight cars of North Carolina strawberries a day at this time.

"It looks as though," said Mr. Richter to The Packer man, "North Carolina will have an average of about 65 per cent of peaches this year. The fruit is growing nicely and some of it is liable to come in before Georgia. Our Elberta outlook is splendid although we have made no f. o. b. contracts as yet. Mayflowers, which are the earliest peaches shipped, are very light in central and south Georgia. Of course, we all know now that Elbertas in north Georgia are pretty well shot. I think the estimate of approximately 6,000 cars of all kinds of peaches in Georgia still stands. Weather conditions cause rather uncertain crop movements. Georgia appears to be a little late with its peaches and North Carolina a little earlier, and it may be that we will be in the market before Georgia is. Weather and growing conditions have been good. We expect to have also a very good crop of dewberries, in fact, 9 per cent of the dewberries grown in North Carolina."

LOWER PRICES.

Peoria Transcript: Last month, the United States department of labor announced that the prices of farm products had declined until they stood at 49.4 percent of the 1926 figure. In other words, the farmer is now getting about half price for his products.

There is some elation over new low price levels in the last few months. Housewives are glad that butter, eggs, meat and other produce have slumped. Cheap wheat and other farm products have spelled disaster to the farmer. It is interesting to note that the chief decline in commodity prices was in the farm produce group. Leather products have declined to but 14.4 percent of the 1926 prices; fuel and lighting have declined to 71.7 percent; household furnishings have gone to 78.2 percent.

In other words, although the farmer's income from staples has been cut approximately 50 percent, other commodities have not declined correspondingly. The effect of this is obvious. Not only will the farmer suffer, but the city man who depends on farm patronage will also lose.

A mortgage which the farmer put on his land when wheat was $1.50 a bushel now takes three times as much wheat to pay interest. Debts have not decreased ratably with prices. The breakdown in price levels, which is a breakdown in the exchange of manufactured goods for produce, had much to do with unemployment. Consequently, while breadwinners, still earning within 20 to 30 percent of what they earned in 1926, are getting along, the general tone of the economic situation is bad. It might be better if prices were higher.

When the farmer bears the brunt of the economic burden, the nation suffers. This is inevitable in a civilization in which, fundamentally, prosperity must come from the buying power of those who produce food.

SLAMMING THE PRESIDENT

Schenectady Union-Star: Realizing that an election is pending, democrats fear lest President Hoover receive too great credit for the constructive legislation he initiated and whose enactment he secured by getting together the leaders in both parties. There should be credit enough to go around. No constructive legislation, however beneficial, could have been made effective without the cooperation of congress. The president can not enact; he can only approve legislation and execute laws. The public must not be misled if forthcoming events at Washington assume the form that is forecast in the dispatches. When you begin to see the headlines screaming that whatever good has come out of the present session of congress is due to the democrats, and whatever bad that comes out is due to the republicans, recall that there is an election coming, and the "boys" have to manufacture differences to make the campaign interesting. The administration need not fear that the country will not understand, and give credit where credit is due. The mere fact that they are training their guns on the president is enough to indicate that he has done something.

WITHOUT THE HORSE

Duluth Herald: Unless drastic measures are taken to prevent, old-fashioned horsehair furniture is coming back.

The only relief the farmer can expect is a plaster for his back!

STRAWBERRY TRUCKER FINED IN SALINA, KAN.

Salina, Kan.—J. J. Harper of Arkansas, who was arrested by the sheriff's force last week on a charge of operating a public carrier without permits from the public service commission, appeared in city court and pleaded guilty. He paid a $15 fine. Officers said Harper trucked strawberries to Salina from Arkansas without a state permit, and that from now on the court and officials will "tighten down," on such cases. A maximum $500 fine is provided. According to County Attorney Morris Johnson, Harper was reported to be bringing in the strawberries from Arkansas, they were sold in Salina in competition with local merchants who had already laid in stocks of Arkansas berries.

SELECT ADAPTED SOILS FOR GROWING PEANUTS

The outlook for profit from peanuts is so poor this season that there must be a drastic reduction in acreage, a lowering of the cost of production and an effort made to to be expected this year.

"Peanut prices have been below the cost of production for the past two or three years," says P. H. Kime, agronomist of the College. "With the large carry-over from the crop of this year, there appears to be little hope of any profit this fall unless the farmers themselves take a hand in the situation. They can do so by reducing the acreage first; by cutting down on the expenses of the crop, second, and by improving the quality as a third step."

Especially important this year is selecting the land best adapted to peanuts. Thousands of acres are planted to the crop each season which would not be profitable even if good prices were paid for the nuts. Such soils should be planted in legumes or some food and feed crop. Good stands are also needed for best yields. Each year there are great areas in the peanut belt with stands running from 40 to 75 per cent. This decreases possible yields from 10 to 40 per cent. Then in many instances where the stand is regular the plants are not thick enough on the row to give best yields.

Mr. Kime says that tests made for three years on the experiment station farm at Rocky Mount, N. C., show the highest yields and the best percentage of large nuts to be secured when the hills are from 8 to 9 inches apart on the row and two plants to each hill. Twelve-inch hills with two plants ranked next. This was with the Virginia Bunch variety. The Jumbo Runner gave the highest yields and the most handpicks when planted in hills 12 inches apart with two plants to the hill.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address ....

City .... County ....

State .... Date ....

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

If you walk as a friend you will find
a friend
Wherever you choose to fare;
If you go with mirth to a far, strange
land
You will find that mirth is there;
For the strangest part of this queer
old world
Is that like will join with like.
And who walks with love for his
fellow man
An answering love will strike.

—ANON.

TURN ABOUT—FAIR PLAY

President Hoover and his advisers deserve the thanks of all farmers for the efforts they are making to reduce governmental expenditures by abolishing some of the department bureaus in Washington The agricultural department appears to have the most bureaus and probably needs them, but we are pretty certain there are many on that department's payroll who should be off it. A thousand and one things are done in the farmer's name that he never asked for and from which he has never received any benefit In fact, he has seldom ever gotten what he has asked for. He has gotten what city folks and politicians wanted him to have.

As an example of a useless job, it is reported that recently a representative of the agricultural department spent a whole day in an Illinois county showing farm and home bureau agents how to arrange their desks and hang the pictures on the wall. We would like to know how many farmers requested such service as this. And what good did it do them?

We suggest that if the government has funds to spare after it has abolished a few of the useless jobs, it might give the colored farmer a little consideration and spend some for his benefit. We need a few hundred more colored farm agents. We also need more home demonstration agents. The Farm Board needs a few special colored representatives to teach organization and co-operation to colored farmers. As a worthwhile experiment, a colored farm community might be established under government supervision. And while the seed and fertilizer loans are being made from time to time, a few colored inspectors might be employed to make sure that all the money borrowed is going to the ones who borrow it—not to their landlords or local merchants.

Turn about is fair play. 970,000 American colored farmers would like to know just when and where they come in.

POVERTY MAKES BAD CITIZENS

We have said, and we say again, that honest, intelligent Negro leaders are striving with all their might to keep the masses of their people from becoming radical and red, but how can they prevent this if those in power and authority,—the capable organizers and leaders in our country,—take no interest in the Negroes' economic ills and make no efforts to work out or support any plan to free the Negro masses from debt-slavery and persecution? Few of these leaders realize that poverty is the greatest enemy of civilization. Poverty-stricken people feel that life has not given them a square deal. They are class-conscious, ignorant and suspicious. Thy have pride but little self-respect. They do not love their government and the only reason they obey the law is because they fear it.

The masses of the Negro people of this country are a rural people and if given a fair show they make "solid citizens." They respect themselves and envy nobody. They cling to certan old standards of honor and morality as did their fathers. They love their country and would take a large interest in public affairs if the demagogue politicians and "no per cent Americans" who surround them would let them. But these latter are walking on their necks—keeping them in debt-slavery and ignorance for their own selfish interests,—and those who could help them forget them except in the time of war or calamity.

Negro rural people do not have enough of anything they want and should have. Their poverty makes them ignorant, unhealthy, irresponsible citizens,—burdens to society. It is little wonder that so many flock to northern industrial centers,—to any place that offers them a chance to live as all Americans want to live. Like all Americans they want luxury, leisure and learning and they are trying to get these They are going to keep on trying Nothing can stop them. If they cannot get these in the South, where they want to live, then they will continue to leave the South.

It is a real fact that many southern agricultural counties are ruled by selfish oligarchies that want to keep Negro farmers and farm laborers in ignorance and poverty. These control the land and the law. They force their peons to work for bread and meat and, no matter what the price of farm products, always manage in some way to keep them in debt. If they flee or refuse to work under such tyrannical conditions, they take their livestock and household goods and leave them nothing to subsist upon. They trump up false charges against the most outspoken individuals and put these to work on their chain-gangs. There are a few honest and progressive leaders in such counties but they are too few. They can do nothing. The colored citizens can do nothing for themselves because they have little money and no votes. They are in a worse state of slavery than they were freed from by Lincoln and Grant.

Their only hope at the present time is to get out of such counties and stay out. Some are being helped to get out and there are thousands who need this help. They are being placed on other plantations in communities where they are given a square deal and an opportunity to purchase farms of their own. As they are freed from poverty and ignorance and persecution they become good citizens.

Millions of dollars have been spent for Negro education. The rural Negro must now be given a chance to buy a home and farm and live as an educated, intelligent American desires to live. Those who want to keep him in debt-slavery and ignorance are traitors to their country and it is the duty of all Americans, white and colored, to drive these traitors from power.

THE CHILDREN ARE SUFFERING

Much interest has been manifested recently in the unhappy lot of children in various parts of the world. But economic conditions which prevail so generally at this time are causing children to suffer and this fact has touched the hearts of all who wish to alleviate human misery. Naturally, the first thought of such always has been for the young among the miserable. They are helpless and their present conditions will seriously effect their future and the future of the country of which they are citizens.

The chief interest of Americans should be in American children, colored and white. Thousands of white and colored children in the "Black Belt" are suffering at the present time,—and nearly all for educational and cultural advantages their rich country can and should give them It is a disgrace and a shame,—almost a crime,—that schools in many sections had to close their doors on account of lack of money to pay teachers and purchase supplies. It is a larger crime that scores of farmers' children must sleep in churches, tents, on the bare ground and some along the public highways because their parents have been dispossessed of their homes and personal property by unscrupulous landlords, bankers, merchants and managers of plantations owned by absent landlords.

The United States is supposed to be a civilized nation. Civilized people protect their young first. It might be well for those responsible—and who are responsible except our brilliant leaders, statesmen and politicians?—it might be well for them to take a few lessons in humaneness and practical Christianity from the black savage tribes of Africa and the South Seas.

Since an ex-slave pension bill has been introduced in Congress we are informed that some slick rascals are traveling over the Southern and border states charging ex-slaves money to make out their applications. This bill has not been passed and when it is passed, if ever, those entitled to the pension can file for it without having to pay out a penny to anyone. Beware of these fakes and rascals. They are thicker now during the depression than ever before. Don't give anyone something for nothing.

We would like to hear from those Units that are cultivating an acre this year for the benefit of the community church or Unit. This is a worthy effort. We hope all so engaged will be successful.

Let's keep our heads up and think about the better times that are coming. No one loves a whiner. "The darkest hour is just before the dawn."

Black Hawk, Miss.,
June, 1932.

The Modern Farmer,
Nashville, Tenn.
Dear Editor:

Will you please allow me a short space in your happy circle.

As I have been an interested reader of the Modren Farmer for two years. I thought to make my first attempt to help in making up the paper, providing if the waste basket doesn't gobble this up.

I think that the Moder Farmer is such a wonderful paper and every colored family, especially farmers, should be subscribers.

I live away out in the piny hills of Mississippi on a farm of about 300 acres and think that there is much pleasure in farm life.

We raise corn, peas, peanuts, sweet potatoes and lots of other truck farming. We also raise lots of chickens and geese. We have more than 200 head of chickens; we have different kinds, the Red Rhode Island, Brown Leghorns, White Wynedots and Black Jersey Giant. We sell lots of chickens and eggs each year.

I think that more of the youngsters who are interested in farm life should publish letters throughout the different states in this wonderful paper on what they are doing on the farm. I think that we are blessed to have the opportunity to publish what we are doing.

I am also a public school teacher of about three years of teaching experience, and naturally I keep quite busy, but I am a lover of work. My hobbies are reading, music and I do most any kind of needle work.

I guess I will have to make my letter short as this is my first letter.

Now, Dear Editor, please print this and I won't come again in a long, long time.

Hoping every one a lovely summer vacation.

Clementine (Tiny) Fluker.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name ....

Address ....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

....

Address ....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address ....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

Interesting News & Notes

On April 1, 1930, there were 1,207 colored farmers in the three Middle Atlantic States, 460 in New York, 384 in New Jersey and 363 Pennsylvania. These farmers owned 79,501 acres and the value of their land and buildings was $6,915,647. There are many prosperous colored farmers in these three states.

The government will distribute lists showing the names of all seed loan borrowers by July or August. These lists will be available to buyers of farm produce. The government has a lien on all borrowers' crops, and, as was the case last year, "The Government comes first," and must be paid first.

The total number of horses and colts on Georgia farms is 37,988 and there are 353,633 mules and mule colts. Both horses and mules have decreased considerably during the past ten years.

Farm women in increasing numbers are going into city markets and selling surplus farm products to housewives. Illinois, Tennessee and Alabama farm women are reported as being very active. Wives of colored farmers of North Carolina and Ohio seem to be the most active group along this line.

The acreage in early crop watermelons this season is estimated to be three thousand acres less than last season. The acreage of the second early crop is about the same as last year and the late crop acreage shows a silght increase.

A solid carload of raspberry plants has been unloaded and set out near Amory, Miss. This is the first car ever unloaded in the state. The plants will bear fruit next year. Raspberries sell high on northern markets, the earilest bringing around 70 cents per pint.

The colored farmer who is fortunate enough to have a good peach crop this year will be in luck. This year's crop is estimated at about thirty per cent of what it was last year. Prices are apt to rule very high.

Billions of locusts, moving at the rate of 100 miles a day, are laying waste great sections of South and West Africa.

More than 5000 acres of land in the city limits of Chicago have been made available for gardens for the unemployed.

The Farm Board has asked Congress for $100,000,000 more to be used to finance the Board's surplus wheat and cotton to European buyers. Many business organizations are attacking this proposal of the Board, calling it another raid on the U. S. treasury.

Five cows, 38 hogs and 40 goats were barbecued recently for the unemployed of Plant City, Florida. It is said to be the largest barbecue ever held in the South.

"Rural Life Sunday" which is similar to "Farmers' Sunday," originated by the National Federation of Colored Farmers, was observed by the Episcopal churches of America, May 19. On that day special prayers and services were conducted for blessings on the fruits of the soil.

Hereafter no General Conference of the M. E. Church white, will ever convene in a Jim Crow city. A resolution passed by the General Conference recently in Atlantic City states that there will be no meeting in cities where there is racial discrimination in hotels, restaurants, and dining rooms and that hotel bellboys and other employes must show the same courtesy to colored as to white delegates.

Old Doc Dobbin, a New Jersey horse that has supplied diptheria anti-toxin for inocculation of more than 41,000 children, is dead. He was owned by a chemical laboratory.

An Arkansas mule which was bitten by a mad dog five years ago, recently developed symptoms of rabies and bit two farmers. The county health unit has ordered serums administered to the victims.

Earl S. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, is authority for the statement that forty per cent of the normal buying power of the country is dependent on the farmer and that the wheels of the factories will not move nor will the unemployed be put to work again until the buying power of the farmer is restored.

C. C. Richardson, state president of the Mississippi Units of the N. F. C. F., was a delegate to the Republican state convention. Mr. Richardson lives on his 200 acre farm near Lexington, Miss.

Most all of the 40,000 farms sold in Mississippi last month for taxes were owned by white farmers.

In 33 South Carolina counties colored farmers outnumber white farmers. In eight of these counties colored famers outnumber white farmers three to one. There are about 78,000 colored farm owners in the state.

German scientists have discovered a process which enables them to manufacture sugar from sawdust. It is expected that this discovery will have strong bearing on the future power of German industries. It is estimated that 30 million tons of wood and sawdust are wasted in the nation annually.

GREAT MESSAGE FROM PRES.

(Continued from Page 1)

first time in their career as farmers our members in South Carolina bought last month, groceries and farm supplies co-operatively, received better quality and saved 33 cents on the dollar. This saving will enable them to cut the cost of producing their crops this season.

Our members in other states have found they have been able to accomplish many things thru the federation.

The voice of organized agriculture among Negroes will grow stronger and not weaker, and the results we have already obtained will cement interest instead of breaking it down; for the reason that our race group farmers are not only suffering from depression, but oppression as well.

Patience is the power necessary for us to survive and win. Let us use it.

Our idea is to have every Colored farmer a member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. But at the same time we are not over-urging non-members who hesitate to come with us for a farmer convinced against his will to join, will not make a good member.

THE DEGRADATION OF THE FARM BOARD

A powerful faction in the Farmers' Union Central Cooperative, Inc., of Kankakee favors saying a none too fond farewell to the farm board. That is encouraging. It shows that the farmers are alive to the injury that has been done them. It indicates that the farmers are no longer under the illusion that the board is helping them meet their problems.

The stabilization activities which the farm board was authorized to undertake by congress had small chances of success from the start. Experience the world over in attempts to raise agricultural prices by holding products off the market showed that the odds are a hundred to one against. The experiment failed disastrously when it was tried in Greece with the currant crop, in Yucatan with sisal, in Brazil with coffee, in the Malay states with rubber, in Japan with silk. Hundreds of millions of dollars were lost in these and other similar ventures. Some of them succeeded for a time, but in the measure that they succeeded in raising prices temporarily they increased production in the country which attempted the experiment. That was bad enough, but the final and crushing blow which all these experiments encountered was the creation of new competition attracted by high prices in countries completely outside the control of the government which undertook to finance the crop surpluses taken off the market.

What hope there was in the farm board lay in its ability to organize the farmers for reduced production. That effort failed and accordingly the same economic laws which operated in the coffee, the rubber and similar ventures were certain to operate in wheat and cotton as well. Even so, there was at least a color of decency, if not of economic soundness, about the operations of the farm board in its first days. Mr. Legge was and is an able man and he did the best he could in the face of an impossible task.

Today the farm board and its subsidiaries have degenerated to the point where they are principally useful in providing jobs and fancy salaries.

There is, for example, the Rev. Mr. Huff, late of Oronoque, Kans. Five years ago he was a village preacher, though even then he had already tasted the sweets of the federal pay roll as village postmaster. Today he is at the head of a 20 million dollar grain corporation financed by the tax-payers and his salary is $1,250 a month.

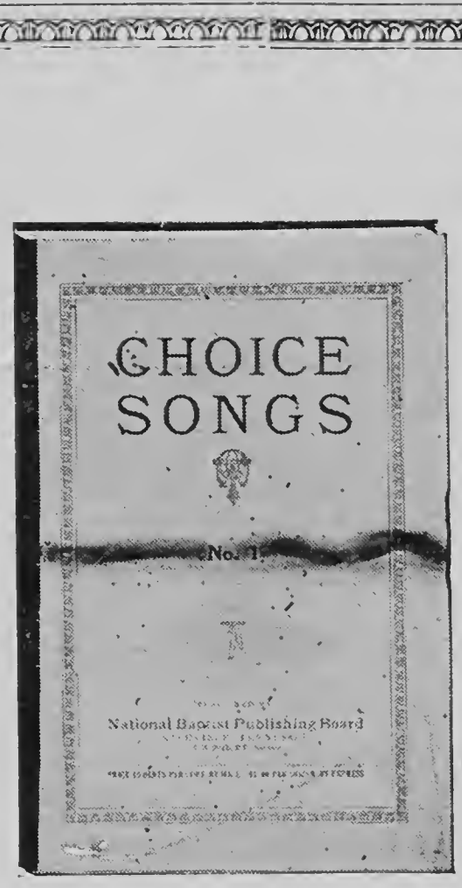
It is not difficult to sympathize with Mr. Huff. Even if he had an adequate training in grain marketing and finance, the job he holds would have been too big for him. It is too big for any man. Even a good juggler cannot balance the Washington monument on his nose. The sooner congress realizes the fact and orders a liquidation of the whole costly experiment, the better for all. Farmers, taxpayers, and consumers are all the victims of the present effort to achieve the impossible. Meanwhile the existence of such institutions as the farm board is a drain on the treasury and a constantly disturbing factor in the commodity markets.

(From Chicago Tribune)

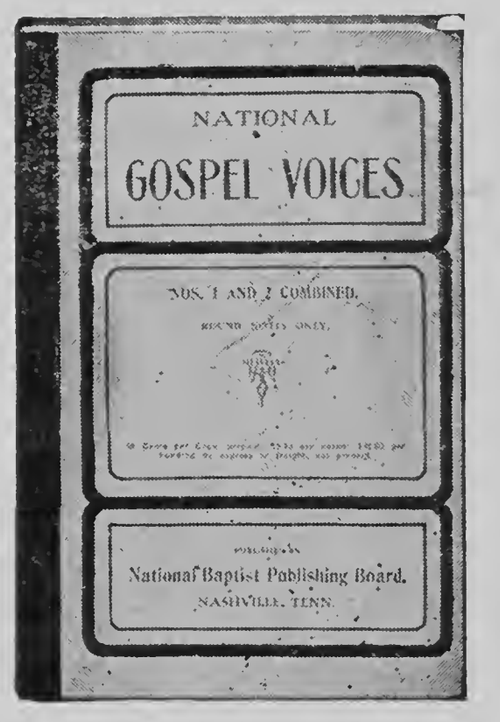
Dr. John Hope Honored By Bates College With LL. D. Degree

Lewiston, Me.—(CNS)—Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, at the commencement exercises of that institution held June 13.

This is the third honorary degree to be conferred upon Dr. Hope. He has been similarly-honored by Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1920; Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, 1923; and in 1919 he was elected an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Society at Brown University, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor Arts in 1894 and Master of Arts in 1907.

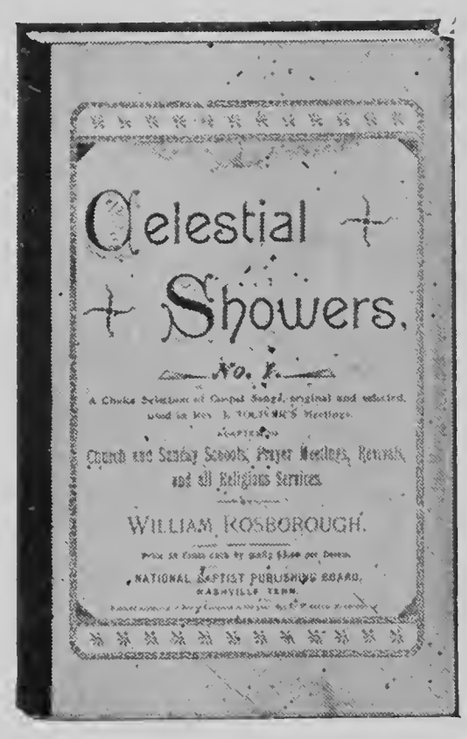


Choice Songs 15c each; $1.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.

National Harp of Zion 35c each; $4.20 per dozen.



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

Send All Orders To Henry Allen Boyd, Sec'y.
523 Second Avenue, North *Nashville, Tennessee*

YES, IT'S THE TRUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

Note the prices sent out to our members and compare them with the prices of the merchant who sold to the member in Miss. Can you wonder why so many of our members are refusing to patronize "home merchants?" When these latter become wreckers and robbers of Negro families and starvers of Negro babies do you blame officials of the N. F. C. F. for advising members to trade away from their communities. Yet only recently, some of these noble, prominent "home merchants" in one community enlisted the aid of the "white" county agent, held a meeting with the Negro farmers and informed them that they were doing wrong in sending their money out of the county. In reporting this meeting to us a member writes: "I asked one of the merchants how much peas were worth and he told me $2 90 per bushel. I told him I had bought mine for $1.68."

And we imagine the good sensible brother will keep on buying co-operatively through his Unit until the home merchants discover that the day of robbing and cheating Negro farmers is about over.

The N. F. C. F. wants its members to spend their money at home and aid in building up their communities. But, in plain English, we'll be doggoned if we will advise them to buy flour from a home merchant for $1.25 when we know they can buy a better grade of flour away from home, the same amount for 40 cents. It's the home merchants who need to be converted—not the Negro farmers.

L. A. HAWKINS OF INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

(Continued from page 1)

garden, or not having one even after they have planted it. Cultivation is necessary to keep down weeds, help maintain the soil moisture and give the plants good soil conditions for growing. When your garden soil gets beaten down and begins to crack, cultivate it at once.

Cultivation must be timely and thorough for best results. Between the rows this can be done with a machine, but some hand work around the hills and plants is necessary.

Before setting out the plants that have grown in the hot-bed, the soil should be made into the best possible condition for plant growth. This best can be accomplished by keeping the ground cultivated from early spring until time for use. If this is done the weeds should be well under control in time to set out plants of tomatoes, cabbage, pepper, etc.

The work of setting out plants that have been grown in the hot-bed should be carefully done. If convenient, it is better to put out plants on a cloudy day or in the later afternoon. Before they are touched in the hot-bed, the soil should be thoroughly wet down so it will stick to the roots better while being moved. As much soil as can be kept around the roots is advisable, as it lessens the shock of transplanting and helps to keep the plant growing. In taking up the plants be careful not to break the roots or stems. Use a piece of shingle or a trowel to loosen the plants in the soil, then slide the tool in under the roots and lift them out.

Strong shorter plants are preferable to tall slender ones for transplanting, as there is so much less danger of their wilting and kinking over before the roots become established in their new location.

Stirring the soil as soon as the surface is dry enough after a rain is very helpful in maintaining the moisture in the soil. With some of the vegetables a straw mulch can be used very effectively to take the place of cultivation in conserving moisture and holding down weeds. Growing potatoes under a straw mulch is a rather common practice in many places. Tomatoes can be mulched with straw after they have gotten a good start and are growing well. Straw keeps the fruit off the ground, prevents it from getting dirty, and in many cases may check rot to some extent. Also, in many places, beans, early cabbage, peas, melons, sweet potatoes, and other crops will all thrive well in mulch put on after the growth has got a good start.

Frequent cultivation to kill weeds and conserve moisture will do much good to make the garden produce good crops of quality vegetables.

The teacher was examining the class in physiology.

"Mary, you tell us," she asked.

"What is the function of the stomach?"

"The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."—The Haight Accelerator.

"How are you getting on keeping bees?"

"Very well. We have not had much honey, but the bees have stung my mother-in-law several times."—Passing Show.

THE RURAL PROBLEM

(Continued from page 1).

once more about rural problems. Would it not be better if more people could be content to remain in the open country tending their own vine and fig tree? May it not be that France shows less distress because more of the land is divided into small holdings than in most countries? People have always had a hunger for land. Is it not natural that any country, or any part of a country, should be in a healthier condition when as many as possible of the tillers of the soil hold in their own right the soil they till? Is not the security of owning homes the central rural problem?

Security in holding land is the basis of home making, and of good, stable citizenship. Tenancy is not promotive of home making. It is a poor make-shift. The best advice that can be given for the betterment of rural conditions is to urge people to get land without a landlord. There are many who would do this without urging, if they could. Some have no money to start with. Others who might buy find difficulty in buying because owners of even unused land are not willing to sell.

It would seem evident that the State or county should not favor the holding of land out of use, but they do. They do so by laying an absurdly low assessments on such land. It may be true that the land is yielding no present revenue, but this is not the fault of the State or county, and the owner should not be helping in holding the land out of use. If such land were assessed at even a quarter of its value there would be more chance of buying it. Even at this rate owners of unused land would be more willing to sell. Any way to make it easier to get land would be a good move in behalf of the salvation, and against the desertion, of the open country. The method suggested would not increase the taxing of farmers, but of people who are holding land that is farmed.

We beat the air with vain words when we grow eloquent over other ways and means of keeping people in the country and having them love the country. Good schools, good roads and other improvements are all right, and we do well to push forward in such ways. But, whatever we may do, the basic means for rural advancement and for assuring rural progress is more division of the land and more homes held by people in their own right.

(Reprinted with some changes from the Louisiana Teachers' May, 1931).

COLORED TEXAS FARMERS

(Continued From Page 1)

your work. I own 2 farms, one with 157 acres that has two houses on it and another of 615 acres, a rice farm, with one house on it; two rent houses in Beaumont; 4 tractors, one thrasher, two 8-foot binders; tools of all kinds for high land and rice planting. I have a fine herd of cattle and this spring I am expecting 30 calves. I raise enough hogs for my own consumption and sell ten to twelve each year. Made twenty-seven bales of cotton on some high land last year, 1500 bushels of corn, sweet potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. I raised 10,695 sacks of rice on 575 acres of land. I appreciate very much the assistance of my wife, Anna, who grows a fine garden, raises chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys and last year put up more than 200 jars and cans of fruit and vegetables. When I first came to Beaumont we drove fourteen miles to town in a wagon and sometimes in a buggy. I bought a car when I got able to pay cash for it and have some money aside.

I wish to express my thanks to the white people for their cooperation and to Mr. Roligan, county agent, who made me see the necessity of buying some land, pure seed and the best breed of animals, poultry and turkeys. Every one wants the Negro man to pull his part of the load and if he fails to do this he is just in the way.

WELCOME HOME

When my work on earth is finished
And my toiling here has ceased,
When I pass beyond the river
To a home of love and peace,
May I hear the voice of Jesus
Saying, "Weary child come home;
Welcome in, thou faithful servant
Welcome in, oh, blessed one."

When my life on earth is ended
And my friends no more I see,
When I cross through death's dark valley
To a home prepared for me;
Oh, to hear the voice of Jesus
Saying as I nearer come,
"Welcome home beloved of Father
Welcome home, oh blessed one."

Many loved ones gone before me
Now are happy over there;
Where they know no sin nor sorrow
And their joy is beyond compare;
Some day I will go and meet them
Over on the other shore,
And will hear the voice of Jesus
"Welcome home forever more."

ATTENTION COLORED FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you then you should be willing to join it and help support it Isn't that so?

Several County Units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are eligible to membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all"

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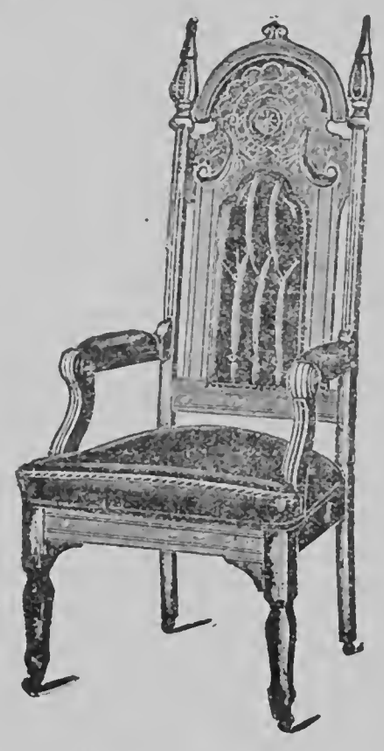

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY LOOK TO THE FARM

(Moline Dispatch)

In its monthly review of economic conditions, the National City bank of New York says

"According to a department of agriculture calculation, the average price of all farm products in the United States on Jan. 15, 1932, was only 63 per cent of the average over the last five pre-war years, while a similar calculation of the prices of goods which farmers are accustomed to buy was 121 per cent. On this basis the farmers as a group are able to make only 51 per cent of the purchases which they were accustomed to make in the pre-war years.

"That single statement accounts for a large part of the unemployment in other industries. What has happened to the farmers has happened also to the people who live in small towns immediately dependent upon the farms, and to these have gradually been added the numbers of unemployed in all the industries, as the decrease in buying power has spread.

"The farmer is digging into survive, and he has some advantage over other people in digging in, but through no fault of his own he can not give much support to other industries. He is delivering about the same quantities of his products as formerly, but receiving only about one-half as much in exchange.

"Nominally the other industries have an advantage, their products are rated relatively higher than before the war, but they are not more prosperous.

"Never has there heen a clearer demonstraton that the basis of prosperity is equitable exchange relations. It is hardly necessary to say that the existing situation is not what it is by design, but the unforseen result of the violent readjustment forced upon industry by the war."

Economic reviews issued by the bank have been consistent in assertions that prosperity as it normally is known exists when goods flow profitable through all channels of trade, and that such maladjustments as followed the war, leaving raw products deflated, is not prosperity and can not last.

On the other hand such a disclosure of facts concerning the farmer, brief though it is, rarely has come from any source on the Atlantic seaboard. Throughout all the years of depressed agriculture, about the only acknowledgment of it on the seaboard was in published reports that "conditions were improving," although they were not.

There are evidences now that finance and industry are beginning to look with hope to agriculture. They hope that somehow the producer of raw materials will be able to start the wheels. Yet, this report says that farm prices stand at 63 per cent, what the farmer buys at 121 per cent, and that he can purchase only 51 per cent of what he could have purchased under pre-war conditions with the proceeds of his sales.

Bloomington Pantagraph: A California man sold a strip of land an inch wide for $55. From what we know of California real estate men, it's a wonder he didn't try to subdivide it.

Alumni Loses House at Howard University

Washington — (CNS) — Alumni House, granted to the General Alumni Association by the Board of Trustees in 1929 when the late Dean George William Cook was elected Alumni secretary, is being remodeled and made ready for occupancy by a new member of the faculty, Rev. Howard Thurman, who will join the faculty of the Theological School in the fall.

Alumni House, the mecca of returning Alumni of the university was formerly the residence of the retired professor of history, William V. Tunnell. Linwood Koger, alumni secretary succeeding Dean Cook, will be given quarters in Miner Hall.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary, National Federation of Colored Farmers

Someone is always preaching diversified farming and I am certain our farmers are tired of the text and sermon, but that practice is about the only cure-all we can depend upon for farming ills so it is necessary to keep it in mind.

By-products represent a large per cent of the profits of many corporations. Take the packing houses for instance. Originally devoted to the selling of meat, they now manufacture fertilizer of many grades, all kinds of chemical and medicinal products, glue and a dozen and one other things. It has been said that nothing about a hog is wasted except his squeal and that, even, can be recorded on a phonograph record. Our farmers should keep in step with modern business. You, also, should produce more than one cash crop.

A few years ago the farmers of Minnesota abandoned the all-wheat type of farming and went in for diversified farming. Since 1921 they have increased the revenue of the farms of that state nearly two thousand dollars per farm. If such a showing as this can be made in a state that has only a short growing season, surely southern farmers can do much better.

Successful colored farmers in many sections of the country say that they got nowhere until they abandoned the old one-crop system. Read the story of Leo D. Fontenot in this issue of this paper. Had he depended solely on rice or cotton do you think he would be in the prosperous condition he is in? Other colored farmers have made small fortunes out of livestock, chickens, turkeys, bees, flowers and vegetables. One I know of sells thousands of dollars worth of pansy plants every year. Another, a woman' sells maple sugar and syrup to wealthy families in New York City. She ships it from her Vermont farm. The best mule raiser in Missouri is a colored farmer. He takes prizes at stock shows and recently sold a car-load of young mules in Chicago, all raised on his own farm.

Opportunities are at your door, Brother Farmer, if you will think and work a little harder and grieve and grumble less. Raising about all the food your family needs on your own farm is just a start. You must get to the place where you have something to sell every month in the year. If you belong to the N. F. C. F. you know that you have a special market that is growing rapidly and you must take advantage of the opportunity and produce what that market calls for. I hope you will keep this in mind this year and with your fellow-members practice co-operative production and get all the profit a modern farmer should get. If you are not in the organization you are doing yourself an injustice for the unorganized farmer is a "has-been" and cannot hope for much success in the future.

WHAT'S WRONG!

Too much movie and not enough mother.

Too many open cutouts and too few woodsheds,

Too much juvenile showoff and not enough parents to showdown,

Too much stacomb and not enough stay-home,

Too many swagger sticks and too few apron strings,

Too many shingle-bobs and too few shingles,

Too many careening cars and too fed serious cares,

Too many powder rags and too few dishrags,

Too many beauty shows and too little show for duty,

Too many pool-shooters, and too few fool-killers.

The above piece, taken from the Lafayette Courier, was read at the special meeting of parents of the class of the high school last week by Mrs. J. S. Drake to conclude her talk, and those who heard it felt that there is a message for all parents in it.

SAVE Something!

-:- YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF -:-

Join Our Dollar Per Week Savings Club Now Open

Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee.

NAT'L FARM FEDERATION

(Continued from page 1)

The Sec. of The Modern Farmer Miss S. B. Wilson, is at the same time treasurer of the National Federation. There were several members of the fairer sex expected here for the special meeting and the executive session. The president of The Modern Farmer publication, Henry Allen Boyd, came up to represent that publication and to work with the proposed plan of printing at least a half million papers each month. It was not known just how many of the local units scattered throughout the Union would support the plan, but President Davis feels that if the farmers could be reached through this publication it would not be long before they would all be in a position to know how to secure federal aid in building homes, purchasing live stock, buying seeds, getting advance in cash for their market produce, and using many of the other features of government aid through the secretary of agriculture and his department. He has been out of the city for several weeks, but came back from southern Illinois to be here in the conference and doubleheader between this publication and his organization.

ALFALFA BILL MURRAY INSULTS AUDIENCE AT LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

Coylo, Okla —(CNS) —Alfalfa Bill Murray, Governor of Oklahoma and avowed candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in a recent speech at Langston University made constant reference to "you niggers."

He said "Robert Burns, Lieutenant Governor had just as much right to call out the militia while I was out of the State, as any of of you niggers out there in front of me." Murray was introduced to his Negro audience by M. E. Fruin, banker and Murray appointee to the Langston board of regents.

Negroes present felt that they had never heard a more rabid or insulting speech in which use of the word "nigger" was so frequent. The Governor took a verbal slap at Zack Hubert, former president of the university, when he said that "nigger Hubert" went away leaving a whole lot of debts at Langston. Dr. I. W. Young, with practically all his faculty and students was present to hear the Governor's tirade.

Another insult typical of Murray was passed when he said that he liked J. H. Lilley, superintendant of the State training school, because "Lilley's boys had lips for singing and mouths fit for cracking hickory nuts."

Murray was accorded recently by the Afro-American, Baltimore weekly, of making derogatory remarks about Negroes to the effect that they were fit only for menial tasks in a campaign speech some years ago. He defended himself by sending a book of his published addresses to the Afro-American's editor, in which the alleged insulting speech was not included.

New Farm Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

The N. F. C. F. has been advocating a bill of this character for the past three years, knowing that such an act would be of particular benefit to colored farmers. We have assured Congressman Black that we are ready to support him to the fullest extent. We hope the bill will get through.

"JOIN THE N. F. C. F.," SAYS BRO. PAGE

Secretary, Isola (Miss.) Unit Gives Good Advice

We give some excerpts from an address recently delivered to the farmers of his community by Secretary Ebbie Page, of the Isola Unit, N. F. C. F., of Scott, Miss. Members of this Unit have discovered that organization pays well in dollars and cents as well as in friendship and a fine community spirit.

"We belong to a large and steadily growing race which will eventually know the truth and make it prevail. We, who have enlisted under the banner of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, should rejoice in the privileges that are ours. We should always show our gratitude and prove ourselves worthy followers of those who have founded this great organization. There is no way I know of, that we can serve our country better than by getting into the N. F. C. F. The N. F. C. F. is rendering patriotic service for the colored farmers. It is conserving happiness for them. The good it is doing cannot be bettered by any other organization.

To those who are indifferent and know not which way to go, I would say that men are needed on the farms today,—they can render their country good service as farmers, so why not enlist in the N. F. C. F. and render the best service possible? We get advice and assistance through bulletins issued by our organization that keep us in the right road and help us toward prosperity and happiness. Hon. J. P. Davis, president of our organization, has looked on us with an eye of pity and extended a welcome to all. It is a privilege for us to take advantage of this chance to prepare ourselves for a better conception of what brotherhood among men really is.

I hope all of us will be filled with hope and inspiration, that, as our country rises out of this great catastrophe, our organization may prosper,—that our membership may be loyal and as worthy of reward as any other group of Americans."

HUMILITY AND PATIENCE

Humility and patience in adversity
more please me, my son,
Than much comfort and devotion
in prosperity.
And why should a little thing spoken against thee make thee sad?
Had it been greater, thou shouldest not have been disturbed.
But now let it pass; 'tis nothing
strange; it hath happened
before;
And if thou live longer, it will
happen again.
Thou art manly enough while there
is nought to oppose thee:
Thou canst give good counsel, and
hast encouraged others with
words:
But when suddenly the trouble cometh to thine own door,
Thou lackest to thyself both in
courage and counsel .. ..
Put the matter as well as thou canst
out of thy mind;
And if the tribulation hath touched thee, let it not cast thee
down nor entangle thee.
Bear it patiently, if gladly canst
not:
Or even if thou resent this saying
and feel indignation, yet govern thyself;
Nor suffer an unchastened word to
escape thee, whereby the little ones may stumble....
Be more tranquil in mind, and brace
thyself to better fortitude;
All is not lost, even though again
and again thou feel thyself
broken or well-nigh bent.

—Thomas A. Kempis.

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	Metoka or Galeda Hand Book—Gives methods of organizing and conducting Classes, with Constitution, 10c per copy, $1.00 per dozen			
	Metoka or Galeda Chart—Entitles Class to Membership in the National Metoka and Galeda Departments. Printed in colors 14x17 (In ordering charters give name of Sunday School)... ... ...$1.00			
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	Metoka or Galeda Class Pin—Gold plated. Price 50 cents each.....			
	Metoka or Galeda Watch Fob—A Useful as well as ornamental Class Emblem, 40 cents each.....			
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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. V. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, July 15, 1932. No. 3.

A. And I COLLEGE-SCHOOL FOR FARMERS CELEBRATES ANNUAL EVENT

Mammoth Plant Organized By An Ex-Farmer Compliments Employees

OUTING HELD AT FAMOUS GREENWOOD PARK, NASHVILLE

Memory of the Late R. H. Boyd, Who was Born a Slave and was a Farmer

Picnic day was announced in the chapel of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant this week. It will be observed from nine o'clock Tuesday morning until seven-thirty Tuesday night. Every one of the large list of employees of the institution, established by the late Dr. R. H. Boyd, is making extensive preparations for the day, for the outing, for the occasion, for the picnic. Plans have already been completed for fun and entertainment. Music has been secured, street cars ordered, ice cream and lemonade provided for and the secretary has announced that the Plant will be closed the entire day.

It will be the thirtieth annual outing of this, one of the best known business and religious institutions in the United States. The National Baptist Giants, the base ball team under the management of "Legs Martin", will play ball during the afternoon. The leading club the nearest to them will be engaged in the combat. Legs Martin declares that he is going to keep his record clean, that every member of the team will sharpen their battling axe and that the batters will strike out the heaviest hitters that can be produced on that day.

The National Baptist Publishing Board's employees will be joined by members of the Publishing Board on this occasion. The families of all are going out. The park was secured through the courtesy of Mrs. Ida Mallory Taylor, who is the manager not only of the park, but Taylor & Company Undertakers. She has promised to throw open all the concessions at the park during the day, so that the roller coaster, the jiggler, the merry-go-round, grandma's kitchen, in fact, everything in Greenwood will be open, just because it is picnic day for the employees of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant.

National Association Of Teachers in Colored Schools

Montgomery, Ala., July—Registered Representatives from 22 States met here at the Alabama State Teachers College for the three-day session of the 29.th annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in colored Schools, heard an imposing array of outstanding speakers, on various aspects of the convention topic "The Teacher of the Negro Child," considered initial proposals for a closer relationship between the several National professional organizations and for a more organic relationship between the N. A. T.

(Continued on Page 7)

ROSCOE SIMMONS' ADDRESS

National Orator Discusses Platforms of Parties

"Register, qualify as a voter, pay your poll tax, read the platforms, understand the position of the Democratic and Republican Parties on questions of the movement'.' These were the principal themes of an address delivered at the Bijou Theatre Sunday afternoon by Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons of Chicago, who was a delegate-at-large at the Republican National Convention, and who made one of the two nomination speeches for the Hon. Herbert Hoover, the standardbearer of the Republican Party, who is to come up for re-election in November.

Col. Simmons arrived Sunday morning on the Dixie Flyer from Chicago. He was met at the Union Station by a reception committee, and throughout the day and evening he was the guest of the citizens of Nashville. Unusual preparations had been made for the mass meeting scheduled for three o'clock, July 10th. Long before three o'clock every available space on the main floor, the balcony, the boxes and on the stage of this, one of Nashville's largest auditoriums, was taken. Men, women and children from every walk of life were in evidence.

Supporting Col. Simmons were Nashville's leaders in religious, business, civic, educational and professional lines. Not only did the Nashville people turn out, but they came from Franklin, Columbia, Springfield, Gallatin, Murfreesboro, and surrounding towns to hear him in his own and very distinct way, deal with the matters of the moment effecting the citizenship of the nation, and to get his interpretation of the platform of the Republican Party as well as his exposition of the wording of the Democratic Party, in which he showed by the silence so far as to the Democrats are concerned, not only in the present platform but in every one for the past one hundred years, as he put it.

His address was punctured throughout with great applause. He was interrupted from time to time by an outward burst from his audience putting their approval upon some logical, witty or far-reaching statement taken from current literature, from ancient or modern history as it effects the Negro. He paid splendid compliments to outstanding men in the Democratic Party as individuals; he declared emphatically that no member of the Negro Race could, with propriety join into the Democratic Party when they themselves, according to his statement, had gone to the supreme court of the United States to prevent the Negro from voting the Democratic ticket. The speaker de-

(Continued on Page 8)

INTER- RACIAL LEAGUE SESSIONS

Members of Both Races Discussed Law and Order

Since last annual meeting of the League the activities of the Interstate Secretary in Tennessee have included the following:

Law and Order

Presentation of sheriff's medal, October 27th, 1931, to Mrs. J. C. Butler, of Huntingdon, wife of the sheriff of Carroll County, who foiled a mob in its efforts to take a colored prisoner from the county jail. "If you come in here it will be over my dead body" were her words to members of the mob. The following inscription appears on the medal: "In defense of law and civilization." Addresses on this occasion have been printed and mailed to interracial committees. Prof' J. L. Seets, of McKinzie, spoke for the colored people.

A bill was presented to the last Legislature, the purpose of which was to protect faithful officers of the law and their prisoners when threatened with violence. It was an amendment to the Police Bill of Tennessee. It passed first reading in the House and Senate, but failed of further consideration due to the prolonged debate over the finances of the State.

The Scottsboro case which had

(Continued on Page 8)

CONFERS WITH NEW YORK MINISTERS

HENRY ALLEN BOYD GREETED BY PASTORS, NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS IN THE METROPOLIS

New York City (Special)—Representatives from the New York Baptist City Union, the New York Baptist Minister's Conference, the New York Baptist State Association and three officials of the National Baptist Convention of America, greeted Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, Tenn., upon his arrival in this city last week. These various divisions and groups were represented by their executive officers and a number of their members. A six hour session in a closed door conference was held at the 135th Street Branch of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association. This courtesy was extended to the group and to the distinguished Nashville man by Henry C. Parker, Jr., the religious work secretary connected with the New York Y Organization.

The Rev. Mr. Boyd's coming to the metropolis had to do with com-

(Continued on page 7.)

REDUCED FARES TO HOUSTON

Inducement Offered To Farmers by Low Rates

Reduced rates for the National Baptist Convention, Houston Session, which convenes September 7 12, have already been authorized by the Southwestern Passenger Association. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary of the Railroad Commission, made the announcement this week after receiving a letter from Mr. J. E. Hannegan, the chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Association Territory, located at St. Louis, Mo. He has ordered the certificates, and will be ready to mail them out, says, he by August first.

Mr. Hannegan's letter authorizing these rates, and notifying the Railroad Commission Secretary of them, says:

St. Louis, Missouri, June 30, 1932 Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary National, Baptist R. R. Commission, 523 2nd Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn., Dear Sir:—Referring to your application for reduced fares account occasion referred to above—Round-trip tickets will be sold at FARE AND ONE HALF of the current fares with minimum of $1.00 from territory shown in attached extract from our Convention Circular dated June 29th, 1932 upon presentation to Ticket Agents of identification certificates certifying that holder is a member of your organization or a dependent member of the family of a member.

Tickets may be routed via same lines going and returning or may read via diverse routes, that is, via any authorized route on going trip and any other authorized route on the return trip.

Tickets will be sold only on authorized selling dates shown in extract attached and will bear final return limit of thirty (30) days in addition to date of sale.

Tickets will be validated at Destination by Ticket Agents at Ticket office of the lines over which the tickets read into place of meeting on any date to and including final return limit and when validated will be good for return leaving place of meeting on any date within final return limit, but passengers must reach original starting point prior to midnight of such final limit.

It is desirable to suggest to your members that they call at the railroad station and purchase their tickets at least thirty minutes before departure of train.

Particular attentio is diirected to the fact that the return portions of the tickets sold for this occasion must be presented to the railroad ticket agent to be stamped before boarding the train. It is suggested that announcement of this fact be made DAILY from the platform and also by bulletin notices posted in a conspicuous place at the convention headquarters.

(Continued on Page 8)

FOUNDER'S DAY OBSERVED THURSDAY, JULY SEVENTH

Commissioner Harned Senator Broadbent and President W. J. Hale

Annual celebration of Founders Day was observed at the A. and I. State College, Nashville, on July 7, at 10 a. m.

In giving the history of the institution from an Act passed for its establishment in 1909, along with three other colleges in the State, Commissioner P. L. Harned declared it had fulfilled the requirements and expectations of the Board thereby demanding the respect and attention that it now receives. With educational acts, the one of 1873 which provides for the equalization of the term in the county and the one of 1925 which provided for a eight months school term in every county of the state, the time has now come when salaries should be monthly paid with no discount from banks and a fair state salary schedule based on the training and equipment of the teacher. In this way there would be no weak counties unloading burdens on the State, believes Commissioner Harned.

On behalf of the State of Tennessee, Senator A. B. Broadbent paid a tribute to the institution and its leader, President W. J. Hale, who for twenty years has exemplified the type of leadership necessary in the building of citizenship. "We need in this State," said Senator Broadbent, "people of courage and leadership who will serve as leaders to restore the confidence of the people during this period of financial depression."

Superintendent W. C. Dodson, on behalf of Davidson County, expressed pride in the institution because of the progress made in the 20 years of its establishment. Such an institution opens the way to preparedness and does not shut its doors on any one earnestly seeking it. Supt. Dodson expressed the desire to see every man who wanted to work to be able to find something to do, then sincerely work on the job when it is secured.

Dr. Bruce R. Payne, president of

(Continued on page 7)

Tenn. A. and I. State College, Nashville

William J. Hale, Jr., addressed the division of Rural Education of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at its 29th Annual meeting convening in Montgomery, Alabama, July 5-7, on the subject "Present Trends in Rural Education," by the invitation of President H. C. Trenholm of the Alabama State Teachers' College.

Mr. Hale has just recently returned from Columbia University where he just received his M. A. Degree at the age of 17. Mr. Hale received his elementary, secondary and College training at the A. and I. State College of which his father, W. J. Hale, Sr, is president.

NEGRO FAMILY STATISTICS FOR TENNESSEE

Washington (CNS) — The Bureau of the Census has just announced that there are 120,402 Negro families in the State of Tennessee of which 33,655 are owner families and 82,515 tenant families. The number of Negro families represents 20 per cent of the total number of families of the State, while the Negro population, 477,646 represents but 18.3 per cent of the total population. Approximately 28 per cent of the Negro families of the State live in owned homes.

The Negro families occupied 25,335 owned non-farm homes of which the medium value was$1,289 as against a medium value of $3,491 for native white owned non-farm homes. A total of 55,283 non-farm homes were rented by Negro families. The medium rental per month for these was given as $10.28 and that for native whites as $16.36. Of the 25,335 owned non-farm homes, 11,774 were valued from $1,000 to $2,999; 2,518 valued at $3,000 to $4,999; and 1,376 ranged in value from $5,000 to $20,000 and over.

The medium size of the Negro family was 2.98 while the medium size of the native white family was 3.83. Of the Negro families in Tennessee, 111,906 were described as having a home-maker (the woman member of the family having the care of the home and family) of which 43,116 were gainfully employed. Of the gainfully employed 13,338 were employed at home; 4,834 in agricultural pursuits and 8,504 in other occupations. With 29,707 stated as employed away from home, 1,527 were shown as professional workers; 181 office workers; 3,346 industrial workers; 167 sales women; and 23,226 servants, waitresses, etc.

Negro families with man head number 95,349. These male heads included 8,444 under 25 years of age; 22,024, 25 to 34 years; 23,158, 35 to 44 years; 21,771, 45 to 54 years; 12,710, 55 to 64 years; 5,217, 65 to 74 years; and 1,819, 75 years and over.

In Chattanooga, the Negro families, 8,848, represented 30.3 per cent of the total number of families in the city and lived in 1,403 owned non-farm homes and 7,259 rented non-farm homes, with 377 ranging in value from $1,000 to $1,999; 731 valued at $2,000 to $4,999; and 160 valued at $5,000 to $20,000 and over.

In Knoxville, the Negro families, 4,161 represented 17.1 per cent of the total number of families in 1,285 owned non-farm homes and 2,726 rented non-farm homes, with 412 ranging in value from $1,000 to $1,999; 582 valued at $2,000 to $4,999; and 67 valued at $5,000 to $20,000.

In Memphis, the Negro families, 29,597, represented 43.2 per cent of the total number of families in the city and lived in 7,556 owned non-farm homes and 20,527 rented non-farm homes, with 3,210 ranging in value from $1,000 to $1,999; 2,688 valued at $2,000 to $4,999; and 300 valued at $5,000 to $20,000 and over.

In Nashville, the Negro families, 12,177 represented 30.9 per cent of the total number of families in the city and lived in 3,469 owned non-farm homes and 8,453 rented non-farm homes, with 1,442 ranging in value from $1,000 to $1,999; 1,247 valued at $2,000 to $4,999, and 181 valued at $5,000 to $20,000 and over.

YOUNG NEGRO REPUBLICANS CONTRIBUTE $85 TO CAMPAIGN FUND

Washington,—(CNS)—A group of young colored Republicans representing ten States made the first campaign contribution since the selection of Hoover and Curtis as party nominees last Monday when the group made formal presentation of a check for $85 to Everrett Sanders, newly chosen chairman of the Republican National Committee. John P. Davis of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a speaker at the Young Republican conference held here a year ago, was spokesman for the delegation.

The group which made the contribution to the Republican coffers was composed entirely of young men and women from various States, who have shown an interest in Republican politics. Present at the presentation were Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, chairman of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Robert H Lucas, executive director, and Mr. Harry Hayden, Secretary of the Young Republican Conference.

The spokesman of the group pledged to Mr. Sanders the support of young Negro Republicans in working for the party candidates He stated in part: "As young Republican voters, we are committed to the proposition that we ought to support our party with our contributions as well as our time and energy; it is only in this way that we believe the Negro as a particular group many achieve permanent self-respect in the field of politics."

Mr. Sanders, in accepting the contribution, expressed his gratification at the timeliness with which young Negro voters had offered their aid to the Republicans and assured them of his kindly interest in their behalf. A group picture with Mr. Sanders and other Republican leaders was taken following the presentation.

In the group were: Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaks of New York, vice-chairman of the First Voters group of the Colored Division in the 1928 campaign, Lucas Howard, son of the National Committeeman from Mississippi, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr., son of the former National Committeeman from Georgia, Hyman Y. Chase, president of the National Negro College League Republican Club, Alice Bell of the District of Columbia, G. E. Mills, W. C. Curtis, Wallace Wormley, Dutton Ferguson and others. The States represented by contributors to the donation were: Illinois,, New York, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Virginia, District of Calumbia, Mississippi, New Jersey Indiana and South Carolina.

Following the presentation, it was announced by the delegation that immediate organization of young Negro Republican units would be had in every large city where there was a sizeable Negro population.

IN THE MIDST

Myra Lou Field, Lebanon.

There are those who would live by
the side of the road
And be friendly to passing men,
With never a thought of the burdensome load
They are carrying along with them.
Not a thought of a lift, just friendly smile
And a nod as they trudge along.

Let's get away from the side of the road,
And walk along with the throng;
With the crowds who are tired and need a lift.
Let's share their load with a song.
For the hearts that are brave, and the hands that are hard
From the laborious tasks every day
Need a friend who will walk along by their side,
And not just nod a good day.

The side of the road is a very fine place
For a shelter and a place to rest,
When the load is heavy and help is scarce
And your strength is not at its best;
But out in the middle and along by their side
Is the place to help carry the load,
Of the burdened soul and the weak weary heart,
And not at the side of the road.

If you walk as a friend you will find a friend
Wherever you choose to fare;
If you go with mirth to a far, strange land
You will find that mirth is there;
For the strangest part of this queer old world
Is that like will join with like,
And who walks with love for his fellow man
An answering love will strike.

—ANON.

SAVE Something!

-:- YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF -:-

Join Our Dollar Per Week Savings Club Now Open

Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

BANK BY MAIL--START NOW--SEND STAMPS FOR REPLY

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee.

PYTHIANS AND CALANTHES WITH UNIFORM RANK DIVISION READY EOR GRAND LODGE

LARGE DELEGATION EXPECTED—GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PREDICTING SPLENDID SESSION

Mme. Burke of Calanthes, Sir Reynolds of Pythians, and the Head of the Uniform Rank Optimistic

Members of the Uniform Rank Division, K. of P., have been informed and ordered by the Brigadier General of the state to attend the annual encampment of this military department of the Pythian Grand Lodge to be held in Franklin, Tenn. Sir N. N. Reynolds, the Grand Chancellor, and the logical head of all Pythians in the jurisdiction of Tennessee, has concurred in the order and O. K'd the command. Mme. Cora E. Burke the Grand Worthy Counsellor of Calanthe, who has been a strong supporter of this department of Pythianism, acquiesced in the movement, while the Juvenile Department is receiving the same sympathetic encouragement for the coming conclave in the county seat of Williamson County.

While Sir. F. J. Ewing, the Grand Keeper of Records and Seals has not made a definite statement as to the number of certificates he has received from the local subordinate lodges throughout the jurisdiction, as to the size of the delegations, it is known here that the organic members are of sufficient size to constitute a large attendance and to insure a successful gatering of Pythians for 1932 Grand Lodge.

Some weeks ago the Grand Chancellor released his proclamation, ordered it published and sent out to every local lodge in the state. Since that time he has made official visits to the three Grand Divisions and held conferences with the leaders not only in the sevral cities, but with his own cabinet and grand lodge officers.

News comes from Franklin to this city that the populace of that splendid agricultural section, that town made famous by the battle of Franklin during the Civil War, is merely waiting the time in the month when the vanguard of messengers would arrive, when the leaders of Pythians will assemble, when the representative of the Grand Court will enter within her gates and when the military division in platoon formation or in regiment style will march through her streets.

The homes of the city have been made ready, the reception committee is intact, and the arrangement committee practically has completed its work; the only thing left now, says the Grand Chancellor and other leaders, is the arrival of the day when the Grand Lodge proper will open, or putting it in another style, when one of the leaders of Pythians said: "We are merely waiting for Sunday, to have religious services and a spiritual opening for what we consider the greatest Order of fraternal workers in the United States."

CONGRESS ASKED TO ERECT SHRINE TO FREDERICK DOULLASS AT WASHINGTON

Washington — (CNS) — Representative Emanuel Celler of the tenth New York congressional district has recently introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution calling for the erection of a monument to the memory of Frederick Douglass.

In introducing his resolution Celler took a crack at prejudice when he said: "Such a monument would serve to remind the Nation of its responsibility to the colored race, upon whom they foisted the bontage of slavery, and to whom it should lend a helping hand.

Attorney Andrews Succumbs After Winning Legal Battle For Voters

Durham, N. C. — (CNS)—Attorney R. McCants Andrews long a practicing attorney and leader in North Carolina died in Lincoln Hospital July 5 after a short illness.

Mr. Andrews led the recent legal fight of the Voters Leagne against Raleigh registrars who disqualified Negro voters of that city illegally in the recent primary election.

"COST OF LIQUIDATION" EATS UP BALANCE OWED MEMPHIS BANK DEPOSITORS

Memphis, Tenn. —(CNS) —The 28,000 depositors who lost their savings when the Solvent and Fraternal Savings Bank went to the wall with loss of a million dollars several years ago held a meeting last week to discuss the nonpayment of a promised five per cent dividend.

The receiver for the bank has made one five per cent disbursement to depositors but it is claimed now that he will be unable to make another owing to the heavy cost of liquidation.

Those having funds in the bank at the time of its close have formed a Depositors Association with Dr. George R. Jackson a Beal S., druggist as president to push their claims.

Big Struggle Among Sepia Democrats For Party Leadership

Chicago, Ill.—(CNS)—The question as to what group will handle the Negro end of the campaign for the Democratic Party remained undecided this week, as Jim Farley new chairman of the Democratic National Committee busied himself with the general step-up of campaign leaders following the Roosevelt-Garner nomination a few days ago. That there will be a Negro division similar to the one headed by Julian Rainey of Boston, Massachusetts in 1928 seemed a certainty, however.

Several factions among Negro Democrats throughout the country were in evidence during the Democratic convention here and were strenuously bidding for control of the campaign work. The factions seeking controll are, first the National Colored Democratic Association, headed by Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, Missouri; second, the National Democratic Negro Voters League, headed by Dr. F. O. Williston of Washington, D. C.; third, the powerful organization of Tammay Hall Negroes headed by Ferdinand Q. Morton and the strong one-man leadership of Julian Rainey of Boston.

The activities of the various groups at the convention was limited to these activities; James Ross of New York undertook to organize tho Negro visitors and alternates. After repeated parleys on the part of this group, Ross was desposed and Dr. Tompkins, elected to fill his place. The National Democratic Negro Voters League met on Judiciary Committee of the Senate the Saturday following the convention with Chairman Williston, presiding. This conference unanimously endorsed the platform of theDemocratic Party and the candidates as named at the Chicago convention Ferdinand Morton and Julian Rainey remained aloof from both of these groups.

The roster of officers, elected for the National Colored Democratic Association reads, Dr. W. J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Missouri, president; O. L. Lawson, Denver, Colorado, 1st vice-president; E. V. Mosee, St. Louis, Missouri, 2nd vice-president; B. A. Hammond, Chicago, Illinois, 3rd vice-president; L. A. Newby, Chicago, Illinois secretary; Theodora V. Jones, Los-Angeles, California, assistant secretary; E. L. James, Institute, West Virginia, treasurer; James A. Ross, New York City, chairman of organization, Edgar G. Brown, Chicago, Illinois, chairman of pjublicity; E. Leftridge, New York City, speakers bureau; C. E. Kimbrough, Charleston, West Virginia, chairman of Omaha, Nebraska, sergeant-at-advisory committee; Harry Leland, arms; and Mack D. Rowe, Washington, D. C., press representative.

The National Democratic Negro Voters League adheres to its policy of letting the people in the States select their own leader. These leaders as reported so far are: Armond W. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Fred Gardner, Phoenix, Arizona; E. V. Crain, Los Angeles, California; E. L. Branwell, Norwalk, Connecticut; N. B. Brnce, Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. Taylor Lewis, Wilmington, Delaware, Arthur R. Barber, Boise, Idaho; Major Adam E. Patterson, Chicago, Illinois; Thomas R. Smith, Baltimore, Maryland; Joseph C. Cole, Detroit Michigan; John Lewis, St. Paul, Minnesota; W. Justin Carter Reading, Pennsylvania; A. Payton Cannal, Newport, Rhode Island; William Greenwall, Salt Lake City Utah; N. N. Thomas, Alexandria, Virginia; R. L. Ryan, Seattle, Washington; and E. L. Powell Virginia.

WHERE BAD SPORTSMANSHIP IS NECESSARY

Two weeks ago the Democratic Party nominated a partia invalid, Frank D. Roosevelt for President and John Nance Garner of Texas for vice president. Directly after the nomination, a distinguished political editor stated that he hoped the coming campaign would take a higher ground than previous campaigns and that a unfair advantage would be taken of the fact Mr. Roosevelt was lacking in the physical qualifications necessary for the strenuous duties of the office which he seeks. To harp on this physical incapacity of Mr. Roosevelt, occasioned by infantile paralysis which has made him a permanent cripple, would be bad sportsmanship, said the editor.

There are times when bad sportsmanship is necessary, and this is one of them. However unfair it is to take advantage of physical weakness for reasons of personal greed or animosity, when weakness threatens the welfare of an entire nation, personal injustice cannot be considered. And such happens to be the case in the present campaign so far as Negro voters are concerned.

Already Negro leaders in the Democratic ranks have been exhorting Negro voters to open their eyes to Roosevelt and close them to Garner. That is not new. They did that in 1928, when they said regardless of how much yon hate Joe Robinson of Arkansas, remember he will never be president and can't do you any harm.

This time their argument sounds weak. Of course, it is not admitted at all that Mr. Roosevelt himself, if he were in the best of health would be the right man. There are too many anti-Negro evidences in his none too brilliant record to say that.

But for the guiltless ones this writer is willing to grant for sake of argument all the qualities of fair-play his colored campaigners think he has. And still the argument is sound that his precarous physical condition, in the face of a gruelling campaign and four years of grinding word in the presidential chair, make his election unsafe and unwise.

The reason is Jack Garner of Uvalde, Texas, Jack Garner is "Kingfisher" in Texas as "Hooey" Long is in Louisiana. Jack Garner's record as one of the worst Negro-haters in all Democratic history is eclipsed by probably not more than three men. Cole Blease, Vardaman and Tom Heflin. In control of his State party, Garner and his ohorts are responsible for disregarding the Constitution of his Nation and the United States Supreme Court, by refusing Negroes the right to vote in Democratic primaries. In the House he has been opposed to any legislation favoring colored people. He is a mean man, an intolerant man, and every Negro voter who doesn't know, can be convinced by reading his record.

And if Franklin D. Roosevelt should break under the strain of presidential duties, Jack Garner of Texas would be President. And if there is anybody that doesn't know what Negroes could expect if he were in that high office, then it is too late for them to think about voting.

"Green Pastures"

Los Angeles, California —(CNS) —"The first thousand performances are the hardest" thus "Green Pastures" having past that point will make a triumphant return East after a gala celebration here. Richard B. Harrison who plays the leading role of "the Lawd" is among several of the company who number more than 100, who have not missed a performance.

Opening in New York February 26, 1930 it ran 640 performances. After 160 shows in Chicago the Coast tour began with no one-night stands. Before reaching California it had made 939 performance

William Allen, Finder of Lindbergh Baby, Shut Out of Vaudeville

Trenton, N. J:—(CNS)—William J. Allen, the colored man who gained some fame when he found the body of Charles Augustus Lindberg, Jr., has been mentioned for a State job no what Col. Lindbergh has requested the circus and vaudeville people to keep him off their programs.

Allen appeared three weeks with a circus and was scheduled to enter vaudeville. He received $300 for his first week under the big tent but was discharged without further pay when the flying Colonel objected to his stunt. In talking to newspaper men he said:

"I left the circus somewhere in Massachusetts. I cannot remember the town. The boss told me Col. Lindberg didn't want me appearing in circuses, and I didn't care to make trouble for the boss, so I came home."

Allen said he appeared three weeks with the circus and was paid his salary $300 for one week. "But I guess I'll get the rest of it—some day," he said. 'I was going on the vaudeville stage, too," he said sadly. "But that fell through. I don't remember the theater I was going to play at, or how much I was to get. But I did get a week in a sideshow at Coney Island, but I didn't get money for it. I can't remember the name of the show.

The matter of the missing wages bothered him only a little, it appeared, even if he has a wife, two children, and now no job.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

THE MARKET BASKET

By the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Use or Save All Food the Garden Yields

The preserving season is on. And the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, advises families that have gardens to let nothing go to waste. Use the fresh vegetables and fruits as they come along, of course, and don't can them just for canning's sake. There is little virtue in hoarding. But put up any perishable things not required for present needs, the bureau urges. Then if there is more on hand than one family needs when winter comes, they may well be shared with homes that are less fortunate.

A preserving program should, of course, be planned with reference to its cost. Nowadays more foods are canned than are preserved in any other way, but housewives who do not have the cans or jars and a steam pressure cooker can fall back upon the oldest, simplest and cheapest method of food preservation, which, the bureau points out, is drying. Corn, mature beans, peas, celery, and okra, among the vegetables, are easily and satisfactorily dried, as are also apples, pears, apricots, cherries, prunes, and some other fruits. The easiest way to dry vegetables and fruits is to spread them out in the sun, on a shelf, table or roof, cover them lightly to keep out insects and dust, and let the sun do the rest. This method works in sunny climates, but when it rains the products must be brought indoors or sheltered. An outdoor dryer, very much like a hotbed, which is sheltered from the rain, can be made. Or ventilated shelves over a cookstove or small laundry stove will make an indoor dryer.

"Putting down in brine" used to be more common than it is nowadays, but it is a cheap and useful way of holding for winter use some of the vegetables which are not so successfully canned with the ordinary home equipment. String beans, onions, cauliflower, green peppers, cucumbers, green tomatoes, cabbages—all these can be brined and use for pickle. The beans and onions can also be cooked (after soaking out the salt) and served in place of fresh vegetables; the green peppers are useful for stuffing; the cabbage makes sauerkraut; the green tomatoes can be used for pie.

In brining vegetables a salt solution may be used, but some vegetables contain enough water to make their own brine when salt is added; and some contain enough sugar to cause fermentation, making an acide brine—cucumber pickle and sauerkraut, for example. "Pickled corn," however, may result from dry salting without fermentation. The fresh corn is cooked in boiling water for ten minutes, to set the milk. Then it is cut off the cob and packed in layers with one-fourth its weight of fine salt.

There is almost nothing nowadays that can not be canned successfully with the best commercial equipment. But for home canning it is important to consider vegetables in two classes—tomatoes (which are really a fruit) and all others. Tomatoes and all fruits, because of their acid, can be put up by the open kettle method, or they can be sterilized in a boiling water-bath, in a steamer, or in an oven equipped with a heat-regulating device or a good thermometer. For nonacid vegetables, however, the Bureau of Home Economics recommends processing (i. e., sterilizing in a steam pressure cooker only. The housewife, without a pressure canner, will do well, the bureau says, to limit her canning to tomatoes and fruits—apples, apricots, berries cherries, currants, gooseberries, peaches, pears or plums. To prevent spoiling, if canned, and possible food poisoning, if eaten, the nonacid vegetables, such as corn, beans peas, or greens, must be processed at temperatures around 240 degrees and 250 degrees fahrenheit, which are higher than can be obtained in the open kettle or waterbath.

Drying Beans and Peas

Garden peas intended for drying should be gathered when in ideal condition for immedaite table use; that is, when the seeds have attained full size and before the pods have begun to turn yellow and dry up. Shell them by placing the pods in boiling water for three minutes, then spread on a wire screen having a mesh large enough to permit the shelled peas to pass through, with a box or basket beneath it. Rub the pods vigorously over the screen with the hands. This will burst and empty practically all the pods much more quickly than they could be shelled by hand. Then dip the shelled peas for only one to two minutes in boiling water (to which table salt has been added, 2 tablespoonfuls to the gallon), drain, spread to a depth of 3-4 to 1 inch on the trays, and dry at 115 degrees to 120 degress fahrenheit, as initial temperature, rising to 140 degrees toward the completion of the drying. Stir occasionally while drying. Properly dried peas will be uniformly dry throughout, showing no moisture near the center when split open.

Wax beans, Lima beans, or mature string beans for drying should be gathered when full grown but before the pods have begun to dry. Shell, blanch five minutes in boiling water with thorough agitation, dry, and spread on trays to a depth of not more than one inch. Stir rather frequently in the first hours of drying. Considerable variation in temperatures employed in drying is permissible, but do not heat the material above 150 degres F. at the outset.

Brining String Beans

Select white or green stringless beans and remove the tip from each end. Wash the beans well and place them in a 10 per cent or 40 degree brine. Add salt each day until the reading does not change. When the brine is costant, store the beans in glass jars or earthenware containers, sealing closely with paraffin. After the jars are sealed do not move them, or the liquid will loosen the seal.

The beans can be refreshed when needed for pickles or can be used for the table. The cold water method for freshening consists in placing the beans in cold water three times their volume, bringing to simmering point and keeping there for twenty minutes and then allowing to cool in the water. Place in fresh water for a few minutes; the salt is sufficiently extracted and he beans are ready for use.

Canning Tomatoes

Select firm, ripe tomatoes of medium size and uniform shape. Do not use tomatoes which are overripe or which have spotted or decayed places. Put into trays or shallow layers in wire baskets and dip in boiling water for about a minute, according to ripeness. Remove and plunge quickly into cold water for an instant. Drain at once and core and peel promptly. Pack into jars or cans as close as possible. For home use, fill with a thick tomato sauce or with the juice of other tomatoes. If the tomatoes are to be sold under federal regulations add only the juice which drains from them during peeling and trimming. Season with one teaspoon of salt per quart. Process quart and pint glass jars for forty-five minutes in boiling water and No. 2 and No. 3 sanitary or R enameled tin cans for thirty-five minutes.

Canning Tomato Juice

Select firm, ripe tomatoes. Wash well and drain. Cut into sections. Add a small quantity of water to start cooking and simmer until softened. Stir occasionally to prevent burning. Put through a sieve fine enough to remove seeds. Bring to boiling, put immediately in containers. Add one teaspoon salt to each quart of juice. Process quart and pint glass jars five minutes in boiling water.

U. S. Agriculture Department Improves Southern Farm Conditions

Washington — (CNS)—Through the aid of 297 trained Negro men and women, employed as extension agents cooperatively by the Department of Agriculture and the Land Grant Colleges, Negro tenants of Southern farms are improving their practices and living conditions. Mr. J. B. Pierce, field agent of the Extension Service of the Department in speaking of the work says:

"Among other things, these agents have helped many Negro families to improve their health conditions, to raise their standards of living, and grow and save enough food and feed for home use until the next corn crops are harvested.

"A study was made of the Sweet Bros. plantation, St. Francis country, Arkansas, which showed that the tenant families were largely dependent upon the Red Cross for food, and that they were practically without livestock and poultry. A live-at-home program of work was put into effect with the cooperation of the landlord, which resulted in the 24 tenant families producing a money crop and their home supply of food

"They raised 397 bales of cotton, 5,635 bushels of corn, 41,150 pounds of peas, 1,663 bushels of sweet potatoes, 64 hogs, and 1,060 gallons of molasses. Every family except one had vegetables in the garden and canned food in the pantry.

"Similar studies were made on three other plantations, and the results were more or less the same as on the Sweet Bros. place. These demonstrations reveal the possibility of reaching and serving tenant families so that both tenant and landlord are mutually benefited."

After extension work lasting several years in Surry County, Va., Mr. Pierce said, a survey showed that the Millfarm community, an organized community in the county, had 43 families, of which 30 owed their own farms, all kept poultry, 37 kept hogs, 23 kept cows, and 29 raised all their food and feed or its equivalent. Most of the 131 children attended school regularly, 6 were in high school or college, and 72 were enrolled in 4-H agricultural clubs, he said.

Letter Carrier Walks Same Route For 42 Years, Retires

Memphis, Ten.—(CNS) — Williams H. Owen, letter carrier of this city, has been retired after walking the same postal route for 42 years. It is hard to estimate the number of miles he has plodded on his two daily trips and Owen himself hesitates to give out any figures. He says, however, he would be a "long ways from here" if he had travelled in a straight line.

He has seen the streets in this ward developed from mud to asphalt, and he has watched the children of two generations and many waves of those who moved in and out, playing in the yards.

Born 65 years ago at 674 Washington, Will Owen has lived there all his life married there, raising a family of two boys and a girl.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

.....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

DR. AMBROSE CALIVER SHOWS POOR HIGH SCHOOL FACILITIES FOR COLORED CHILDREN OF THE SOUTH

Montgomery, Ala.,—(CNS)— Some idea of the lack of high school facilities for colored children is vividly set out in a report by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in education, of the Office of Education, to the National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes in session here this week.

Dr. Caliver shows that of the 1,413 counties in 15 Southern States, States, 230, having a Negro population constituting 12.5 per cent or moro of the total population, had no high school facilities at all for Negroes. In these counties there is a Negro population of 1,379,304, with 158,939 of them of high school age.

The report further shows that high school education for colored children is of recent development —two-thirds of the schools studied offered secondary work for the first time since the World War, and that the Negro has shown remarkable actividity in accepting the secondary educational facilities available to him.

Of the 1,067,821 Negro high school educables in 16 Southern at States, only 101,598, or 9.5 per cent, are enrolled in public high schools, as contrasted with 33.5 per cent of the white high school educables in the same States.

The per cent of white pupils enrolled in high school in 15 Southern States is more than three times as much as the corresponding per cent for colored pupils, being 14.2 and 4.5, respectively.

The cost per pupil for white and colored high school teachers' salaries is respectiveiy $34.18 and $22.65. In order to bring the cost per Negro pupil up to the whites would require an additional expenditure of $1,175,182, or 51 per cent more than is at present being spent.

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The cost per high school educable for white and colored high school teachers' salaries is, respectively, $11.77 and $2.16. To make the two races equal in this regard in the 15 States would require an additional $9,937,944, or 43 per cent more than is at present being spent.

Of 1,140 high schools reported by 15 States, only 506 offer four years of work. Only 39 per cent of the four year high schools are available to Negroes living in rural areas who constitute 68.7 per cent of the total Negro population.

It was reported that the typical Negro high school teacher had three and one-half of college training, nearly three-fourths of whom received their academic training in private colleges. The median number of years of college training for Negro teachers in the open country is 1.8 as compared with 3.49 for those in large cities.

Negro high school teachers receive much less salary than white high school teachers, the average salary for Negroes being $963, for white, $1,479. The average salary for Negro high school principals is $1,325 a year compared with $2,454 for white principals. Negro principals receiving $1,500 or less constitute 61.2 per cent of the total, while the corresponding per cent for white is 7.6

NAVY TO HELP LYNCHTOWN CELEBRATE BICENTENNIAL

Washington — (CNS) — Salisbury (Lynchtown), Maryland will on August 10 celebrate its two-hundredth birthday in grand style. On the recommendation of Representative Goldborough and Senator Tydings the acting Secretary of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Sexton has consented to send three naval planes to "Lynchtown" on the day of celebration. Salisbury earned its name of "Lynchtown" when about six months ago a man was taken out of his hospital cot and lynched with almost the entire population of the town in the role of spectators.

These members of the Congressional delegation some time ago requested the department to participate in the celebration to be held at Salisbury and to send naval vessels and aircraft to that city to cooperate with the citizens of the Eastern Shore in the ceremonies. The department, however, advised that it would he unable to comply but later agreed to send three naval planes from Anacostia, D. C., on that date.

Representative Goldsborough is still hopeful of obtaining permission for a naval vessel being sent to Salisbury for the celebration.

National and Local N. A. A. C. P. Bodies Pass Buck On $3,000 Expense

New York City —(CNS) The National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. and the District of Columbia Branch in Washington have locked horns over an indebtedness of some $3,000 incurred in meeting the expenses of the 1932 Annual Conference held in Washington in May. The two bodies are engaged in a spirited controversy as to who shall foot the bills or out of what fund the necessary money shall be taken to met a deficit of several hundred dollars.

It is stated that the District of Columbia Branch guaranteed to the National Office $1,500, minus such sums as the other branches would contribute to the conference fund. Despite the fact, however, that the Washington Branch has raised and sent to New York more than $2,300 and other branches have sent in for conference expenses more than $400 the National Office claims that the branch in Washington is obligated to pay a deficit of several hundred dollars.

The expenses of the Annual Conference amounted to some $3,000 and the Washington Branch has suggested and made a positive request that any balance due on the guarantee be met by taking the money from the membership fund raised in the District of Columbia this year.

This request is denied and strongly opposed by the National Office on the ground that it is contrary to the rules and regulations of the Association.

In discussing the matter from the National Office standpoint, Mr. White is quoted as saying:

"No other branch in the history of the Association has refused to pay its guarantee after having invited the Annual Conference on the plain understanding of the obligations connected with such a meeting. Membership which have been sent to the National Office by the District of Columbia Branch during the current year have been listed as such and the money cannot under our constitution be diverted to any other purpose.

"If the District of Columbia Branch chooses to take the position that such diversion shall be made, then we have no other course than to list the branch as defaulting in its willingness to pay the guarantee or such part of it as it is able to pay.

"The National Office feels confident that the District of Columbia Branch does not wish upon its magnificent record the fact that it of all branches in the history of the Association, has deliberately applied funds which legally belong to the Association, regardless as to whether or not a conference was held in Washington to payment of an entirely separate item, doing so in the face of the constitution and custom."

Revision of Charter of Rural School Fund Planned

Washington — (CNS) — Dr. James H. Dillard, former president of the Jeanes Fund Board Negro Rural School Fund; Dr. Arthur B. Wright, president who succeeded Dr. Dillard, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, members of the Board of Directors, met in Washington at the headquarters of the Jeanes Fund Board, 926 Jackson Place, Northwest, Washington, this week, for the purpose of preparing recommendations looking to a revision of the charter and by-laws of the Rural School Fund.

The Jeanes Fund Board administers a gift of $1,000,000 given by the late Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, to povide supplemental help for rural schools for the colored people of the South, the original grant having been made to the late Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and the late Hollis B. Frizzell of Hampton Institute Virginia.

In addition to the fund provided by the gift of Miss Jeanes, the General Education Board also makes large and important contributions to the extension of the work of the Board. This work is carried on in conjunction with the John F. Slater Fund which also contributes to the work of Southern institutions of learning for colored youth.

ENJOYS FIRST BIRTHDAY PARTY

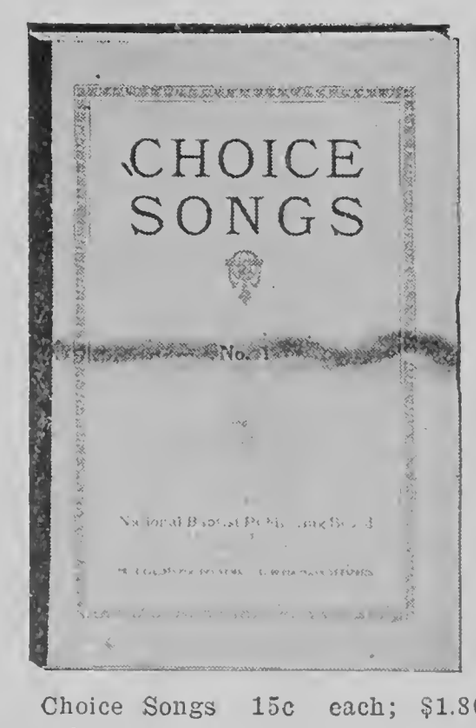
Little Bettie Delorese Foster, baby daughter of Mr. ad Mrs. A. J. Foster, enjoyed her first birthday party, Tuesday, July 12th when her mother gave a party in her honor at the home of the baby's grandmother, Mrs. Bettie Primm at 1401 Wade St., this city. Some five little guests were present and presented the little honoree with lovely gifts. Kodak pictures were taken and games were played and the main featre of the afternoon was the cutting of the little birthday cake with one tiny candle. At a late hour in the afternoon delicious ice cream and cake were served. Guests enjoying the party were Dorothy Seymour, earl Lee, Juanita Meadows and Irene and Margaret Rawlston.

Five Pass Penmanship Tests At State College

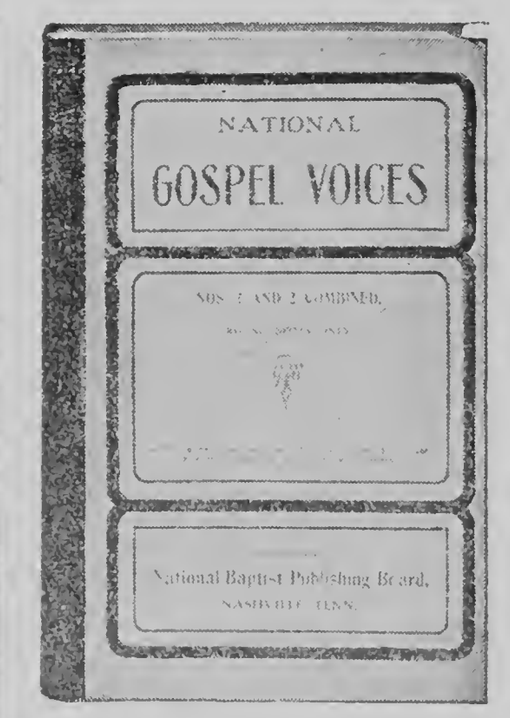
The following teachers of A. and I. State College have passed the American Penman examination, and are qualified to teach business writing in the State of Tennessee:

Miss Flora M. Locke, Chattanooga,
Miss Laura E. Jones, Knoxville,
Miss S. M. Jumpper, Nashville.
Miss Anice I. Kennedy, Knoxville,
Miss Margarite Pennington, Knoxville.

The penmanship course is conducted by Prof. F. J. Myles, the supervisor of penmanship of the Nashville Public Schools, and an expert in the technique of writing.



Choice Songs 15c each; $1.80 per dozen.



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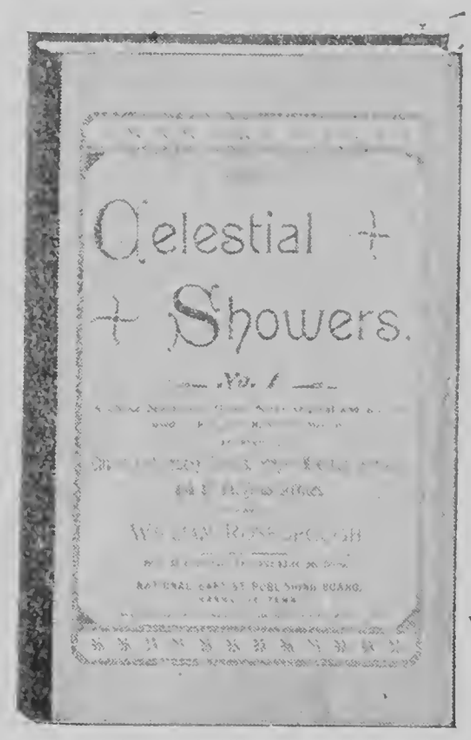
National Harp of Zion 35c each; $4.20 per dozen.



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STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA, START NATIONAL MOVEMENT

To Make Boyhood Home of Famous Educator and Founder of Tuskegee Institute a National Shrine

Charleston, W. Va.—(CNS)—Through the efforts and work of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the boyhood home of Booker T. Washington has been reclaimed and dedicated as a National shrine.

For years the cabin which housed the famous Negro as a boy stood virtually neglected a few yards from the State highway. Then, at the annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, it was decided to make it a shrine for his race.

Last week prominent men and women of both races met at the tiny cabin in the little town of Malden near here, to dedicate what was the West Virginia home of Booker T. Washington, noted Negro educator and emancipator as a National shrine to his memory.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder and president of the Negro History Association, delivered the main address. Other speakers were Howard B. Lee, State Attorney General; Mrs. A. D. Spalding, president of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and T. G. Nutter and others.

Dr. Woodson declared that West Virginia was fortunate in having Washington settle here and Washington likewise was fortunate in growing up here in this atmosphere of more liberty than that of the State from which he came.

"We do well to assemble here between these hills to dedicate this home site as a national shrine," said Dr. Woodson. "Visiting this hallowed spot and standing on this sacred ground, we may be inspired to noble deeds for our race and nation.

"We revere the memory of this man because he loved his race. He loved his race because he loved humanity. In spite of all the white man had done to oppress the Negro, Booker T. Washington would not let this sour his spirit. He said, 'I will suffer no man to drag me down so low as to make me hat him.' While advocating the uplift of the Negro, therefore, he did not fail to speak out for the handicapped white man. He realized that our relationships and interrelationships are such that the one cannot stay down without holding the other down and that the one cannot rise without bringing the other up with him."

The dedicatory exercises covered three days of activities about the little home. Mayor R. P. Devan of Charleston and a group of social workers and educators joined in the memorial exercises.

TENNESSEE MAYORS COMMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF AMONG NEGROES ACCORDING TO THE STATE WELFARE SUPERVISOR

An interesting collection of letters was revealed this week by Professor James H. Robinson, Supervisor State Negro Welfare, dealing with problems of unemployment and relief among the colored people of the State of Tennessee.

Mr. Robinson recently wrote 153 mayors in the State of Tennessee asking them for facts about working conditions and what assistance and relief were being given. Some of the comments made by the mayors follow:

"We have a small town relief committee; there is no public work, the only jobs to be offered to Negroes are odd jobs of work that white folks might need to have done. Most of the Negro men are farmers and have plenty to eat, clothing will be the chief object, if the winter is cold, but with the unusual good weather there has been no suffering among our colored people Any way that I can be of service I will be glad to do so."

Mayor W. O. Thomas.
Savannah, Tennessee.

"We are furnishing all the work we can and so far are taking care of all our unemployed trying to furnish at least two or three days per week. We appreciate your interest in making the inquiry and when we can be of service command us."

Mayor A. G. Lowe,
Bruceton, Tennessee.

BETTER HOMES MOVEMENT

The annual meeting of the Better Homes Movement was held at the A. and I. State College on July 8, at 2 P. M.

In giving the annual address, the state vice chairman, Mrs. R. T. Burt, told of the purposes and progress of the movement since its beginning ten years ago in Washington, D. C. The movement which is now a national one operates in every state of the Union with the exception of one. During the three years attempt as a state movement added interest and participation have been noticeable with greater emphasis this year due to economic conditions, on home cleaning, garden planting, painting, home beautifying and remodeling rather than building. showed new homes under construction.

Reports from district and However, many of the reports county chairmen, supervisors and home demonstration agents were made.

Mrs. Genette White Flanery, Secretary of the Better Homes Movement in Tennessee among white people and Miss Julia Green, supervisor of schools in Davidson County, spoke of their interest in the work as it is being carried on not only among the Negroes but among all throughout the State in order to improve the living conditions and cultural side of the people of Tennessee.

Pres. W. J. Hale, State Chairman of the eBtter Homes Movement, congratulated the members on their past achievements and for what thep planned to do in the future.

Ohio Grand Jury Indicts Six Members of Mob That Beat Atlanta Man To Death

Ironton, O.—(CNS)—The Lawrence County grand jury has indicted six white men for the death of Luke Murray the Atlanta colored man whose body was found June 13 in the Ohio river.

Those indicted, all of South Point, Ohio, are Taylor Napier, 24; Milford Massie, 20; Clyde Elkins, 20; Lawrence L. Massie, 19; Garland Massie, 24, and Theodore Johnson, 29.

Against a state charge that they abducted Murray from the South Point jail, beat him to death and threw the body into the river, the accused countered that they intended only to deport the Negro, but that he jumped from their boat into the river and was drowned.

The Negro had been jailed for threatening two white men with a knife.

Miss Shirley Graham's "Tom Tom" Goes Over Big in Cleveland

Cleveland — (CNS) —A Negro opera staged and performed by Negroes held its world premiere at the Cleveland Stadium before an audience of 10,000 people. This audience far surpassed the number in attendance at the presentation of "Carmen" which was staged the night before.

A deluge of congratulatory messages have literally swamped the composer of the first Negro opera, Miss Shirley Graham. Among those congratulating Miss Graham were, Mary Garden who played the leading role in Carmen, and Mme. Braum the author of Grand Hotel.

The opera is scheduled to appear at the Madison Square Garden in New York City, some time during the summer.

Reviewing the Eighth Illinois Regiment

Photograph showing Col. S. C. Dickerson, Congressman DePriest, Col. Roscoe Simmons and Henry Allen Boyd, reviewing the Eighth Illinois Regiment in Washington Park, Chicago, Ill. Col. Dickerson, who heads up this regiment has a number of friends in this city as has Congressman DePriest and Col. Simmons.

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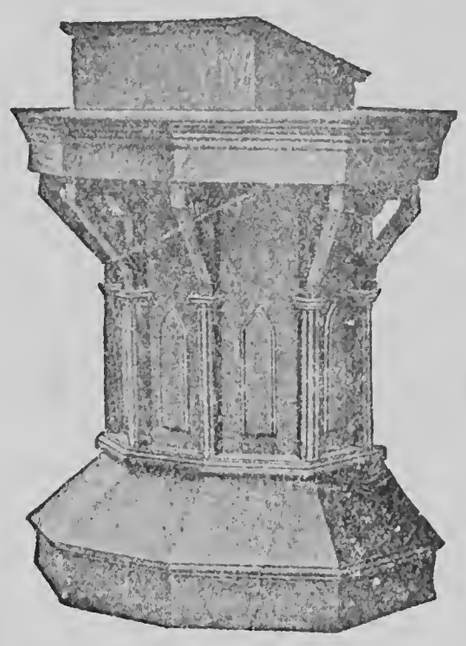

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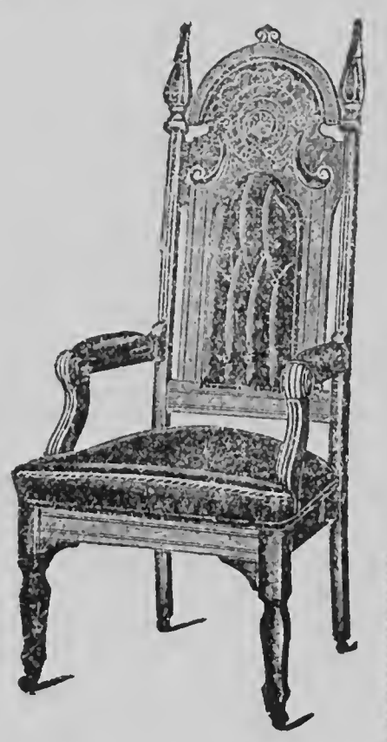

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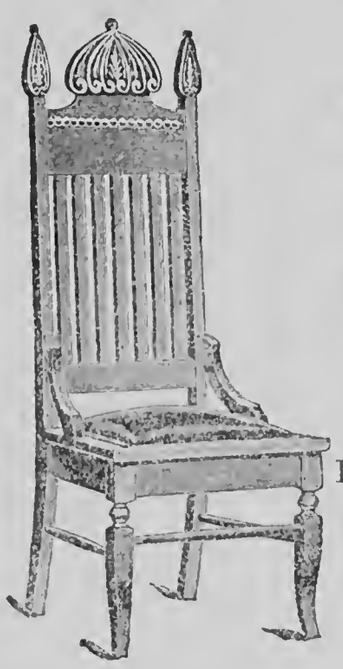

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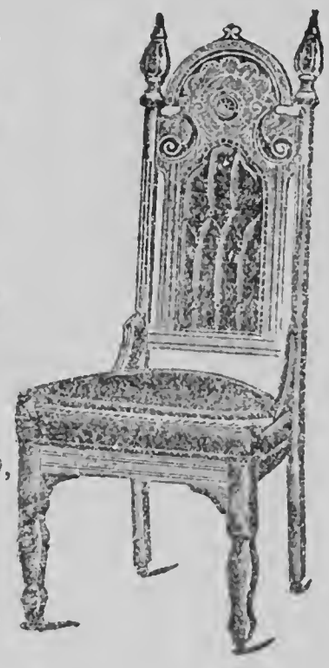

Founders Day Observed

(Continued from Page 1)

Peabody College brought a message of work. The question of what kind of citizen you would want to take your place, should be in every man's mind. "I want to buy stock of every man who works sixteen hours a day," declared Dr. Payne. "My father worked hitherto and I work too.'

Dr. J. H. Hale spoke on behalf of the professional people. Dr. R. C. Burt, on bchalf of the Interracial League and Prof. H. L. Allison, ex-president of the Tennessee Teachers Association on bchalf of the Association.

President W. J. Hale, president of the institution gratifyingly spoke of the ability to carry on the present building program now under way which will offer larger and more Tennessee. Music was furnished by efficient training to the people of the Concert Singers under the direction of Miss Marie J. Brooks.

Confers With New York Ministers

(Continued from Page 1)

pleting plans for the National Baptist Convention of America to be held in Houston, Texas, and with the New York quota of representation that is lining up to attend this annual gathering in the magnolia city of the "Lone Star State."

The personnel of the conference represented by their leaders, consisted of Revs. E. D. Bowles, D. D., president of the New York Baptist State Association, D. C. Allayne, D. D., representing the New York Baptist Assembly, B. Baker, D. D., the chairman of the New York Baptist Minister's Alliance, and Jacob Starks, moderator of the New York Baptist Ministers' Conference. Augmenting these were their group of ministers and members from these organizations, and Rev. O. J. Allen, D. D., chairman of the National B. Y. P. U. Board of the Convention, Norfolk, Va., Rev. C. M. Long, of East Orange, New Jersey, the statistician of the National Baptist Convention of America, the Rev. A. A. Graham, D. D., corresponding secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, Corona, N. Y., and Mme. C. Etta Phillips, who has charge of the publicity for the various groups in New York City connected with the unincorporated Convention.

While the preliminaries leading up to the meeting had been under way for several days arranged by telegraph and long distance. The hour for the meeting was high noon, but it was six o clock daylight savings time before this group of international and national representatives concluded their one day session. While no definite plan as agreed upon and worked out during this six hour conference was released, it was understood here from inside source, considered reliable, that a consumption of the entire proposition gone into by the secretory of the National Baptist Publishing Board and secretary of the Sunday School Congress, will be completed on a subsequent visit, that a great state-wide rally will be held culminating in a mass meeting in some big auditorium up here in Harlem. These plans are to be worked out, so it was announced by the Rev. Mr. Baker, of the Ministers' Conference, Rev. Mr. Starks of the Ministers' Union, Rev. E. D. Bowles of the Baptist State Association, and the Rev. D. C. Allyane of the Baptist Assembly.

Notable among those who were in attendance were the Rev. Arthur N. Lloyd, New York City, Rev. E. H. Hamblin, Port Chester, New York, Rev. Jacob Starks, New York City, Rev. Q. J. Allen, Norfolk, Va., Rev. S. Ferguson, New York City, Mme. C. Etta Phillips, New York City, Rev. C. M. Long, East Orange, New Jersey, Rev. David B. Mdodana, Brooklyn, Rev. E. D. Bowles, New York City, Rev. B. Baker, New York City, Rev. W. H. Brown, New York City, Rev. K. M. Johnson,. New York City, Rev. W. White, New York City, Rev. L. S. Taylor, New York City, Rev. J. S. Givens, New York City, Rev. A. A. Graham, Corona, New York, and a number of others whose names were not handed in to the secretary.

After the adjournment of the six hour confab the distinguished visitor was the recipient of many congratulatory statements, and was piloted around in Harlem, visited a number of points of interest before they placed him on the Pennsylvania Golden Arrow for Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 1).

C. S. and the eighteen state associations, chose Supervisor Francis M. Woods, of Baltimore, Maryland as the 23rd president, and enthusiastically complimented the excellent programs and the unique and cordial hospitality of the session here under the direction of President H. Council Trenholm.

The program opened on Tuesday night, with welcome greetings by Miss Elizabeth Tucker of Birmingham for the summer School Students, Miss M. Wilber Weeks of Mobile for the Alabama State Teachers Association, President Brooks Dickens of Miles Memorial College for the Colleges, and Secretary Frank Grove for the Alabama Education Association with the response being made by Dr. J. S. Clark of Southern University at Scotlandsville, Louisiana and with a closing address by Dr. A. F. Harmon, State Superintendent of Education for Alabama. On Wednesday morning, current studies in Negro Education was discussed by Mr. Horace Mann Bond for the July yearbook of the Journal of Negro Education, by Mr. Harry W. Greene for individuals and foundations, by Dr. Ambrose Caliver for the United States Office of Education and by Dr. John W. Davis of the West Virginia State College for the National Advisory Committee on Education, with President John Hope presiding at the Wednesday night session, Mrs. H. R. Butler of Atlanta spoke for the P. T. A. movement, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk University for the University centers, Dr. Will W. Alexander for the program of interracial activities and President H. Council Trenholm for the N. A. T. C. S., with an appeal for a three plank platform of professionally-minded leadership, soundly evalant ed activity programs, and more constructive organizational cooperation between the professional organizations.

Interesting contribntions on Thursday morning were made Mr. F. C. McCuistion on "Status and Trends in Teacher Preparation," by Miss Eva Mae Howe of the Branch CarnegiTe Library of Atlanta on the program of Adult Education, and by Mr. Reginald E. Johnson of the Atlanta Urban League on Influence of Economic Needs on Trends in Vicational Education. Thursday night, Mr. F. Rivers Bernwell of the Texas Tuberculosis Association talked on School Health program while Dr. Carter G. Woodson of the Association of Negro Life and History made a most appealing plea for the development of sound attitudes toward group enterprises. The final morning session on Friday gave opportunity for contributions from Dr. N. C. Newbold of North Carolina, Mr. L. N. Taylor of Ken- president-elect, and Mr. C. E. tucky, Mr. Francis M. Wood, the Carolina Mutnal Insurance Company.

Of particnlar importance was the luncheon conference on Thursday of officers and representatives of the State and National professional organizations. Proposals were considered for meetings at the Spalding, president of the North same time and place for the Association of Deans and Registrars, the association of Colleges of Negro Youth, and the General Council of the N. A. T. C. S. Extended consideration was given to the plans for a closer and more organic relationship between the State and National organizations in the matter of program and of membership. A special commission headed by retiring President H. Councill Trenholm, who now becomes chairman of the General Council, was authorized to organize the details of the proposal and to conduct an informal referendnm through the several state associations next year.

Officers chosen for the next year along with Mr. Wood were F. R. Lampkin of Georgia, R. C. Reynand of Louisiana, W. H. Fouse of Kentucky, W. E. Day of Oklahoma, B. F. Bullock of New Jersey and L. F. Palmer of Virginia as regional Vice presidents. W. D. Miller and W. W. Saunder of West Virginia were continued as treasurer and executive secretary while Dr. H. L. McCrorey of North Carolina was elected to the Board of Trustee succeeding President W. J. Hale of Tennessee.

Summer School At Prairie View State College Enrolls Earnest Student

By Napoleon B. Edward

July 11, 1932 The Summer session of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College will come to a close August 13. Despite the prevailing depression apparent in all sections and affecting ail professions and industries, the enrollment has exceeded the expectations of Principal W. R. Banks and the faculty. Recent reports from the Registrar disclosed that the total enrollment in all branches of the college was 847.

The academic work of students and teachers alike has been earnest and of a high order. It is quite evident that the session will be one of the most successful and progressive in the history of the college.

In reply to an interview with respect to prospective graduates this summer, the following statement was submitted by the Registrar's Office:

From the Division of Agriculture: U. S Blanks, Edwards John Campbell, J. C. Coger, M. W. Evans, Joseph J. Yates; From the Division of Arts and Sciences: Thelma Lee Atkinson, Katheryn L. Bacoats Mrs. Ellen R. Baldwin, Mrs. Millie A. Bates, Charlie Mae Batts, Mrs. Bessie L. Benjamin, Mrs. Eloise L. Wells, Mrs. Rebecca R. Brown, R. C. Chatman, Laurie E. Claybon, Sallie A. Hogan Cotton, Willie C. Countee, Bessie V. W. Davis, Mrs. Ellen M. R. Fortson, Ruby Lee Foster, Sallie Frazier, Willie E. Goodwin, Zella Harris, Mattie L. Hawkins, Mrs. Florence B. Dean Hudspeth, Frances A. Jackson, Frankie B. Jackson, Mrs. Velma M. D. Joter, Mrs. Hortenst H. Johns, Jessie A. Jones, Mrs. Alice E. Reed Jordan, Mrs. Esther S. Kennard, Elizabeth Keyes, Mrs. Rosie E. Lewis, Ida B. Liston, Mrs. M. B. Lockett, L. R. Lockhart, Mrs. Cora B. Marion, Percy H. McDavid, Mrs. Jannie R. Palms, Mrs. Johnnie H. Pierson, Cohnita H. Price, Mrs. Stella M. Reed, Norma R. Prince, Alberta C. Roberson, Mrs. J. B. Roligan, Mrs. Bertha P. Shelbon, Arnell Elizabeth Spriggs, Sara B. Stewart, Willie A. Tarrow, Robert Fulton Taylor, Mrs. Bogie M. Watkins, Annie L. Williams, Elberta N. Williams;

From the Home Economic Division: Mrs. Luida B. Austin, M. L. Wells, Mrs. Nancy V. Berry, Ardella Clark, Eugenia P. Fair, Mrs. J. D. Shelton, Mrs. Ardelia Sydney, Theresa Truitt, Mrs. Alma Yates; From the Mechanic Arts' Division: Shelton Mason.

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Col. Roscoe C. Simmons Electrifies

(Continued from Page 1)

clared that he was against state right division and Democratic platform, and that he favors the stand taken in the Republican platform that dealt with the Eighteenth Amendement, and the Volstead Act. He declared that it is peculiar in the eyes of most of the voters that a Democratic nominee for President could be elected to the government of New York on a dry ticket and then run as President of the United States on a wet ticket.

The program Sunday afternoon was in charge of the Roosevelt Republican Club. Roscoe C. Grant, the president, while Dr. J. H. Hale had charge of the financial end. Dr. H. H. Walker, was master of ceremonies and Rev. Henry Allen Boyd presented the speaker. Rev. J. A. Jones led in prayer and the congregation was led in two songs, first by E. W. D. Isaac, Jr., and the second by Authur G. Price.

Col. Simmons made his usual impression upon Nashville's audience and maintained his reputation not only as a forceful and logical, but as a lengthy speaker, as his address consumed every bit of two hours, but no one left the theatre, no one surrendered the seats; they remained some from 2:30 in the afternoon until the end of the program, which was concluded at 6::00 p. m.

1932 Report of Interracial Activities

(Continued from Page 1)

its beginning in Chattanooga has been given consideration by our leadership in Chattanooga, and by the State Interracial Committee of Alabama. This Committee gave out a statement to the public in September, 1931. It expressed the hope that all uncertainty should be cleared away before the extreme penalty is inflicted. A symposium of Alabama editorial opinion has been released in pamphlet form to members of interracial committees.

Religious Groups.

The Secretary has presented the interracial program to the following religious groups: City and County Interdenominational Pastors Associations, and to three Sunday School Conventions. Material has been furnished to a number of religious publications.

District Conferences.

Two district conferences have been held in Memphis and Bristol. West Tennessee conference includes the territory west of the Tennessee River. Dr. Clyde D. Frost, of the Medical Research Department of the Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, was a guest. The next meeting will be held in McKenzie. Prof. James H. Robbins, of McKenzie, is Chairman.

The Appalachain District reaches from Knoxville to Roanoke. The Bristol meeting was attended by representatives of white and colored colleges, public schools, health departments, agricultural extension, city officials and business men. The next meeting goes to Johnson City. Mr. J. E. Brading, of Johnson City, is Chairman for Upper East Tennessee.

Institutional.

On invitation of the Chairman of of the Penal Institutions Committee of the Legislature the Secretary prepared a statement with regard to the transfer of colored boys from the Herbert Domain property in the Cumberland Mountains to a more suitable location in West or Middle Tennessee. This was included in the recommendations of the Legislative Committee, but like many other bills, it failed of passage due to the balancing of the budget.

The State Interracial Committee has strongly endorsed efforts to provide an institution for colored feeble-minded and defectives, day homes and orphanages for colored children, and a vocational school for colored prisoners.

Educational.

Close contact is maintained with the State Department of Education, the State Rosenwald Agent, and many county superintendents of education. Last fall we visited with the Rosenwald Agent in West Tennessee. Sentiment for better schools is very good, and much progress is being made. The appropriation by the last Legislature to the A. and I. State College, Nashville, indicates public opinion in the State for Negro education. The Secretary spent two days at this college this summer in the seminary for supervisors, principals, and teachers. Plans of cooperation are being worked out in all parts of Tennessee through this conference.

Health.

The State Public Health Department had representatives in the district conferences in Memphis and Bristol, and in the annual meeting of the State Interracial Committee in Nashville. Vanderbilt University School of Medicine and Meharry Medical College were represented in the State meeting, and are coprating in the interracial program. Health departments, schools, doctors, nurses and agencies are to be commended and encouraged and supported for their increasingly successful fight against tuberculosis. The interracial Movement is pleased to build public sentiment in favor of these programs.

City and County Committees.

Forward-looking leaders are at work as chairmen of city and county committees. Ex-Mayor T. C. Thompson, Chattanooga, Dr. Alva Taylor, Nashville, Dr. Louis Levy, Memphis, Prof. J. L. Harris, Jackson, Mr. John Richardson, Paris, and Mr. Dancy Fort, Clarksville, are among this number. Many Tennessee counties are carrying on interracial activities. These committees are dealing intelligently and helpfully with specific situations.

Conclusion.

There is reason for rejoicing over the record of progress made along these and other lines throughout the State of Tennessee in developing proper race feeling. Progress toward right relations is very definite. There is a growing realization that the two races are of a common family, that what helps or hinders one helps or hinders the other, and that intellectual, humanitarian and religious endeavor honors no color line and should rise above prejudice. In the light of these facts our interests and purposes become one.

Reduced Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

FAILURE TO HAVE RETURN TICKETS STAMPED BY THE RAILROAD AGENT BEFORE BOARDING THE TRAIN MAY CAUSE EMBARRASSMENT AND REQUIRE THE PAYMENT OF ADDITIONAL FARES.

Kindly acknowledge receipt advising if the foregoing conditions are clearly understood and will be complied with. No action to institute the fares will be taken until we hear further from you. Please instruct your members residing in Texas and Louisiana to avail themselves of the open rate of fare and one-third to apply during period of your meeting from that territory.

Yours Truly,

J. E. HANNEGAN, Chairman

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. V. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, AUGUST 15, 1932 No. 4.

NEW EGG-DRYING PLANT AT FORT WORTH, TEX., WILL HELP FARMERS

Land Bank Bond Buyers Find United States Pledges Hollow

PAUL POTTER IN THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Says Forced Sales Beat Down All of the Farm Values

(In Chicago Tribune)

What is an "instrumentality of the United States government?"

Several hundred thousand farmers and investors in government farm land bank bonds are raising the question. As farmers, they were told by government officials the period from 1916 to 1926 that the federal treasury was authorized by congress to provide them long term credit to buy farms through the printing of tax exempt bonds for joint stock land banks and federal land banks.

As investors, thousands of persons were urged to aid the nation's basic agricultural industry by purchasing the bonds on which the treasury department engraved: "Farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the government of the United States."

"Under U. S. Supervision"

The banks issuing these bonds, as government official from President Wilson on down through the federal bureau created to supervise them pointed out repeatedly, were "organized under section 16 of the federal farm loan act, operate under the provisions thereof and are under federal supervision."

Now, with 49 joint stock land banks still subject to bureaucratic red tape even to the approval of the banks' clerical help, three banks have been placed in receivership by the farm loan board. Others are defaulting on bonds or operating under recognized man-

(Continued on page 7)

BACK TO HARVARD AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Twenty-five years ago a class went out from Harvard University into the world to make its way and to represent that institution which is located at Cambridge, Mass. After a quarter of a century had passed these former graduates, who, at that time, mostly young men, had gone into every walk of life practically, in pursuit of their business, professional, educational, civic and political career. They went back to Campaigne, they reassembled at Harvard.

Prof. Buchanan, after his graduation, took charge of the school at Normal, Ala., which institution was founded by the late Wm. H. Council, and afterwards married the daughter of the former president.

(Continued on Page 7)

FARM BOARD'S REDUCTION

Senate Cuts Appropriations for Expenses

Washington, D. C. —Restriction of Federal Farm Board operation in so far as that may be accomplished by limitation of funds available for pay roll and contingent expenses was voted in the Senate after criticism which has frequently recurred was renewed, in connection with the Board's appropriation in the annual independent offices supply bill.

The Senate accepted an amendment by Senator Brynes (Dem.) of South Carolina, which will make only $600,000 available for pay roll and office expenses of the Board in the next fiscal year. In former years, the Board has had $1,000,000 for the purpose the Committee on Appropriations amended the house bill, this time to allow the Board to use up unexpended balances from former years, amounting, according to Senator

(Continued on Page 7)

CANADIAN PATRON LIKES JUBILEE MELODY SONG BOOK

There has just come to the secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board a splendid endorsement of the National Jubile Melody Song Book from a lady living away up in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada Early in June she wrote to Henry Allen Boyd and asked for a copy of this book. She said she had learned that his father, the late R H. Boyd, had made such a compilation, and dedicated it to his mother. The price of the book was forwarded and the publication sent. She writes Rev. Mr. Boyd nnder date of July 5th from Victoria ,British Columbia, saying:

"Dear Sir:— Your Jubilee Melody Song Book has arrived, and I am having a very happy time learning new songs from this unusual publication. I already knew a great many tunes, but I find a large number in this book that I had never heard of, nor did I know were in existence. It is a rare collection of Jubilee music, inspirational songs and plantation melodies.

"By the way, I am wondering if you have a ministerial directory in your office? I met Dr. Jos. Hill, a colored gentleman a few years ago, at which time he was stationed at a Baptist Church in Hot Springs, Ark., later. I believe he was formerly of Richmond. If you know of his present abode would you be so kind as to let me have his address?

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Maud Hammond."

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES

Items From Here and There Assimilated

Thirty-five hundred hogsheads of dark fine tobaco are being shipped from Kentucky warehouses to Spain and other foreign countries. The prices ranged around two and one-fourth cents per pound.

Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York says that the unemployed should return to "good earth." He has arranged a plan, to be financed by the state, to place as many families as possible on farms. To date, 250 families have been taken eare of in this manner.

Recent statistics show that during the past two years southern states have lost heavily in the export of their products to foreign countries. In 1929 the state of Mississippi sold 52 million dollars worth and in 1931 only 17 million. Arkansas exported 29 million dollars worth in 1929 and last year only eight million: Tennessee, 52 million in 1929 and last year, 20 million. These states mainly export farm products.

The main offices of the National Federation of Colored Farmers have received reports that the territory west of Dallas, Texas is threatened with the greatest invasion of grasshoppers in history. The boll weevil has also appeared in the southern part of Texas.

Angu Dondero controls the peanut business of New York's three baseball parks and Madison Square Garden. He is an Italian. He says the patrons of the three ball parks alone consume an average of thirty tons of peanuts a month during the season. The per capita consumption is higher at Madison Square Garden where the circus is there every year on account of people buying for the elephants. Mr. Dondero says the peanut business is better since the depression. People are eating more peanuts and less glazed almonds.

Directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange demanded abolition of the Farm Board and protested against waste and extravagant spending by the federal government.

Illinois poultry farmers are making good. Sales last year from 1680 farms totaled $378,000.

One consumers' cooperative society in Stockholm, Sweeden, was so successful last year that it gave refund of 3 per cent on all purchases in addition paid a dividend of 5 percent to all members.

(Continued on Page 7)

EMPLOYMENT NOT INCREASING

National Urban League Reports on Negro Workers

The National Urban League of New York City, which through its Department of Industrial Relations keeps check on employment conditions of Negroes throughout the country, has refrained from comment lately in order to avoid monotonous statements on conditions which showed no improvement. This monotony has been broken recently by occasional and part-time employment of a few workers for brief periods; as for instance, in Detroit where at the present Negro men are among those now being re-employed by the Ford Motor Company; and in Pittsburgh where a few more waiters have been added to the regular crew of a department store restaurant. In St. Paul a few men have gone to work on the din-

(Continued on Page 7)

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

(Prof. James H. Robinson, Supervisor State Negro Welfare)

Has it ever occurred to you how important it is to have the birth of a child registered as soon as possible? Many parents do not think of this and as a result, many a child goes through life without the proper legal record to establish the date of its birth, its identity or even its existence.

One of the great fads of the day is the registering of fancy animals—cats, dogs, horses and cattle. This greatly enhances their value and is often done with meticulous care by the owners. The pedigrees of some snch creatures can be traced back for many generations furnishing some of the most valuable data that we have on the laws of heredity. Surely children are more important than animals; and if any parents have been careless with reference to the matter of registration, they should take example from the breeders of blooded stock at least to the extent of properly registering their children.

it one of the points of the five-point, minimum, uniform, state-wide Health Week program. In the course of the campaign in 63 counties over the State where 98.56 per cent of the colored people live, this topic was mentioned hundreds of times by newspapers, physicians, nurses, health officers, social workers, midwives, ministers, teachers and others and in some counties they set about actually to register the children. with interesting results. One county in West Tennessee had a scarcity of doctors but a whole army of mid-

(Continued on Page 7)

POULTRY RAISERS WILL FIND PROFITABLE MARKET

Power Used in Making Cake, Doughnut and Waffle Flour

With the formal opening of a new egg-drying plant at Fort Worth, Texas, an industry has been brought back to this country. Althought egg drying was carried on in the United States as far back as 1900, this activity ceased almost completely within a few years, due to the severe competition of Chinese imports. It was impossible for domestic manufacturers to produce powered egg yolk or white that could complete either in quality or price with the tariff-free Chinese product.

With the opening of a modern egg-drying plant at Fort Worth by the Doughnut Machine Corporation of New York City, the first exclusive egg drying plant in America has been established. The market for egg powder requires annually upward of 10,000,000 pounds. This quanity is the equivalent of 36,000,000 dozen shell eggs. The present capacity of the Fort Worth plant is in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 pounds of powder a year. According to a statement by A. Leavitt, president of the Doughnut Machine Corporation, whose company has been one of the largest users of imported egg power in this country, the complete production of the Fort Worth plant will be used in the manufacture of fully prepared cake, doughnut and waffle flour.

At present about two hundred workers find employment in this industry. It is expected that practically the entire surplus egg production of the state of Texas will be used in egg-drying. The farmers and egg producers in that territory are jubilant over the solution of an important marketing problem.

BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

London, Eng. — The General Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance (Dr. Rushbrooke) has received letters from America indicating concern lest economic depression in the United States might militate against a representative and full attendance if a World Congress is held next year. This correspondence he submitted to the Administrative Sub-Committee at a meeting in London on Monday, June 20th, 1932, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Gilbert Laws.

(This Sub-Committee consists of the British members of the Executive, and it is permitted to take any necesary action subject to report and confirmation at the next

(Continued on Page 7)

CORNCOB PIPES NOW DISPLACE COSTLIER SMOKING EQUIPMENT

Corncob pipe makers are benefiting from the depression. Business men who formerly scorned anything less than a briar now have several of the Missouri Meershaums stuck in pigeonholes of their desks. They thus pay tribute to Henry Tibbe, a woodworker, who first perceived the commercial possibilities of the corncob pipe when a neighbor asked him to bore out an extra cob with his lathe and fashion a pipe. He gathered a few cobs and carried on a small business. But the first cob pipes had short lives because the pipe burned along with the tobacco. Henry Tibbe's son, Anton A. Tibbe, fireproofed the cob with a plaster of paris filling. This made the pipes enduring and they sold like hot cakes. Later Tibbe established a bone factory which manufactured bone bits for the pipes. When he moved to California he turned this over to his sons along with the original factory. He died a few years ago 70 in Oakland.

The center of the corncob pipe industry is Washington, Mo. In Franklin county of that state nearly 20,000 acres are given over to raising the extra large cobs required. Before starting through the factory the cobs are seasoned for a year. The latest statistics show New York to be the third largest customer for the pipes, Massachusetts leading and Pennsylvania coming second. In one year more than 2 million cob pipes were shipped to Europe. Some of them found Belgian owners.

Pipe smoking is taken so seriously in Belgium that pipe clubs have been organized and contests are held between rival districts. The prize goes to the smoker who keeps his pipe going longest. In one competition the winner kept puffing an hour and thirty-seven minutes.

BUY BONDS; DENY FARMERS' AID

If they should realize $6,000 on a mortgage of $10,000 which the government had approved, the land bank directors by bonds they previously issued, on a market which at present quotes these securities at from $6 to $63 per hundred. By purchasing bonds with par value of 10,000 at about $3,200, as has happened in recent weeks, the bank is keeping liquid while forcing down land and bond values.

In a period when good farmers with lands clear of indebtedness seek much needed credit that the farm loan system was created to provide, none is available from the joint stock land banks. Insurance companies are in no position to provide farm loans, no matter how good the farm.

The farmers who were aided in the boom days of the government's land loan business face loss of their entire properties and past payments, while the bondholders who were told by the government that they were getting gilt edge investments, "instrumentalities of the United States," find their only security has been the red tape of "federal supervision."

EXTERMINATORS AND INSECTICIDES

It is ridiculous for customers to spend large sums of money for exterminators and insecticides when these can be prepared very cheaply at home by following the directions to be found in the various government bulletins. Which can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents. Washington, D. C. at the small charge stated:

ANTS: Farmers' Bulletin, No. 740, "House Ants," 5c

BEDBUGS: Farmers Bulletin, No. 754, "The Bedbugs," 5c

COCKROACHES: Farmers Bulletin, No. 658, "Cockroaches," 5c

FLEAS: Farmer's Bulletin No. 897, "Fleas and Their Control," 5c

FLIES: Farmers' Bulletin No. 1408, "The House Fly." 5c

MOSQUITOES: Farmers' Bulletin No. 1570, "Mosquito Remedies," 5c

MOTHS: Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1353, "Clothes Moths." 5c

RATS: Farmers' Bulletin No 1533, "Rat Control," 5c

Materials for Insect Control

"Common Insects of the Household" Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 202 FREE, Office of Publication, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y.

"The Control of Household Insects," Agricultural Extension Service University of Illinois, Agricultural and Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. FREE.

"Insect Powder," U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 824 from Supt. of Documents. Price 20c.

Cedar lined closets do not kill moths. Neither do the so-called "Moth Killing garment bags. The latter keep moths out, but do not kill those already in. Avoid solutions which contain a salt of arsenic. Most other exterminators on the market are ineffective and largely a waste of money to consumers. When you buy insecticides under their real names, instead of their trade names, you save from 80 to 90 per cent.

NO WHEAT OVERPRODUCTION

Illinois State Journal: The popular notion that the wheat surplus is due to excessive production has been exploded. A check-up shows that the amount now grown is less than what was produced thirty years ago. Apparently, it is a clear case of decreased consumption.

While bread still hold its place as the "staff of life" and the most important of human foods, it is now supplemented with a great variety of other foods. Improved transportation facilities make it possible to transport large quantities of all sorts of food from one section of the country to every other section at all seasons of the year. No community is isolated from this general distribution.

The chief reason for the surplus however, is that so many humans are unable to have bread. If the straving millions of the orient who have never known the taste of wheat product could be fed, there would be no unconsumed wheat anywhere in the world. Instead of chiding the farmer for producing an excess, we would be demanding that he speed up grain production.

RETIRED FARMER'S DEATH REVEALS LIST OF DEBTORS

(From Chicago Defender.)

Sheveport, La.— The late Irving S. Stokes, retired farmer residing in this city, who died here last summer, left his widow, Mrs. Sarah W. Stokes, 1450 Jordan St., an estate valued at $45,000 according to records on file in the Caddo parish district court.

The estate consisted of real estate, personal property and notes receivable. The succession suit revealed that quite a number of prominent Shreveport people were heavily indebted to the late farmer, and publication of the civil proceedings setting forth these facts created a sensation in Shreveport last week.

BUT WE HAVE THE HILL

A young American girl, traveling through Canada, saw in one of the public parks there an old cannon, carefully guarded by an old soldier, She questioned the soldier about it. That cannon," the soldier replied, "was captured by the British troops from the Americans in the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. We keep it here as a memory of the victory." For a moment the fair American was staggered, and then she answered with spirit. "That's all very well; but, at any rate, we have the hill!" —Kansas City Star.

GOING DOWN?

Washington Post: Donkeys are cheaper than at any other time since 1832, and may be cheaper still after November.

SAVE Something!

-:- YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF -:-

Join Our Dollar Per Week Savings Club Now Open

Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

BANK BY MAIL -- START NOW -- SEND STAMPS FOR REPLY

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee.

A Statement on Negro Business

By The Executive Committee of the National Negro Business League

In a period of adversity such as the world has witnessed since 1929, people of all nations and all groups are drawn together in the common purpose of correcting the causes and improving the unsettled conditions. In seeking to attain such mutual objectives, the spiritual essence of human values reaches its fullest expression and the bond of world brotherhood is stronger than at any other period of human experience.

Like all other groups, the Negro, in the present depression has sustained severe losses, both in the reversal of individual business enterprises as well as the withdrawal of much of the support which has hitherto come from philanthropy for the advancement and development of our people.

Over against the losses, the Negro has gained a new solidarity, a new sense of responsibility, and a new vision of his latent powers.

The Executive Committee of the National Negro Business League in its annual meeting held in New York City Tuesday, June 21st expressed high praise to those business pioneers of our race who have established a splendid record by "weathering the storm" of the present depression and would remind the members of our race that the gains in racial solidarity which have been forced upon us by the depression, will, if properly used and directed add greater economic strength and fortify the group against similar periods of adversity.

It is of utmost importance to record here the fact that Negro business enterprises which have been most successful are those which have made ideals in service the bed-rock upon which they are constructed. Racial sentiment alone will not build business. Neither will sharp practices nor selfish leadership.

Local Financial Groups Recommended

More and more as the Negro advances there will be need for local financial groups to provide capital for the small Negro business enterprise. An example of the type of organization needed is the People's Credit Union of New York founded by C. Benjamin Curley. Without palatial offices or salaries, this little organization through the unselfish leadership of its founder has loaned, in the two years of its existence, more than $45,000 in amounts averaging $150.00 per loan at an interest cost not exceeding 6 per cent per annum. Many individuals and struggling businesses in Harlem have been aided through this agency which operates very much like the Morris Plan. We commend this type of community effort to our people.

Practical Education Needed

For the Negro to properly equip himself for the tests ahead in business, we recommend that the heads of our schools and the various associations representing the education of our youth give serious thought to the practical needs of our race and wherever necessary, revise their curricula, especially in the commercial departments, to meet the changing demands of the present time.

Interracial Cooperation in Business

We heartily commend the idea of interracial cooperation in business. The tried business experience of sympathetic white friends is valuable in helping to formulate policies for certain types of Negro business and to give necessary stability. We would warn however against the selfish whites who too frequently exploit our people. The Dunbar National Bank of New York City, which is founded by the Rockefeller interests, represents the highest type of interracial cooperation in business. Here we find a mixed board of directors, a mixed staff of officers and a splendid staff of Negro clerical workers.

Trade Associations

The idea of the local Trade Associations has been given greatest impetus by the National Negro Business League through its local Business Leagues. No agency for local understanding and strengthening of Negro business is more important than local groups of business men and women who are banded together to study the economic needs of the race and to develop a program to meet these needs.

Negro Trade Weeks

In 1926 the Executive Committee formally endorsed the idea of the Negro Trade Week Campaign. This year there have been held a number of successful trade week campaigns and Trade Exhibits among Negroes. Particularly do we commend the efforts of the Harlem Business Mens Club in successfully conducting a Trade Week; the first Trade Exhibit among the Negroes of Harlem and the One Year Plan for local Negro business in Harlem. We have authorized the Secretary of the National Negro Business League to compile the Trade Week and Trade Exhibit experiences of this year and to spread this information among local Business Leagues and other trade groups among our people throughout the country with a view to having larger participation for next year. These cooperative advertising efforts are most effective in stimulating an interest in Negro business.

Negro Press

We express our deep appreciation to the Negro press for its unwavering interest in and support of Negro business. Negro newspapers and magazines are the direct reflectors of Negro opinion and Negro progress. As such they are increasingly valuable as advertising appropriations based upon gross volume to be used for advertising in Negro papers which can meet the standards of circulation and service.

The Housewives League

The Housewives League movement represents the buying power of Negroes and in its potential strength is one of the most important undertakings among Negroes. In its "Declaration of Purpose" the Housewives League states that it is organized "to conduct an economic crusade in behalf of the employment of our children and to promote the progress of our race." The League's "declaration" further states that its object may be rapidly attained by "affiliating with the National Negro Business League's efforts to organize Negro business in its various classes and groups." We hereby express our sincere appreciation to the faithful women of our race who are pioneering in this movement and have appointed a committee of three of our national officers to cooperate with the leaders of the Housewives League movement. We further urge the business men of our race to take full advantage of the intense interest of our women in the development of Negro business and recommend that units of Housewives' Leagues be organized in every city where there are local organized groups affiliated with the National Negro Business League.

The C. M. A. Stores

The C. M. A. Stores represent a practical demonstration of the fundamental teachings of the National Negro Business League and we give our unqualified endorsement to this movement and pledge ourselves to disseminate and properly interpret the program and policies of this effort to successfully place our people in the field of retail merchandising.

The Executive Committee Offers Specific Aids to Negro Business

In order to encourage all of the various racial activities set forth above the Executive Committee offers its service to the race and to the nation to assist in any and every way the advancement of the economic efforts of our race.

To that end, it is our purpose to bring to the policy-making group of the National Negro Business League men and women who are active in business and who are willing, as leaders of our race, to give of their time and their experiences the essential stimulus and methods of procedure to enable the League to serve all types and classes and groups among us who are in business or who plan to enter business.

We further offer, through our president, Dr. R. R. Moton, to appoint a special committee of capable, experienced men to meet committees representing special business interests of our race, whenever such joint meetings may serve to consider some specific problem affecting the special group. We believe through such joint conferences serious difficulties for Negro business groups may be averted or minimized.

Support Needed

To do this work successfully we are compelled to appeal to the Negro public to join with us in giving support to the National Negro Business League. This will mean more memberships and contributions. The amount needed is $5000 for competent field workers. Our President, Dr. Moton, is behind this appeal and will be generous through such financial cooperation.

Appreciation

The Convention for 1932 made history in that it was featured by a marvelous Trade Exhibit staged by the business men of Harlem. To the Harlem Business Men's Club which acted as host to the Convention we express our sincere thanks.

During the past year Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce has contributed an article on Negro business to one of our magazines and in one or two instances has referred to the National Negro Business League and to Negro business in his nationally popular radio talks on business topics. For his letter of greetings read to our Convention and for his interest and efforts in behalf of Negro business we extend to Dr. Klein a special vote of thanks and appreciation.

To the Honorable Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and his associates we express our thanks for the constant assistance rendered to Negro business through our own Mr. James A. Jackson who is officially represented in the department. We hope our business men will call upon Mr. Jackson for the very valuable advice and printed matter which the Commerce Department make available for all types of business men and women.

Conclusion

Finally, as we face the future, there is increasing need for a strong national organization among us to coordinate the commercial activities of the race and to work for a sound economic program to insure the progress of the Negro through enlarged opportunities for employment and service. For thirty-two years, the National Negro Business League has endeavored to meet these needs and we therefore invite, solicit, and urge the Negro public to support this movement in order that its power for service may be strengthened and its influence extended.

Respectfully submitted,

Members of the Executive Committee of the National Negro Business League Present at the Thirty-Third Annual Convenvention.

Robert R. Moton, President
C. C. Spaulding, Chairman, Executive Com.
Eva D. Bowles
Don A. Davis
J. A. Jackson
J. E. Kefford
A. L. Lewis, Treasurer
Fred R. Moore
William H. Peck
F. B. Ransom
Watt Terry
Albon L. Holsey, Secretary.

LOUISIANA BAPTISTS MEET AT BATON ROUGE

President J. W. Hurse and Secretary Henry A. Boyd, Invited Guests for the State.

Baton Rouge. La. —(Special)— Baptists from throughout the state of Louisiana are to gather in this city this week to hold the annual State Convention. The Rev. Wm. Grimble, president, located at Alexandria has made several public anouncements concerning the distinguished guests who will grace the occasion with their presence. He said the Rev. J. W. Hurse, D. D., president of the National Baptist Convention of America is expected on July 28th, Thursday, and that every arrangement is being made to give the president a rousing reception and a great audience.

Dr Hurse has already accepted his invitation to be present, and stated that he would go from this city from this convention on to Houston where he is to hold a conference with the leaders of the Lone Star state and with the city of Houston, to effect final arrangements for the Convention which convenes there on Sept. 7th.

He said with regard to Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, that the distinguished secretary was halted between two opinions, as to whether he should come down in Louisiana or go on to New York, as he has both engagements on his calendar, and that by fast riding he might make both Conventions, although he is undecided as to whether it would be advisable, since the president of the Convention is coming and since their visit would be just two days apart.

President Grimble is to send a letter direct to Nashville, and the two will make a final decision, but if the Rev. Mr. Boyd appears, then he will be the principal speaker at the mass meeting Sunday afternoon, July 31.

PRIVATE OVERPASS BUILT FOR CATTLE OVER NEW HIGHWAY

The state of New Hampshire has built a private grade crossing at Salem, N. H., cross the new trunk line on the Lawrence-Manchester highway. The grade crossing is built on what was formerly land of Daniel G. Tenney, a breeder of prize cattle at Selem, reports the Boston Globe.

When plans for the new Manchester-Lawrence highway were drawn, it was found that the road ran directly through Mr. Tenney's farm.

Seeing the predicament he would be in trying to get prize herd to pasture across the new highway twice daily, Mr. Tenney approached state authorities and offered to relinquished the land needed for the highway at $25 an acre, if the state would construct a bridge so that his cattle might be taken from the barn to pasture land without having to cross the highway.

The State agreed and paid Mr. Tenney $275 for eleven acres of his land and started construction of the cement bridge. The bridge, erected at a cost of about $3,000, is nearly complete and when done will be the first private cattle overpass in New Hampshire.

Based on a recent decision in a dispute case, Mr. Tenney could have collected between $1,000 and $20,000 in land damages.

To protect his stock in the years gone by Mr. Tenney's father made an agreement with the railroad for the construction of an underpass so that his cattle would not have to cross the railroad tracks. This underpass is still used.

Mr. Tenney's herd is valued at about $100.000 and with the new bridge completed he will be able to drive his cattle from the barns under the railroad and over the new roadway, which carries very heavy traffic at all times.

Mr. Tenney estimated that without the bridge it would take him all day to get the herd safely from the barn to pasture.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published Monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

Nashville, Tenn., Office 447 4th Avenue, North.

Chicago, Ill., Office: Vincennes Hotel, 36th and Vincennes Avenue.

Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardener Livestock and Poultry Breeder, the Home and the People.

Entered as Second Class Matter, April 10, 1929, at the Post Office at Nashville, Tenn., under act of March 3, 1879

All contributions for publication in the Modern Farmer should be addressed to The Modern Farmer, 447 4th Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

No libelous matter will be published Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS INC.

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, July 6, —News Bulletin —To be read to members in meeting only.

Look Ahead

Our race group exercises too much hind-sight. As a rule we wait until a thing happens before we try to avert it. We must look and plan ahead. To do this we must keep well informed as to conditions in general. The Negro farmer needs more information than he does money, and this is why we send out at regular intervals our news bulletins.

We should try to keep out of hell on earth as well prepare to avoid the hell after leaving this world. Join in firm solidarity to be freed from debt slavery and then victory will be ours.

Preparing for Next Winter

We again urge our members the importance of putting in cans or jars, all the fruits and vegetables they will be able to grow or purchase this summer and fall.

It is true there is a tremendous surplus of food everywhere, and yet people are going hungry for the want of food. In the larger cities there is already much suffering and it is predicted that conditions will get worse as the winter months approach.

We are also reminding you of our instructions issued a few weeks ago to have larger patches of both sweet and Irish potatoes, peas and peanuts. By all means have twice as many hogs and chickens than you have ever had before. Keep your gardens well cultivated and plant something every week in order that you may have an ample supply of fresh vegetables throughout the entire season.

Conditions this winter will be nothing short of disastrous. Those of our members who will begin now and produce and save enough food and feed to supply themselves this winter and spring, will be able to take advantage of an opportunity to better their condition another year.

Owing to the very low prices now being paid for chickens, eggs and butter, it is unwise for you to attempt to sell or trade them, but use these commodities on your home table and reduce the cost of your grocery bills.

Statistics show there are less eggs in storage than at any time since 1903, and we are expecting the price to advance very sharply in the next few weeks.

Hogs are advanced almost daily, and in our opinion will be much higher this fall and winter. It will be to your advantage to produce meat enough to carry you for at least 12 months. It is predicted that the western states will not have a large hay crop this season. Most of our members who live in the southern states fight grass six months and buy it six months. Begin now and save your hay and fodder.

Our reports from the cotton states reflect there will be another heavy crop this fall. There will be around 12 million bales left on hand from last season. We can see nothing to indicate good prices.

Present quotations range from 4 to 8 cents per pound for spot cotton — according to trade.

Government Loans

On June 18th Congress passed without a dissenting vote a bill broadening the powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to authorize loans to livestock and poultry farmers as well as, dairy farmers, and also to those who may have crop failure during 1932.

We will give further information along this line in our next bulletin.

Opportunities for Another Year

All members who wish to make changes another year, we will in all probability be able to aid them in renting, leasing or buying some of the finest farm lands in most all of the southern and middle western states.

Just now we have a 160 acre farm of very fine land in Mississippi that can be bought for $5.50 per acre. Five dollars and fifty cents per acre. Any four of our members could go in together and buy this farm and each take 40 acres.

We also have a 600 acre tract in the delta of Miss. that can be brought on any kind of terms for another year. For full particulars write this office.

Annual Convention

Our annual convention will be held the latter part of either October or November. It will be the biggest and best that we have ever held, and the program will include some of the most outstanding men and women of both races, who will bring messages of weight and worth.

Officers of all units are again reminded to have their members pay the 25 cents convention tax. Prizes will be offered again this year for the following:

Best made baby dress size 1 year old, child's dress size 5, woman's dress— any size, man's shirt —any size, quilt, piece of fancy work, display of canned fruits and vegetables, peck of sweet potatoes, irish potatoes, turnips, beans, field peas, dry onions, ears of corn, stalk ribbon cane and largest pumpkin.

A prize will also be given to the unit that makes the largest purchase of groceries and supplies co-operatively during the year.

We will also award prizes for best cake, loaf bread, and to the unit who renders the best statement of their accomplishments during the year.

We are also working with a view to try and be able to offer a farm of about 25 or 30 acres to the member who will bring in the largest number of new members. We will advise about this further in our next bulletin. Committees will be selected and announced later.

Credit Corporation

All units are urged to continue their efforts and raise their capital stock fund. Keep all such monies that are paid you and place it in your home treasury and bring it with you to the convention. This applies to the captial stock money only, and you will continue to send in to this office money collected on membership dues and convention tax.

We are hoping to be able to complete the credit corporation by the end of the year.

General Market Conditions

Members who buy together through their units are able to purchase granulated sugar at 3 7-8c per pound or 3.75 per hundred. Boiling bacon less than 4 cents per pound. Patent flour from 2:90 to 4:60 per barrell, pure lard around 5 cents, good rice from 1.25 to 2.00 per hundred. Best corn meal at 25 cents for a 24 pound sack. 5 string brooms 1.59 per dozen or about 14 cents each. Wheat shorts 74 cents per 100 pound sack, pint size fruit jars 59 cents, quarts 69c and gallon 93 cents per dozen. The tin cans will cost about 1.48 per dozen for the 2s and 2.01 per dozen for the threes. This figures about 38 cents per dozen for the 2s and 5c per dozen for the threes. Members who pack their fruits and vegetables in tin cans should buy co-operatively a canning outfit and save considerably in the cost.

Movement to Reduce Taxes.

There is a very strong movement to make a fight for reduced taxes on farm lands throughout the country. We are lending every effort to this cause.

Red Cross Flour

The Federal Farm Board has turned over to the Red Cross forty five million bushels of wheat to be ground into flour and shipped into sections where it is needed. We understand it is to be given away to those who are in need. If you sign up for any of this flour and fail to receive any, please let us know.

Revamped bill providing for the distribution of a half million bales of cotton to relieve distress was also approved by the United States Senate June 30th.

The Common House Fly

It is not the big and powerful creatures which are a danger to mankind. It is the small pest, and the common housefly is about the worst. Scientists have traced more than 30 diseases to flies.

Keep your premesis clean, and be sure to screen your doors and windows. Spray freely.

The Pension Bill

The pension bill has not been acted on as yet. We will keep our members informed.

Instructions to Sewing Circles

Miss Mary Chalmers a Designer and Cutter for one of the largest dress manufacturers, and a graduate of the Master College of Chicago will direct the instructions and furnish a series of lessons to you.

She says, "Our clothes are important, for they aid in promoting our health. Shall we learn to choose the material and learn how to make useful articles of clothing for ourselves and family? Sewing is an art which all girls should learn. If we know how to sew we can keep our clothes in order and always appear neat and attractive.

First. Make a study of your material and decide what goods are best suited for making garments.

Second. Make a study of your guide and how your pattern should be laid out for the garment before cutting the material.

Shall we learn to take measurements, and if so, then we can better judge if our patterns are too large or too small. It will also aid you in sending for patterns or drafting them.

Measurements for dresses; Bust measure is easy to take. Pass the tape measure under the arm over the full part of the bust—not too tight. Bring it to the center of the back, stopping the tape slightly upward between the shoulder blade. Waist measure: A snug measure around the small part of the waist. For girls, the measure should not be too snug. Skirt measures are taken from the waist line to the floor, at the front, at the side over the hip and at the back.

For the short skirt one must deduct from the full length the number of inches desired from the floor. The second lesson will be given in our next bulletin.

Back Membership Dues

Every unit in the federation is considerably behind with the membership and convention tax. Officers are urged to ask the members to help us just at this time.

Increase in Postal Rates

On July there will be an increase in the postal rates. The ordinary letter will cost 3 cents instead of two cents.

LOCUSTS TRAVEL BY PLANE

Living African locusts were carried by airplane from the Sudan to London recently. They are now in the London zoo, where an attempt to rear them will be made. The locusts were carried with locust eggs in a case in which green stuff had been placed for food.

If you would reap Praise, you must sow the Seeds, gentle words and useful deeds. — Benjamin Franklin.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

.....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

SOME IMPEDIMENTS AMONG NEGRO OWNERS AND TENANTS ON FARMS

William Caesar Cheers, Glenn Ellen Farm Murfreesboro, Tenn.

I have found through observation that there are about two very damaging features about the average Negro farmer who has to deal with tenants on his farm and even with himself.

One of the most grilling however is the matter of having to deal with the tenant. It appears that the Negro farm tenant just will not look upon his Negro landlord with the same respect that he shows to a white man in the same capacity. If a Negro (not all however) goes on a farm owned by one of his race, he seems to feel that because they both are Negroes, he should not be expected to come up to the ready fixed agreements or contract set forth. He does not feel that he should get up and out and make the work what it should be. He believes in sleeping too late in the morning, he believes that he should not be told when he has failed to do the things for which his contract calls and gets offended if he is reminded of his misgivings. The same fellow will in most cases go on the farm of a white and go early and late or he is told that his rights as a tenant are forfeited. Hands put in his field and the crop is worked out.

The cost of such is then deducted from his share of the crop at harvest time, or if he does not like what the landlord does in such cases, he is asked to move and all of his rights are discarded.

But if he is on the farm of a member of his own race and its thus treated, that landlord is charged with an uppardonable sin. So far that part of the story.

Now there is found a grievious fault among a few Negro farm owners and their wives. It is a known fact that a man cannot attain success on a farm and stay in bed until seven o'clock in the morning. He should get to bed in time to get plenty of rest, and rise no later than five A. M. while the air is cool and fresh. His stock should be well fed at night with plenty of hay and grain taped off with a light early morn feeding that they may drink plenty of water before being put to work, carried to the field and worked until the heat of the day, brought in, watered and fed well. The farmer should at the same time go to his place of abode where he should find a well prepared vegetable dinner for himself. After the stock and he have eaten and had ample rest, he should hook up and return to the field and stick to it until the sun has hidden himself behind the western hills. I have found too many farmers, wives who possess the wrong idea about farming. I have found that in many cases where the man gets up early and goes to the field before eating, his wife will remain in bed until seven and eight o'clock before even thinking of getting breakfast for the old man. He will often work until he is so hungry that when he does eat breakfast, he will then find himself eating too much or he is so weak that he cannot eat enough. Then he is unfit for any further work that day.

The best way as I have noticed as a farmer, to attain good results upon the farm, is that there should be cooperation among the husbands and the wives, that the husband should posess a strong desire to do and then do. The housewives or those responsible for the cooking should have the meals ready at a reasonable hour and let the man get to work. Of course some men do not like early breakfast, they had rather go out and toil for two or three and five hours before eating. Some men find that they can better relish their morning meals after a few hours' work. In those cases it is all right for the wife to take that extra beauty nap and then get up in time to have the meal ready at the time expected.

But as afore stated, Negroes in many cases sleep too late for business. The reason for a bit of this habit however is that too many of them try to keep late hours at night going to every place of pleasure, and then sleep to catch it up. I know a little town where lives about fifty white families and about five Negro families. These Negro families all own their own homes and some of them own little farms. The whites are some farmers others factory hands and such. You may pass through this little country place early in the morning and note even at five A. M. lights are burning in the homes of whites, they may be seen eating breakfast or on their way to work. You may look toward the Negro homes and it is still dark.

They have never waked up. The whites will get out at least two and three hours earlier than the Negroes. May I make it clear that this does not apply to all Negro farmers. But there are as I said in the outset, too many of these kind of farmers among our people.

This is also true with many of the Negro restaurant keepers. You can pass a Greek stand at five A. M. and get hot coffee, chili and many other such things as he may carry, but to the Negro restaurant at seven and many of them are just making fire in the stove.

These same folks, sad to say, when working for the other fellow will be on the job at any hour demanded, even if at four A. M.

EDDIE TOLAN'S WORLD RECORD

Two Race Men Uphold U. S. Reputation

Olympic Stadium, Los Angeles, Aug. 1—(AP)—Two American Negroes restored world sprint supremacy to the United States today, sharing the spotlight of the Olympic track and field championships with two sturdy Irishmen in another big splurge of record-breaking.

Inches apart in a whirlwind finish, Eddie Tolan and Ralph Metcalfe finished one-two for the United States in the final of the classic 100-meter dash.

It was so close that several of the judges, as well as many of the 60,000 spectators, disputed the result, but the judges finally declared Tolan the victor by a hand's breadth and credited him with 10.3 seconds, equalling the world record.

Altogether, the day's spectacular athletic battle involved the equalling of two world records in men's events, a new world mark for women sprinters by the Polish-American girl, Stella Walsh, and the creation of new Olympic standards in four events.

It brought the total of new Olympic track and field records up to nine for only two days of competition.

Ireland Wins Twice

Although the United States gained its first major objective in winning the 100-meter crown for the first time since Charley Paddock captured it in 1920, and more than doubled its team total of points the Irish Free State's flag twice flew to the Olympic victory staffning the 100-meter crown for the head to give Old Erin more than an ordinary share of honors.

Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, the 245-pound Irish giant, gave the big crowd a thrill by winning the hammer throw for the second straight Olympaid, with a throw of 176 feet 11 1-8 inches, on his final trial.

His youthful countryman, Robert Tisdall, an Oxford student, romped to a sensational victory over the 400-meter hurdles.

Tisdall experienced the unique sensation of being crowned world champion, but at the same time being deprived of a new world record of 51.8 seconds because he knocked over the last hurdle in his victorious journey. A stride behind him came the young American Southerner, Glenn Hardin, who was timed in 52 seconds flat, and forthwith credited with a new Olympic mark besides equalling the world record. Right behind him was the man who set the world record, Morgan Taylor of the United States, and Lord David Burghley of England, the 1928 Olympic champion.

Percy Williams, the slim Canadian, who startled the world by scampering off with the double Olympic sprint honors in 1928, also was dethroned as America's best dash men had their biggest day since pre-war Olympic times.

The United States took three of the first four places in the 100-meter final as George Simpson, the former Ohio state star, failed by a narrow margin to overhaul Arthur Jonath, German favorite, who took third place.

The South Atrican, Dan Joubert, and Japan's game little sprinter, Yoshioka, finished fifth and sixth to complete the sprinting cast but over the last 50 meters of the route it was merely a question of whether Tolan or Metcalfe would win.

Tolan, who had lowered the Olympic record the day before to 10.4 seconds, got off to a better start than Metcalfe, but the rangy Marquette Negro was coming like a black thunderbolt at the close.

As botl, new past the judges, it seemed to many Metcalfe had shoved his chest in front, though there were plenty, too, who thought Tolan was ahead.

It looked like Metcalfe to the American head coach, Lawson Robertson, and Tolan himself apparently thought he had lost as he ran over to congratulate Metcalfe. Meanwhile the official announcer cast his voice in Metcalfe's favor and the big crowd was stunned momentarily to silence when Tolan was finally proclaimed the winner by the officials. It was believed only the pictures would show exactly what happened. The judges view them at a private showing tonight.

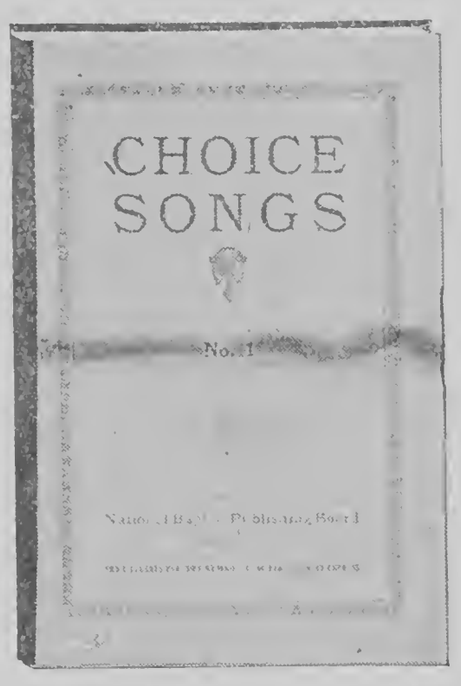
All three Americans qualified in the 3,000-meter steeplechase trial heats, in which the Olympic record twice was broken. Tom Wenson of Great Britain trotted in just ahead of Walter Pitchard, American collegian, to cut the mark to 9:18.8, then the sturdy Finnish ace, Volmari Iso-Hollo galloped over the jumps to lead the other two Americans, Joe McCluskey and Glen Dawson, and post a new record of 9:14.6.

Walsh Breaks Record

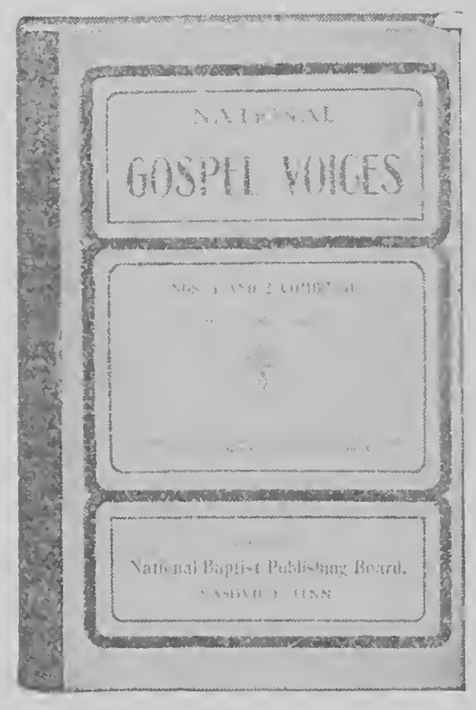
For the second straight day, in the women's track and field competition, the feminine contingent demonstrated how to dispose of world records completely. On the heels of "Babe" Didrickson's performance for the United States in the javelin yesterday, Stella Walsh, the Cleveland girl, competing for Poland, lowered the women's 100-meter record to 11.9 seconds. In fact, she touched this time twice, in her first trial and then the semi-finals, to remove the former world mark of 12 seconds, credited to Myrtle Cook of Canada and Tolina Schurman of Holland.

Dr. O'Callaghan's victory was one of the day's most dramatic episodes as he swung his implement out beyond the marks of all rivals on his final appearance in the seven-foot ring with the hammer.

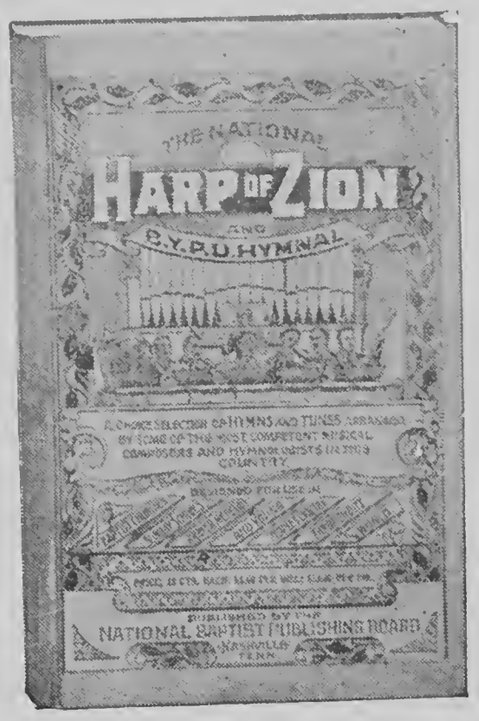
—Nashville Tennessean.



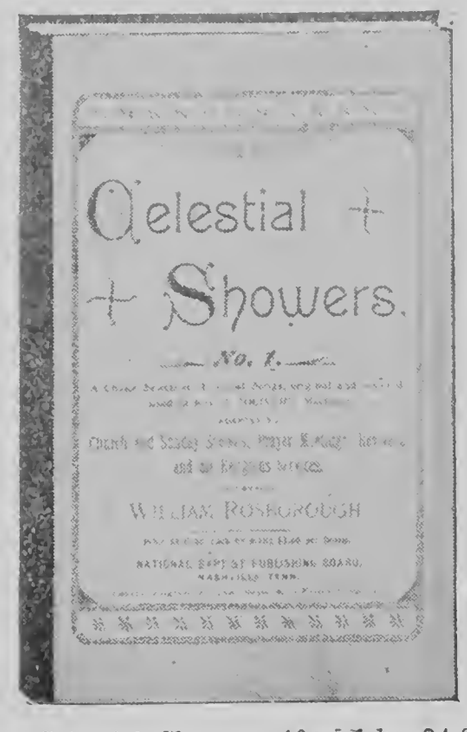
Choice Songs 15c each; $1.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.



National Harp of Zion 35c each; $4.20 per dozen.



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

Send All Orders To Henry Allen Boyd, Sec'y.
523 Second Avenue, North *Nashville, Tennessee*

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

Prairie View, Texas

SUMMER SESSION CLOSES AT PRAIRIE VIEW; THE YEAR'S WORK QUITE SATISFACTORY—By Napoleon B. Edward

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College will close its annual session, regular and summer, August 13th.

The Commencement sermon will be preached Sunday morning, Aug. 7, by Dr. Willis J. King, president of Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas. The Commencement address will be delivered by Father John B. Boyce, rector of the Episcopal Church, New Orleans, La.

The annual report of Registrar John B. Cade shows that the enrollment for the year beginning September 16 and closing August 13, was 1509, there being 662 in the regular and 847 in the summer session. Reports from the registrar's office show, also, that the number of graduates from the college, including those from the trades and industries, for the year ending August 8 is as follows: Regular session, 89, summer session, 63, total, 152.

Owing to the depression affecting our group in all walks of life, the annual enrollment shows a decrease of about twenty per cent compared with the enrollment in normal times However, the enrollment has exceeded the expectations of the Principal and college authorities.

Speaking from an academic standpoint, it is said by teachers and students alike that the work at the college has been of a high grade and quite satisfactory as a whole. Another feature regarded at the college as of much significance is the increasing attendance of students with the bachelor's degree. "There are twenty-seven students enrolled in the summer session holding bachelor's degrees," said Registrar Cade. "These graduates have enrolled,' 'he said, "to work either for a second bachelor's degree, to extend or secure certificates, or to pursue special courses to better prepare themselves in their various professions and avocations."

Dr. J. C. Anderson, chief health officer of Texas, spoke to the summer school of Prairie View State College recently. He was introduced to 900 teachers and students in the auditorium by Principal W. R. Banks.

Among other things Dr. Anderson commended the work fostered at Prairie View by the state and said he favored appropriations by the Legislature of Texas adequate for the training and promotion of good citizenship, so that those who receive the benefits thereof would render the largest possible service to their families and communities.

Dr. Anderson discussed at length the organization and work of the state health department and asked the co-operation of teachers in the promotion of health in the state. He said there were two colored health nurses now employed by the health department whose services would be available as far as possible on applications made to the state health department at Austin, Texas.

Dr. Anderson warned the teachers against spoiled and impure food and said it was the duty of the department to protect the people against impure food and drugs by inspecting the stores and markets. He said the sanitary bureau inspects the milk and water supply of the school and home and renders all of its services without charge to the people. Dr. Anderson showed the contagious possibilities of unsanitary closets and urged persistently that the people everywhere be vaccinated as a protection against various contagious diseases. He said that the state health department through its various bureaus would given information and suggestions on diseases and health, free, when proper applications are submitted for consideration and advice.

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions deploring "the agitation incident to the present political campaign as tending to intensify race prejudice," were passed by the white section of the Tennessee Interracial Commission in meeting Monday.

The resolutions were signed by Dr. James E. Clarke, president of the commission, and Dr. Julius Mark, chairman of the executive committee.

The paper referred to the recent question of the Negro in the Democratic primary in Tennessee, and stated that no citizen, white or black, should be denied the right to vote in the primary of either party.

"We call upon all good citizens to protest against every attempt to stir up interracial prejudice and to demand that every citizen be accorded his full right under the law," the paper stated.

The resolution in full follows:

"The white section of the Tennessee Interracial Commission, concerned for the conservation and development of the highest type of citizenship in Tennessee and especially interested in the preservation and promotion of such interracial relations as shall work for the highest good of our colored citizens, deplores the agitation incident to the present political campaign as tending to intensify race prejudice.

"In the name of that liberty guaranteed by the State Constitution, we assert that no citizen, white or black, who expects to support the nominees of any political party, should be denied the right to vote in the primary elections of that party. To deny such a right is to violate the Constitution, and any individual or group willing to violate the Constitution in one particular for selfish ends cannot be trusted to obey the Constitution in other particulars or to administer government in accord with its provisions.

"In the name of clean and honest government we maintain that we cannot hope for such government at the hands of any who, by bribery or undue pressure upon the weak and ignorant, secure illegal votes for themselves or their partisans, and any who resort to such practices should be repudiated as unworthy of trust.

"In the name of law and order and of that human brotherhood we seek to establish we call upon all good citizens to protest against every attempt to stir up interracial prejudice, and to demand that every citizen be accorded his full right under the law."

—Nashville Banner.

Congressman DePriest Invited To Speak in Nashville

Full Program and Complete Plans Now Being Worked Out

Hon. Oscar DePriest, Member of Congress from the First Illinois Congressional district, has been invited to speak in Nashville. While the exact date of his coming and the place where he is to appear, have not been announced, it is definitely agreed that he is to come as a committee of two of the well known citizens in Nashville not only got this permission from the Congressman, but they are busily at work on plans trying to select a date that will suit the citizens of Nashville and middle Tennessee.

Congressman DePriest spoke Saturday of last week in Bowling Green, Ky., to an over-flow audience. The populace of Warren county gave him an audience and a hearing that was flattering. He left Bowling Green immediately and is now touring in Kansas.

A member of the committee from this city will have a conference with the Congressman at his Chicago office between the 10th and 12th of the month, then the exact date and place will be relaid to Nashville so that plans may be completed. Mr. DePriest has been to this city several times. He appeared here merely as a guest of Henry Allen Body's Sunday School Class of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, where he was greeted by a packed house, but it was not a scheduled address. He was also presented at a reception at the residence of Rev. Mr. Boyd when about two thousand people shook hands with him, but he has not come to Nashville for a set speech. This time the Illinois Congressman, hailing from one of the wealthiest districts in the United States, will make a special address.

Mr. DePriest has just been renominated by the Republicans of Illinois to succeed himself. He is to come before the voters in the November election for their final approval. He received a larger majority in the recent Republican Primary than he did on either of the two former occasions when they voted upon him. He led all of his opponents, it is said that he is perhaps one of the most popular men not only in Illinois, but in the nation and in the halls of Congress.

The preliminary announcement of his appearance, while not confirmed, is believed to carry with it a Middle Tennessee arrange; that is, representatives are to come here from as far west as Jackson and as far east as Chattanooga. At present the only problem before the committee of two is to secure a building large enough to accommodate the thousands who will want to see, hear and shake hands with him. "His speech will not be broadcast," said a member of the committee this year.

Howard Medics Pass State Boards

Washington—(C N S)—Despite a large percentage of failures among the white candidates for license to practise medicine in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, all of the colored medical school graduates taking the recent medical examinations of these three boards were granted licenses to practise in the respective communities.

Those licensed for the District of Columbia were Dr. Peter Douglas Johnson, Dr. Howard Marshall Payne, both graduates of the Howard Medical School, and Dr. Henry Arthur Callis, associate professor of medicine at Howard University, who although an authority in the field of pathology and a practitioner of several years standing, was required to take the District Board because of a ruling of this Board which requires that such practice shall be two years prior to the application for reciprocity. Dr. Callis had been a member of the staff of the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital for several years and had not been engaged in private practice recently.

In Maryland eleven Howard men were licensed, four of the class of 1932; Julian O. Blache, L. Z. Johnson, Jr., William H. Sinkler, Jr., and James K. Smith; six of the class of 1931; Claude L. Cowan, Ferdinand N. Forbes, Lawrence W. Green, James A. Henry, Henry A. Washington, Alphonso N. Seabrook; and one of the class of 1930; John O. Cummings.

Five colored physicians were licensed in Virginia. One from Meharry, Robert Johnson; and four from Howard—Samuel A. Brown, '31; Lester M. Archambeau, '31; Perfecto Andino Espojo, 31; and Edward Silvera, 32.

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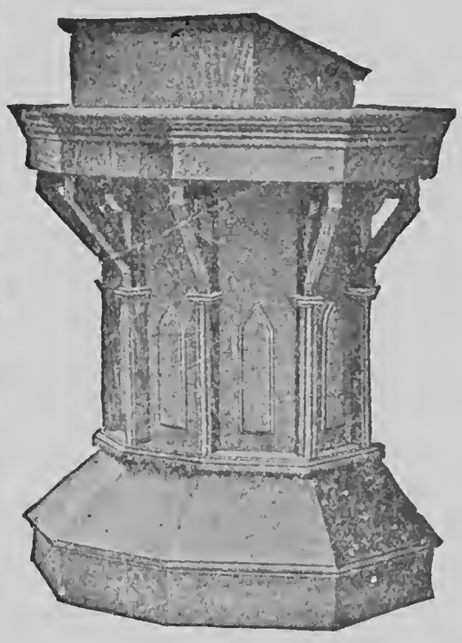

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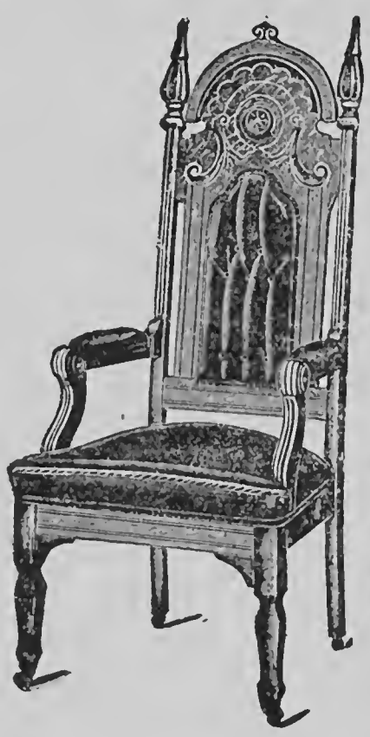

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FARM BOARD'S REDUCTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

Byrnes, to more than the usual $1,000,000.

Further Waste Opposed

In connection with debate on the Farm Board appropriation, Senator Ashurst (Dem.) of Arizona, told the Senate he would "never again vote to give it funds to waste or otherwise." He said the senate was unaware of the feeling throughout the country concerning Farm Board operations, and he advised that Senators "pay some attention to that feeling before it is too late."

The Arizona Senator's remarks were followed by a declaration by Senator Smoot that he found it necessary "to admit that I was wrong when I advocated the Farm Board."

"I thought it would do some good," he said. 'I favored it and I worked for it; but I am now compelled to admit that I was wrong, and I am willing to admit my mistake."

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES

(Continued from Page 1)

So many lambs have been killed by dogs in South Monmouthshire, England, that farmers armed with shotguns are patrolling fields at night.

The Agriculture Department estimates that a corn pack of ten million cases will be required to satisfy this year's consumption demands and leave a carryover somewhat above the five year average.

Ohio has 1237 colored farm owners. They own 92,804 acres of land and the value of their land and buildings is over five and a half million dollars.

Illinois Farmers

There are Race famers in 72 counties in the state of Illinois and our farmers own farms in 54 counties. Eight Illinois counties produced crops of cotton last year. Illinois offers many advantages to Race farmers to locate. The agricultural wealth is unsurpassed by any state in the Union.

The officials of the Santa Fe railroad ordered an agent to leave a box car on a siding until a pair of robins nesting in it had hatched their young.

American chemists submitted grapefruit seed to X-rays for a few minutes and then planted it. The plants blossomed in five weeks. Regular grapefruit requires five years for its first blossoms.

EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing cars due to summer travel of tourists, although this is lighter than usual.

Practically all of such changes are temporary, seasonal, or experimental. Business has not improved, and Negro workers are fewer today than before. Instances of improvement are rare, while losses are many. This condition reports of reduced numbers and has occasioned transients moving about from city to city, and in some communities this problem has greatly taxed relief funds. The number of Negroes joining demonstrations over failure to receive work is decidedly on the increase. Public agitations, whether over bonus payments, eviction notices, inadequate relief allotments, or general economic questions, are always sure to be participated in by Negroes. Pickets have been stationed in front of stores on 125th Street in New York City. College students find customary places of employment on boats and in hotels closed to them; and relief funds are reported consumed in almost all large cities.

PAUL POTTER

(Continued from Page 1)

agement.

As bondholders watch the market for their holdings dwindling to as low as 6 cents on each dollar they invested they find the only official interpretation of the meaning of those "instrumentalities" is given by the treasury department, which states that the bonds are exempt from all taxes.

U. S. Destroying Land Values

Thousands of farmers unable to keep up payments on their amortized loans have been losing their farms to the federal directed banks. Much in need of cash, the banks are selling farms once valued by federal appraisers for purposes of a 33 year loan at $175 to 250 an acre for as low as $50 an acre, each such forced sale further depressing land values in the community.

Criminal irregularies in the handling of some 2 billions invested in the farm land bank system prior to 1929 resulted in new policies and management under Eugene Meyers, directed by President Coolidge. Since then the banks which hold foreclosed farms have been selling them as rapidly as possible.

BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

full meeting of the Executive Committee itself)

The members gave careful attention to the correspondence, and to the views of the German Baptist Committee preparing for the Congress. They were also assisted by a cable mesage expressing the Judgment of the President, Dr. John MacNeill. They found the position as follows:

(a) The decision of the Executive Committee taken in February consistutes a definite instruction to proceed with preparations for the World Congress in eBrlin in August 1933;

(b) Such a decision cannot be cancelled except by the action of the Execuitve Committee itself, or by withdrawal on the part of the inviting body;

(c) While certain developments on both sides of the Atlantic have during the past two months raised new difficulties, these cannot at present be regarded as insuperable or as justifying the officers or the Program Comimttee in holding up arrangements;

(d) A meeting of the Executive Committee is to be held in the United States at the end of November; and if it should then appear that decisive changes for the worse have taken place on either side of the Atlantic, the Executive can exercise its powers with full knowledge of the actual position.

The Administrative Sub-Committee has requested the General Secretary to give publicity to this statement in order that it may be clear to our people that the position has been carefully considered.

The World Alliance will be true to its character as a fraternal body, and therefore will take care that, in a matter which concerns all, adequate opportunity of representing chinery of the session of the Exeevery point of view shall be afforded through the constitutional macutive in November eight months before the date fixed for the Congress. It may be added that the draft program for the sessions of the Congress is now all but complete, only a few names of speakers having yet to be inserted.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

(Continued from Page 1)

wives who in most instances were the sole attendants of mothers at the time of birth. These were called together and through them the children whom they had brought into the world were registered. Some of the results of this registration campaign are presented here not so much because of the great number registered but as pointing the way toward getting the parents of the community in the habit of performing this sacred rite. Note below the children registered in this way in particular counties during Health Week.

County	No. Registered
Crockett	6
Davidson	50
Decatur	27
Hardin-Chester & McNairy	12
Haywood	8
Henry	24
Lauderdale	35
Loudon	6
McMinn	12
Rhea	3
Warren	14
White	6
Williamson	2
Total for Health Week	205

The doctor, the nurse and the health officer can advise any parents as to the steps to take in registering the child, enabling it at any time in the future to refer to a record that will give authentic account of the time and place of its birth and its parentage and thus settle any legal claim that may arise with reference to its identity. This means of protection to the child ought to be a source of satisfaction and pride to the parents that they have at least performed this one duty faithfully and well.

BACK TO HARVARD

(Continued from Page 1)

In writing about the anniversary, this class day exercise, he said:

'You might guess that we had one grand time. There were 356 classmates who returned to participate in this twenty-fifth re-union. They brought with them 330 wives whom they had married; they brought in addition to these wives 207 sons, 204 daughters. Such men as Harrold Vanderbilt of New York Central Railroad, W. W. Aldridge, president of the Chase National Bank, New York, George Whitney, partner and associate of the late J. P. Morgan, Edgar Stearne, sin-in-law of the late Julius Rosenwald, and many others of this stripe were members of the class. They were just as nice and friendly as they could be. My wife and son accompanied me and were made to feel perfectly at home.

After spending four days at Harvard, as many more in Boston, and a few days down in Maine, we took our way back home, returning through New York and Philadelphia, feeling that we had the best vacation of our lives.

LINCOLN'S IMPATIENCE

One of the most sarcastic rebukes ever given to a commander was contained in a note which President Lincoln wrote to General McClellan, who, in 1862, was acting against Lee, near the Potomac.

McClellan was conducting a waiting game, being so careful not to make mistakes that he made but little headway. "My dear Mr. McClellan," wrote Lincoln, "if you don't want the use of the army I should like to borrow it for a while." — Kansas City Times.

In a Carmarthen village in Wales a magpie has been taught to pronounce twenty words clearly.

GO TAKE A LOOK

Washington Post: An Ohio woman has found $120 that had been left in the family bible 100 years ago. This good news may stimulate other people to consult the book.

PENTHOUSE GARDEN

He had gone into the manager's office to inquire if he could have the Saturday morning off for the purpose of digging up his garden.

"But, my dear man," said the manager, "Smith told me only a day or two ago that you hadn't a garden."

"Well, then," was the reply, "someone must have taken it off the window-sill."

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

DR. WILLIAM SMITH SAYS YES

Lake Wales. Fla. — (Special)—Dr. Wm. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist Church, this city, voted "Yes' on the advisibility of bringing Mrs. Bessie Martin Thorbone from the Canal Zone, where she is working with her husband, back to the states to attend the National Baptist Convention of America at Houston, Texas. He made this public anouncement Sunday night in the church when they had listened to his statement, had heard his pronouncement, because he had been asked by Henry Allen Boyd, the Congress Secretary, whether he favored bringing Mrs. Thorbourne back this year.

The First Baptist Church voted with him and agreed to send a donation at once to Nashville, which is to be relaid to Panama. In addition to that, he sent the following letter to Nashville endorsing the Sunday School Congress movement.

"Dear Dr. Boyd:—

This letter will attest my great admiration of your great work and worth to the race, and to our denomination in particular. I am herewith giving you my impression of the great Congress meeting just closed at Jacksonvile, Fla.

The Congress is of great benefit to the messengers that attend it. than the National Baptist Convention. Because of what is given out or dispensed. There is no time to wrangle over office nor lose time magnifying some individual man but it is listening to men of learning and experience who are specialists in their line of work. I shall do my best to have our people and especially those I come in contact with to purchase our B. Y. P. U. literature which is the best. Of course you know our S. S. literature is as good as the best. I thank you for selecting me as one of the B. Y. P. U. Workers. I have already received a few letters attesting the help they received in our department, and that they have already gone to work preparing to be at the next Congress meetthing we have as Baptist. God bless you and may you live long to help our people. I trust I have been of some help in making the B. Y. P. U. Department what you really wanted it to be.

Respectfully yours,
Wm. Smith."

PAY AS YOU VOTE

Buffalo Courier-Express: After all, however, it's really our own ballot that shapes our taxes.

FARM FAMILIES FINDING NEW HOMES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.

During the past 10 months, 521 families, living on farms in the drought area in southern Alberta, have removed to portions of the Province where a good yield from the land is assured.

The railways and the governments have shared the transportation cost of this wholesale removal of settlers. While this movement of settlers has been going on for some years, the "exodus" reached its peak in the past year.

OXEN DRAW PLOW FOR FAIR BUILDING

One hundred years of agricultural history was pictured yesterday on the grounds of the Century of Progress Exposition, when ancient and modern methods of plowing were demonstrated at ceremonies marking the breaking of ground for buildings of the World's Fair gricultural group.

A team of oxen, pulling an eighteenth century plow, started the ceremonies at a signal from Earl Smith, president of the Illinios Agricultural Association. The plow, built in 1750, and once used by James Armour, ancestor of the Chicago Clan, is now the property of A. Watson Armour.

A BOOMERANG

A railroad man was ready to make his usual run. His wife instructed him to get her some turkey eggs to set. In passing through a small town a dirty country lad approached the enginees and asked him, "Don't you want to buy some buzzard eggs?"

Seeing an opportunity to play a joke upon his wife, he gave the lad a nickel for them. About a month later he asked his wife:

"How are your turkeys getting along?"

"Oh, I decided it was getting too late for turkeys, I put them in your lunch."

—Forbes Magazine.

TO SWEETEN RANCID BUTTER

Add 25 to 30 drops of lime chloride to every 2 pounds of the rancid butter. Work the mass up thoroughly; then wash in plenty of fresh, cold water and work out the lime chloride.

New York Physician Denied Passage on Steamship, Sues

New York—(CNS)—Claiming that the steamship company refused to permit them to embark on the Mauretania for the three weeks cruise for which they had obtained passage and accommodations. Dr. George Hutson Batson and his wife, Mrs. Costella Batson have filed suit for $21,000 against the Cunard Steamship Company and the National Pleasure Tours, Inc., through which they arranged and paid for their tour.

Dr. Batson claims that he paid the full amount of the passage and accommodations for three weeks, several weeks before the date of sailing. He received in exchange a certificate guaranteeing them passage and accommodations on the boat. All arrangements had been made and thir baggage, duly labelled, was on the boat which was scheduled to sail from Pier 4, Hoboken, New Jersey at midnight July 8. The names of the couple had been published among the guests. When the couple presented their tickets Dr. Batson claimed that they were told that there was something wrong "somewhere," and they were refused permission to embark, and a part of their luggage was removed from the ship to the pier.

Several parties of their friends were on the ship awaiting their arrival to bid theme bon voyage.

Dr. Batson and Mrs. Batson each are suing both companies. They each ask $10,000 damages for the humiliation they suffered, and $500 under the New York Civil Rights act for discriminatory practices.

Robeson Is Guest Artist

New York City—(CNS)—Paul Robeson was the guest artist at the concert of the Phil-harmonic Symphony Orchestra at Lewisohn Stadium Sunday evening. The orchestra formerly directed by VanHoogstraten, was conducted by Albert Coates. Mr. Robeson was accompanied by Lawrence Brown. More than 5,000 attended the open air concert.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. V. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, September 15, 1932 No. 5.

Memphis, Tennessee To Entertain National Convention of Farm Federation

Co-operatives of Forty Nations Observe "Day"

Alliance of 70,000,000 Members Ahead of Profit

Special from Monitor Bureau

London—The tenth annual International Cooperative "Day" is being celebrated today in 40 countries.

To mark the occasion, the International Cooperative Alliance has drawn up a resolution for adoption by its 70,000,000 members representing with their families more than 200,000,000 persons.

"The only efficient means," the resolution declares, "of overcoming the present crisis and of preventing the recurrence of similar disasters lies in the universal application of the principles of cooperation—democratic control; production for service instead of profit; and the adjustment of production to consumption for which the cooperative movement supplies the only sound economic basis."

The motto of the I. C. A., adopted on the occasion of the first International "Day" in July, 1923, is "Each for all and all for each." Societies are urged, on the tenth "Day," to remind the world of this motto, to rejoice in their economic triumphs, to declare the magnitude of their operations, their network of material achevements in stores, warehouses, and factories, in educational and social institutions.

Imports Reach lb53,144,692

Above all, they are urged to work for the development of international cooperative trading. Mr. H. J. May, general secretary of the alliance, writing on this subject recently, declared: "How extensive are the possibilities of international cooperative trade can be seen from the imports and exports in 1930 of the organizations affiliated to the International Cooperative Wholesale Society, which were: Imports, lb53,144,692; exports, lb1,910,160."

Mr. May added: "For us, it must be 'cooperative trade' in every sense of that much strained term. Only so can it effectively show the capacity of the cooperative system to replace the economic anarchy whch has produced the present problems, among the most pressing of which has produced the present prob-

(Continued on Page 7)

UNABLE TO SELL PRODUCE FARMER GIVES IT TO POOR

P. H. Kiehne, who has a truck farm at 17th and North avenues, Melrose Park, arose before dawn yesterday and loaded a truck with spinach, kohlrabi , beans, carrots, and other vegetables. He took them to the Randolph street farmers' market in Chicago, but stood all morning without finding a buyer. On his way home he decided that rather than waste the vegetables he would give them away. He stopped at the Melrose Park police station and asked police for the names of deserving persons Members of the police and fire departments notified familes on the unemployment relief rolls.

THE MARKET BASKET MADE

SAVING TIME AND FUEL ON HOT WEATHER MEALS

By the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture

How much cooking time, and therefore how much fuel, can a housewife save on hot-weather meals? Without attempting to count the hours or minutes or the dollars and cents, it is safe to say that the saving is worth while, especially to the household that is short of money, and certainly the less the cooking time the cooler for the housewife. It all depends on a wise choice of foods and the right choice of methods of preparing, cooking and serving.

Use as many as possible of low-priced vegetables that are good to eat raw, such as carrots, cabbage, turnips, cucumbers, tomatoes, onions, and lettuce. Then, for the vegetables that must be cooked, the top-of-the stove, quick-cooking methods save time and fuel. Anyhow, short cooking is better for most of the fresh vegetables, the specialists advice. Canned foods, too, are time and fuel savers.

But you want something hot, you say, at least for dinner, even in hot weather. Try some of the soups and chowders. In this way you cook everything at once, almost a whole meal in one dish, in half an hour or less. A half hour is time enough for fish chowder, corn chowder, or cream of vegetable soup , any one of which, plus a raw salad or a fruit desert, makes a very agreeable meal for a summer day, and a most inexpensive one. Then there is a good quick turnip soul, and cream of spinach soup which also is quick and easy.

The cheapest cuts of meat, if used for stews, do not consume much fuel because cooked on top of the stove. But with meats at their present low prices, and if there is a refrigerator in which to keep the left-over meat, it may prove both practical and economical to make the outlay for a five-pound leg of lamb, or shoulder of pork, or a ten-pound ham, on the first cool day of the week, and cook it, some for immediate use and the rest for cold cuts or salads for two or three days to come.

Then too, there is ground meat, especially broiled ground beef, either as hamburg patties or on toast, and neither of these takes much time to cook. The meat should be freshly ground when bought, and should be cooked as soon as possible, unless there is a refrigerator in which to keep it.

The fresh summer vegetables and all of the canned vegetables should be cooked quickly, say the specialists of the Bureau of Home Economics, to preserve their food values to the utmost. String beans, with tips and strings removed, then cut into small pieces and dropped

(Continued on Page 7)

TEN THOUSAND EXPECTED FROM 19 STATES IN UNION

Prizes and Premiums Will Be Awarded by Federation Officers

Chicago, Ill.—Responding to requests and invitations from officials prominent business men and residents of Memphis, Tenn., which have poured into the office of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., by the hundreds, Leon R. Harris, Secretary of the organization has announced that the 1932 annual convention of the N. F. C. F. will be held in that city the latter part of October.

This is the first time the annual session will be held outside the state of Mississippi, the two previous conventions having been held in Howard and Mound Bayou, respectively.

In announcing the coming meeting, Mr. Harris gave out the information that some criticism has developed this year against holding a convention at all. Reply to this Mr. Harris states:

"Few national organizations of any prominence have abandoned their convention plans this year and the officers and directors of the N. F. C. F. have decided that it would be both unwise and unfair to our membership not to hold our regular convention. If any one is entitled to a bit of recreation and enjoyment it certainly is the Negro farmer. The N. F. C. F. is proud of that fact that it is rendering an unique service—a kind of service no other colored organization is able to give. Negro farmers should assemble at least once a year to become better acquainted with their organization—to learn more about its efforts and policies—to hear addresses by men and women of note—to discuss their business affairs and to learn more about existing conditions. The tenant farmer, the cash cropper and the day hand will attend so they may know how to proceed to lay plans for the ownership of a farm and home."

"And, too, the officers of the N. F. C. F. are convinced," adds Mr. Harris, "that some are objecting to

(Continued on Page 7)

THESE MOLINE PRIMROSES BLOOMING ONLY AT NIGHT

(From Moline, Ill., Daily Dispatch)

Night blooming primroses, of a rare variety, are now in full bloom in the yard of the residence of Leon R. Harris, 1440 Eleventh St., A, and are attracting the attention of scores of flower lovers. The blossoms are very pale yellow and open suddenly before the eyes of the watchers.

The plants bloom the second year from seed. Mr. Harris has developed his variety from one plant which he discovered accidently in a nasturtium bed four years ago.

Mr. Harris, who is editor of the MODERN FARMER, is a lover of flowers and specializes in varieties rare to Illinois soil and climate.

Garden Topics By Floyd Bralliar

Suggestions and Guides To Farmers

There are many of our readers who would like to increase their stock of some shrub or other that they grow if they only knew how this could be done easily. Either they would like to have a few shrubs to give to friends or they may wish to use them in their own planting. Whatever the reason for the desire, this is the best time to do such propagating.

Most shrubs that root from cuttings at all root most easily from what we know as half-ripened wood In much of the country this wood is at its best about the middle to the last of August. In the extreme North, this wood is at its best the first week in August.

The first thing to do is to prepare a bed to receive the cuttings. This should be a bed about five or six feet wide and as long as we wish to use. It is best to put a stout board frame about this protected bed so we can protect the cuttings at any time if we wish.

Remove the soil to a depth of eight inches from this bed, putting the top three inches in one pile and the remaining soil in another. Now mix two parts of good sharp sand with one part of this top three inches of soil and fill the bed with the mixture. Tamp it well to settle it and you are ready for your cuttings.

Cuttings should be made from wood that has grown this season, preferably from the first shoots that started. All of these shoots is good to use, but the soft sappy tip. Make these shoots into cuttings about six inches long, being careful to make the lower cut on each cutting just below a bud and the upper one at least an ince above a bud. Do not allow these cuttings to dry out. When the cuttings are made, remove all leaves from them but the top one. This should be left on the cutting and care should be used to not injure it. Should the lower part of the shoot have no leaves so that a few on the cuttings must

(Continued On Page ")

FARMER'S SIDE OF STORM

The following letter, written by a dairy farmer to the editor of a western paper, should be of large interest to colored farmers of the South who can remember so well the Liberty Bond drives of the late war. No one knows the farmer's side of the story as well as the farmer himself.—THE EDITOR.

To The Editor: I read in the papers that W. A. Moody, president of the St. Louis Livestock exchange, told the house agriculture committee that the farm board refused to aid dairymen during the drouth of 1929 unless they became members of the farm board's cooperative. He quotes the case of C. B. Denman, who was told no man could borrow one cent unless he belonged to a farm board organization. Mr. Moody calls that coercion. This was done with the knowledge of government officials of the highest rank.

Now let us take a look back only as far as when this country became involved in the World War. The government called for money with which to carry on the war. The farmers then came to the assistance with money. They bought 3 1-2 per-cent government bonds with money that many of them had to borrow from the banks at 7 per cent, thereby actually donating to the government 3 1-2 per cent.

Coercion, nay compulsion, was then extensively used. Every farmer was compelled to buy according to what the appointed committee assessed them whether they had the money or not. (I for one was assessed $300 on a nine-acre farm, and I had to borrow the money at the bank.)

I never whimpered and I don't regret it. I rather wish that I could have done more.

Now the farmers have had a very tough time of it for eight years or more, and the outlook for the future is still very dark. Taxes are higher than during the war, and more offices are created every year with subsequently more officers and more salaries. And what the farmer has to sell must be sold at a great sacrifice.

Just the other day I read some advice given by a city farmer telling us to sell our cream even if we get only 25 cents per pound for butterfat. That was very good advice and we get lots of that kind, but the fact is we get 17 to 19 cents per pound for our butterfat, so there is some difference between advice and facts. As I said before, we have to sell at a big loss whatever we have to sell but we must pay big for what we need. Now it seems reasonable to many of us, not to say all, that the government should come to our aid as we did during the war. Give us a chance to borrow money at say 3 1-2 or 4 per cent, reduce our taxes. Please give us an even break.

CHARLES J. OSTERMAN.

MISSOURI K. OF P.'S PURCHASE POTATO KING'S FARM

The farm at Edwardsville, Kansas, owned at one time by Junius J. Groves, colored, known throughout the country as the "potato king", is now the property of the Missouri Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias. The last payments were made this year and the Lodge now has a clear title

This is a 310 acre farm in the rich Kaw valley of Kansas. At one time it was rated as the most valuable farm of its size in the state. A 22 room mansion is locaed on it which was once the show place of Wyandotte County. Mr. Groves died several years ago. He was a close friend of Booker T. Washington.

GARDEN TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

be bare, use them, but remember they are not likely to start growth so soon as those with a leaf.

Stick these cuttings in the bed you have prepared, setting them an inch apart in the row and the rows six inches apart. Push the cutting into the ground deeply enough that the top bud with the leaf remains above the ground no more than a half inch or so. Be careful that you do not break or bruise the cuttings in sticking them into the ground.

Of course one should use all of one kind of cuttings before starting with another for no two kinds will root and grow just alike. When any batch of cuttings has been stuck in the ground water them thoroughly to settle the soil about them their entire length. As soon as the soil in the bed is dry enough on the surface thoroughly loosen it to a depth of perhaps an inch. Water as often as needed to keep the soil thoroughly moist without its being wet and soggy.

In choosing a location for a cutting bed be sure that it does not receive the direct sunshine all day, though it should have sunshine for three or four hours every day. Most cuttings will start new growth in four, six or seven weeks at longest. Keep them growing steadily till fall, give them some sort of protection against freezing and thawing in winter, and leave them in their bed till spring. At that time they may be set where they are to grow, or better still in a nursery row in the garden where they can be cared for till fall.

It may be well to give a list of shrubs easiest propagagted in this way. Here are a few. Forsythia in all varieties, weigalias of all kinds. the better privits such as lucidum and nepols, crepe myrtles, abelia, all of the honeysuckles, either vining or bush, buddylea, beauty bush, cydonia or Japanese quince, most of the altheas, Japanese barberry, and even French lilacs, and hydrangias. Every cutting will not grow, but if carefully watered and cared for most of them will do so. We have not tried to give a complete list of shrubs propagated in this way and at this itme. Almost any tree, vine, or shrub that will root from cuttings at all may be rooted in this way. But do not wait a month to do it.

Mrs. J. E. J. Dresden, Tenn., asks what kind of grass to sow under maple trees. She has four large maple trees in her yard and cannot get grass to grow under them.

Most likely these trees have limbs coming very near the ground. If you really wish grass to grow under these trees they must be trimmed up high enough so no limbs will be nearer than seven or eight feet of the ground even at their tips as any grass must have some light. Then send to one of the large mail order seed houses such as Burpee, Dreer, or Vaughn and buy their "Shady Lawn Mixture." You will be unable to get this seed in most small towns as the demand is small.

Fertilize the lawn and work it up thoroughly fine for two inches deep before sowing the seed. If you have water so you can keep the soil moist till the grass is well up. Sow now. If not wait till next March 1.

GARDEN TOPICS BY FLOYD BRALLIAR No. 2

The fall catalogs are coming in now and it is time to think about planting bulbs of various kinds. Of these, tulips are perhaps the most showy and for that reason if for no other, the most popular. Tulips are found wild in the Holy Land and in other countries bordering on the Eastern Mediterranean Sea. One of those wild varities, tulip gregli, is without doubt the most brilliant and beautiful of all red tulips, and is a giant in its family.

Most of the tulips cultivated today are the result of crosses made long ago, so long ago in fact that we do not always know which of the wild species were used in making these crosses. Perhaps the oldest of the various races of tulips in cultivation today is the cottage garden or old English tulip. There are dozens of named varieties of this class in commerce today and on the whole they have adapted themselves most readily to our American conditions. Of these the gesneriana group are doubtless the very best of the brilliant red tulips for general out-of-door planting for they remain in bloom longer than most other varieties and will flourish better in our gardens from year to year, being more nearly immune to disease.

My brother still has a few of this variety in the yellow color that have been in the family for fully seventy-five years, blooming every year and increasing rapidly.

Next in importance come the bybloomsand the bizarres. These tulips are of the largest size, multiply readily, stay in bloom for as long as three or even four weeks, and if one loves the duller colors with bronzes, browns, striped, and feathered flowers, all in bewildering array, these are the tulips to plant.

From these as one of the parents developed the race of Darwin tulips that has been the most popular of all for a quarter of a century. They are today more widely planted than any other tulips. They are strong growers, have long stems, large flowers, and clear colors. If properly cared for they will multiply rapidly in this country, but like most tulips, are subject to disease if left undug from year to year, and are liable to be eaten by mice, squirrels, and other animals.

It is seldom advisable to plant single earlies, double earlies, or parrots in the South. They do not make sufficient stem and stay in bloom too short a time.

It is well to order tulip bulbs as soon as possible so as to get the bulbs early. American grown bulbs are more abundant every year, and although they may usually be purchased for less money than imported stock, they are fully as satisfactory.

For the best results bulbs should be planted about four inches deep in soil that is fairly loose and that is rich in humus. In their wild state they grow under trees in almost pure leafmould. While clay is their native soil, they are mostly grown commercially in sand that has been made very rich with cow manure. Of course this manure is well rotted before it is mixed with the sand. However we get better color and fully as good results in every other way if we plant in clay soil that has been thoroughly mixed with decayed plant material of some kind to loosen it and enrich it.

Though we have had fair results from planting tulip bulbs as late as the first of February, the best time to plant them is October, or the first half of November. Planted at this time they make a strong root growth before top growth starts and so give larger flowers on longer stems.

Hyacinths are not grown as widely as they deserve not even as much as they were even twenty years ago. This is due in part at least to the fact that the bulbs have been very high priced in recent years. But even they are falling again and many will take up their culture again this fall.

If planted in the open ground, do not plant hyacinths before the first of December and the middle of that month is better. If planted early they come up in the fall or in the winter and the buds are injured before they are large enough to bloom.

The miniature size, 1-2 centimeters in circumference, is decidedly the best for out-of-door planting, and they cost much less than the larger bulbs. Give them the same kind of soil as tulips and plant an inch deeper.

OLD BIBLE BOUGHT BY MARYLAND MAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

Hagerstown, Md.—One of the original copies of the Bible printed in German by Christopher Saur, at Germantown, Penna., in 1743, the first Bible published in a European tongue in America, has been obtained by Mr. Fred M. Peterman of this city.

The copy, well preserved, measures 7 1-2 by 10 inches and contains 1243 pages. The covers are bound in oak wood covered with pigskin. Saur is said to have made his own type, ink and paper.

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INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

Cotton reached ten cents a pound on August 29th, the advance being spurred by bullish crop reports. It was the first time cotton reached ten cents since last summer. Gains ranged from $1.30 to $1.75 a bale.

Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills has announced that 10 agricultural credit corporations have received loans of $767,000 and 14 livestock credit corporations loans of $8,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. J. P. Davis, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., states that Negro Agricultural Credit Corporations in Southern states would have been eligible for loans had any been in existence and that this is further proof that it is absolutely necessary that Negro farmers organize if they expect to receive any share of the relief the government can give through its agencies. It is expected that colored farmers of Mississippi will have their agricultural credit corporation functioning by early next year.

The cabin which housed Booker T. Washington, the famous educator, as a boy has been reclaimed by the West Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and dedicated as a national shrine to his memory. It is located at Malden, near Charleston, W. Va.

Bishop Isaac Lane of the C. M. E. Church, who founded Lane College at Jackson, Tenn., in 1882, recently attended the fiftieth anniversary and golden jubilee of the college. Bishop Lane is now 98 years old.

There are 475 colored farm owners in the state of Indiana. They own 29,072 acres and the value of land and buildings is $2,014,855. At one time there were several settlements of colored farmers who owned some of the best land in this state, but the children of these pioneers abandoned the farms for the cities.

Ed Gies of near Fort Worth, Texas, has crossed plums and cherries and the result is a fruit that tastes like plums but grows in clusters like grapes.

A Louisville, Ky., hen has laid an egg that has a perfect letter "p" on its upper end. Its owner wonders if this stands for "prosperity."

Della Garland, 13, of Toccoa, Ga., was killed by lightning as she sat beside the fireplace.

The intense July heat this summer killed many farm animals in Alabama.

Anthrax has broken out in the vicinity of Sioux Falls, S. D., and a rigid quarantine is being enforced. Animals on 38 farms are affected.

The son of a farmer near Peoria, Ill., died of tetanus, or lockjaw, caused by stepping on a sharp-edged weed which cut his foot.

Hijackers stole a truck-load of cherries valued at $500 which was on its way from St. Joseph, Michigan to Chicago. Evidently the thieves were too lazy to pick them from the trees.

South Georgia farms have been devasted by grasshoppers this year and deadly poisons have failed to stop the insects.

200,000 less cattle are on Georgia farms now than were on them in 1925.

Armed guards are watching the gardens of unemployed citizens of Chicago territory to keep thieves from stripping them at night.

Filipinos in one Florida trucking district have been ordered out by the white farmers. The Filipinos are successful gardeners, but were ordered out because the natives heard that 2000 more were planning to move in from California.

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400 POUND HOG ATTACKS FARMER; WIFE SAVES HIM

Petersburg, Ind.—(Special)—A 400 pound sow, maddened by the heat, attacked Jesse Wilson, aged 70, a farmer living near Union this morning. The hog knocked Wilson down, but his wife who heard his screams rushed to his assistance and beat the animal off. Wilson was bit ten times.

City Bred (pointing to a haystack): "What kind of a house is that?"

Country Bred: "That ain't a house, that's hay."

City Bred: "Say! You can't fool me; hay doesn't grow in a lump like that!"

A farmer once asked the editor of a country paper for advice, as follows: "I have a horse that at times appears normal, but at other times is lame to an alarming degree. What shall I do?"

The reply came: "The next time your horse appears normal, sell him!"

BOTH PLATFORMS NEGLECT FARMER BUREAU HEAD SAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottumwa, Iowa—Neither the Republican nor the Democratic national conventions gave the agricultural problem anything like adequate consideration, Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said at a big farmers' gathering here Monday.

In his first comment on the work of the conventions and the platforms adopted, Mr. O'Neal said: "Speech after speech was made from the platforms on other questions, and not a single voice was heard telling the parties of the actual condition and needs of 50,000,000 people of the nation directly dependent on agriculture.

"It disgusts me greatly," he added, "to see how little time was given the discussion of the great economic questions that so deeply threaten our nation today. Among hundreds of duly elected delegates and official leaders, how few openly championed the cause of agriculture. Delegations elected by great agricultural states, whose very existence is threatened, had no delegates who would fight on the floor of the great conventions for our cause.

As to the platforms themselves Mr. O'Neal said the Democratic one was "a bit more definite" but reserved further comment until they are interpreted by the nominees whose duty is to interpret and carry out those promises."

Mr. O'Neal declared that while four years ago "both political parties gave solemn pledges to the farmers that they would seek legislation for restoring equality to agriculture to the end that agriculture might prosper, today those promises stand unredeemed and the inequality of agriculture is far worse than it was in 1928."

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

BETTER BUSINESS

"The man who deals in sunshine,
Is the one who gets the crowds;
He does a lot more business,
Than the one who peddles clouds."

RED CROSS—WEST AND SOUTH

The American Red Cross has furnished over two million pounds of feed for starving farm animals and hungry farm people of western Iowa since last February. Some of this relief came from the federal government and some from the American Legion. Disbursements were made every two weeks and the needy farmers had their orders filled at the standing cars the moment they arrived. Everything worked like "clock work". There was no confusion—no criticism—no discrimination or prejudice shown. The man who was in need got what he needed whether landowner or tenant.

The Red Cross tried hard to render the same sort of service to the needy South, but could not do it. Some received and some did not. Some who received were charged for it and will have to pay for it yet. But it was not the Red Cross that did the charging. That organization tried to be fair. Unfortunately, some of the relief supplies were handled and distributed by dishonest, selfish individuals. These took advantage of the ignorance and helplessness of Negro tenant farmers. Some of these individuals controlled county and local Red Cross chapters.

We are certain the National Red Cross knows now that it is folly to expect local southern Red Cross chapters to distribute relief to the needy without prejudice or discrimination. If called upon again they will be prepared. They will proceed to organize local Negro chapters and allow the representatives of these chapters to handle the supplies destined for needy members of their group. If they will do this it will be better for all concerned.

The SOUTH is not the WEST. We trust the National Red Cross has discovered the truth of this fact and will act accordingly.

THE COMING CONVENTION

We believe the membership of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., will agree unanimously that their officers and directors acted wisely in deciding to hold a convention this year in spite of depressive economic conditions. If the Negro farmer ever needed instruction, encouragement and recreation he needs them now. He has more to learn, more to unlearn and more to forget now than he has ever had before. A revival—a "big meeting" at this time is imperative.

No Negro organization in history has ever been blest with a membership so loyal, so faithful and so unselfish as is the membership of the N. F. C. F. No class of Americans are learning so quickly what cooperation really means as is this class of organized Negro farmers. At the same time, we know of no Negro organization in the Nation blest with such an unselfish, race-loving leadership. In spite of the worst opposition imaginable these leaders have stuck to their policies and have kept right on organizing, building and planning for the welfare of colored farmers. They have done some things the wisest of Negro leaders called "impossible" and they have just started to do. The good Lord simply intends that some things shall happen and he has surely blest the efforts of the founders and leaders of the N. F. C. F.

From three thousand at Howard to five thousand at Mound Bayou on to ten thousand at Memphis and then what? Is it saying too much that we expect the first world-wide convention of organized Negro farmers will be held in Chicago next year during the World's Fair. We think not. An organization that can grow from one little local Unit at Mileston, Miss., to hundreds of local Units in nineteen states in three years' time can expect to keep on surprising the Race and the Nation.

No member of the N. F. C. F. should become impatient or feel at all discouraged. These have been trying times for all organizations and their members. An organization that can grow so rapidly and so solidly during such times as these must have a great mission to fulfill. So it must know its duty and neither falter nor fail. The N. F. C. F. is destined to become the biggest economic organization of Negroes on this continent. This, it shall become.

BUY THAT FARM NOW

Every colored farmer who can possibly do so should arrange to purchase a farm this year. Good farms can be purchased on most any kind of terms. Recently, 40,000 farms in the stata of Mississippi alone, were sold for taxes. Most of these farms were owned by white farmers and most of them can now be rented or leased with the privilege of purchasing. A late bulletin of the N. F. C. F. issued to members listed a farm of 160 acres priced at $5.50 per acre. It also listed a 40 acre Michigan farm with five room house that could be purchased for less than nine hundred dollars. Numerous farms can now be purchased on easy terms in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and the other middle western states as well as in the South. So the colored farmer who desires a home and farm of his own can get one most anywhere if he will arrange to get it now. But that word "NOW" means much.

Officials of the N. F. C. F. have successfully placed many of their members on good farms, located in good communities, and they expect to continue this work. We believe the southern Negro farmer should stay in the South, but if he does not want to stay there we know he can succeed in the North or West if he is a good thinker and a good worker. We know too that he should not stay in some Southern communities, even in some whole counties. Communities controlled by oligarchies where he cannot be treated as a civilized human being should be abandoned by colored farmers, farm tenants and farm hands immediately. The N. F. C. F. knows well where these communities are and is glad to help its members get away from them.

We particularly urge colored farm tenants and laborers to strike out for themselves this fall by purchasing a farm or leasing one with the privilege of buying after the first year. We should have at least 350,000 colored farm owners in the U. S. by 1940.

MARSHALL COUNTY, MISS.—ASLEEP?

A prominent colored farmer of this county writes: "We farmers in this county will be glad to be of service to the National Federation of Colored Farmers when we can be convinced that yours is a worthy organization. We must see the necessity of a separate organization from the ones already existing here, though you are not "Race" organizations."

We don't know what luck we may have in convincing this good brother that the N. F. C. F. is a "worthy organization." Some folks expect an organization and its officers to do a lot for them before they do anything at all to help that organization's cause. They are willing to take all they can get that is offered by the organization but when they are asked for some assistance or support they are unwilling to give. Such people will never find a "worthy organization."

We wonder what the N. F. C. F. could do for the Negro farmers of Marshall county that would make them believe it to be worthy of their support. The white farm population of this county is 4,176—the colored farm population is 15,113. There are 1020 white farmers in the county and 3,143 colored farmers. 414 white farmers are full owners and 416 colored farmers are full owners. Total average value of all crops produced in the county is around two and a half million dollars annually. Farmers expended around $120,000 for feed and fertilizer last year. Of this amount of money about half of it was expended through co-operative methods. This is a fair record compared with many other Mississippi counties.

First of all, we believe the N. F. C. F. could influence more colored farmers of this county to purchase farms. They outnumber the white farmers three to one yet there is only a difference of TWO in the number of white and colored farmers.

It is evident that at least two-thirds of the crops of the county are produced by colored farmers. It is also evident that these same farmers do not receive two-thirds of the value of the crops when sold. The N. F. C. F. might be of some assistance here. Every member of the N. F. C. F. knows the value of the organization's market bulletins and information.

We have evidence that the colored farmers of this county know nothing about the benefits of co-operative buying and little about co-operative selling. Some of them are tied on to the co-operatives owned, controlled and managed by their white farmer neighbors but none of them are members.

The colored farmers of this county, more than a hundred of whom own and manage farms of from 160 to 4000 acres, will never be the right kind of farmers until they become organized farmers. There is no hope for farmers who are afraid to organize and Negro farmers of Mississippi who cannot see the necessity of a separate "Race" organization are blind indeed. Little wonder the sons and daughters of such farmers are going to the cities just as soon as they are grown.

URGES CARE IN USE OF SOME LAXATIVES

(Know Your Drugs Series, No. 7)

A healthy 10-year-old boy living in California, recently ate the contents of a box of a well-known laxative tablet, mistaking them for candy. As reported by a California physician, the boy's temperature rose rapidly, he became delirious, and died nine days later.

"Deceived by their sugar coating, children sometimes unwittingly mistake cathartic tablets for candy," says Dr. F. J. Cullen, of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. "Adults are less likely to make such a mistake, since the food and drugs act requires that laxatives, prepared in chewing gum or confection form, be labeled to indicate that they are a medicine and not a confection. Manufactures generally are labeling laxatives and cathartics in full compliance with the law."

Laxatives have valuable uses, according to Cullen, but an individual not infrequently forms the "laxative habit," and this may prove injurious. The intensity of the effect of cathartics varies from mild to extreme, small quantities of one producing results as intensified as large quantities of another. Generally, the effects vary markedly with different individuals. For these reasons, says Cullen, it is extremely important that the buyer read the labels on these products and keep the articles out of reach of children. While the food and drugs act does not require that manufacturer declare the presence of any but a few specified drugs, such as alcohol and narcotics, it does insist that, if the constituents are named, the statement be truthful.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

.....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

LAST OF HEATH HEN TRIBE SEEN AGAIN; WAS THOUGHT DEAD

The last heath hen on earth, believed to have been dead, as it had not been seen for nine months, has again been sighted near the traditional booming field of the last heath hen tribe on Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts, according to word reaching the American Game association.

Apparently in perfect health, this cock bird, sole survivor since 1928 of a species which formerly ranged New England states in greater numbers than any other bird, returned to the farm of James Green near West Tisbury on February 9. It was observed by Mr. Green and others.

Warm weather of early spring, usually in March, has always sent the bird from its seclusion in the scrub oaks of the island, back to a meadow on the Green farm where for many years the only remaining flock of heath hens were wont to gather for their courtship antics. Although tourists still line the highway bordernig the meadow to watch the last bird during his spring visits, he has not strutted, boomed and inflated the orange sacs on either side of his head since his disappointment in 1929.

At that time he boomed almost daily until May 11, and finally retired to the scrub oaks sadly crestfallen. No females had come to the trysting ground to admire him.

A second attempt was under way by Oklahoma game officials to provide the last bird with the companionship of five prairie chickens, near relatives of the heath hen, when Dr. Gross announced the probability that the species was finally extinct. His reappearance may cause this plan to be carried through.

GIVE THE YOUNG FELLOW TIME!

"Your methods of cultivation are hopelessly out of date," said the youthful agricultural college graduate to the old farmer. "Why, I'd be astonished if you got even ten pounds of apples from that tree."

"So would I," replied the farmer. "It's a pear tree."

Sixty tons of flowers are being shipped daily from Spalding, England, and soon 200 tons will be sent each day to all parts of the country.

SAYS RED CEDAR TREES NEAR ORCHARD SHOULD BE REMOVED

Columbia, Mo.—Apple growers and investigators are of one accord in the opinion that the only satisfactory way to prevent serious damage from cedar rust is to cut the red cedar in the vicinity of apple orchards, says T. J. Talbert, chairman of the department of horticulture of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Since the red cedar does not sprout from the stump or stub, one cutting is sufficient, but it is important that every cedar tree be cut to a distance of one and one-half to two miles from orchards if satisfactory protection against the disease is to be afforded, he believes.

The red cedar trees which generally do the greatest harm in commercial apple growing districts are those which are allowed to grow along the roadsides, on pasture lands, and on rough and uncultivated waste lands. In such situations, from 30 to 40 or 50 years may be required to develop cedar trees capable of making satisfactory fence posts. No one, therefore, can question the advisability of destroying runty, unprofitable cedar trees in the neighborhood of commercial orchards, if the matter is considered from an economic point of view, says Mr. Talbert.

In the spring, during rainy or damp weather about the time for apples to bloom, the mature cedar apples or cedar balls on the red cedar produce jelly-like horns or appendages. These appendages contain numerous teliospores which germinate, producing small spores called sporidia. Upon the drying out of the appendages following rains, the sporidia are blown on the young leaves and fruits of the apple. These spores germinate readily on the leaves and fruit of the apple under favorable conditions. The low temperatures often occurring in April and May in Missouri are very favorable to the germination of the sporidia, he concludes.

MOST R. F. C. AID IS GIVEN BANKS IN SMALL TOWNS

Mills Lists Groups Getting U. S. Cash

Providence, R. I.—(Special)—Most of the banks which have received loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are located in small towns notwithstanding reports that it was the large city institutions which got most of the corporation's assistance was the statement made in a speech here today by Ogden L. Mills, secretary of the treasury. Mr. Mills was addressing graduates of the Bryant Stratton College of Business.

Mr. Mills stated that the corporation has lent $1,219,000,000 to 4,947 institutions, including 4,190 banks and trust companies in the period between Feb. 2 and July 31.

Classification of Aid

Of this sum banks and trust companies got $736,000,000, Mr. Mills said, adding that $30,000,000 was given for reorganization or liquidation of 364 closed banks.

He then classified the financial aid given other lines of activity as follows:

43 railroads and railroad receivers—$230,000,000.

541 buildings and loan associations—$68,000,000.

73 insurance companies—$67,000,000.

60 mortgage loan companies—$81,000,000.

10 agricultural credit corporations—$767,000.

14 live stock credit companies—$8,000,000.

8 federal land banks—$26,000,000.

5 joint stock land banks—$1,500,000 (approximately).

3 credit unions—$405,000,000.

"Of the $1,219,000,00 authorized," the secretary continued, "$976,000,000 had actually been disbursed on July 30, of which $110,000,000 had been repaid. In addition to the above 500,000 individual loans to farmers, aggregating $65,000,000, have been made by the secretary of agriculture out of the $97,000,000 thus far allocated to him.

"It has been said that the Reconstruction Finance corporation benefits only the great city bank and other large institutions. The contrary is true. The great majority of banks which have borrowed from the corporation are lacted in small towns. Specifically, on July 30, [illegible] per cent of the banks to which loans had been authorized were in towns of less than 5,000 population; 86 per cent were in towns of less than 25,000 population, and 90 per cent were in towns of less than 50,000.

Many Banks Helped

"Looking at it from another angle, we find that loans have been authorized to more than 20 per cent of all the banks in the country, these banks having about 15,000,000 of the forty million bank depositors in the United States. These have been directly affected by the corporation's loans to banks while the other 25,000,000 have benefited indirectly in preventing the fire from spreading."

"Men may not look to the immediate economic future with complete assurance," Mr. Mills remarked, "but today they are at least facing it unafraid. Our ship has come through a financial hurricane with much suffering, some broken spars, torn sails and wreckage on deck but the hull is sound and neither crew nor passengers doubt that we shall come safely to port."

TO REMOVE SUMMER STAINS

Peach stains contain tannin. To loosen the tannin, first soak the spot in warm glycerin, says the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. If the fabric is white cotton or linen, follow with oxalic acid solution, rinse and neutralize with ammonia. The warm glycerin can be used equally well on colored fabrics, but should be followed with denatured alcohol, not oxalic acid.

Treat any stain promptly as possible. The longer it stays the more it sets. Many fruit and berry stains on white cotton and linen can be taken out easily by stretching the fabric over a large bowl, and pouring bioling water on the spot from a teakettle held high above it. If the stain has been put into soapsuds, it may be necessary to use a chemical bleach, but as most chemicals take out colors or destroy silk, wool, or rayon fibers, they are chiefly recommended for white cotton and linens.

Oxalic acid will sometimes take out mildew stains that resist soap and water. Mildew is a kind of mold that grows right in the fabric. Mildewed cotton shower curtains may be bleached by soaking in Javelle water. (Never use Javelle water on silk or wool or colored goods.) Rinse thoroughly after using any bleach, and store these poisonous chemicals where children can not get them.

RADIO REPORTS ON AIR AT HEIGHT OF TEN MILES

Radio meteorographs are the newest devices for bringing down to earth information on atmospheric conditions high above the clouds. Several of these instruments have just been calibrated by the United States Weather Bureau and sent to Alaska for use in obtaining facts for the Second International Polar Year, which started August 1.

A radio meteorograph consists of an automatic temperature and pressure recording device and a compact radio sending apparatus. It is attached to a balloon for release at any desired point. As the balloon rises the changes in barometric pressure and in temperature cause a metal finger to move across various contact points, thus transmitting radio signals. The observer on the ground below picks up these signals with a receiving set and, from calibrations of the instrument previously made, determines the corresponding temperatures and heights.

In thickly settled areas instruments that automatically record atmospheric changes on tracing paper are often sent up in balloons. Attached to a parachute and bearing a tag asking that they be returned to the nearest Weather Bureau station, they stand a good chance of being recovered. In the uninhabited polar regions, however, they are not likely to be seen again. The radio meteorograph was, therefore, designed for use there.

Atmospheric records at all levels up to about 4 miles can be obtained by pilots in airplanes. To get records at higher levels, however, balloons are necessary. They go 10 miles or more up into the stratosphere before they burst.

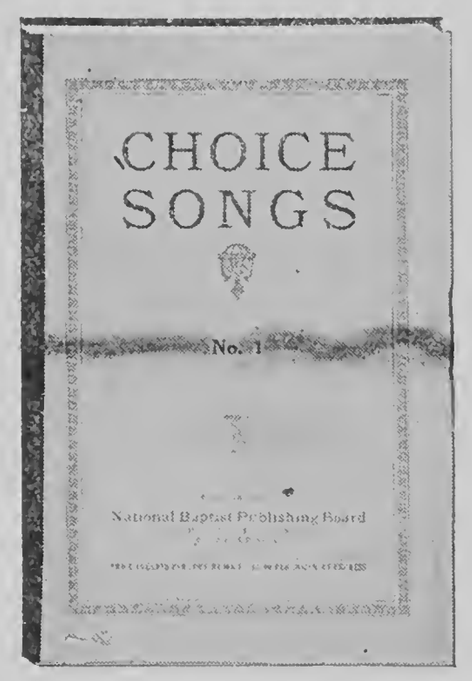
Radio meteorographs are designed to promote that part of the polar year program which calls for a determination of the relationship between weather conditions in the polar regions and those in the lower latitudes. They will also help toward a better understanding of the general circulation of the atmosphere over the earth.

EXPECT SHORT PECAN CROP

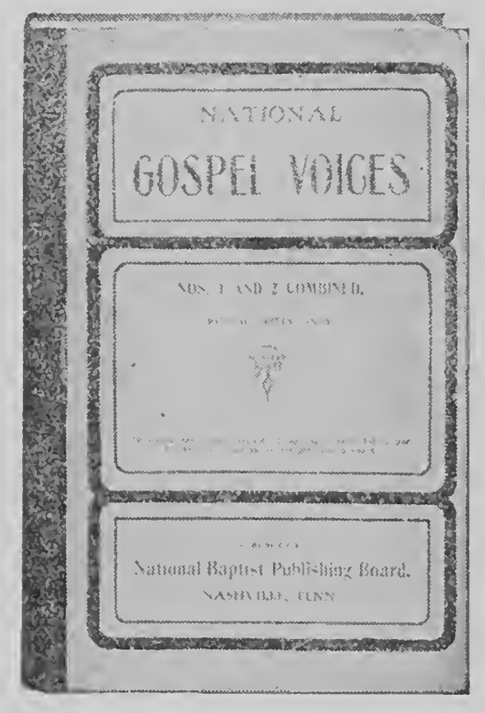
Thomasville, Ga.—The larger Parker pecan groves near this city will yield only about 5 to 10 per cent of a normal crop this year, it is claimed by experts. Other pecan orchards in throughout south Georgia will be extremely short this year.

NEW BASKET LINER

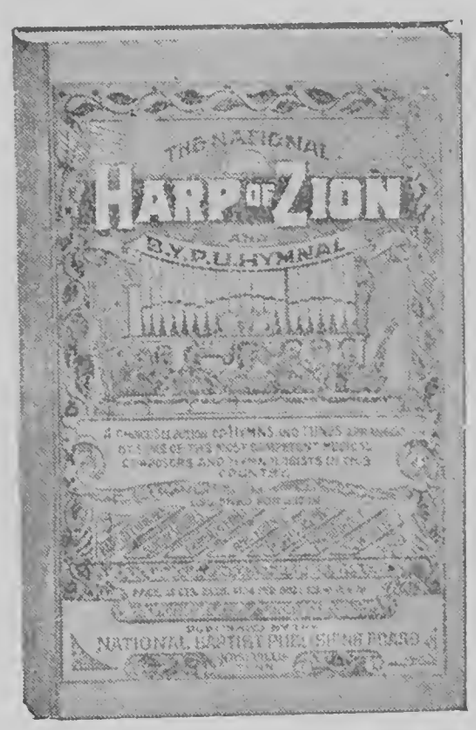
Rockingham, N. C.—Robert L. Steele, III, head of the Martha Orchards, growers and shippers of Sand Hill peaches and dewberries, has established a basket liner plant here. Mr. Steele has invented a new kind of liner, which also covers the bottom of the basket and gives plenty of ventilation.



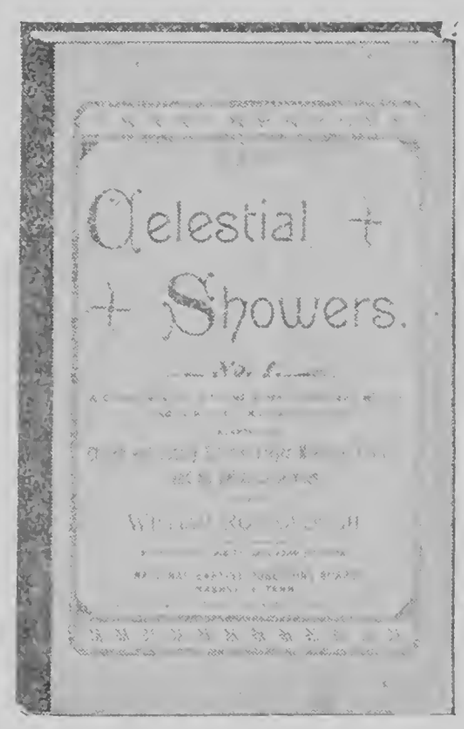
Choice Songs 15c each; $1.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.



National Harp of Zion 35c each; $4.20 per dozen.



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

Send All Orders To Henry Allen Boyd, Sec'y.
523 Second Avenue, North *Nashville, Tennessee*

DRYING BEANS AND PEAS

Garden peas intended for drying should be gathered when in ideal condition for immediate table use—that is, when the seeds have attained full size and before the pods have begun to turn yellow and dry up. Shell them by placing the pods in boiling water for three minutes, then spread on a wire screen having a mesh large enough to permit the shelled peas to pass through, with a box or basket beneath it. Rub the pods vigorously over the screen with the hands. This will burst and empty practically all the pods much more quickly than they could be shelled by hand. Then dip the shelled peas for only one to two minutes in boiling water (to which table salt has been added, two tablespoonsful to the gallon), drain, spread to a depth of three-fourths to one inch on the trays, and dry at 115 degrees to 120 degrees Fahrenheit as initial temperature, rising to 140 degrees toward the completion of the drying. Stir occasionally while drying. Properly dried peas will be uniformly dry throughout, showing no moisture near the center when split open.

175TH HOLSTEIN TOPS 1,000 POUNDS IN "FAT" RECORD

Ormsby Hengerveld Tehee, a purebred seven-year-old Holstein cow, owned by R. V. Rasmussen Deerfield, Illinois, has completed a yearly record of 32,751.5 pounds of milk and 1,052.4 pounds of fat, according to The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. She is the 175th cow of the breed to exceed 1,000 pounds of fat in a year and the 130th to top the 30,000 pound milk mark. The greater part of her record was made while she was owned by Bell Farm Rieck and Nettrour, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania and completed at Elmwood Farm after being purchased by Mr. Rasmussen. J. C. Indoe, Sharon Center, Ohio, has the honor of being the breeder of Ormsby Hengerveld Tehee. She is sired by Ormsby Sensation 23rd one of the sires owned by a bull association in Medina county, Ohio. Ormsby Sensation 23rd is a son of Ormsby Sensation and out of a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

As a senior four-year-old, Ormsby Hengerveld Tehee was credited with 28,188.4 pounds of milk and 895.3 pounds of fat in 365 days.

NEW COTTON FOUNDATION FABRIC FOR HOOKED RUGS

Revival of interest in things colonial has suggested an advantageous extension of the use of cotton for making hooked rugs. These rugs are inexpensive and attractive homemade floor coverings whose popularity has created a widespread farm home industry, especially in the South and New England.

Hooked rugs require a strong, loosely woven foundation fabric, a filler material, and a protective lining. For all three of these parts, cotton can be used. The United States department of agriculture recently undertook to develop a good cotton foundation fabric to overcome some of the drawbacks of the commonly used jute burlap and other foundation materials, and provide an outlet for more short-staple cotton.

Two promising cotton foundation fabrics were selected from a number designed experimentally. They were tested for tensile strength, thread count, weight per square yard, and thickness. These fabrics are similar in structure to burlap, but stronger in the warp yarns and less likely to deteriorate from moisture and sunlight.

Complete rugs were also made in the laboratory on these foundation fabrics, using different kinds of fillers. In colonial days, the housewife made her hooked rugs from old clothes or hose or the piece box. But many rugs are now made of new material purchased in desired colors or dyed to suit the pattern. Both the ready-prepared cotton fillers and cloth cut in narrow strips are used, and provide an additional outlet for cotton. Cotton fillers usually result in more beautiful and more durable rugs.

A lining or backing gives added life to a hooked rug. It prevents the rug from curling readily, gives it body, and keeps dust and grit from cutting the stitches on the back of the rug. Any durable, closely woven cotton, such as crash, denim, osnaburg, or canvas, is satisfactory.

NOTICE—CHICAGO READERS

OCTOBER 1 AND OCTOBER 11 are the only days on which you may register for the general election November 8.

Everyone in the Chicago election district must register at precinct polling places in order to vote. Previous registrations will not be recognized.

PORTABLE RADIO OUTFITS AID FOREST-FIRE FIGHTERS

Portable radio sets aided the United States Forest Service in quick reporting and communication during fire emergencies in several national forest fires this summer.

The Forest Service has been experimenting with the possibilities of radio communication since 1927, and last year its investigators developed specialized sets suitable for the rigorous requirements of national forest use. This year it has 150 new sets in use in national forests in the West, supplementing the existing forest telephone system.

One type of set developed by the Forest Service is strictly portable, and weighs only about 80 pounds each complete. Its effective radius of communication is 10 miles or more, messages being received by voice, and sent by code. Sets of this type will be carried by fire crews and by "smoke chasers" traveling the roads and trails, constantly on the lookout for fires, "firebugs," and persons careless with matches or tobacco.

A larger type of semiportable sets weighing about 35 pounds will be used at central stations, in lookout towers, and at points having telephone connections. These have an average radius of 50 miles, and send and receive messages both by voice and telegraph code.

SWINE SANITATION

Application of the sanitation system developed by the United States Department of Agriculture and which is in common use in the Middle West, is resulting in the production of more and better pigs in the Southern States, according to reports reaching the department.

One grower in Tennessee raised six litters of pigs on clean pasture where no other pigs had been allowed to run since the pasture crop was planted. At the age of 3 months the pig were uniform and thrifty, averaging about 80 pounds. Three other litters raised on ground previously used by hogs averaged less than 30 pounds per pig at the same age, the pigs being unthrifty and rough-coated. Heavy losses at farrowing time and on pasture also commonly occur when pigs are raised with no attention to sanitation.

SPECIALISTS SEEK NEW VARIETIES OF PEACHES

Washington, D. C.—Earlier, later, and better strains of the better peach varieties are being sought by Department of Agriculture scientists through propagation of valuable bud variations. This is the method that brought such good results in developing the California orange industry.

Peach trees sometimes show one branch which varies from the rest of the tree. This variation may be desirable or undesirable from the standpoint of the grower. Desirable variations may produce larger fruit, fruit that ripens earlier or later, or fruit of extra quality. The government specialists transfer buds or grafts from the differing branches to young peach seedlings and the resulting tree is generally similar to the branch from which the bud was cut.

Experiments in progress at Merced and Shafter, Calif., show promise of such improved strains of the present commercial varieties.

LANDSCAPE EFFECT
Starke County (Ind.) Republican

If Gov. Roosevelt can work out that plan for planting 3,000,000 trees they will look fine set out around the million postoffice buildings that Mr. Garner wants to put up.

JACK THE GIANT KILLER

Dallas, Texas, July 20—"I agree with my friends in Texas and California," said Speaker John N. Garner here today, stopping on his way home to Uvalde, "that I am big enough to deal with Herbert Hoover."

San Antonio, Texas, July 21.—"I agree with those who insist," said Speaker Garner as his train paused here today, "that I am as big as anybody in the Republican party."

Hondo, Texas, July 22.—"I agree with those who have found out," said Speaker Garner from the back platform of his train here today, "that I am bigger than any Republican and as big as any other Democrat."

Knippa, Texas, July 22.—When Speaker Garner's train stopped here for water on its way to Uvalde, near by, the Speaker told a throng in the terminal drug store: "I am bigger than any Republican or Democrat now extant, and my son Jack is stronger than Herbert Hoover, Jr."

Uvalde, Texas, July 22.—Addressing an ecstatic home-coming crowd here today, Speaker John N. Garner, after uttering the words "I am bigger"—, suddenly exploded and was reassembled with great difficulty. Physicians assured anxious friends of his recovery when, the reassembling process just concluded, the patient said feebly: "I am bigger than Primo Carnera."

MR. GARNER'S BID
Iroquois Chief

What a hit Mr. Garner will make this fall when he mounts the stump and bids for votes for the Democratic ticket on the grounds that he tried to spend a billion dollars of the taxpayers' money for 1,400 postoffice buildings that were not needed.

DO WE WANT GOLD BRICKS?
Washington Post

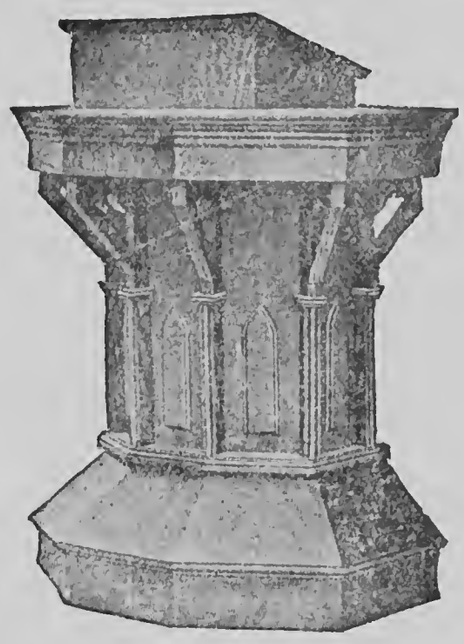
All that is needed to make the present effects of depression look like good times would be to have the Goldsborough gold brick and other inflationary and inflammatory measures passed by the late Democratic House also get by the Senate and a President.

TEXANS STILL TRYING TO BREAK INTO DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

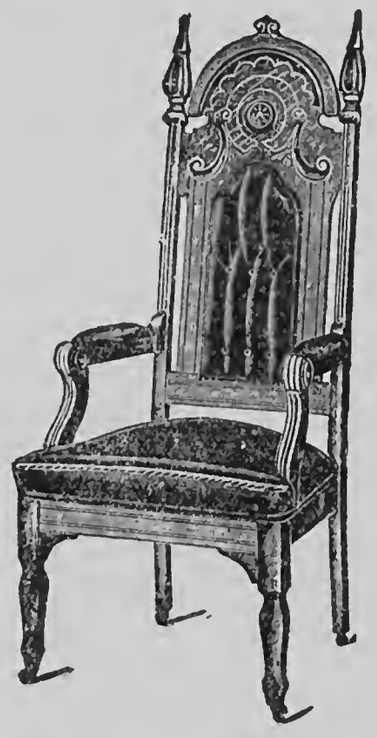
Houston, Tex.—(CNS)—Kept out of the State Democratic Primaries here by technicalities, Negro Democrats of Harris County are planning a concerted effort to secure the right of Negroes to vote in the city Democratic Primaries to be held here in January. J. Alston Atkins, editor of the Houston Informer and J. M. Nabrit, president of the Harris County Negro Democratic organization, are leaders of the movement to test the right of local Democrats to disfranchise them. Every legal remedy available will be pursued to the highest courts, they declared last week.

A FOUR PIECE PULPIT SET

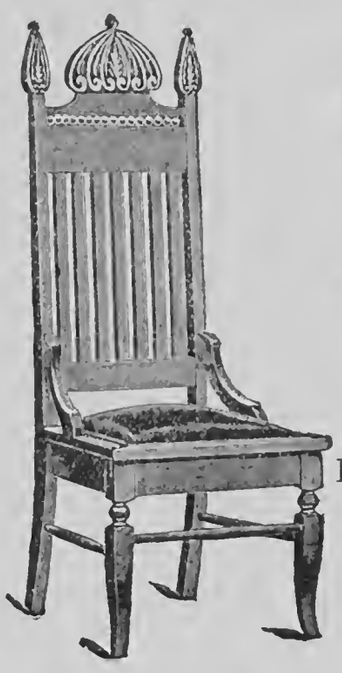
For $125.00



This is a beautiful set of Pulpit Furniture consisting of three chairs and the pulpit—Just the set you need for your church



Terms: **$50.00 CASH**—Balance In Three Monthly Payments



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National Baptist Publishing Board

HENRY ALLEN BOYD,
Secretary

523 Second Ave., North
Nashville :-: Tennessee

THEt MARKET BASKET MADE

(Continued from Page 1)

into boiling salted water, will be tender in fifteen to thirty minutes. Five-minute cabbage, cooked in milk and thickened, retains its crispness, its fresh color, and is delicate in flavor with just this short cooking.

Salads, of course, made either of raw vegetables or fruits, or of cold cooked vegetables left over from the day before, are something for the cook to depend upon in hot weather especially Cottage cheese, as salad, or "just plain so," is another standby. With a refrigerator, the salads can be varied by using gelatin now and then, making tomato jelly, jellied vegetable or jellied salmon or tuna fish salad.

The simplest desserts at any time are fresh fruits in season, or canned fruits. But there is a quick blueberry pudding that is easy to make. And a butter-scotch pudding that can be made with less than half hour's cooking. And junket, which needs a cool place but not necessarily a refrigerator. Peach short cake, now the peach season is here, is one of the choice desserts that does not take long to cook.

TEN THOUSAND EXPECTED

(Continued from Page 1.)

holding the Convention through sinister motives. There are some who claim there is no reason why Negro farmers should have a national organization. These especially, fear the economic and political power of the organized Negro farmer.

They are aware of the fact that members of the N. F. C. F. have purchased more than a quarter million dollars worth of home and farm supplies during the past three years. They know that the organization now has a large and powerful membership in nineteen states. Formerly the requests of unorganized Negro farmers have never worried them, but they have good cause to fear the demands of organized Negro farmers for these demands must be met by deeds and not by promises."

Delegates will attend the Memphis Convention from Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Illinois, South Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, Virginia, Georgia and Florida. Texas will also send delegates from at least ten counties .

As at former conventions, numerous prizes and premiums will be awarded to individuals and Units of the N. F. C. F. that have made extraordinary progress. It is reported that plans are underway to include a small farm as one of of the capital prizes.

The first Convention of the N. F. C. F. was held at Howard, Miss., and drew an attendance of three thousand organized Negro farmers. The second Convention at Mound Bayou was attended by five thousand. It is expected that fully ten thousand will attend the Memphis meeting.

The following pioneers and leaders of the organization have assured the national office they will be on hand. All are faithful and loyal supporters and the organization owes much of tis success and progress to their efforts: C. C. Richardson, Wm. Moore, Tom Stewart, Louis Irving, Rev. B. W. Byram, Rev. C. H. Kelley, Chas. Ashley, Gus Moore, T. M. Blackmon, Miss Martha Chalmers, Mrs. Rachel Baskin, J. N. Haskin, Rev. H. J. Franklin and many others just as worthy who might be mentioned.

COOPERATIVES OF 40 NATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

which has produced the present problems, among the most pressing of which are the necessity of international agreement upon a new monetary standard; settlement of war debts; disarmament; and an international tariff policy. The last is the most important because without agreement between the nations on tariffs there is little hope of realizing the other aims."

FARM PRICES DECLARED KEY OF SITUATION

Better Business Said to Rest on Higher Levels for Food Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Abilene, Kan.—On higher price levels for farm products depends greater demands for industrial products, according to Mr. Charles Moreau Harger, author, editor, lecturer and bank director of this city.

In response to many inquiries from the East regarding conditions in the great agricultural belt of the middle West, Mr. Harger points out that the farmer's problems present a multiplicity of economic adjusments the neglect of which may tell greatly at the polls this autumn.

"For the first time since deflation in the price level of his products struck the farmer," Mr. Hargers calls attention, "the farmer will have an opportunity to express himself at the polls. Since the election of 1930 he has seen greater depths of deficient income than he thought possible. The effect of this strain of his mental and financial resources is likely to make him an unknown quantity in the forthcoming contest."

Problems Outlined

Outlining some of the problems faced by the farmer, Mr. Harger says: "Gradually he has parted with much of his working surplus represented in bank deposits; he has used his available overhead and still has as much difficulty in balancing his budget as does the Federal Government, and without its resources for producing revenue. It is revealed in his attitude toward government, toward tax-making bodies, toward banks and everything that reaches him directly in his activities.

"Primarily, of course, it checks back to the lack of proper relationship between the price of commodities and of his own products. To be sure, the essentials of life are cheaper, but there is no such deflation as has come in wheat at 33 cents a bushel, corn at 30 cents, eggs at 7 cents and dairy products one-third that of the figure two years ago. Where the producer started with some balance in the bank he has gradually used it for such expense as could not be avoided.

"Bank deposits in the rural communities have shrunken month by month—not from runs and only occasionally from fear but from the needs of the depositors. The shrinkage of the average county seat bank that had $1,000,000 deposit account two years ago has been 20 to 25 per cent. If it has been blessed with a large surplus, it has met the situation, but if not, it has been forced to seek credit; if this failed, suspension has come. This has been the reason behind the many closings, mergers and voluntary liquidations in the farm country, frequently in sections where for 60 years the banks have prospered and served the communities.

"The financial condition of the producer is bringing a serious condition to his mortgage indebtedness. Take a typical situation which can be duplicated a thousand times. A 160-acre farm normally worth $12,000 increased in the market to $20,000 or more in war times. It changed hands at the high price and seldom without a mortgage of at least $7,500. Now that farm, if it can be sold at all, is worth perhaps $9600. The past two years have seen fixed charges pile up—interest at 5 1-2 per cent, $825, taxes $300, insurance $60, a total of $1185, bringing the charge against it to $8685, or within only an equity of less than $1000 for the owner.

Have But $1050

"Little wonder he is discouraged. If it were all in wheat and he produced 20 bushels to the acre—a good yield—he would have but $1050 on which to support his family for a year and meet his fixed charges. If he owns his farm clear of debt he can get along. The other day a visit to 17 farms found no hired man on any, though ordinarily there was one or two on each—the farmer and his family are doing all the work. The town bakeries have no more farmer customers—the farm wife is baking again.

"These are some of the things that are happening and their effect usually brings a great volume of public auctions, "vendues" they were once called, when farmers sold off their equipment and stock. Auctioneers were busy, the rural papers blossomed with advertising. This year there are scarcely any.

"The farmer formerly could move to town and easily obtain a job in a filling station, running a truck or working in a factory. Now there are no town jobs and he finds he is better off sticking to the farm, regardless of his difficulties. Besides, the money received at such sales is so meager that he could not refurnish a home from the proceeds of an average auction.

"So the producer's state of mind is one of watchful waiting, in the meanwhile keeping expenses to the minimum and hoping for an upturn in markets. Hopefully he has waited on rising wheat prices in particular. The holdover of grain in the farmers' hands throughout the interior is the largest in a decade. Much of this in storage and the owner is paying a cent a bushel a month rental; some is in his own granary, but he is poorly equipped for such management.

"Against this wheat he has usually borrowed at his bank, the notes of any country bank show a great number memorandumed with '1300 bushels wheat' or some such legend, indicating that there has been a gamble on the farmer's part. Perhaps it will win, but that is uncertain.

Have Not Declined

"Debts and fixed charges, such as taxes, interest and contracted payments have not declined, though the income from products has done so drastically. These debts result from abundant credit in the past, the desire to have all modern improvements in schools, courthouses and paved roads, not to mention motorcars, radios, and extravagant farmstead equipment. These charges, with their burdensome effect, have in the opinion of students of the interior's finances, three possible ways toward remedy:

"1. A rise in prices to approximately the level at which the debts and fixed charges were incurred. This is not immediately likely.

"2. Reduction of debt and fixed charges by repayment, repudiation, foreclosure, bankruptcy, voluntary writing down and in the case of fixed charges mutual adjustment of terms. This process in some of its forms, though painful, and full of hardship, is under way.

"3 Refunding debts and fixed overhead charges so that their payment may be extended over a longer period of time. This is also being used sparingly, but not as frequently as is desirable, but as may come later.

"By these latter methods, eventually, if conditions remain, the burden will slowly be lightened The farm country will adjust itself to the income it can possibly attain and write off the losses involved in such readjustment. If no other outcome be possible, just what effect it will have on financial affairs while it is under way remains to be seen."

WHITE COUNTY AGENT GIVEN FOUR YEARS

Henry Witherington, County Agent of Houston Co., Ala., was sentenced to federal prison for four years following his guilty plea of fraud in connection with federal seed loans.

Witherington was one of a group of prominent merchants and planters of this section who were indicted recently for defrauding the government. The N. F. C. F. has been particularly interested in these cases because the victims of those indicted were tenant farmers and Negro farm laborers.

NON-STICK SHORTENING

No one enjoys having shortening stick to the measuring cup. To avoid this, always break eggs into the measuring cup first, then transfer them to the beating dish. This method leaves a coating of egg white around the inner surface of the cup. Now measure your shortening and you will find that it leaves the cup with scarcely a trace remaining.

Approximately 68682 horses and mules attached to the American Expeditionary forces were killed in the World War.

WOMEN GOT FLOUR BUT DID NOT KNOW HOW TO BAKE BREAD

Baking appears to have become very much a lost art in many homes as relief agencies in Minneapolis learned recently, according to the Ohio State Journal. Through the Red Cross they had received 47,000 sacks of flour made from wheat contributed by the federal government, but after weeks of intensive effort to distribute, they put out only 13,000 sacks. People wanted food, were willing to take most things they could obtain, but demned to take flour and explained the women folks knew nothing of bread making. The plan now is to have the flour used in a school where bakers are instructed and the distribution then will be in bread.

We're sorry for the folks in any home where the art of baking and bread making is unknown. There was a time in this country when every woman baked her own bread, the custom being general even if all women were not first class bread makers. Think of an American home without hot biscuits, syrup and gravy, where light rolls are not regular and welcome visitors, and where good home-made bread is a stranger. Bakers have won popular favor by saving the women from the hot and difficult work of bread making, and in Minneapolis, great flour center of the country, they appear to have done their work with such far-reaching results thousands of homes are minus the joys of home-baked bread.

EDITOR'S NOTE: And hundreds of poor colored farmers in Mississippi and South Carolina who needed this flour badly and whose wives are the best bread makers in the world could not get any flour at all. Something was wrong somewhere and the N. F. C. F. is going to discover just what and where.

BOB-TAILED CALF LOOKS LIKE FAWN

Claire, Mich.—Everett Allen. a farmer, claims one of the strongest animals ever seen by mankind—a bob-tailed calf with "spike" legs The animal, Allen reports, looks like a fawn and lopes instead of walks.

IOWA WIFE SUCCEEDS IN RAISING SILK WORMS

Centerville, Iowa—Mrs. Belt Delpontia has started a silkworm industry here. She imported some worms from Italy and they have been carefully watched for two years in an effort to establish whether silk cultivation is adaptable to this climate. The experiment is a success, it was reported.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

ARKANSAS EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZING SWEET POTATOES

Fayetteville, Ark.—Sweet potato fertilizer and cultural work conducted at both the main and branch experiment stations of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture show interesting results that can be applied throughout the state, states W. G. Amstein, extension horticulturist.

In work conducted at the main experiment station at Fayetteville, phosphorus has proved to be the most important element needed. With phosphorus left out only 11.23 bushels gain per acre was secured over plots where no fertilizer was used. The value of nitrogen and potassium was about equal, but the need for either was only about one-third as great as for phosphorus, he says.

The most economical returns were obtained from the use of 500 pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer per acre. There was practically no differences in returns from row and broadcast applications. Thus can be accounted for by the fact that even with broadcast applications, most of the fertilizer was collected near the row in ridging, Mr. Amstein continues.

Work at the fruit and truck branch station in Hempstead county has been carried over a period of four years with sweet potatoes. The average gain from the use of a complete fertilizer was nearly 100 bushels per acre. Here nitrogen proved to be the limiting element.

Recommendations based on the work done are given by the college as follows: With heavy soils, such as the Clarksville silt load, 500 to 600 pounds of a 4-12-4 fertilizer would prove most economical; on soils similar to those on the fruit and truck branch experiment station 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre of a 5-10-5 fertilizer would be more satisfactory. Early plantings will require somewhat less fertilizer than plantings made later. If large applications of fertilizer are made, they should be applied several days before setting to avoid injury to slips.

No table variety in active demand has shown to better advantage than the Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. The Triumph has proved a high yielder but has little value as a table type, says Mr. Amstein.

Most striking results were secured with the use of large, well matured slips earlier in the season than is ordinarily practiced. Slips set April 15 to May 1 nearly doubled the yield of slips set June 1. Planting closer in the row than is customary has increased yields and cut down on the number of jumboes produced in early plantings.

Editorials of the Week

ONE REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash.

We want to build up manufacturing in Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and other cities of the Pacific Northwest. How can that hope be realized if we demolish our tariff gates and invite Japan to supply our markets, take our money and pay it to Japanese labor working long days for a few cents a day?

Japanese manufacturers and wage earners would be delighted to have the United States lower its tariff bars and adopt a "competitive tariff for revenue," as the Democratic party and Mr. Roosevelt are advocating.

Even with our present protective tariff, which Mr. Roosevelt and Democratic congressional candidates are proposing to lower, so that products and manufactures of foreign cheap labor could compete on equal terms in American markets with our own producers and wage earners, Japan is breaking into the markets of this country.

Last year Japan sold 71,000,000 light bulbs in American markets.

In six months this year, Japan marketed 1,323,000 pairs of rubber shoes in the United States, compared with 200,000 pairs in the same months in 1931. American manufacturers have appealed to Commissioner of Customs Edle, protesting that many American rubber shoe factories will be closed this winter and 15,000 employees discharged, unless the industry is protected from Japanese competition.

Japanese tennis shoes are selling in variety stores of the United States for as little as 20 cents. These shoes were copied after types and from models made in the United States.

Japanese manufacturers have two big advantages over American manufacturers—pitifully low wages, and cheap ocean freight rates.

NOT ORATORY

Detroit News

President Hoover is no orator. He has no gift of mellifluous words, of resounding periods. His speech of acceptance will never be recorded in a Golden Treasury of the world's masterpieces of eloquence. But it will live in the memory of those who heard it, either in his immediate audience or by radio, as a great public utterance; great through no artifice known to the practiced public speaker, but because of the tremendous sincerity of the man who spoke.

It was in no sense the speech of a politician clinging to public office by bidding for easy popular favor. It came from the heart of a man who realizes to the depth of his being the tremendous task of President of the United States, the awful responsibility thereof; a man who has devoted to the people and their government his best abilities, and is confident that whatever the voters may say in November, he will be treated well by the considered judgment of history.

OLD STUFF

Malcolm Bingay in Detroit Free Press

Franklin Roosevelt comes right out and blames Hoover for the depression.

Blaming Hoover for the depression was such old stuff six months ago that wiser Democrats than Roosevelt had already decided to lay off that nonsense as they found it was reacting in Hoover's favor.

Roosevelt might have gone a step further and blamed Hoover for America's getting into the World War, which a Democratic President did get us into after being elected on a promise that he was going to keep us out of it.

Roosevelt goes back through Hoover's statements on business conditions and charges Hoover with not having warned the country that the crash was coming.

Great!

And if any President of the United States had ever issued such a warning, what would have happened? Business would have crashed without any cushion at all to land on. Any President who would have made such a statement would have been worse than a fool at a theater yelling "Fire."

Al Smith would never have made such a tricky speech as Roosevelt made at Columbus; he would have too high a regard for the facts. He would have had political sense enough to remember that the Democratic Party was in control of the House when needed legislation was being fought through and that the biggest obstacle to coherent action was Speaker Jack Garner, now Roosevelt's running mate.

Assailing the President and offering nothing for a program in opposition to his plan but glittering generalities is not statesmanship. It is cheap politics. As Governor of New York, Roosevelt has not raised a finger to have passed laws in his state he now pretends to favor. Reform, like charity, begins at home.

"What kind of a worm is that?" Bobbie pointed a pudgy finger at a fuzzy something-or-other, crawling across the path.

"That," Larry instructed, with the superiority of six years over four, "is a 'cat's pillow'."

GARNER OFFENDS TEXAS DRY

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 16 (AP)—M. H. Wolfe of Dallas, who led the prohibition forces in Texas when the saloons were closed, predicted today that speeches made last night in New York by John Nance Garner, Democratic vice presidential nominee, will drive Texas into the republican column again this fall.

"I do not believe the people of Texas are 'religious bigots because they favor prohibition," said Wolfe. "Nor because they oppose Tammany Hall sitting in the president's chair. Texans have not authorized John Garner to apologize to the wet Democrats of the East about Texas voting dry."

In the recent Democratic primary Wolfe polled more than 32,000 votes in the race for the gubernatorial nomination. He ran on a prohibition platform.

SCAPEGOAT

Des Moines Register

Does the wolf howl at your door?
Jump on Hoover!
Are your prospects rather poor?
Land on Hoover!
Does your husband sometimes snore?
Is your wife a tiresome bore?
Are your bunions awf'ly sore?
Kick at Hoover!

Did they clean you in the Street?
Growl at Hoover!
Has the rust destroyed your wheat?
Rave at Hoover!
Do your new shoes pinch your feet?
Did your favorite team get beat?
Was your lemon pie too sweet?
Snap at Hoover!

When King Cotton took a spill
That was Hoover.
When your bank stock slid down hill—
Grr! That Hoover!
When your home-brew made you ill,
And you got the doctor's bill,
Weren't you mad enough to kill
Herbert Hoover!

If they find a Bolshi plot
They blame Hoover!
If it rains or snows a lot
They chide Hoover!
When the demagogues wax hot
In a blaze of silly rot
How they love to take a pot-
Shot at Hoover!

Well, enjoy your little game
Baiting Hoover!
You MAY win eternal fame
Knocking Hoover!
Though it seems a bloomin' shame
Someone has to take the blame,
But—he wins out just the same—
'Ray for Hoover!

ON THE R. F. C.'S LIST

New York Herald-Tribune

The publication of loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the last ten days of July should set at rest the notion advanced by the Democratic candidate that the corporation was using its credit to bolster the big borrower at the expense of the "forgotten man." Overwhelmingly predominant in the list of beneficiaries are small banks in little towns, just the type of institution on which the "forgotten man" must rely in the conduct of his business and on whose solvency depends his salvation. Not a single bank in New York City is included and few large banks elsewhere, the number receiving more than $500,000 each being seven out of a total in excess of 300. Against this background of fact Mr. Roosevelt's slur is thus seen in its true light.

The spreading of these loans on the public record is, we have contended and still believe, against sound policy and has no more justification than the publication of individual income tax returns. It involves an invasion of privacy that, in the spirit at least, infringes on constitutional rights. Conceivably it might, though the indications are that it won't, affect adversely the business of the borrower. But we are glad to note its value as a refutation of unfair attacks on the R. F. C. and the Administration. In this respect it metes out a certain poetic justice to its authors who had a very different purpose at heart when they incorporated it in legislation over the objections of the President.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. V. Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1932 No. 6.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS TO ADDRESS NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FARMERS, MEMPHIS

DELEGATES FROM TWENTY-ONE STATES MAY ATTEND

Governors Are Appointing Representatives and Giving Them Credentials

Chicago, Ill.—The annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., will open its session at New Prospect Baptist Church, 4th Street and Beale Avenue, Wednesday, October 26th. The Convention will last through Friday, the 28th. Delegates from nearly all Units located in twenty-one states have informed the national office of their intention to be on hand at the opening session.

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, of the U. S. Seed Loan Office, St. Louis, Mo., will arrive the first day and will address delegates and visitors at two in the afternoon. Dr. Crossland will bring a message direct from the Department of Agriculture which will be of particular interest to Negro farmers. Other representatives from the Department of Agriculture, Federal Farm Board, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, National Negro Business League and C. M. A. Stores have been invited to attend and deliver addresses.

The governors of several states have appointed special representatives to attend. Of particular interest to members will be the President's annual address, Friday. Mr. Davis has an important message for our farmers this year which none should miss. Leon R. Harris, secretary of the N. F. C. F., will report to the delegates Thursday. He will also deliver an address sometime during the sessions.

Prizes will be distributed to winners for best display of farm products, needlework, canned goods and etc. Special cooking and sewing classes will be held in charge of experts.

Rev. Perkins, able pastor of New Prospect, is a loyal race man and is doing all he can to make delegates feel at home. He and his officers are leaving nothing undone that might add to the success of the meeting.

ANTS IN INVASION OF PARIS

Paris is fighting its third invasion of pests. First a swarm of mosquitoes visited the French capital. Then followed a plague of blue flies . This time it is ants. The health department has marshaled all its forces armed with sprays, disinfectants and other paraphernalia, and is directing an onslaught on the invaders. A number of bakeries near the Bourse and other buildings in other parts of the city have been overrun by the busy insects.

COTTON

Cotton was up and then down this week. 7-8th inch strict middling is around 7.05 and the 1 1-4 inch long staple about 12.25. We believe the real long staple cotton will sell higher later on.

American Negro Farmers Must Organize Says Editor

ILLINOIS FARMERS SESSION

Unit Formed at Last State Federation Meeting

Colored farmers of Illinois held a rousing meeting at Mound City, Pulaski county, October 8th, approximately 350 being in attendance. The meeting was called by Wm. M. Ashby, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, Springfield, to discuss federal farm loans, marketing of crops, State Fair exhibits, Four-H. Club and farm organization, C. P. Williams, of Cairo, presided.

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, representative of the U. S. Crop Production Farm Loan Board, was present and spoke to the farmers on government loans and assured them that his office was established particularly to assist needy farmers of our group and that all applications for loans would receive due consideration. Mr. Houston S. Scheweidh, Field Agent, Farmers Seed Loan Office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also discussed farm loans. J. P. Davis, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., discussed farm marketing and told of the benefits of co-operative marketing. Leon R. Harris, editor of the Modern Farmer, discussed farm organization and stressed the necessity of colored farmers being organized. Wm. M. Ashby mentioned the fact that no colored farmers are exhibiting products at the annual State Fair and that no farm youth of our group are taking advantage of the benefits of Four-H Club activities.

A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers was organized at the meeting,—sixty-one farmers applying for membership.

The Unit will be known as the Pulaski-Alexander Unit of the N. F. C. F. and will organize Four-H Clubs and auxiliaries of farmers' wives.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Judge C. S. Miller, County Judge of Pulaski county and president of the Mound City school board and by Prof. G. H. McGhee, principal of Lovejoy Community High School.

FACE TO FACE IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Our convention will be held in Memphis, Tenn., at Rev. Perkins Prospect Baptist Church on Beal Avenue, near Fourth St., October 26th, 27th, and 28th.

A convention tax of 25 cents per member is now due. Officers of all units are urged to send in reports at once and have your membership also.

Membership buttons are now ready, and send in your requirements at once so we can get them in to you in time for the members to wear same to the convention. The price of these buttons is 5c and the units sell them to the members at 10 cents and the difference be placed in your local treasury.

NEGRO LABOR CASES HEARD

Brig. Gen. G. B. Pillsbury, Presented Facts And Figures

(Houston Informer)

Washington, D. C.—(ANP)—On Thursday morning, September 22, in munitions building, Washington, D. C., charges of virtual slavery and peonage in the labor camps of the Mississippi flood control project were presented to Brigadier General G. B. Pillsbury by representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Before the hearing began, General Pillsbury made it known that all reporters would be excluded from the hearing.

The only persons present were Gen. Pillsbury and Capt. Moore of the War Department, Walter White secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Miss Helen Boardman, former Red Cross worker who investigated living and working conditions among Negroes in camps of the Mississippi flood control project. In an interview after the hearing, Mr. White and Miss Broadman gave a complete account of what took place behind closed doors in the office of General Pillsbury.

Miss Boardman, a graduate of Grinnell College, who has had wide experience as an investigator and as a Red Cross worker, gave to the representatives of the War Department a picture of the tragic conditions which she discovered in the course of her investigation She stated that she found them working from 12 to 16 hours a day for as little as $1 to $2.50 out of which they were forced to pay $4 to $5 as a weekly fee to the commissary, 50c a week for drinking water, $1 a week for cook's fee. Prices at commissary, she stated, were from 150 per cent to 550 per cent higher than prevailing prices in nearby stores. In answer to General Pillsbury's question, "How are Negroes forced to trade at the commissary?" Miss Boardman replied, "Either they trade there or they are fired." She cited a case at Camp Morrison in Arkansas, where violence is a common occurrance, in which a Negro was severely whipped when he asked about his pay, and was finally compelled to have the sheriff go with him to collect his wages.

The usual diet in the camps which Miss Boardman visited consisted of beans, black-eyed peas, rice, hominy, sorghum and coffee, prepared under such conditions as to make it unfit for human consumption. The kitchen, she stated, were filthy beyond belief, and pigs and chickens roamed through them at will. Gen. Pillsbury asked Miss Boardman how this diet compared with the diet of colored people of that area, and how the sanitation of the camps compared with housing conditions of the lower class of Negroes in that region. Miss Boardman replied that she had previously investigated Negro housing in that region in

(Continued on Page 7).

NEWS BULLETIN FOR OCTOBER

President James P. Davis Sends Out More Information

The annual convention will convene in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26th 27th and 28. The sessions will be held at Rev. Perkins New Prospect Baptist Church on Beale avenue.

We have asked the railroads to give reduced rates.

On the opening day Oct. 26th, Dr. J. R. A. Crossland will speak to our members and friends and fully explain conditions concerning loans to be made by the government. This is very important, and as many as are able to come, should be there and hear this important message.

We have also asked the Federal Farm Board to have one of their representatives address us. On the second day Dr. J. C. Austin pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church Chicago will deliver a very important address. Hear him.

Our Grand Secretary Hon L. R. Harris will also bring a most important message, and Mrs. Bertha Montgomery one of the foremost women of our race will address the wives and daughters of our members on the third day.

Never before have Negro farmers had such recognition as will be given them during this session of our convention.

A representative from every unit will be expected to give a three minute talk regarding the accomplishments of their members during the past season.

Officers of all units are expected to bring in full reports on convention tax, and also reports covering as much of the back membership dues as is possible. Officers of all units are also expected to bring their reports on the Credit Corporation fund. This is very important.

Prizes will be awarded to members for best peck of sweet potatoes, Irish Potatoes, turnips, field peas, peanuts, sample of cotton, ear of corn, stalk sugar cane, dry onions and largest pumpkin.

Prizes will also be awarded for best loaf of bread, best cake, best made baby dress size 1 year old, child's dress 5 year old (size) woman's dress and man's shirt. Best quilt, and piece of fancy work.

Also for best display of canned fruits and vegetables. Valuable prizes will also be awarded for the member that brings in the largest number of subscriptions to the Modern Farmer, to the unit which has purchased the largest amount of groceries and supplies during the year, and the member who brings in the largest number of applications for membership.

Among the many prizes to be given will be a cooking stove, a clothes washing machine, a suit of clothes, 1 set of Rogers silver table ware, 1 set of dishes, 1 set alumnium cooking ware, 1 pair

(Continued on Page 7).

LEON HARRIS' ADDRESS TO ILLINOIS STATE UNIT

Stirring Appeal Made on October Eighth by Modern Farmer Writer

"FARMERS OF ILLINOIS AND FRIENDS:

Ever since the days when I was a student of agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, I have been interested in the life and welfare of the American Negro farmer. He is an American of whom I have never been ashamed,—a Negro whom his racial group should delight to honor,—a man who possesses every virtue and trait of character it takes to make a man—a real man. I greet you here today, not posing as a great farm leader or specialist but simply as a friend who is anxious to show himself friendly and as a servant ready and willing and proud of an opportunity to be of service.

At the present time everybody is trying to solve his own problem and get out of his own troubles. There is an old rural saying that "all signs fail in dry weather." We have been having a very funny kind of dry weather all over this country during the past three years. All signs have failed. I know I haven't sense enough to be a farm problem prophet or advisor. In spite of all the intelligence, education and training possessed by those who claim to know all about the farm situation, one fact stands out very prominently and that is the fact that the farmer who has had to struggle with his own problems has learned more from experience than he can ever be taught by any one. That is all I wish to give you now, my friends,—a brief recital of my experience as a leader in organization work among American Negro farmers. I trust that what I say may be interesting and profitable.

No American farmer, colored or white, is foolish enough to believe nowadays that farmers' organizations are not necessary. The farming industry is a business, just as manufacturing, mining and all other industries are businesses. We citizens of America thrive and prosper just in proportion as our business thrives and prospers. And in order for any business to thrive and prosper, those engaged in it must work together toward certain ends, —they must work together in certain established ways,—they must be organized.

Three large farm organizations are in existence in our Nation. We have the National Grange—the National Farmers' Union and the American Farm Bureau. The aims, primarily, of these three great organizations are alike. Briefly, they are "to promote co-operation in every effort to improve facilities and conditions for the economic and efficient production, conservation, marketing, transportation and distribution of farm products; to further the study and enactment of

(Continued on Page 7).

GARDEN TOPICS

By Floyd Bralliar

By the time this reaches our readers it will be time to sow the winter-crop of seven top turnips, and even though one has but a small garden to use he should sow this crop. Of all the green leafy vegetables men eat, there is little doubt that turnip tops stand at the top in vitamine content and general wholesomeness.

But turnip greens do not ship well and even though they are purchased from nearby gardeners, they are never quite so tender and good as when we can get them out of our own garden. If grown for home use one may cut only the leaves and leave the roots and central bud intact and get another crop in a few days.

Turnip greens should be sown in very rich soil if we desire them to produce abundantly and be tender and good. However it is not wise to use fresh manure on the soil at least not to any great extent as this is sure to effect the quality and wholesomeness of the greens. If the soil lacks in richness sow it with either nitrate of soda or muriate of ammonia as soon as the turnips are sown but before they have come up, using a pound to the square rod of space.

If enough rain has fallen to thoroughly wet the soil we may now sow radishes and reap a crop of better roots than we get in the spring. Use the same varieties we sow in early spring. If you are fond of radishes and have never grown a fall crop sow a few and be surprised.

Blackseeded Simpson lettuce may be sown at this time with every expectation of producing for this variety is very hardy, withstanding a heavy frost without injury. It does not produce hard heads but makes a large loose leaf head of good quality.

Rain has been badly scattered this tall, but where it has fallen plentifully it is time to sow the rose bed with some thick growing crop like rye that will use up the surplus moisture and aid the roses in ripening up their wood. If we desire to do so, we may use seven top turnips instead of rye for this purpose.

There are a good many flower seeds that are better sown in the fall than in the spring, and while it is a little early to sow any of these it is time to purchase the seeds as most of our readers are so located that they must order these from some mail order seedsman and this takes time.

Annual poppies of all kinds except the "California poppies" should be sown in the fall, usually about the first week in November. One will get a much better stand of plants and they will bloom much better if sown at this time. Annual larkspur of all kinds are also much better sown in the latter part of October or the first part of November. The seeds may come up this fall, but if so they are hardy. Usually they do not come up till early spring.

South of the Kentucky line one will usually get better results by sowing both alyssum and phlox drummondi seeds in the fall. We seldom have such weather as makes it possible to sow these in early February, and so both are cool weather plants at least in the early stages of growth, fall planting is a decided advantage. The same is true of calendulas. It is better to plant these rather late in the fall however for the plants are not always hardy if they come up in November. However by fall planting it is possible to get about as good bloom in the open as florists get in their greenhouses, but if we wait till spring to plant, the weather is usually so hot before the plants begin to bloom that it is impossible to get really fine bloom.

Heading petunias of the smaller type such as rosy morn and rose of heaven may be sown in November with every expectation of their coming up very early in the spring and doing much better than if sown in the open ground at any other season.

If pansies have not already been sown they should be sown at once. Plant the seeds in a box as has been recommended for other seeds in past articles.

GARDEN TOPICS

By Floyd Bralliar

There are few flowers that are so satisfactory for the care given them as daffodils in their various varieties. As this is the season for resetting those that have been planted for several years and for making new plantings there are a few things we wish to say about this flower.

First there are few plants that can stand as much fertilizer as can daffodils and if we wish truly fine flowers, we must give them food in abundance. While it may not be and is not advisable to let these bulbs be planted where they can touch fresh barnyard manure of any kind it may be used as a covering over the surface of the beds after the bulbs have been planted. A few years ago we had an experience in trying to determine how much manure emperor daffodils would stand without injury. The bulbs were planted in naturally rich soil in which manure had been mixed freely, but care taken to not allow manure to actually come in contact with the bulbs when planted. About two weeks after the bulbs were planted they were mulched with pure horse manure that had never been rained on. This manure was dry and so was not in chunks. It was put all over the bed to a depth of two inches. In the spring these daffodils not only bloomed freely, but had the largest bloom we have ever seen for the variety, and many of the stems bore two or three flowers, something we never saw before. One stem actually bore five flowers all open at the same time and all as large as the ordinary emperor bloom.

We are not recommending giving these bulbs this treatment but we are recommending giving them much more fertilizer than is commonly done. If stable manure is not available make up for it by mixing equal parts of cotton seed meal, and some good potato grower, and mix a quart of this mixture in every wheelbarrow full of soil used in the bed. Then see to it that these bulbs have plenty of water till the fall rains set in for narcissus of all kinds just miss being swamp plants. In fact they will thrive on tussocks of loamy soil that stick up here and there in swamps. In fact there are several plantings of this kind in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., that bloom abundantly.

Narcissus bulbs contain a small percentage of poison so they are seldom eaten by mice, squirrels, moles or other pests that destroy tulip bulbs. Even the tops in the spring are seldom eaten by animals of any kind. We once knew a hungry goat to eat a few bites of daffodil tops but even he did not repeat the venture though he did not seem to suffer any from his experiment.

This is the very best time to plant bluebells (mertensia virginicus) and certainly there is no more beautiful spring garden flower. These plants are now being grown by the tens of thousands by nurserymen and may be bought for less money this fall than at any other time in our memory. The roots are perfectly dorman at this time and will be for six weeks yet. Plant this fall in soil that contains an abundance of decayed leaves or similar material and they will bloom about as well next spring as if they were old established plantings.

Those who have a winter window garden may plant four or five roots in a six inch pot and set the pot out of doors till the new year. This pot should be either covered well with wet leaves or with earth and kept moist. About the first of the new year bring the pot into the house and set in a sunny cool window. In a few days the plant will be up and if kept watered and cool, will soon be several inches tall and well budded. Now give living room temperature and you will have more good bloom than you can get from almost any bulbs you can plant. And best of all, blue flowers are scarce at any time and there are no better blue flowers than bluebells.

Mrs. S. G., Lebanon, has a number of snapdragon plants that did not grow tall and made short spikes this season

SIGN OF THE TIMES

"The day is coming when we are going to be as much ashamed of being sick as we are now of being dirty." — Kathleen Norris.

SAVE Something!

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Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

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AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

"I cannot give you anything for Nannie Burroughs's school, because she is merely duplicating what we are doing in the public schools," said a lady to me when I appeared to her for a contribution to this very deserving institution.

"You are very much in error," I said to this misinformed woman. "At the National Training School Nannie Burroughs is doing a work which neither the public schools nor the university can do. The other schools have their spheres, and the National Training School has its special sphere." In the large school systems teachers are merely parts of a machine, and they teach books; but in Miss Burroughs' school the instructors teach the students— actually educate them by bringing out into action the powers of the mind.

Both the public schools and the universities are so organized and conducted as to draw upon so many different kinds of students and to depend upon so many sorts of teachers that neither may have a higher moral atmosphere than the community in which they serve. While the majority of both teachers and pupils in the large systems are disposed to do right they are always handicapped by a vicious minority that makes moral progress a difficult problem.

The gambler insists that in the public schools and state universities his child must have the same consideration as that of clergymen, for in the present prosperity of the criminal element the former may be a larger taxpayer than the latter. The net draws in everything from homes of varying standards of conduct. Moral education in such an atmosphere then, becomes a joke. What effect does it have on the child to teach him not to drink or gamble when his father supports him in school by providing opportunities for such indulgences, And what interest will an increasing minority of our teachers have in such character education when some of them patronize the number kings, frequent the races, and support the bootleggers?

As a rule nobody questions today the character of a scholarly public school teacher or a learned professor of a university unless he lowers his standard to the extent that his morals are reviewed in court; and even then he may not be dismissed, if he has money enough to buy "justice."

I happen to know of a recent case of a distinguished professor in a white university who was reported to the president of the institution for living with a woman to whom he is not married. Tho president refused to consider the case, saying that as long as this instructor continued to make such discoveries in science as he had made and as long as he taught the students as he had been teaching them, he would pay no attention to his conduct after school hours.

Students in the public schools and larger institutions of learning consequently cannot be expected to develop the high moral sense which we so much desire. In the dormitory in which I lived in a Northern university the students had a "beer night" twice a week, and there was a national prostitute on the stage that boasted that she had spent nights in every man's dormitory on that campus.

Students in Negro schools, of course have been apt scholars in learning from such whites. The other day a girl in a Negro school complained that after going to the trouble of smuggling into one of its first-class dormitories two and a half gallons of bootleg stuff, it turned out to be such a poor product that the girls could not drink it. They had been having so much better luck with other importations.

In a boarding school like the one conducted by Miss Burroughs I doubt that such a thing could happen. The students are better selected. The "aristocracy" would not send their children to such a struggling institution. These students come from the homes of hardworking people— from that of the widow or the widower with a daughter requiring protection while the breadwinners is away at work, from that of the parent who is seriously concerned about the development of character in the child, from that of the religious person who wants to see his child taught the principles of Christianity by the examples of teachers who do not spend their leisure smoking, drinking, petting, or playing poker.

I once had the idea that Miss Burroughs' work was a duplication of that of neighboring systems, but I was disillusioned one day when I went into a cafe to be served. The dining room had every aspect of comfort, and attractive decorations caught the eye here and there. A neat and polite girl approached me as soon as I entered, directed me to a comfortable seat, and promptly took my order, while making several welcomed suggestions as to the menu. The linen was immaculately clean, the silver was well polished, and the dishes conformed to the standard set in the other cases. The food was cooked according to scientific methods, but it nevertheless had been given a domestic touch that we seldom find in public places. It is needless to say that I enjoyed that meal immensely.

This girl had made such a favorable impression upon me, however, that I inquired as to her name, the part of the country from which she came, and the school which she had been trained to do so efficiently. Much to my surprise I learned that she came from a small town in Arkansas a few years ago and had had no training but what Miss Burroughs had given in the fundamentals and in catering.

Not long thereafter I had occasion to dictate a letter in the office of a colored man who heads one of the largest business enterprises controlled by Negroes. I had some doubts about his secretary, a physically deformed girl from North Carolina, who has such difficulty in locomotion that she has to support herself by taking hold of the objects as she passes through the building— just the very sort of girl that the public schools would not have taken up time with, one who could never get to a university without special help. This girl, however, took that dictation with such ease, worked it out so thoroughly, and handed the affair in such a secretarial fashion that I immediately enquired as to where she received such thoroughly training. At Miss Burroughs' school was the reply.

Later, too, I was attracted by the printing being done for a friend of mine. It was more than mere printing. Some attention had been given to the style, to proper make-ready on the press, and especially to the ornamental finish worked out in keeping with the thought of the matter printed. Surprised to learn that a woman was doing this printing, I went to her shop to find out something about her and the establishment. There I met an intelligent woman applying her education in a practical way, running a large up-to-

(Continued on Page 6)

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

LIFE

A crust of bread and a corner to sleep in,
A minute to smile and an hour to weep in,
A pint of joy and a peck of trouble,
And never a laugh but the moans come double;
And that is life!
A crust and a corner that love makes precious
With the smile to warm and the tears to refresh us,
For joys seem sweeter when cares come after,
And a moan is the finest of foils for laughter;
And that is life!
—Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

WHEN IT'S "MOVING DAY"

The National Federation of Colored Farmers and this paper have advised colored farmers to move en mass from those communities where they are treated as peons and slaves and where there is no chance that any reformation may be brought about in the immediate future. This suggestion has brought sharp criticism from some quarters and its sponsors have been told that such advice will create ill feeling and unnecessary suffering. These critics simply cannot realize the amount of ill-feeling and suffering that exists now. If they understood this we believe they would favor and support the suggestion.

We have received several letters recently that reveal the kind of conditions we are talking about. Here are a few extracts:

"They are making us live here on about fifty cents a week and it is out of a commissary."

"We can't get no money in part of this county at all. Those who get work get 37 cents a day in money and 37 cents in trade."

"They are barely letting us live here. We can't get no money on our crops. Some of us planted sugar cane, peanuts and small garden crops and they made us plow them up. We want to raise something to live on but they won't let us."

"We receive no cash at all for our labor but have to keep our families on what goods they let us have from the Commissary and they charge us two or three prices for that."

"I ginned ten bales of cotton and paid for the ginning with the seed then my landlord took all my cotton and only gave me one pair of shoes for one of my children."

"I raised my cotton on another man's land but the man on whose farm I live took all my cotton and told me to pay the other man off in corn."

"They charge us $4 at the Commissary for a sack of feed we can buy for $1.50 cash. We have to pay 20 cents a pound for meat we can get for 5 cents a pound cash."

"I work on a farm and get $12 a month,—one dollar in cash and the rest of it in trade."

Farmers and farm laborers in some communities have been existing under such conditions the past fifty years and the only chance they have to better themselves and the situation is to move away as quickly as possible. They do not have to move North or West. Some of them need to move only a short distance. But they should leave their persecutors in the hands of God and the devil and go somewhere where people who own land know how to treat their tenants and farm hands as human beings.

BEWARE OF FALSE DOCTRINE

Merchants of some towns near where Units of the N. F. C. F. exist have adopted the plan of having the county agent, white or colored call a meeting of colored farmers and when they assemble, take advantage of the opportunity to berate and abuse them because they have joined the N. F. C. F. They are told that the N. F. C. F. is no good—that they save nothing by buying farm and home supplies cooperatively,—that the N. F. C. F. market quotations and service is untruthful and hypocritical and that they should spend their money at home and come out of such an organization.

Officials and leaders of the N. F. C. F. have never advised members to boycott honest and honorable home merchants. They have informed the members of current prices of farm and home supplies and it is up to members to use their own judgment as to where they trade and with whom they trade. No member who possesses common sense will pay 20 cents a pound for meat he can purchase elsewhere at 6 cents a pound. He will pay $1.25 for 24 pounds of flour when he can get a better grade of flour for 35 cents.

The trouble is that scores of merchants and plantation owners who run commissaries have made it a business to skin colored farmers, farm tenants and laborers for so long that the "business' has become a habit and the habit is hard to break. They are now trying to run down the N. F. C. F. because, under its leadership, their victims are getting away from them.

We advise colored farmers to patronize honest and honorable home merchants, white and colored, for we know there are many such who deserve their patronage. But those who persist in charging them three and four prices for the necessities of life,—who charge them ten per cent interest on what they must purchase on credit,—who never let them get out of debt to them and are yet trying, in this enlightened age, to play the old "skin game," are not honest or honorable merchants and they should be boycotted and forced to close up their dirty joints as soon as possible. Tho N. F. C. F. cares nothing about what this class may say about the organization, even though they be backed up by county agents who receive part of their pay from federal and state governments.

At one of these meetings a member of the N. F. C. F. asked the county agent and merchants how much would he have to pay for a bushel of cow-peas. They informed him the price was $1.50. "Well," said the member," I have done bought mine for 65 cents, so you can go your way and I'll go mine, right along with the N. F. C. F."

Members who have that kind of intelligence can't be fooled. The N. F. C. F. has several thousands of such. The day of false weights, false measures, false price and false doctrines is over and the sooner dishonest and dishonorable merchants and dumb county agents get this truth into their heads the better.

ROOSEVELT'S "PEASANTS"

Dean John T. Madden of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, N. Y., sharply criticises Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan of establishing unemployed city families on farms where they can grow their own food and become self-sustaining. says Dean Madden:

"Many American farmers have ceased to be farmers and have become peasants. Prices of raw materials have declined 45 per cent or more. Prices of finished products, however, have declined only 20 per cent or less. The farmer is crippled in buying what he needs even for the purpose of production."

"Gov. Roosevelt's measure," he adds, "not only tends to make peasants of farmers, but tends to postpone recovery indefinitely and make peasants of all of us."

Dean Madden thinks, of course, that more farmers will bring about more production and therefore we will have more of the so-called "over-production." He belongs to the class of American leaders who can see but one cause for the present depression. That cause, as they see it is "over production." Hence, in order to get things in the right shape again we must destroy much that we have produced and never, never again produce that much again. A lot of farmers and farm leaders thought the same last fall. The Federal Farm Board wanted the farmers to plow up every third row of cotton. Some wanted half of the wheat and potatoes and tobacco in the country dumped in tho ocean. Waste, waste and throw away this God-given food and other products while at the same time thousands in the U. S. and millions in other parts of the world were hungry and ragged.

These brilliant leaders are always straining at gnats and swallowing camels. They did not object to the reclamation of millions of acres of arid western soil by building dams and irrigation projects that cost taxpayers millions of dollars. They did not object to the erection of thousands of factory buildings now standing idle. They did not object to the incorporation of hundreds of "water stock" concerns that fleeced the people of their hard-earned cash. No, they claimed such would increase competition and "competition was the life of trade." But when a few unemployed ex-farmers who are starving in the big cities are given an opportunity to return to farms so they can work and eat and live they cry "over-production."

These "peasants," black and white, are much better off than thousands of city laborers, wage-slaves,—who don't know their souls are their own when they are working and who have to starve when not working. We hope many of them will return to the farms and become good, decent, full-bellied "peasants." They may never get

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

State of Tennessee,
County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Modern Farmer, and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders or owners holding one percent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) M. G. FERGUSON, N. P.

Sworn before me the 15th day of October, 1932.

My commission expires January 10, 1939.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

rich or enjoy much high priced night-life but they will live longer and happier lives. Let Gov. Roosevelt's peasants alone. They know better than any big leaders and economists when they are well off.

MODEL COMMUNITY OF NEGRO FARMERS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers was deeply interested in the Simmons-Whittington bill when before Congress and made an effort to have the bill amended so as to provide for the establishing of model farm communities of colored farmers in southern states as well as for white farmers. The original bill called for the establishing of one model farm community in each of the southern state. The N. F. C. F. wanted two such communities established, one for white and one for colored farmers.

Some have objected to this measure on the grounds of government paternalism but we believe in this instance the govenment can well afford to be paternal. The establishing of such communities and their successful existence would be a great object lesson to southern farmers, colored and white. We hope the bill will be revived, amended and passed.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

Incorporated
Vincennes Hotel
Chicago

Dear Officer:—

The Tomorrow of the Negro Farmers is the vital question now. Not what yesterday was, but what today is.

As an officer of your unit, representing the National office in looking after many details regarding conditions among your members, you are expected to do your part.

Life is a thing of rapid chances, and our members need more information than money.

Please see that the bulletins are read and fully explained. Have each and every member to fully understand that this is their organization, and we are fighting for their interests.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is the monthpiece for the Negro farmer from Maine to California.

The Modern Farmer is the only periodical to espouse your cause.

Money is badly needed to assist us to carry this fight.

Will you make a personal appeal to your members to help us all they can just at this time with back membership, and also the convention tax if they have not already done so? Have your members pay their subscription to the Modern Farmer.

The depression was not invited, and we must fight it out. Are you fighting or marking time? Are you acting or hoping? Are you planning or dreaming?

With all your getting, remember to get **Understanding.**

Will you let us have your report by return mail?

Faithfully,
National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc.
By
Jas. P. Davis,

THE MODERN FARMER

The Modern Farmers is badly in need of your subscription. They have kept you posted all the year, and its your only periodical devoted exclusively to the Negro farmer.

Subscribers who owe, should send in their subscription now, and those who have not subscribed should be redblooded to the extent of sending in their subscription of One Dollar at once, to their office

The Modern Farmer 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

Information is what the Negro farmer is needing.

REPORT ON LABOR CONDITIONS IS SHOCKING

Forrest Jones Camp, Near Delta-La.

This contractor agrees to pay the men $1.25 a day for twelve hours—5:30 to 6:30, but usually they work fourteen hours. From this is deducted the $4 commissary checks, 50c a day for board, $1 a week tent rent plus any bill made out at the commissary. Recently they were "paid" for 26 days. Most of the men received nothing, but were told that they were in debt. A few received a dollar or two. The men here do not know the prices of anything in the commissary and do not know that they are being charged for. If they try to keep accounts for themselves, they are likely to be discharged. When men are discharged, they are usually paid nothing. A few men in this camp were hired at $2 a day but never received it. Many were hired at $1 a day from which the above charges are deducted. A man living in the neighborhood furnishing his own team is paid $1.25 a day and receives it— a case so exceptional as to be extra-ordinary.

Hunter's Camp, Near Delta, La.

The living quarters in this camp are about average. Men are hired at $2 a day, 12-hour shift. There is a $3 weekly check at the commissary, 50c a week for the cook and 50c a week for tents. The pay-day is irregular and they seldom receive any money as the bill at the commissary equals the amount due.

J. J. McCathy States Contracting Co. Camp at Wayside, Miss.

There are 75 men in this camp, of whom 15 are white. The colored men are hired at $1.50 a day with the exception of a few tractor drivers at $2.

Callahan-Walker Construction Co., Wayside, Miss.

This is a fairly large and clean looking camp with more white workers than is usual. There are many tractors, electric tower, Monaghan, drag-line and other machinery, requiring more skilled labor. Pay averages $2 a day although one spotter (a white man) receives $7. The colored workmen were afraid to talk and even refused to answer the questions of a colored investigator.

Rainey and Moore Construction Co., Glen Allen, Miss.

There are 50 colored and 20 white men in this camp. Ordinary labor is paid $1.50 a day but the tractor drivers get $2.50 for a 12-hour day. The men are fairly satisfied. They state that although they get very little pay when commissary charges have been deducted they consider this a good outfit as treatment is humane. The tents are usually good.

Charles Lowrance Camp Near Allen Mississippi

People at other camps in the vacinity spoke of this as the worst one around there. The contractor is a man of violent disposition, beats the men, does not pay, discharges without pay on slight excuse, etc. The men were afraid to talk even to a colored assistant who went among them.

R. T. Clark Co., Inc., Myersville, Miss.

This is another camp famous in the district for brutal and inhuman treatment. There are 100 men in camp of whom 14 are white. There is one colored foreman and a number of men who were interviewed separately said that if it were not for this man (Isaiah Johnson) no one would stay in the camp. Clark, himself, is the worst offender, as he is a man of violent temper. Whippings occur daily. "Clark will pick up a stick and beat a man just for looking at him," one man said. The men are paid $1.50 to $2 a 12-hour day. There is a $3 commissary check, 50c a week tent rent, 75c for cook, 5c a day for ice water. Pay-day is irregular. At the time of this visit they had not been paid for five weeks. One man stated that he had received $12.35 for two months work of 12 hours a day, seven days a week. He had not missed an hour.

HUGE CO-OP PLAN OF FLOYD OLSON

Minnesota Governor to Urge Its Formation

Creation of a giant cooperative organization which would include farmers of all northwest states and which would be sufficiently powerful to control the quantity of farm products shipped to market each day, will be urged by Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minneapolis.

"Supply and demand regulate prices of farm products and once the farmers are able to regulate the supply, the prices will take care of themselves," Governor Olson says.

"The organization I propose would include every grower of foodstuffs in the northwest, if possible. From a central office, branch offices would be regulated, and from these branches, the farmers would be kept in touch with market conditions.

"With such an organization in the field, there would be no chance of any certain product flooding the market and driving prices down to a point where the farmer must sell at a loss if he sells at all. Members could hold back a product when market conditions became unfavorable and although they might take a loss in this manner, they would be saved the expenses of shipping goods which would not sell on arrival at the markets.

"I believe such a plan would do much to solve the low price problem confronting farmers. Prices paid by these men for goods they buy are set by others. Prices they receive for goods they sell also are set by others. Men in no other line of business are confronted with this strange problem.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Sept. 30th, 1932

NEWS BULLETIN

To Be Read to Members in Meeting

A very aunthentic report from our Washington, D. C., office has just been received, and it is to the effect that President Hoover has order an extention of all government seed loans to farmers this year who are unable to meet their obligation, and give these borrowers the opportunity of paying only one fourth of the debt when due in November, and a signed agreement to pay the balance on whatever terms congress may prescribe after it re-convenes this winter.

Our members who can pay their loans in full should do so, but if you have any difficulty in meeting the entire debt, then ask to pay only one fourth of the amount.

A meeting is being held in Chicago this week with a view to having extensions granted to farmers who are unable to meet their mortgage payments on farms.

A representative from the government, mortgage holders and representatives from all sections of the country are in attendance.

Our bulletin next week will give further information along this line.

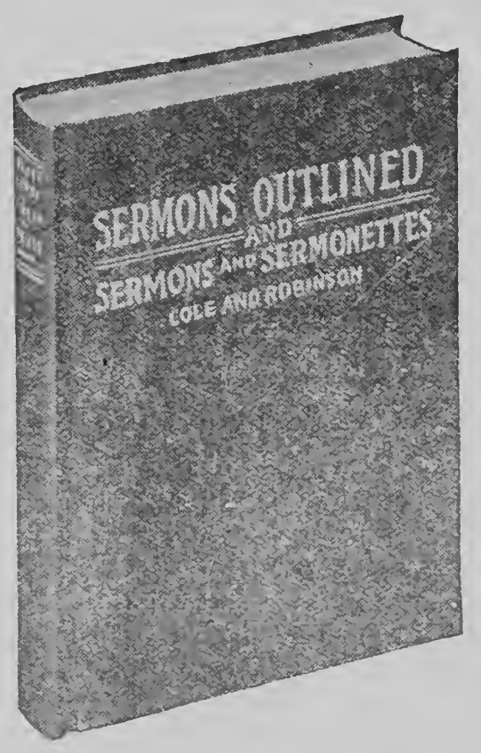
SIZE AND FINISH CONTROL TURKEY SALES

An extra big turkey, undeveloped and poorly fattened, stands a poor chance in the general markets against a medium bird that is fat and well finished.

Bryan Nesbit, turkey export for the poultry department at State College, Raleigh, N. C., believes that some turkey fanciers have gone too far in trying to grow out the largest birds possible. Since the beginning of turkey raising he says, the birds have been bred for their size and the regular standard weights have been raised from year to year. Only recently, the standard weights for all birds, except the Bronze, were raised three pounds each.

WANTED: Ladies and Gentlemen

To list Churches, Farms and Business with National Directory.
Write and Furnish reference.
World Business Directory of Negroes,
914 Main Street,
Vincennes, Indiana



YOUNG MEN SHOULD
PREPARE
FOR THEIR WORK
HERE IS THE
BOOK
THAT WILL
HELP
PRICE
$1.25

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

GORDON'S SELECT SERMONS

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Send in your bid for one

PRICE
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SEND ALL ORDERS TO
National Baptist Publishing Board
523 2nd Avenue, North. Nashville, Tennessee.

ARKANSAS FARMS

These farms can be bought on terms of about 10 or 20 per cent down and the balance in 10 years. Never before in history have you ever had such an opportunity to own a farm as now. Buyers will be given as much as ten years to pay the balance if desired.

Let us know the farm you are interested in and wish to buy, and we will give you farther instractions.

Crittenden County

No. 15843—80 acres 6 miles south of Earle and 1 2 mile to hard road. Price Twelve Hundred Dollars.

No. 28142—120 acres in cross county 2 1-2 miles south of Hickory Ridge, on a public road. 15 acres cultivated. 10 acres pasture and 95 acres in timber. Price Five Hundred Dollars.

No. 4748 — 40 acres in Lee County 5 miles west of Aubrey on a public road and 4 miles to hard road. Two room house. 18 acres in cultivation and 22 acres in timber. Price Four Hundred Dollars.

No. 12939— 80 acres 1-2 miles North of Moro in Lee County on a public road. 5 room house and 3 room house and barn. 45 acres cultivated and 35 acres in timber. Price One Thousand Dollars.

15785—65 1-2 acres, 1 mile southeast of Moro, on a public road. 4 room house, barn and other buildings. 45 acres cultivated. 20 acres in timber. Price One Thousand Dollars.

1890—159 acres in Lee county six miles south of Palestine. Log house and old barn. 70 acres cultivated and 89 acres in timber. Price Seven Hundred Dollars.

This is less than $4 50 per acre.

21582—40 acres Lee County 4 miles North of Marianna. Four room house and also barn. 30 acres cultivated and 10 acres in timber. Price Nine Hundred Dollars. About 90 dollars down and balance in 10 years.

28365— Two hundred acres 4 miles east of Aubrey in Lee County 7 miles southwest of Marianna, on a public road. Seven room house and 2 room house. Also barn, 2 sheds and some other buildings. 170 acres in cultivation and 20 acres in timber. Price Five thousand dollars. 4 members could go intogether and buy this place and pay about 125 dollars down and balance in 10 years.

Mississippi County

15482— 80 acres, 10 miles southwest of Osceola, 2 1-2 miles Northwest of Grider. Four room house and a 2 room house. 55 acres cultivated and 25 acres in timber. Price Two Thousand dollars.

20787 — Forty acres one quarter mile south of Chilford. Seven room house and small building. 30 acres cultivated and 10 acres timber. Price Two Thousand dollars

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PHILLIPS COUNTY

No. 1298— 135 acres— 5 miles Northeast of Marvel and 2 1-2 miles North of Poplar Grove, on a public road. Four room house. Four small houses and 2 barns. 100 acres cultivated and 13 acres in pasture and 12 acres in wood. Price Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

Three members could go in together and buy this, paying about one hundred dollars each down.

No. 1516—Eighty acres, 14 miles to Elaine station, on a public road. 3 room, house, small barn, 60 acres cultivated and 20 acres in timber. Price Six Hundred Dollars. About sixty dollars down will start this.

No. 5039 —Forty acres 4 1-2 miles Southwest of Helena and 3-8 mile to public road. 460 dollars About 50 dollars down will likely get this.

No. 5634— Forty acres. 1 1-4 miles west of Oneida on a public road. Two room house. 28 acres tillable, and 12 in timber. Price only two hundred dollars. You can likely pay about 25 dollars down and balance as long as you want it.

No. 6144— Forty acres 1 mile Northwest of Oneida. Half mile to hard road. Four room house and 4 small barns. 35 acres cultivated and 5 acres in timber. Price Two hundred dollars.

No. 6592— Forty Acres 2 1-2 miles west of Oneida on a public road. Two three room houses and 2 barns. Price Eight Hundred Dollars.

No. 6719— Forty Acres —3 miles Northwest of Oneida on a public road. One house and barn also some sheds. 30 acres cultivated and 10 acres in timber. Price Six Hundred Dollars.

No. 7081— Eight acres, 1 mile Northwest of Oneida on a dirt road. One house and one barn. 70 acres cultivated and 10 acres in timber. Price One Thousand Dollars. About One hundred dollars down will likely swing this.

No. 7116 One hundred eighteen acres, 2 miles north of Heck on a paved road. Four room house, 3 room house and small barn. Forty acres cultivated 20 acres pasture and 58 acres in timber. Price twelve hundred Dollars.

No. 8453 Forty acres 1 mile east of Barton. Two room house and 4 room house and old barn. 25 acres cultivated and 15 acres in timber. Price Five Hundred Dollars.

No. 11737— Forty acres Phillips county. 2 miles southwest of Oneida on a public road. 1 house all cultivated. Price seven hundred dollars. This is a good chance to get a home. Down payment around 75 dollars.

14924. Forty acres Phillips county 2 1-2 miles southeast of Oneida. Three room house. 15 acres cultivated and 25 in timber. Price 600 dollars.

17110 — Forty-four and three quarter acres 2 1-2 miles east of La Grange 3 1-2 miles to hard road. 5 room frame house 35 acres cultivation and 8 is in timber. Price 1,000.

No. 17010—Forty acres 2 miles south of Palestine on private road. Four room house, small log barn and log crib. Price 400 dollars. About fifty dollars down may get this.

9644— Forty acres 7 miles north west of Palestine on private road 12 acres cultivated. Price one hundred dollars. A few dollars down will get this.

If you wait too long you may miss these bargains.

No. 5039 —Forty acres 4 1-2 miles southwest of Helena and 3-8 miles to public road old house and barn. All cultivated. Price 460 dollars. About 50 dollars down will likely get this.

No. 5631—Forty acres. 1 1-4 west of Oneida on a public road. Two room house. 28 acres tillable, and 12 in timber. Price only two hundred dollars. You can likely pay about 25 dollars down and balance as long as you want it.

No 6144— Forty acres, 1 mile Northwest of Oneida. Half mile to hard road. Four room house and 4 small barns. 35 acres cultivated and 5 acres in timber. Price two hundred dollars.

No. 6592— Forty Acres 2 1-2 miles West of Oneida on a public road. Two three room houses and 2 barns. Price eight hundred dollars.

No. 6719— Forty Acres— 3 miles northwest of Oneida on a public road. One house and barn and also some sheds. 30 acres cultivated and 10 acres in timber. Price six hundred dollars.

No. 7081— Eighty acres, 1 mile northwest of Oneida on a dirt road. One house and one barn. 70 acres cultivated and 10 acres in timber. Price one thousand dollars down will likely swing this farm.

No. 7115—One hundred eighteen acres, 2 miles north of Heck on a paved road. Four room house. 3 room house and small barn. Forty acres cultivated, 20 acres pasture and 58 acres in timber. Price one thousand dollars. About one hundred dollars down will likely swing this farm.

No. 7115 — One hundred eighteen acres 2 miles north of Heck on a paved road. Four room house, 3 room house and small barn. Forty acres cultivated, 20 acres cultivated, 20 acres pasture and 58 acres in timber. Price twelve hundred dollars.

No. 8453—Forty acres, 1 mile east of Barton. Two room house and 4 room house and old barn. 25 acres cultivated and 15 acres in timber. Price five hundred dollars.

No. 11737— Forty acres Phillips county, 2 miles southwest of Oneida on a public road, 1 house, all cultivated. Price seven hundred dollars. This is a good chance to get a home. Down payment around 75 dollars.

13186-7 —Forty-five acres 4 miles southwest of Postelle on a public road two boxed houses. 25 acres in Cultivation 20 acres in timber. Price three hundred dollars.

No. 14576—Forty acres 8 1-4 miles northwest of Morvel on a private road 1-2 mile to paved highway number 20. 20 acres cultivated and 20 acres in timber. Price, One hundred dollars. Very few dollars down will land this 40 acres.

14924 —Forty acres Phillips county 2 1-2 miles southeast of Oneida. Three room house. 15 acres cultivated and 25 in timber Price 600 dollars.

17110— Forty four and three quarter acres 2 1-2 miles east La Grange 3 1-2 miles to hard road. road 5 room frame house 35 acres cultivation and 10 in timber. Price 1,000.

Number 5,000 — Eighty acres, 9 miles north Helena on public road two houses and barn. 50 acres cultivated and 30 acres in timber. Price $1,600.

No 23888.—Forty acres 2 miles west of Oneida on a public road Two four room houses and barn. 28 acres in cultivation 4 acres in pasture and 8 in timber. Price three hundred dollars.

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY

57.97 acres, 10 miles northwest of Forrest City and 5 miles from Calawell on a public road. 1 house, 80 acres tillable and 7 acres in timber. Price three hundred dollars. A very few dollars down will land this.

No. 4835-11595—180 acres miles northwest of Chatfield, 1 milo to gravel road. Six room house and 3 room house. Two small barns 55 acres in cultivation and 125 in timber. Price 4 500.

No 17010— Forty acres 2 miles south of Palestine on private road. Four room house, small log barn and log crib. Price 400 dollars. About fifty dollars down may get this.

9644 —Forty acres 7 miles northwest of Palestine on private road 12 acres cultivated. Price one hundred dollars. A very few dollars down will get this.

If you wait too long you may miss these bargains.

EXCERPTS FROM "POOR RICHARD'S" EARLIER ALMANACS

He that cannot obey, cannot command.

Approve not of him who commends all you say.

Write injuries in dust, benefits in marble.

Content makes poor men rich; discontent makes rich men poor.

Liberality is not giving much, but giving wisely.

Better is a little with content than much with contention.

You may talk too much on the best of subjects.

He's a fool that cannot conceal his wisdom.

Let thy discontents be secrets.

Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it.

He that can compose himself is wiser than he that composes books.

Teach your child to hold his tongue —he'll learn fast enough to speak.

It is better to take many injuries than to give one.

The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise.

He that waits upon fortune is never sure of his dinner.

Do good to thy friend to keep him, to thy enemy to gain him.

He that would catch fish must venture his bait.

He that speaks much is much mistaken.

Search others for their virtues, thyself for thy vices.

'Tis easier to prevent bad habits than to break them.

A quarrelsome man has no good neighbors.

What you would seem to be, be really.

Many a man thinks he is buying pleasure, when he is merely selling himself a slave to it.

Half the truth is often a great lie.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.

Well done is better than well said.

If you'd lose a troublesome visitor, lend him money.

If a man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles.

The doors of wisdom are never shut.

Doing an injury puts you below your enemy; revenging one makes you but even with him; forgiving it sets you above him.

—Benj. Franklin.

INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, Washington, D. C., has been appointed one of the members of the newly created Parole Board of the District of Columbia. The other two members are white.

One of the most dastardly murder plots in the history of the South was revealed recently at Jackson, Miss., when five white men were arrested and allegedly admitted their participation in a plot to murder Negro firemen of the Illinois Central railroad. Five firemen have been killed during the past, seven months. Those arrested are all discharged former employes of the road.

Chas. E. James, a Negro aviator 30 years old, was burned to death when his plane crashed at the Gary, Indiana airport.

Prof. W. B. Windsor, noted educator and fraternal society man of Greensboro, N. C., was killed recently by an automobile.

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894 Illinois colored farmers own 57,811 acres and the value of their land and buildings is $3,720,618. Illinois farmers will hold a Farmers' Conference in Mound City October 8th.

The "farm strike" which started in Iowa is spreading all over the country. Strike leaders urge farmers to withhold produce from market until there is a rise in prices. Milo Reno of Iowa is the recognized leader of the strike organization.

Thugs robbed a 61 year old onion grower of all his life savings whey they searched his house and discovered the hiding place of his money. He lived on the outskirts of Chicago. He had been warned to place his money in the bank but had not heeded the warning.

John Specht, 16 years old, won the recent Illinois plowing contest. He was presented a large silver loving-cup. The contest opened at nine o'clock in the morning and lasted till noon and was witnessed by more than five thousand persons.

AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 3)

date print shop as well as others do and adding thereto a bit of art to which others do not generally give attention.

"Who are you and where did you learn this?" I enquired.

"Some years ago," she said, "I came as a poor girl from Alabama, and worked my way through Miss Burroughs' school. After completing the high school course I took up printing there and developed in the trade, and I have made a good living at it every since."

While college bred men and women are daily appealing to me for employment, this woman has so much to do that she has to run her print shop until midnight to take care of her customers.

Now if Miss Burroghs does not do any more than to turn out one student of this type every year, her institution thereby amply repays the public for all the money given to it and obligates the people throughout the country to give it still more support. I am giving this school one hundred dollars this year. How much will you give?

C. G. Woodson

NEGRO LABOR CASES HEARD

(Continued from Page 1)

1927 and that she found the homes of the poorest cleaner and the food more wholesome. During the hearing Miss Boardman refused to give names of persons who assisted her in securing information because she had given her word that she would withhold names. Over the entire area, she stated, there is such an atmoshpere of terrorism that revealing names might lead to abuse or even the possibility of persons being killed.

Miss Boardman stated that it was her conviction that the worst abuses were to be attributed to the contract system of the War Department now in force.

Mr. White pointed out that it was not the duty of any private organization such as the N. A. A. C. P. to investigate such conditions as these. It is clearly the War Department's job. There should be no difficulty in getting facts, he said, if the War Department wishes to do so. He urged that the department send to the flood control area as investigators men who are free from prejudice and from economic bias, and that witnesses be assured that they will not be intimidated, fired or subjected to violence. He urged further that the department cancel all contracts held by persons who have been guilty of offenses set forth in the testimony.

While assuring Mr. White and Miss Boardman that everything possible will be done to correct conditions in the flood area, Gen. Pillsbury took the position that the government cannot enter casually into contracts and break them, and also that the War Department cannot dictate living conditions among workers on the project. The War Department has already appointed an army officer, Harley M. Ferguson, a native of North Carolina, to make the investigation.

LEON HARRIS' ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

constructive farm legislation; to advise with representatives of public agricultural institutions in the determination of nation-wide farm policies; and to inform their members regarding all movements that affect their interests." These, briefly, are the primary objectives of all our national farm organizations.

These great farm organizations, my friends, are non-sectional, non-political and non-sectarian. They say so. Their leaders say so. They would be perfect organizations for all the farmers of this country were it not for one fact. One, great, big, important fact, however, is that they are not non-racial. And there is the rub.

The Grange, the oldest of these organizations, is strong in the East and East Central states, but there are few colored farmers in this section of our country. Out of a membership of near a quarter of a million there are less than a thousand Negro farmer members. The National Farmers' Union is strong in the South and West, but it has no full members of our group. The American Farm Bureau, the strongest of the three, has never sought colored farmers and has refused to recognize as full members the few misguided southern colored farmers who paid membership fees.

What could be done about this situation? Surely the nine hundred-seventy thousand colored farmers, farm tenants and share-croppers of America should receive the benefits of organization, but how? The answer was,—"through an organization of their own,—an organization of and for colored farmers

The National Federation of Colored Farms, Inc., is in existence I mention it as the fourth national farm organization and ten years from now someone will truthfully call it a great national farm organization. We, who are members, who have seen it grow from nothing to its present position, are proud of its progress and accomplishments. We know it has special work to do,—unique service to perform, and it is up and doing.

I have mentioned the chief aims of all our national farm organizations. Allow me to mention more clearly the chief aims of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

First of all, The N. F. C. F., our organization desires that its members shall earn more, save more and therefore, have more as a result of their labor. It instructs and aids them in the practice of co-operative buying, co-operative production and co-operative marketing.

Members of our Units in some sections save from ten to fifty per cent on the purchase price of home and farm supplies by buying together—co-operatively. Colored farmers should organize for this purpose alone, if for none other. "A penny saved is a penny earned" and pennies count nowadays. My pennies are now looking like dimes and feeling like quarters.

Co-operative production, which is the planting of a sufficient acreage of like crops and like varieties by members of a Unit that will enable the product to be sold in car-lots and otherwise profitably marketed, is a worth-while practice and organized colored farmers discover that it adds to their annual income. For instance, one farmer may be unable to produce a car of Spanish peanuts, but ten farmers in the same Unit can do so easily and when the product is marketed, each of the ten is better off than any one of them would have been had he produced and sold as an individual.

Of course co-operative marketing follows co-operative production. I will say right here that our organization is extremely fortunate in having as its president one of the foremost marketing specialists in the U. S. Mr. Davis has been closely connected with some of the largest commission and marketing agencies of the country for many years. He knows the business from A to Z and his advice and service in this capacity is essential to our success.

When the colored farmers of Illinois are organized,—as they will be sooner or later,— they will discover that the national office of the N. F. C. F. can put them in touch with better markets than they have ever known. But they must do their part, and they must furnish products graded according to standard, carefully handled, and packed according to instructions. Secondly, our organization desires to substitute Negro farm ownership for Negro farm tenancy. It aids and instructs its members in the purchasing of farm homes.

At the present time there are around 250,000 colored farm owners in the U. S. We want at least 300,000 by 1940. There are 894 farm owners in this state and the Lord only knows how many tenants and farm hands. And I know this—there are at least ten thousand Negro ex-farmers in the city of Chicago who should right now be Illinois farm owners and I'm not saying anything about another ten thousand living in the other cities and towns of this state. We want to get them out of the smoke into the sunshine We want to get them out of man's dirt onto God's good dirt. Negro farm tenancy must be destroyed. The southern share-cropping system—that land-robbing, man-robbing, children robbing, God-robbing system must die as dead as the dodo. It has existed long enough in this civilized age, in this bountiful, beautiful country, destroying the happiness of three million black American citizens and smudging the souls of all who profit from it. It must die and it is dying. Give the N. F. C. F. twenty-five more years and we will kill it. It **should** die and every American, black and white, knows it, although some of our prominent Southern Negro leaders are afraid to say so. Our organization, in numerous ways, helps members become farm owners. Our efforts along this line are appreciated by all good citizens and I could show you a book of letters to prove it.

And thirdly,—let me say this. Our organization recognizes the situation and condition of thousands of American Negro farmers, tenant farmers and farm hands who are now existing in an enforced state of persecution, debt-slavery and poverty. It attempts to alleviate the sufferings of this class by reporting to the legal authorities of the federal and state governments specific cases of injustice and persecution, by openly publishing facts relative to such cases that public opinion may be focused upon them,—and by using the political and economic power of the organization to combat such conditions and situations.

A specifice case reported was that of a tenant farmer whose landlord used the tenant's name on an application for a government loan. The landloard received the money, gave the tenant a few dollars and kept the rest. When "settling time" came the poor tenant was forced to give up all his crop to this landlord and remain in debt to him for a loan of money he had never seen or handled.

That landlord, a white county extension agent, a lawyer, and several others are now in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, convicted of defrauding the government, and I want to say that the N. F. C. F. helped put them there.

This illustrates what I mean, my friends, when I say that we use the political and economic power of the organization to combat persecution. The Negro farmer has a vote,—at least he has in some sections, and he has friends who vote in some real important political divisions,—and also, he has some money to spend. Singlehanded as an individual he is a plain nobody. But organized, he is a giant.

The power of the organized colored farmer's dollar is worth something too. I can show you orders for farm and home supplies from Units of the N. F. C. F. that run into thousands of dollars. I can show you single orders for as much as $800.00. Of course the home-town merchants and bankers are going to respect a group of farmers who can spend four or five hundred dollars every two or three weeks. Who wouldn't respect them. Organization begets respect as well as many other happy children.

The American farm market is worth 7 billion dollars annually and one-eighth of this market is Negro. Manufacturers are short-sighted indeed who will neglect this market much longer. Negro farmers are good buyers and a co-operative organization of Negro farm-buyers could obtain bargains now undreamed of.

I could give you many other reasons why organization and co-operation pays good dividends. It teaches the colored farmer to think in terms of business. It makes him desire to have something and to be somebody. It makes him hold his head up. It gives him courage. It makes him love his farm and his vocation. It keeps his children on the farm—happy and independent. (My wife here is one of the eighteen children of a successful Negro farmer, of Iowa, too, and she loves the farm. She has done about everything on a farm, too, since we've been together, from hatching incubator chickens to hauling manure behind an ox team.) Organization makes successful farmers and children are not going to stray very far away from the old folks if the old folks are successful and happy and have something.

The co-operation of organized rural and city women in the marketing of farm products, for instance, will also be found to be very beneficial. There are over a hundred organized women's clubs right here in Illinois towns and cities. The members of these clubs are housewives and they eat and some of them keep boarders. Why can't the colored farm women of Illinois feed them? They can if they will get together.

Just a word about the farm community. The National Federation of Colored Farmers has faith in the permanency of those colored farm communities now in existence and desires to establish more of them. What are these communities going to be? They are either going to be communities of colored farmers working as hired hands on farms owned and controlled by large corporations and money-interests, or they are going to be communities of colored farmers who own their own soil and live and work together in harmony and co-operation. We don't want corporation farming in this country and we are fools if we let it come. Thousands of corporation employees are starving right now in the large cities. We do want the co-operative farm communities. They are and will be the logical result of the American farm co-operative idea. In these communities will exist the co-operative baking, packing, creamery, clothing, recreation and educational plants. These plants will produce many commodities the communities need and the surplus will find a market. The day of the immense plant is about over. This depression and oppression is about to prove that they have failed. The small plant in the small community run as a co-operative business is about to come into existence.

I don't want you to think that I am a dreamer or a visionary. The good book says that "young men shall see visions and old men dream dreams", but I am neither young or old so it doesn't mean me. I know all this will require money and brains, but Negro farmers of this country are blessed with more good, hard common sense than any other class of persons in this country and they can get the money.

The outlook for the intelligent Negro farmer is not dark or gloomy. He must be diligent, industrious and farsighted. He has got to learn the art of being agreeable that he may live in peace and harmony with his fellows. And he must organize and learn the secret of successful co-operation,—all for each and each for all,—or as our own organization puts it in plainer language—"You help me, and I help you."

NEWS BULLETIN

(Continued from Page 1)

hogs (registered) fruit jars, barrel flour, one hundred pounds sugar, 1 case Mme Walker vegetable soap, 4 cartons Rinso, 4 cartons Lifebuoy soap, 1 set of silver salt and pepper shakers and lots of other things.

None but members can compete for these prizes. Membership buttons are ready.

Let us all meet again FACE to FACE in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26th 27th and 28th.

All friends and non-members are also invited to attend our sessions, except the business session on Friday afternoon which will be for members only.

Don't forget register on opening day.

Faithfully,

National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

FARMS FOR RENT

We are working on quite a list of very fine farms that will be available for rent another year, and we hope to give this to our members in next bulletin.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

NEWS BULLETIN
Vincennes Hotel

Chicago, Oct. 12, 1932.— The department of agriculture has agreed to grant extension on crop production loans made to cotton farmers.

The department also announced it would accept cotton as collateral for loans on a basis of nine cents a pound. The basis for the nine cents figure will be middling seven eighths cotton. Differentials will be prepared to provide premiums for staples longer than seven eighths inches and grades better than middling, and like discounts for shorter staples and lower grades. As we understand it, if you have a seed and production loan with the department, you can pay this loan with your cotton, and they will allow you nine cents per pound for it based on 7-8ths middling grade, and where you have better grades the price will be better than nine cents.

All members who desire to take advantage of this liberalized provision, will be required to deliver their cotton to the Cotton Co-Operative Associations or to any federal bonded warehouse and send the receipt in to the seed loan office.

By this method you can get at least 2 1-2 to 3 cents per pound more for your cotton— based on the present market quotations.

Farmers who have seed and production loans and unable to pay on account of short crops and other conditions beyond their control, have the option of paying only one fourth of the amount now but they will have to make satisfactory arrangements for the balance.

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland has been appointed by the government to look after all loans to be made to our race farmers. Members who need money to redeem their farms as a result of having been sold for taxes, mortgages and etc., should write him at once. Members who wish to secure a loan on their livestock should also write him at once. Farmers who have farm products in large quantities are also elgible to fie for loans through this department.

His address is Dr. J. R. A. Crossland Farmers Seed Loan Office, St. Louis, Mo.

Through an act of Congress the American Red Cross Society has been given a quantity of flour and cloth to distribute to those who are in destitute circumstances. If you are refused by the local Red Cross chapter, we suggest that you write a letter to the American Red Cross Society, Washington, D. C.

FARM LANDS

Members who are interested in buying any of the farms given in our last news bulletin, should act as quickly as they possibly can.

We have a list of some very fine farms in southern Illinois ranging in price from six hundred dollars up. Further information given on request.

We do not believe our members will ever have a better opportunity to secure farms at lower prices than NOW.

We are working on a list of farms for rent, and it will be completed within a few days and will be given in our next bulletin.

It is better to pull up the weeds from your own garden than to grumble at those in your neighbor's ground.

Sage Sayings.

COOLIDGE REVIEWS WORK OF HOOVER; DECLARES IT GOOD

Says R. F. C. and Farm Board Prevented Economic Collapse.

"Parties are judged not only by their promises, but by their performances," says Calvin Coolidge, adding that while the republican party does not claim it can perform the impossible, it is willing to be judged on its record. Then he recited from the record. The article, entitled The Republican Case, is in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Excerpts from the article follow:

Postpones Wage Reduction

"A large majority of our people are wage earners. They had come to enjoy the highest standards of compensation, and therefore of living, that ever existed in the world. Their welfare is the ultimate social obligation of our government. In time of distress they have always been the first to suffer and heretofore have had the least consideration. The first suspicion of declining business has usually been a signal for a drastic reduction of wages. While the panic was still on in November of 1929 the president called a conference of important industrial leaders and secured an understanding in wages, which was generally maintained for about eighteen months. The amount of bitterness and strife which was prevented was simply incalculable. Profits and dividends might dwindle, salaries might be reduced, but the wage earners knew that for the time being their rate of pay was secured and they would be the last to be called on to make sacrifices. As a consequence, we have had remarkably few of those strikes and industrial conflicts marked by riot and bloodshed which have characterized former depressions."

Farm Board Success

"When the world-wide decline came in agriculture which cut the price of wheat almost in half in Canada, the president directed the use of the funds of the farm board to support prices in the United States. Many crops are raised on credit which is provided by the bank and a radical decline in prices would have meant not only distress to the farmers but also a large number of bank failures, which would have spread distress almost everywhere. His action held the price of our farm products about 30 percent above that of other countries while the farmer was disposing of his crop. The same method was pursued to meet the menace which arose when Russia started dumping agricultural products on the world market. These actions have benefited the farmer to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars and prevented what would have been a panic of widespread dimensions."

Common-Sense Relief

"There are always those in politics who seek to profit by an appeal to class prejudice. It has been represented that the efforts of the president disregarded the needs of the great body of our people because he has provided funds for such concerns as banks, railroads and insurance companies, and has not favored making loans to individuals.

"When a person is suffering from hunger, the common-sense method of relief is to put food into the stomach, whence it is sent into all parts of the body. Under the method of relief that is proposed for the body politic by the critics, instead of providing food in this way to nourish the hands and the feet, I suppose that the needle would be used to inject nourishment into the fingers and the toes. Under such a treatment the whole body would soon perish and the fingers and toes would become useless. The policy of the president has been to place nourishment in the digestive organs of society in order that through the natural distribution of the channels already in existence the whole body would be strengthened and able to function in the usual way."

Personal Attacks

"He (Hoover) has been subjected to most bitter personal attacks. Apparently his eminence was so great that his opponents discarded all hope of discrediting him by criticizing his policies and therefore resorted to other methods, which, as is usual in such cases reacted in his favor.

While others have been content to criticize and oppose, he has laid out a great policy of relief and reconstruction. The only leadership in this crisis worthy of the name has come from him. He deserve re-election for what he has done and for what he has prevented. We know he is safe and sound."

Dealing With Defeatists

"We always have the defeatists with us. Washington had them; they organized a cabal to retire him from command and turn over the leadership to others. Lincoln had them; for four years they were encamped in his rear and filling the country with prophecies of disaster. Wilson had them during the war to such an extent that he found it necessary to turn over the conduct of important legislation to republican leadership. We have them at the present time doing their best to capitalize distress and preaching the overthrow of our system of economics and government. It is these forces more than depression which render our condition critical.

"If we have the courage and vision to maintain our governmental and social structure we can meet all other problems. The forces of discord always work in an insidious way. They often attempt to conceal the period of their unsound proposals under the claim that they are liberal. When that is analyzed, it usually means that they intend to give away the money which someone else has earned. Such a process, once started is bound to increase until it lands the country in universal bankruptcy and general disintegration. It is a time when the great body of our people of common sense should not be stampeded, but should stand firm. In spite of all declarations to the contrary, of the professions of platforms and candidates, the record of two generations discloses that the safety of the country lies in the success of the principles of the republican party."

GIVEN FARMS AND HOUSES

Considerable progress has been made in New Zealand to place unemployed married men on land under the government's 10 acre project, and four-room cottage are being built for their homes. The cottages are standardized and built according to a pattern by the public works department which is being aided in this work by the railway department at its shops. The house has a living room, two bedrooms and a kitchen and bathroom. The kitchen is equipped with facilities for washing clothes.

"THE LORD GOD PLANTED A GARDEN"

The Lord God planted a garden
In the first white days of the world,
And he set there an angel warden
In a garment of light unfurled.

So near to the peace of heaven,
That the work might nest with the wren,
For there in the cool of the even
God walked with the first men.

And I dream that these garden-closes
With their shade and their sun-flecked sod
And their lilies and bowers of roses,
Were laid by the hand of God.

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth—
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

Dorothy Frances Gurney.

STRIKE OVER SMALL PEAS

Pea-shellers in Covent Garden, London, recently struck because the peas were too small. Nearly seventy women employed by William Bailey whose family has supplied peas to restaurants for more than 100 years, declared that it took too many peas to fill a quart, and they were paid 4 cents a quart for shelling small peas as well as large. Bailey explained the economics of the pea industry, and after being out for a few days the strikers returned to work.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS

The honeymooners were driving through the country when they met a farmer leading a mule. Just as they were about to pass, the animal turned toward the motor-car and brayed vociferously.

The bridegroom in a teasing way turned to his wife and remarked: "Relative of yours?"

"Yes," she said sweetly, "by marriage."

"Abstemious" Has Them Order

"Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels?"

"Unquestionably."

"What is it?"

"I have just told you."

—Montreal Star.

Notice is hereby given to the public, which we hope they will take note of, that the National Baptist Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention of America has no connection whatever with the Nashville Negro Doll Company nor the National Negro Doll Company or any other Company handling dolls, nor does the National Baptist Publishing Board sell dolls of any description. The said Board cannot be responsible for any shortages, failures, delays et cetera of any customer sending money to the above named Doll Company.

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD,
Henry A. Boyd, Secretary

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

WEDNESDAY-FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26-28

New Prospect Baptist Church, Memphis, Tenn.
Fourth Street and Beale Avenue.

Representatives of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Farm Board, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, National Negro Business League, C. M. A. Stores and other organizations will deliver addresses.

Valuable Prizes Given Away for Exhibits of Farm Products, Needlework, Canned Goods, etc.

Delegates from Units located in twenty-one states will attend this meeting. It will be the biggest meeting of colored farmers ever held in the United States. You are cordially invited to attend.

* * * *

Hear all about: Co-operative Buying, Co-operative Production, Co-operative Marketing, Federal and State Farm Relief, Purchasing of Farm Homes, Relief from Debt, Slavery and Persecution.

Sponsored by the

National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
and the

Modern Farmer, 447 Fourth Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

JAMES P. DAVIS, President. LEON R. HARRIS, Sec'y. (Editor Modern Farmer)

MAJ. R. A. BYRD, Vice Pres. S. B. WILSON, Treas.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. V. Nashville, Tenn., November 15, 1932. No. 7.

Department of Agriculture Releases Statistics on Farmers

GOURD AND PUMPKIN

Both Are Cousins, Only One Is Useful

The pumpkins lie moon-yellow in the fields, generous heaps of summer richness caught for mankind within the golden rinds of the gourd's most friendly cousins, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. And even more important, those pumpkins are finding their way into the pastry kitchens, through the mysterous alchemy of magic hands and out to the pie plates of a fortunate nation. Pumpkin pie season is at hand.

Pumpkin pie season can be either a time of sweetness comparable to the feasts of the gods or a time of blighting disappointment so bitter that he who experiences it may well renounce forever his great American dessert. In the hands of an unimagnative artificer, be she amateur or gray-haired veteran of the oven, pumpkin becomes just so much tasteless pottage. But when one comes along who recognizes the pumpkin not so much for what it is as what it may become—then you find waiting a wedge of such pie as would make a wooden Indian's mouth water.

How this magic is wrought no mere man could ever guess, and very likely no woman could tell even if she knew and were willing to share the secret. The pumpkin is peeled and cut and stewed, and spices are added, cinnamon and ginger and nutmeg, and eggs fresh from the nest and cream direct from the cooling shelves. All is cooked to the proper consistency, while a flaky crust is made ready. Then pumpkin and crust are combined, and, presto! there is your pie.

So much for procedure, which the cookbooks amplify or vary. But that does not make pumpkin pie worthy of the name unless something more is added. Just what it is or where it is added is the great mystery. Very likely it is imagination, that subtle distillation of the artist's skill which comes not in cans or packages which can be bought over the counter. With it imbedded deep in the creamy custard, there is in all the world no other viand quite like pumpkin pie. Without it—well, without it there is no pumpkin pie at all, but only a sad mistake which should never escape the oven.

WOMAN IMPORTS SILK WORMS

Opens Industry in Iowa

Centerville, Ia.— Mrs. Belt Delpontia has started a silkworm industry here. She imported some worms from Italy, and they have been carefully watched for two years, in an effort to establish whether silk cultivation is adaptable to this climate. The experiment is a success, it was reported.

CARROT GREW 7 TOPS

Floydada, Tex.—A carrot weighing two pounds and four ounces and having seven distinct "tops," giving the appearance of a bunch of carrots, was grown here in the garden of Mrs. Ella Johnson.

TURKEY CROP UP 13 PER CENT

Produce Dealers Reported Over 18 Million

Produce dealers throughout the United States reported this week that turkeys grown in this country in 1932 number more than 18,000,000, or about 13 per cent more than in 1931. With this estimate, markets were told to expect that about 47 per cent of the turkeys would be on the market for Thanksgiving, about 40 per cent for Christmas, and the remaining 13 percent for consumption later.

More farmers raised turkeys this year and the flocks are of greater average size, the commercial turkey report indicates. Last spring the weather was not favorable for hatching turkey eggs, but early summer months proved excellent for the growth of the young birds.

Because of the large American crop, combined with the cost of water freight and tariff, very little of the Argentine crop has been marketed in New York or Chicago this year, although in 1931 nearly 5,000,000 pounds of dressed turkeys were imported from Argentina.

AUSTRALIA OPENS CAMPS TO TEACH WOMEN FARMING

Canberra,—Girls of Australia are joining the "back to the plow" movement which has been started by the United Associations to help young women to go on the land.

The organization is known as "Sisterhood of the Plow" and the first camp, called "Gouliston Camp," boasts eighteen girls who already are expert plowwomen. They include former stenographers, school teachers, nurses and store clerks who had lost their positons.

The camp is on a twenty acre farm, which the girls have cleared and prepared for cultivation. Each expects eventually to manage her own farm. They live in tents and by 7 o'clock every morning are hard at work in the field.

Other camps are of the same nature and are expected to be fully as successful.

882,850 NEGROES IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS

Every Section of U. S. And Every State is Represented Therein

Eight hundred eighty-two thousand, eight hundred fifty Negroes throughout the United States are pursuing agriculture and farming in some phase. This is the report coming from the fifteen census of the United States through the Department of Agriculture. The statistics were released by Mr. Wm. Lane Austin, the chief statistician fo agriculture. It shows farm operators by race exclusive, by geographic division, such as New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, Mountain and Pacific States.

The largest number of farmers reported in 1930 for any division of the United States was given to the East South Central States, which embrace and take in Kentucky, with 9,104; Tennessee, 35,123; Alabama 93,796; Mississippi with 182,578. It can be seen at a glance from the report, that the largest number of farmers of all classes is to be found in the state of Mississippi, known generally as the delta state; Second in importance, according to the report, is Georgia, with 86,787. The Report further discloses the fact that there was a decline in the past ten years of more than 50,000 farm owners and operators, because in 1920 there was reported 925,708 farm owners in part or in whole. The tenants however, who were making their living on those farms in all of the states, as shown in 1930, had dropped down to 11,198,893.

It is claimed that the decrease in farm owners, farm tenants and farm operation was due to the exodus from the rural districts and the farms to the cities. Whether it can be attributed to low farm prices and a scarcity of the market for farm produce, was not clearly defined or actually set forth.

(Continued on page 8)

$1,935,901 LOANED FARMERS

Credit Extended by the Reconstruction F. C.

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, D. C.,—(Special)—The Reconstruction Finance corporation announced today that loan totaling $1,935,901 had been made to 559 farmers and stockmen through the regional agricultural credit corporations during the four weeks they have been in operation. The total disbursements represented an average loan to each borrower of $3,463.

In application for a 35 million dollar loan from the Reconstruction Finance corporation was filed with the interstate commerce commission today by the St. Louis-Kansas City Short Line Railroad company. The money, according to the application, would be used to "complete" a railroad designed to shorten the distance between St. Louis and Kansas City by forty-two miles.

Tho company seeking the loan was incorporated in 1928 and entered negotiations with Dillon, Reed and Co., of New York for financial backing for the project. The negotiations collapsed in 1929, according to the application, with the collapse of the stock market.

Approval of the loan, it was said, would enable the company to begin construction immediately and would put 20,000 men to work for two years.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

Members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers who are interested in buying any of the farms listed on page six of the October issue of the MODERN FARMER should address their letters about same to our main office, in Chicago. Please do not write to Modern Farmer about these farms. Write to our Chicago office and all information will be promptly sent you. Address: National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

SUGAR BEET OFFERS HELP

Opportunity to Farmers Shown in its Growth

Beet sugar production offers an opportunity to the American farmer which he has been slow to realize, according to Charles S. Young of Washington, D. C., representative of the United States Beet Sugar association.

Mr. Young, a former newspaper publisher, is making a survey for the association in the interests of developing the beet sugar industry in this country. He was in Chicago yesterday.

Beet sugar factories already established in this country operate at about one-half of capacity because only half enough sugar beets are grown by American farmers to keep all plants operating on a full time basis for 100 days each year, according to Mr. Young.

"The sugar beet," Mr. Young declared, "is considered by leading agricultural economists the world over as the keystone of agriculture but the American farmer has been slow to realize fully the benefits to be derived from greater production of this plant."

This country, he added, buys almost five pounds of imported sugar for every pound of home grown manufactured sugar. In the last ten years about 120 billion pounds of sugar have been consumed in the United States. Of this total 100 billion pounds of which was from cane grown in continental United States.

ATTENTION READERS!!

The Editor regrets that notes and other matter pertaining to the annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, recently held at Memphis, Tenn., were lost, and, unfortunately, he has been unable to supply them in time for publication in this issue. We will give a detailed write-up of Convention news in our next issue.

NEGRO FARMERS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Officers and Members Attending the National Federation of Colored Farmers Convention. Session held in Memphis, Tennessee in October.

Plan To Harmonize Interest Of Railroads And Highway Users

New York, October 30, 1932.—Some degree of harmony instead of open warfare soon will mark the relations of the great transportation interests of the country, if the hopes of the members of a joint committee recently created are realized. Six railway presidents and an equal number of representatives of the users of the nation's highways will begin a series of round table conferences early in November, in the belief that they can reach agreements upon many issues that now threaten their respective interests.

The situation has been brought to a head by the fact that during the past several years State Legislatures have been importuned by both highway users and the railroads to pass legislation or to avoid the passage of legislation affecting in one way or another their respective interests. There has arisen a serious conflict of opinion in many cases and there has been much acrimonious argumentation.

To Weigh the Facts

The trouble has been that the arguments of neither side have been based upon an agreed statement of facts or an agreed body of conclusions arrived at after careful examination by both sides of all the pertinent facts. The result has been that State Legislators, desirous of being perfectly fair to both the railroads and the highway users, have had great difficulty in determining the wise and equitable policy to pursue.

Some forty-four State Legislatures will probably assemble on the first of January, and in every one of these States there will probably be agitation for legislation concerning traffic on the highways. It is, therefore, regarded as of paramount interest to everybody concerned that a careful examination of all the facts should be made by a group of competent representatives of both the users of the highways and of the railroads. If then, on the basis of such examination of the facts, conclusions can be agreed upon as to what will be helpful to all interests and to the public, such consensus of opinion can be laid before all of these State Legislatures to assist them in intelligently drafting whatever new laws may be regarded as necessary concerning the highways.

Officers of Committees

The Committee representing the railroads has been appointed by the Advisory Committee of the Association of Railway Executives, with General W. W. Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as Chairman. The Committee representing the highway users has been constituted by the National Highway Users' Conference, and the Chairman of this Committee is Alfred H. Swayne, Vice President of General Motors Corporation. Dr. W. J. Cunningham, James J. Hill Professor of Transportation at Harvard University, has agreed to serve as Executive Secretary of the Joint Committee.

It has been agreed by the members of the Joint Committee that, pending their examination of the facts and their formulation of conclusions, both sides will refrain from urging or opposing specific legislation on this subject for presentation before the State Legislatures to assemble in January.

The members of the Joint Committee expect to make a careful examination of all the data which are placed before them, and in the end submit to the organizations they represent their findings. But, more than that, they expect to serve in a still broader field. Much of the factual material which will be placed before them and the results of their study will be made available to the National Transportation Committee, that non-partisan group whose head is former President Coolidge.

Will Correlate Data

Professor Cunningham, who was agreed upon by the representatives of both groups as a technical man, is familiar not only with the problems of the railways, with which he was at one time identified, but also with the problems of the operators of automotive equipment. It will be his task to correlate the data gathered by the members of both wings of the committee and to engage in independent research. He will have as assistants men with technical knowledge assigned by the railroads and the highway users.

In selecting Professor Cunningham, one of the country's well-known economists, the members of the two committees believe they have set up within their own body an office of checks and balances that will make more certain the reaching of unbiased conclusions. He has been a member of Harvard's faculty since 1916.

The group representing the users of the highways has its authority from the National Highway Users' Conference, a recently organized body, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., including in its membership some fifty units.

Many Groups Affected

The chairman of the advisory board of this organization is Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation. Associated with him on the board are representatives of many other groups of highway users. Among the groups which are members of this new body are the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the American Automobile Association, the National Association of Motor Bus Operators and the trucking interests. In addition to these automotive interests, the great agricultural groups, the petroleum interests, the National Retail Chain Store Association, the highway construction group, and numerous other commercial and industrial groups whose welfare is so dependent upon highway transportation.

Associated with General Atterbury as representatives of the railways are:

L. W. Baldwin, President, Missouri Pacific Lines St. Louis.

Ralph Budd, President, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, Chicago.

George B. Elliott, President, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

J. J. Pelley, President, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, New Haven.

Paul Shoup, Vice-Chairman, Southern Pacific Co., New York.

All Interests Represented

Care was taken in selecting the members of the committee representing the users of the highways to get a cross-section which would be representative of all interests. The chairman, Mr. Swayne, has long been a prominent figure in the production of automotive equipment and is credited by his associates with a comprehensive knowledge of the needs and problems of those who are operating on the public highways the output of the factories. He and the group he represents will be able to lay before the committee a mass of detail concerning costs of production, distribution and operation of automotive equipment, ranging from the private passenger car to the trucks and buses.

The problems of the farmers will be presented by Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange. In including the farm group the National Highway Users Conference had in mind that 26 per cent of the country's trucks are used on farms and that of the total 26,000,000 vehicles registered in the country, 5,000,000 are owned by farmers. The committee realizes that the automobile, truck and tractor have almost superseded the horse and wagon.

The selection of Colonel C. O. Sherrill, of the National Retail Chain Store Association, Cincinnati, was due to a desire of the conference to have represented on the committee the operators of those hundreds of thousands of trucks used by the mercantile and industrial groups.

The oil interests, whose stake in the business of highway transportation is indicated by their annual distribution to the consumers of America of 16,945,000,000 gallons of gasoline, are represented on the committee by R. C. Holmes, president of the Texas Company.

The other two members of the committee are Arthur M. Hill, president of the National Association of Motor Bus Operators, and Robert P. Hooper, member of the Executive

SAVE Something!

-:- YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF -:-

Join Our Dollar Per Week Savings Club Now Open

Every Citizen is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

BANK BY MAIL--START NOW--SEND STAMPS FOR REPLY

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee.

Committee of the American Automobile Association, that organization representing the millions of owners of private cars.

Adjustment of Differences Sought

It is hoped that the findings of this joint committee may be such as will receive the endorsement and general support of both fields of transportation. Its members believe they will be able to effect an amicable adjustment of the prevailing differences, and that they may open the way for fair and reasonable regulation of both means of transportation.

The decision to set up a conference of highway users and railway executives grew out of informal conversations in which spokesmen of both groups became convinced that a solution of the existing transportation problems is a possibility.

"We realize fully," said Mr. Swayne, "the difficulties we are going to encounter, but if we can sit down and listen to each other's arguments and study our respective problems, I believe that we will find that we have more in common than is now generally believed. The users of the highways are not undertaking this task of adjustment with any idea of obtaining for themselves some special advantage over the railroads. As a matter of fact we are keenly interested in the success of the railroads. We need the railroads, and the railroads are dependent to a great extent on the maintenance of highway transportation. The interests of the two groups join at many points, and our task is largely one of ascertaining by what means the best interests of both can be conserved.

Regulation and Taxation

"Regulation of highway traffic to a certain degree is both unavoidable and necessary. We do object, however, to regulation that approaches the point of strangulation, because those who have come to depend upon highway transportation cannot now dispense with it, particularly in the field of short hauls, regardless of the efficiency of the railroads and the service they render. Nor do we object to taxation as such, but we cannot submit without protest to punitive taxes, especially when they approach the point of confiscation.

"As object of the Coolidge committee is to ascertain what the contributing factors are that have resulted in the decreased railway earnings. In the letter signed by representatives of insurance companies, banks and other organizations interested in railway securities, in which Mr. Coolidge was invited to serve as chairman of that fact-finding commission, it was stated that 'each form of transportation should be unhampered to provide effectively at a reasonable cost and at a fair profit the service for which it is best fitted.' With that we are in accord. In this same letter, it was admitted that 'no form of transportation should be favored either at the expense of another agency or at the ultimate expense of the people of the United States.' And that is a statement to which we can subscribe.

Approach Study With Open Minds

"The railway executives and the representatives of the highway users are, I am confident, approaching their study of the existing transportation problems with entirely open minds and will, if possible, reach some workable understanding. I have no doubt that Mr. Coolidge and his associates are equally sincere in their search for facts and remedies, and I believe that the Joint Railway-Highway Users Committee will be able to assist materially the Coolidge committee in its work. Such information as reaches the conference table from the highway users and the railways will be available to Mr. Coolidge and his associates.

"We are not looking for a fight. We are looking for some means to eliminate waste effort, and for some agreement that will safeguard the interests of the railroads and the highway users and at the same time protect the public interest."

Roy F. Britton, director of the National Highway Users' Conference, added this statement to that of Mr. Swayne:

"This organization will act as an agency for coordinating, as far as practicable, the activities of all classes of highway users, and will serve as a clearing house for the collection and distribution to them of information concerning the present and proposed national, state and municipal legislation affecting motor vehicle taxation and regulation, and the taxation of products used in motor transportation."

CRIME OF WHITES DOUBLE THAT OF RACE

(Chicago Defender)

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5.—During 1931 white criminals in Georgia have increased twico as fast as Race lawbreakers, and are incarcerated in the county jails for much more serions crimes, according to the state department of public welfare.

The commitments to county jails during 1931 recorded an increase of 7 per cent over 1930—the commitments representing a total of 19 out of every 1,000 population in the state.

While both white and black groups showed a gain, the increase in whites was 10 per cent against a 5 per cent growth in the Race population of our jails.

Only a few years ago there were about two Race men in jail in the state to one white person, but this ratio has steadily changed until now the two groups are practically equal, with the white population exceeding that of the Race almost two to one.

MARKET STUDY BRINGS FARM PROFITS

The St. Joseph Loan and Trust Co., a South Bend, Ind., bank, has proven that farming can be made profitable, even with prices at the present low levels. Common sense diversified farming is the secret of success.

The bank owns a 646 acre farm. This year it produced seven different "money" crops. These crops were 165 acres corn, 65 acres potatoes, 90 acres peppermint, 18 acres onions, 20 acres cabbage, 25 acres wheat and 45 acres oats. 200 hogs and 25 beef cattle are also on this farm.

Kenneth Ely, vice president of the bank, says that the farm succeeds because they study the market closely and know in advance just what crops to plant for a reasonable profit. He says that a good money-making crop one year may be no good the next year and the only way this fact can be found out is by farmers studying the market and accepting advice from those who know.

CINCINNATI CLUB WOMEN PROTEST

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Twenty-five women, headed by Mrs. E. R. Davis representing the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, appeared before the City Council here late Wednesday evening to protest against alleged police brutality to members of the group.

Instances were cited where police had beaten without any reason whatever, Negroes who had been arrested. The petition urged the Council to pass on an ordinance against unnecessary use of weapons by police and also requested the employment of a larger number of Negro police, and the benefits for Negro girls of all facilities for handling juvenile delinquency.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations." (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Member, Federal Farm Board.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers believes that the Colored Farmers of America should own and control their own co-operative associations.

"Co-operation With All—Affiliation With None."

-:- Editorials -:-

God, you have been too good to me,
You don't know what you've done.
A cloud's too small to drink in all
The treasure of the sun.

Yet many thirsty lips draw near
And quaff the greater part!
There still will be too much for me
To hold in one glad heart.

—Chas. Wharton Stork.

THE THANKFUL SAMARITAN

Jesus and his disciples were on their last journey to Jerusalem. Ten lepers, standing afar off, cried unto him: "Jesus, Master, have mercy on us!" It is related that Jesus heard them and sent them on their way, cured and happy.

One of the lepers was a despised Samaritan. When this one saw that he was healed he turned back, threw himself at the feet of Jesus, and gave sincere thanks. The others went on their way and caused Jesus to ask, "Where are the nine?"

Only one of the ten realized that thankfulness is an obligation that should never be ignored! He was a poor Samaritan. But, in spite of his lowly race and station, we are sure that this one received blessings more precious and lasting than did the other nine. The one who knows how to be thankful every day, for all the blessings of life, finds the real joy that is in Thankgiving.

Colored farmers have much to be thankful for. They are better off than many of the Old World farmers who belong to the so-called enlightened races. Probably this is so because they know how to be thankful. May we continue to make every day in the year a day of Thanksgiving.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT

In spite of all that is said during the heat of a political campaign, the man elected to the high office of President of the United States becomes president of all the citizens of the nation. He deserves the support and encouragement of all of us and is expected to serve all of us to the best of his ability.

Americans have plenty of common sense. They do not elect any "little men" presidents. We know that a little man cannot become big and great even in the president's chair. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a good citizen—a good man—and a good Governor before he became our elected President. He was a big man already.

The Modern Farmer congratulates Mr. Roosevelt. Our sincerest wish is that his administration may be successful. We shall support any effort he may initiate that promises to add to the prosperity and happiness of the American farmer, and especially, of that most "forgotten man"—the American Colored farmer.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION

"We are going to succees!" "We are going to stick together!" "We are going to back up our organizations!" These expressions, heard so often, define the spirit of the annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers which has just closed its session in Memphis.

The colored farmer is gaining knowledge and knowledge always has been power. As we looked at the earnest faces of those pioneers of the organization movement among our farmers, we wondered how any could be so foolish as to try to prejudice their minds against the N. F. C. F. Those who have been with the organization the past four years know the worth of it and love it. Silently and slowly, but surely, the organization has served them in many ways. Because of this fact and this fact alone, they are supporting it now and are persuading their brother-farmers to join it.

The N. F. C. F. will have a loyal membership as long as its officers and leaders forget self and work wholeheartedly for the welfare of colored farmers. This, they are doing now and we believe they will continue to do this. While working for the welfare of colored farmers they are also working for the welfare of the communities in which these farmers live. They are working for peace, prosperity and happiness. If his organization can make the colored farmer a better man and a better citizen no one should fight it or knock it. Those who do so are enemies, not only to colored farmers but also to themselves.

YOUR RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP

Colored farmers will be requested to join the Red Cross again this year and they will do so. They should do so. We wish however, to offer this suggestion.

Write to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., and request that a chapter for colored members be organized in your community or county.

Last year, members of nine Mississippi units of the N. F. C. F. contributed approximately a half-car of sweet potatoes to the chapter of the Red Cross at Lexington, Miss., for the flood sufferers in their own state. They received full credit for the contribution but we are inclined to think, for various reasons, that local chapters of colored members could render more service to the organization than could individuals working through outside organizations.

We hardly believe the Red Cross will object to the organization of chapters for colored members. Write and suggest it anyway.

HE WANTS AN ASSISTANT

A white farm demonstration agent in a southern county where there are three-fourth as many colored farm owners as white farm owners, is requesting the services of an assistant. Some of the rural schools of the county are desirous of launching club work and these schools do not have vocational teachers in agriculture. The agent cannot give the needed time to club work. According to his report, this agent is doing some fine work in his county and deserves commendation. But he does not state whether the colored farmers are receiving consideration and assistance the same as the white farmers. We presume they are not. During the year he attended several thousand telephone calls and visited 75 farms in connection with engineering projects. These were not "colored" farms we may be sure.

This agent may need an assistant but the colored farmers of that county should have an agent of their own. They should get their agent before the assistant gets a job. Colored farmers feel more free in discussing their problems with an agent of their own group and they can usually get him when they want him. The white agent is "too busy" nine times out of ten. Organized colored farmers should request the service of a colored county demonstration agent and they should co-operate with him and help support him after they get him. If demonstration agents are a necessity in the West they are also a necessity in the South.

INTEREST IS TOO HIGH

A colored farmer in Mississippi borrowed $665 on a second mortgage on his farm and the individual who loaned him the money charged him 25 cents on the dollar. The first mortgage on his farm is held by the New Orleans Federal Land Bank.

Recently representatives of the government, insurance companies, banks, building and loan associations, and other institutions interested in farm mortgages, met in Chicago and agreed to be as lenient as possible with debt-ridden farmers. They agreed to grant them extensions and aid them in every way possible to hold their farms.

There are some who persist in taking advantage of colored farmers and seem to be determined to rob them of all their possessions and leave them as naked as they came into the world. Every decent individual — every true American knows that 25 cents on the dollar is too high a rate of interest to charge anyone. Those who charge such interest are nothing but thieves and robbers.

We advise colored farmers to be sure and find out how much interest will be charged them when they apply for a loan from anyone or from any institution. Better yet, we advise them to join a Unit of the N. F. C. F. in their community, or organize one, so they will be in position to obtain advice and assistance from those who know. Some people will always take advantage of the ignorance of others but it is foolish for the colored farmer-borrower to remain in ignorance. Join the N. F. C. F.—ask questions and obtain facts.

"LOST ARTICLES"

Dear Friends:

I lost a folder at our Memphis convention containing addresses, convention notes, photographs and other personal matter. This folder was probably picked up by some one of our delegates and is now with his papers. I will appreciate it very much if the finder will return it to me. I would also like to hear from those who gave me their addresses and to whom I promised to write and advise relative to various matters. Remember, I lost your address, so write to me and I promise prompt consideration. Address:

LEON R. HARRIS, Secretary,
National Federation of
Colored Farmers,
Box 209,
Moline, Illinois.

PECAN GROWING GAINS IN STATES OF SOUTH

Pecan growing in southern states has become an extensive industry both in improved and seedling varieties. Georgia in an average year is credited with producing about two-fifths of the "improved" varieties. Texas and Oklahoma harvest two-thirds to four-fifths of the seedling nuts. Pecan prodnction ranges from 35 to 75 million ponnds annually.

Ah! on Thanksgiving day, when
from East and from West,
From North and South, come the
pilgrim and guest,
When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board
The old broken links of affection
restored,
When the care wearied man seeks
his mother once more,
And the worn matron smiles where
the girl smiled before.
What moistens the lips ad what
brightens the eye?
What calls back the past, like the
rich pumpkin pie? —Whittier

The editor of the MODERN FARMER met hundreds of subscribers and readers of our paper in Memphis and never found an enemy. All told us they liked the paper and wished us well. We are resolved to do all we can to merit your appreciation and support.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

.....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

The recent presidential election campaign was the most economical one since back in the days before Mark Hanna. The Republican National Committee reported that it had collected $1,938,821 and had spent $1,960,290. The Democratic Committee reported it had collected $1,427,118 and had spent $1,261.-412. More than twice this much money was spent during the 1928 campaign.

Western farmers will use much ear corn for fuel this winter. Corn is selling at $8.00 a ton and coal at $12.50. The burning of corn however is found to be not generally practical because the common type of stove or furnace is designed for coal or wood and not for quick burning ear corn.

Tift county, Georgia, is one of the leading agricultural counties in that state and the farmers say they succeed so well because they have at least one farm crop to sell each month in the year. The county's four leading products are cotton, tobacco, pea nuts and watermelons. In January, February and March they sell cabbage and onion plants,— in April and May they sell potato plants,— in June it is string beans and garden truck and late June and July is watermelon time. Tobacco sells from July to November. Cotton and peanuts are sold also in October and November and in December they sell cotton, syrup, velvet beans, sweet potatoes, pecans and corn. There are many well-to do and prosperous colored farmers in this county. No wonder.

A quarantine has been placed on six north Florida counties to prevent spread of the pink bollworm an insect that is more damaging to cotton than the boll weevil. This pest is a native of India and chiefly attacks the seed, leaving them of light weight and poor grade. It has been known to live from twelve to thirty-one months in stored seed . Colored farmers should keep a sharp lookout for this pest and if one is found they should report it to state agricultural authorities or to the main office of the N. F. C. F.

The members of the Baptist church at Cleburne, Texas, decided to pick cotton this year to secure funds to pay off the debt of the church. Men, women and children went to the cotton fields together. The church is only 14 months old but has property worth $4,500.00.

A twelve year old boy in Hanford, Calif., grew a beard so thick his father had to take him to a barber shop for a shave.

A family of German farmers consisting of five men and a woman, had a pitched battle in a hayfield. They fought with the scythes they were using. Three were killed and a fourth was severely injured.

United Air Lines report that over 100,000 meals were served in airplanes this past year. Eating in the sky has become a big business. A few colored cooks and waiters are now employed on planes.

There are 427 colored farmers in the state of Michigan, a decrease of 122 since 1920. Of this number 337 are owners, 5 are managers and 85 are tenants. Owners possess 23m 952 acres and the value of their land and buildings is $1,401,728.

Malt Lewis, one of several white men charged with attempting to assassinate colored firemen on the Illinois Central railroad, pleaded guilty before the court at Brookhaven, Miss., to "assault and battery with a deadly weapon with intent to kill and murder" and was sentenced to a year in county jail. The judge provided that half the sentence would be suspended pending good behavior. Six colored firemen have been killed. The light sentence meted out to Lewis has caused considerable comment from Mississippi colored citizens. A. Negro in his position would have in all probability been sentenced to hang or to life imprisonment.

GARDEN TOPICS

By Floyd Bralliar

Over and over again we are asked about pruning roses, shrubs, and what-not this fall. In general we always say that it is better to wait till early spring to prune roses, and till the plants are in full bloom to prune shrubs.

There are two reasons for this. First, the wood that will later be cut away will protect the interior of the plant over winter. Should we prune roses in the fall there is no time for the wounds to heal before winter and they are almost sure to winterkill back further. This necessitates pruning again in the spring. Often they will kill back further than we desire to have them, while if left unpruned they will only kill at the tips and only wood that should be removed any way dies.

Of course if a rose has too much top to make it possible to protect it over winter and if we desire to give it protection we may do our pruning when we are ready to protect tht plant.

The other reason applies to shrubs rather than to roses. All wood on the plant has now set its bloom buds. It will not grow any more till after it blooms or if it grows more it will be very little. If the shrub has not been a nuisance till now it will not be till after it blooms. We usually like to cut flowers freely, and we might just as well allow any surplus wood on a shrub to bloom and cut it for decorative purposes as to throw it away now and get no benefit from it.

Most shrubs bloom best on their outer twigs and if pruned heavily at present are almost sure to present an unsatisfactory appearance in the spring. Of course if we desire to mulch them and if they have some straggling branches that are in our way we may cut them off.

Use Care in Pruning

If we have but few trees to prune the ideal time to do this is just before the sap starts in the spring. That means after the first of January and before the middle of January with most trees. The reason for this is that the wounds will not have to wait for month before they begin healing.

Of course if we have much pruning to do or if for some reason we are in a hurry to get the job done we can prune trees any time. In fact there seems to be time in the year when trees may not be pruned with safety. Even if the work is done at a time when they will bleed no appreciable damage seems to result.

But in pruning trees we must always use care to cut the branches back very close to the trunk. If we leave a short stub it is sure to die rather than heal over and the dead wood soon penetrates to the heart of the tree and we have lost a tree that might have been saved. The closer a cut is made to the trunk the better. True the scar will heal more quickly than the smaller scar made further out, if indeed the smaller scar heals at all.

It is well to spray shrubbery however just as soon as all the leaves fall. If they seem to be heavily infested with scale it is well to spray in December and again in January. Of course there is no need of this under ordinary conditions.

We have been especially impressed with the beauty of the hardy chrysanthemums recently. There are no better fall flowers for the border and the cutting garden. This is a good time to locate varieties you especially like and either get them now or arrange for them for setting in the early spring. The latter is really the better time to set the plants but we cannot always be sure of getting them at that time and if they are set now and are mulched a bit to prevent the frost heaving them out of the ground during the winter they will do equally as well as those set in the spring.

Seedlings

We have been growing a good many seedlings the past few years and from these we get a good many that are really fine. Most of these are single but this is no weakness as they bloom even more graceful..

All of your seedlings from any seed will not be hardy but most of them will be and as they grow as easily as any other flower seeds and as they bloom freely the first year from seed there is no reason why we should not have them in abundance.

It is always better to mulch chrysanthemums late in December with leaves.

INTERESTING FACTS FOR N. F. C. F. MEMBERS

The department of agriculture has agreed to grant extension on crop production loans made to cotton farmers.

The department also announced it would accept cotton as collateral loans on a basis of nine cents a pound. The basis for the nine cents' figure will be middling seven-eights cotton. Differentials will be prepared to prove premiums for staples longer than seven-eights inches and grades better than middling, and like discounts for shorter staples and lower grades. As we understand it, if you have a seed and production loan with the department, you can pay this loan with your cotton, and they will allow you nine cents per pound for it based on 7-8ths middling grade, and where you have better grades the price will be better than nine cents.

All members who desire to take advantage of this liberalized provision, will be required to deliver their cotton to the Cotton Co-operative Association or to any federal bonded warehouse and send the receipt in to the seed loan office.

By this method you can get at least 2 1-2 to 3 ecnts per pound more for your cotton — based on the present market quotations.

Farmers who have seed and production loans and unable to pay on account of short crops and other conditions beyond their control, have the option of paying only one fourth of the amount now but they will have to make satisfactory arrangements for the balance.

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland has appointed by the government to look after all loans to be made to our race farmers. Members who need money to redeem their farms as a result of having been sold for taxes, mortgages etc., should write him at once. Members who wish to secure a loan on their livestock should also write him at once members who have farm products in large quantities are also eligible to file for loans thru his department.

His address is Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, Farmers Seed Loan Office, St. Louis, Mo.

Through an act of Congress the American Red Cross Society has been given a quantity of flour and cloth to distribute to those who are in destitute circumstances. If you are refused by your local Red Cross chapter, we suggest that you write a letter to the American Red Rross Society Washington, D. C.

"CHI" OMEGAS LAUNCH ACHIEVEMENT WEEK

Chicago, Nov.—(By the Associated Negor Press)—What the Negro has achieved in every direction has been stressed throughout the country this week by representatives of the eighty-four chapters of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity in the annual observance of "Negro Achievement Week" sponsored by the organization. Programs were held at various institutions and in practically every city of the country.

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523 Second Avenue, North.
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Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

JULIAN HUXLEY SPEAKS ON 'AFRICA' DURING VISIT AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegeo Institute, Ala., Nov. — Dr. Julian Huxley, grandson of Thomas Henry Huxley, one of the world's greatest scientists, shook hands with one of Alabama's greatest scientists, Dr. George Washington Carver, in the latter's laboratory at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Huxley addressed the student faculty and friends, on Africa, where he recently spent several months studying native education in the British possessions.

"Of course the traveler in Africa," said the speaker, "is impressed first of all with the remarkable animals seen against the background of wonderful science beauty. Then too, he is fascinated by contrast with so many different tribes hardly touched by civilization. But unquestionably Africa's strongest appeal lies in the thought that here is a whole continent whose destiny is undecided."

Dr. Huxloy was presented by Mr. Owen Hobson Murfee, of Pratville, who will be the official host during the stay o fthe lecturer in AAlabama. A visit with Dr. Carver, research chemist of Tuskegee Institute, and the inspection of Dr. Carver's laboratory, occupied the visitors a part of the afternoon. Afterward a tour of the campus, including a visit to the grave of Booker T. Washington, was made preceding the lecture.

Dr. Huzley believes that with the exception of a comparatively small portion, Africa is, and must be, a black man's continent. Unlike China and India, Africa still has vast unpopulated spaces. Many of the tribes are of low culturo, not from the standpoint of their art or tribal development, but in the sociological sense that they have produced no written language. No written history was available until the middle of the last century.

According to the observations of Dr. Huxley, four roads lead to Africa's desting. The first, that of commercial exploitation, carries with it the danger that native labor will disintegrate into a great prole-t ariat. However, the medical serrvice can do much to lower the appalingly high rate of morality which is perilous to a country already underpopulated, and further that scientific studies will make it possible for medical aid to wipe out almost universal chronic hook worm, malaria, etc., that have for centuries sapped up the energy of the nature. Another way is to make Africa a black imitation of a white country. Dr. Huxley was emphatic in his condemnation of this method, and the method of making Africa a reservior of military force.

"The logical way," he insisted, "is to try to build on tho foundation already there. The tribal forms, developed as they have been through the centuries to a very high degree, contain many valuable social ideas.

One great danger of civilization is that as it develops, the cohesion of the group decays with the aggrandizment of the individual. With white civilization on the danger line of disintegration some thing new has great value. This something new may be found in the strong cohesive quality of the African tribes."

"already a sense of geographic unity has arisen in Africa. It is inevitable that political unity will follow. This political unity, far from being a menace to the other nations of the world, will be a benefit if the best of our western culture can be grafted upon the many assets of the tribal forms which Africa has already developed to such a high degree."

In an informal round tablo discussion with members of the faculty after tho lecture, Dr. Huxley stated that the African problem were more social than racial, that a standardization of native schools and the adoption of a common language were necessary factors in deciding the destiny of the country Some of the most effective work that has been done, he concluded, has been done by the Jeanes teachers.

Friends in Alabama will remember that the Jeanes work was under the direction of the late James L. Sibley, who worked for so long with the educational agencies of this State.

Dr. Moton, because of an engagement to speak at the 30th anniversary of the Okolono Industrial School in Mississippi, had to leave before Dr. Huxley arrived. Acting Principal R. C. Atkins, Dr. Monroe N. Work, of the Negro Year Book, and Director A. Heningburg, extened the courtesies of the Institution.

Tuskegee Institute Has Welding Demonstration

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov.— The Annual Welding Conference. made possible by the Air Reduction Co. through Mr. J. P. Flood (Supervisor of Applied Engineering) was held at Tuskegee Institute this week. Three men, Mr. Flood, Eng., Mr. Wm. L. Pool Asst. Sales Mgr., and Mr. M. G Wicker. spent two very busy days

1st day, demonstration of Safe methods of Oxyacetylene Welding —Mr. Flood.

Demonstration of Mechanical cutting of metal— Mr. Flood

Demonstration of Hard surfacing of farm machinery —Mr. Flood

Evening demonstration of Uses of liquid air is made, (slides)

Motion picture "Oxygen the Wonder Worker— Mr. Pool and Electrical Division.

2nd day demonstration of welding in the Sheet Metal Industry— Mr. Flood.

Demonstration of Cutting and beveling pipes with Airco crank propelled pipe beveling machine— Mr. Flood and Mr. Wicker.

Fabricating of pipe fiittings, using Airco welding methods and templates, Pipe welding using Airco welding methods— Mr. Flood.

The meetings were very well attended, 525 attended, and very interesting and instructive. The experts were brought here through the efforts of Mr. Edward Frazier, Instructor, Welding Division, and Mr. Chas. Gibson, Jr., Supervisor of Teacher Training-Trade Technical Courses. Mr. J. P. Flood had charge of the conference.

Board of Trustees Elected New Members

Tuskegeo Institute, Ala., Nov. — The fall meeting of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute was held in New York City October 28, 1932. The five vacancies on the Board caused by the death of Victor Tulane, Montgomery, Ala., Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Paul Warburg, New York, A. J. Wilborn, Tuskegee, Ala., and by the retirement of W. W. Campbell, Tuskegee, are to be filled by the following:

Mr. Frederick H. Ecker, New York, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Mr. Alexander B. Siegel of the Van Verst, Siegel and Smith firm, New York City; Dr. Walter G. Crump, New York, eminent surgeon, Mr. Clude A. Barnett, Chicago, Director of the Associated Negro Press, and Richard H. Harris, Montgomery, Ala., progressive business man.

Tuskegee Institute Chrysanthenum

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov.— The Silver Anniversary Exhibition of the Tuskegee Institute Chrysanthenum Show was held in Logan Hall, Nov. 10 Prises were awarded as follows: Prizes for Chrysanthenums, 1 Mrs. Lightfoot, 2 Mrs. Neely, 3. Mrs. M. J. Coles-Dauiels, 4. Mrs. Lula Johnson, 5. Mrs. G. M. D. Griffin, 6 Mrs. Ala. Daniels; Prizos for Ferns, 1. Mrs. Rowena Smith, 2. Mrs. Ala. Daniels 3. Mrs. G. N. D. Griffin; Prizes for Vegetables, 1. Mrs. Mary Simpson. 2.Mrs. Ala Daniels. 3. Mrs. M. N. Stevens, 4. Mrs. Susan Johnson.

Mr. D. A. Williston, landscape architect, and **Mr. Harry Romm, of the Biology Division, acted as judges.**

The Chrysanthemum Show organized in response to Dr. Washington's love for flowers and his efforts to encourage the growing of flowers and beautifying of yards among his peoplo is sponsored by the Tuskegee Woman's Club, Mrs. Jennie D. Moton, president. It is held each year on that day in November most conveniently near the date of Dr. Washington's death.

Money for tho prizes is contributed by the Woman's Club, that for the Principal's Prize by Dr. R. R. Moton, and that for the Founder's Prizo by Mr. E. D. Washington, Mrs. Portia Washington, Pittman, son and daughter of Dr. Booker T. Washington.

John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital Approved

Tuskegee Institute, Ala, Nov.— Dr. E. H. Dibble, Medical Director, Tuskegee Institute has just been notified that the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital has been awarded full approval by the American College of Surgeons for the year 1932.

This approval is given from year to year to the hospitals that fully comply with the requirements as laid down in the Minimum Stardard.

The John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, the gift to Tuskegee Institute of Mrs. Charles E. Mason of Boston and named in memory of her grandfather, John A. Andrew, War governor of Massachusetts, has a capacity of 75 beds, adequately equipped X-ray laboratory, facilities for administrating electrotheraputic treatments, emergency room, dressing rooms, drug room. library and the latest approved operating and sterilizing rooms. Three years ago, through the continued interest of Mrs. Mason, the Annex was built containing 10 clinic rooms and a large lecture room.

The Institute Hospital server not only the school family, but through its public health nurses, baby clinics, perseutive clinics and the annual spring clinic conducted under the auspices of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, it ministers to Macon County, Alabama, and many sections of the South where hospital facilities for Negroes aro most inadequate. The countries leading physicians and surgeons, black and white give their time and skill unsparingly for the week of the clinic.

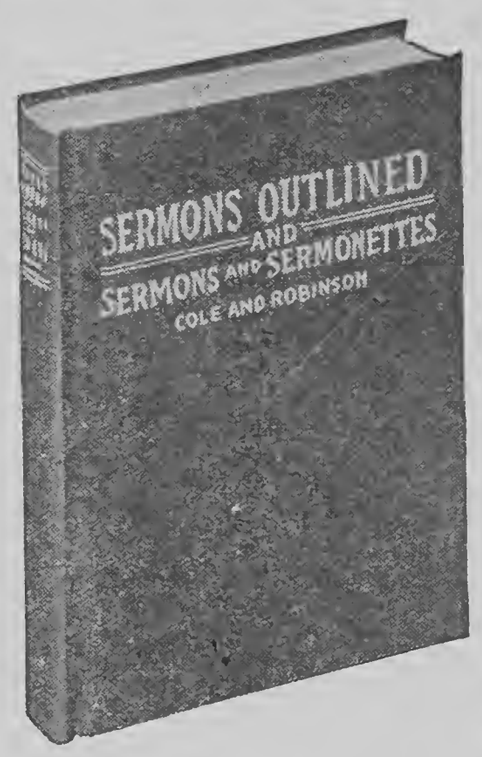
At present the hospital has in training 38 student nurses, all of college rank, three interner and a staff composed of E. H. Dibble, Jr. Medical Director; Octavia T. Shippen, R. N., Superintendent of Nurses; J. Jerome Peters, B. S. M. D., part time pathologist; Geo. C. Branche, B. S., M. D., Instructor in Psychiatry; Toussant T. Tildon, B. S., M. D., Instructor in Veneral Diseases; Dorothy O. Jones, A. B., Ph., C., Pharmacist; Allouise S. Jaxon, R. N., Assistant Supt. of Nurses; Mary E. Williams, R. N. Public Health Nurse; Leola S. Wafford, Dietician; Mrs. L. Jackson, Secretary; Eunice Rivers, R. N., Night Supervisor; Allen P. Smith, A. B., M. D., Mental and Physical Hygiene; J. J. Kennedy, B. S. M. D., Bacteriology.

STATE'S NEGRO FARMERS REMAIN ON THEIR LAND

Washington, D. C.,—Colored farmers in Illinois have held their own during a decade marked by a general shrinkage in agricultural population, number of forms and acres under cultivation, according to the census of 1930..

From 1920 to 1930, the number of Negro farm operators in Illinois increased from 892 to 893, of whom more than half owned their own farms. Land in their farms increaser from 57,696 to 57,805 acres, valued at $2,926,618.

In common with all farms, the value of land and buildings owned by colored farmers in the state dropped from $6,082, 675 in 1920 to $3,704,618 in 1930. The value of buildings alone in the latter year was $778,000, and of implement and machinery $126,810.



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AN IMPORTANT LETTER TO FARMERS

From Leon R. Harris

Brother Farmers:

Last spring Congress passed an act giving to the Red Cross 500,000 bales of cotton and several million bushels of wheat. The cotton was to be converted into cloth and given to the needy. The wheat was to be converted into flour and given to the hungry. It was to be given without any discrimination as to race, creed or color. Those in need, who were suffering for the necessities of life were to receive.

I know that many colored farmers in some sections of our country are in need, are suffering now, and will suffer more this winter unless they receive relief. A sack or two of flour and cloth enough for shirts, dresses or underwear would be keenly appreciated. Some of these farmers, share-croppers or farm-hands may be right in your own neighborhood. If they are they can get this help if they will go after it in the right way. Because I want them to go after it the right way is the reason why I am writing this plain letter.

This is the way I suggest:

FIRST— Write a letter to the Red Cross like this: (The American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. —Dear Sirs: We, the undersigned farmers and our wives, who live in the ... ...community, ...County, State of .... are in destitute circumstances and a supply of the flour and cloth appropriated by Congress for the relief of the destitute would help us very much. Please arrange that we be supplied through our nearest local chapter.)

SECONDLY:— After you have written this letter have every destitute parfmer and his wife sign it. I mean,— all of you who need this help, sign the one letter. It makes no difference if it is ten or a hundred. Have all who need, sign, whether members of the N. F. C. F. or not.

THIRD: Make three copies of the letter. Send the first copy to The American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Send the second copy to me: (Leon R. Harris, Box 209 Moline, Ill.) Keep the third copy. Have all who sign, sign all three copies.

Do not sign the letter or ask for help unless you really need it and can prove that you need it. If you have no money and no work, for wages, and are out of clothes, and your family is suffering, you need this help and are entitled to it and should ask for it. Write the letter. Have all in your community who are in need to sign together. Do this at once.

If you have already requested aid from your local Red Cross chapter and have been refused, yet know that you need assistance, then sign the letter. Do not become discouraged. I have received reports from several sections, especially in Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama, that large landlords in these sections are making statements to the Red Cross that their tentants and hands do not need any help. I know that some of them are making untrue statements. Some of them do not want you to receive this help because they want to keep you dependent upon them for food and clothing. They want to keep yo nin debt and hungry and naked so they can force you to continue working for them for a bare living and hardly that. No decent. landlord will treat his tenant in this way, but, I am sorry to say, there are a few left who will and do.

I am kindly asking you to follow these instructions. As Secretary of the N. F. C. F. and editor of this paper, I will use every bit of influence I may have to see that you get consideration.

Sincerely,
Leon R. Harris.

(Please address your letter to me as above.)

BELIEVED ROOSEVELT FAVORED SUBSIDY PLAN

Chicago —The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has received information believed to be reliable, that President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt favors the "voluntary domestic allotment plan" as an aid to agriculture and will call a conference of farm leaders and economists early in his administration with a view toward its adoption.

This plan was introduced in both houses of Congress near the close of the past session. If adopted it would be of particular aid to producers of cotton, rice, tobacco, wheat and hogs, all of which are raised to such an extent in the nation that they cannot be consumed in the home market. The plan would place a tax on these products to be paid by the miller or processor who would pass it on to the consumer. The tax would eventually be paid to the farmer who would receive a share based on his average production or a given product over a five year period. Farmers would be compelled to sign contracts to limit production of commodities taxed.

The N. F. C. F. believes that this plan will be adopted and is advising colored farmers throughout the country to organize that they may be in position to take advantage of the aid promised and to protect their interests.

PITTSBURGHERS SUPPORT ROOSEVELT IN PROTEST OF G. O. P. LEADER

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Although the state gave President Hoover a plurality in last Tuesday's election, this home of Andrew Mellon found the Negro Republicans wavering and casting their lot with the Roosevelt Democrats. A local newspaper, active with the Democrats, states that the Fifth Ward, dominated by Harry Feldman, much-hated Jewish Republican, could return only a 168 majority for Hoover, despite the aid of city and county payrolls, and that the colored districts in the Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth wards and in Penn townships, Rankin, Swissvale, Braddock and Wilmerding, showed a pronounced preference for the Democratic candidate. With 35,000 Negro votes in the county, it is pointed out that Roosevelt won the county by only 40,000 and thus demonstrated that the Negro vote is the balance of power.

SOCIALISTS WOULD PENALIZE SOUTH FOR BALLOT DISCRIMINATION

New York, Nov. (By the Associated Negro Press) — Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President in Tuesday's election, in a last-minute street-corner speech in Harlem asserted that the Socialist party stands for the absolute equality of all groups and that if his party was placed in power, it was pledged to take a step which the Republican party has avoided; "cut by constitutional methods the representation in states which deliberately on racial grounds deny the ballot to any group of citizens or discriminate against them."

"Contrary to false reports," he stated, "we Socialists believe absolutely in the equality of races—legal, economic, political, social.

"The question of intermarriage is not involved in the action of political parties. That is a quetsion which should be effected by personal choice influenced by practical survey of existing social conscience and feeling

"We are pledged to enact anti-lynching legislation. No Republican or Democrat can do as much. The Republican record of neglect almost matches the Democratic record of outrages in southern states."

Roland Hayes At Hampton Institute

Noted Singer Pleases Large Audience

By George A. Kuyper

Hampton Institute, Va., Nov. 14 Returning to Hampton Institute after an absence of nine years, Roland Hayes, the famous tenor appeared before a large and enthusiastic audience in Ogden Hall last Thursday evening. The audience was made up not only of the student body and faculty of Hampton Institute, but also a large number of music lovers who had come from many miles around Hampton to hear this delightful singer.

His program included several selections from Mozart, which Mr. Hayes rendered with his unusually fine sense of music poetic qualities. There were also selections by Brahms and Debussy. Of these the one which seemed most impressive was a selection by Brahms which Mr. Hayes has only recently added to his repertoire— "Die Kranze," in which both artist and accompaniest play an important role. The selection of modern English songs followed, of which "Requiem'" by Morhardt, with words by Countee Cullen, made the deepest impression upon the audience.

The group with which Mr. Hayes always concludes his concerts, the Negro Spirituals, was rendered with his usual sincerity and depth of religious reverence. In Mr. Hayes' sensitive interpretation and earnestness, given through the medium of one of the most beautiful voices on the concert platform today, these "Spirituals" are among the most moving experiences that the modern music lover is able to meet. To hear Mr. Hayes sing these songs was an experience which the audience at Hampton Institute will not soon for get. A spiritual new to Mr. Hayes' Hayes' program is "e Will Beark Bread Together on Our Knees." The soloist was liberal with his encores and was the recipient of tumultuous applauses.

The concert by Mr. Hayes was the opening of the Music Art Series, which will include a Christmas concert, with selections by the guest artist, Miss Louise Burge, Contralto, the Hampton Institute Choir, Hampton Institute Glee Club the Women's Glee Club, and faculty members, to be given December 18; Escudero and his Spanish dancers, on January 21; The Barrere Little Symphony, on February 27; Miss Charlotte Wallace-Murray, Contralto, of Dr. Fosdick's Church on Riverside Drive, and Mr. Clarance Cameron White, Violist and Composer, who has recently become director of the School of Music at Hampton Institute, on March 16; and the Annual Spring Concert, date to be announced later.

LABORER FINDS LARGE SUM IN OLD VEST, GIVES IT TO COP

New York, Nov. (By the Associaed Negro Press)—Love Powell, a handyman laborer, is also an honest man. When he found an old vest Saturday around the west 47th street police station, instead of taking it home to wear, he turned it over to Lieut. Oscar Johnson at the police station. Johnson searched vest and found $150 in currency. No one has claimed the vest, but the prudent lieutenant is holding tight to the currency.

TEXAS NEGROES HELP "MA" FERGUSON BEAT "WHITE SUPREMACY" CROWD

Houston, Tex., Nov. (By the Associated Negro Press)—John Nancy Garner's home state, Texas, registered a significant vote against the myrmidons of " white supremacy" and white Democratic primaries here last Tuesday, when Orville Bullington, white Republican candidate for governor, aided by Ross Sterling, Democratic governer, and one of the leaders of the forces which would deny the Negro the right to vote in Democratic primaries, was soundly trounced by Mrs. Miriam "Ma" Ferguson.

Mrs. Ferguson defeated Sterling in the Democratic primary by a narrow margin. The governor set up a howl and contested the certification of Mrs. Ferguson on the grounds that many Negroes had been allowed to vote for her.

The issues set up by Sterling were disallowed and Mrs. Ferguson was certified as the candidate. Thereupon Sterling deserted his party and he and those leaders who felt like he did about Negroes voting in Democratic primaries, threw the weight of their support to the Republican, Bullington.

However, the Negroes who had voted for Mrs. Ferguson in the primary proved their loyalty by augmenting their number for the election. Throughout the election campaign feverish activity was engaged in by the Negro leaders and the press in behalf of Mrs. Ferguson and the Republicans were lampooned wherever they stuck their heads up.

The election of Mrs. Ferguson is perhaps more significant than the last Supreme court decision respecting the Democratic primary in the state of Texas. That opinion held that there might possibly be a way to set up a political club or party and exclude the Negro, but the state Democrats had not selected the legal way. Thus the door was left open for experimenting with new devices by that section of the Democratic party which favors excluding the Negro. But Mrs. Ferguson yielded to the inclusion of Negroes in the Democratic primary and in the election will doubtless continue to oppose any future movement for their exclusion as long as she is in power.

NEGRO YOUTH WINS PLACE ON U. OF S. CALIFORNIA DEBATING TEAM

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. (By the Associated Negro Press) — Los Angeles Negro citizenry appeared quite jubilant this week following publication in the Campus bulletin at the University of Southern California, that Crispus A. Wright, Negro freshman at that institution, placed second in a field of 18 aspirants to win a place on the Freshman Debating squad. The team of which young Wright is on, is made up of the first five of the 18 competitors. The title of the topic, upon the merits, of whic these youth argued to win their places was "Resolved That the United States Should Not Cancel The European War Debt." Wright, upheld the resolution.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

882,650 NEGROES IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS

(Continued from Page 1)

The further fact was brought out in the report that there are Negro farmers either owners or tenants in every state in the Union. The smallest number of any one state, of race men aoperating, owning farms or tenants was in Nevada where only five are given in this statistical report.

At the recent session of the National Federation of Colored Farmers held in Memphis, the secretary of the Association and the editor of The Modern Farmer, Leon Harris, presented a paper dealing with this report, showing the advantages as well as the disadvantages of the present farm mode of operation. The co-operative farming as well as co-operative marketing was emphasized in this lengthly report and extensive survey presented to the Association.

Another interesting study in the facts and the figures was the tremendous decline of Negro farm owners and operators in the state of South Carolina, because in 1920 this state had 109,005, while in 1930 it had been reduced to the alarming figures of 77,331. A noticeable decline in the past ten years was shown in all of the states south of the Mason and Dixon Line, such as Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and all the way through.

It is thought by the officials of the National Federation of Colored Farmers that the recent innovation put on by the National Congress to help the farmer through the Home Loan Banks, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Loan Bank, would serve as an inducement to start the trend and create the momentum of "Back to the Farm."

INDIAN PENNIES WORTH ONE CENT, SAYS COLLECTOR

If all those persons who are saving Indian head pennies go to the world's fair expecting to get a dollar apiece for them, there is going to be a great deal of disillusionment, according to William F. Fratcher, veteran Detroit stamp and coin collector, who is quoted in the Detroit News.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Fratcher, "the average Indian head penny is worth no more than face value. How the rumor got about is beyond me, although there are certain pennies worth considerably more than face value if they are uncirculated. 'Uncirculated,' in the language of the numismatist, means that the condition of the coin is exactly the same as it was the day it came from the mint. Stamp and book collectors say 'mint.' Numismatists who logically should say 'mint,' say 'uncirculated.'

"All lecturing seems in vain. People come in by the dozens and insist that Indian heads are worth a dollar. One woman came in one day and thumped a bag containing $00 down on the counter. She seemed a bit indignant when I offered $8 for them.

"However, I would gladly pay 50 cents for Idian heads of the 1877 issue but remember, they must be uncirculated. And that, by the way, is probably the root of the Indian head rumor tree that has grown to such large proportions."

Two things indicate a weak mind —to be silent when it is proper to speak and to speak when it proper to be silent.—Persian Proverb.

MRS. NETTIE GEORGE SPEEDY BECOMES TRUSTEE OF LANE COLLEGE

Chicago, Ill., Nov (By the Associated Negro Press)—Mrs. Nettie George Speedy, veteran newspaper woman and nationally known social and civic leader was signally honored Saturday when the Southeastern Missouri and Illinois Conference of the C. M. E. church, in session here at St. Paul church, elected her to membership of the board of trustees of Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.

The electio nof Mrs. Speedy, who as a member of the Chicago Defender staff, has become intimately known throughout this country and abroad, marks the first time in history that a woman has sat on the board of trustees at Lane, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary this week. Mrs. Speedy is a member of the trustee board of Jubilee Temple C. M. E. Temple.

Rev. William Turner ,presiding elder of the St. Louis district, made a brilliant speech in proposing the name of Mrs. Speedy. He recounted many of her achievements in the church and pointed proudly to her work as a newspaper woman, for the good of her people as additional reason why she should be elected to the board. There wer eseveral persons on the floor to second the nomination which was hailed with a roar of applause that lasted intensely for fully five minutes. Mrs. Speedy was then elected unopposed. Dr. O. B. Payne, prominent local physician, was also elected to the board.

The new trustee will leave the city Thursday night to appear on the anniversary program at the college which is one of the leading schools under the supervision of the C. M. E. church. Bishop J. C. Martin is the presiding officer of this diocese.

DETROIT NEGROES DESERT COLORED CANDIDATES TO SUPPORT DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Detroit, Mich., Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Although there was not a single Negro candidate for any position on the Democratic ticket last Tuesday, an analysis of the vote discloses that the majority of the Negro vote cast was straight Democratic and, therefore, against three prominent candidates who were running as Republicans.

The three candidates who lost because the members of their race forgot or neglected to split their ballots were Charles Mahoney, for Congress, and Dr. O. H. Sweet and Charles Roxborough for the state senate.

In the First District, which Mahoney sought to represent, a large segment of the Italian vote was cast for Mahoney because the Italians did not want a Pole, Mahoney's rival, to represent them. But despite this Italian vote, Mahoney received only 21,551 votes out of 71,311 votes cast, the indication being that most of the Negro vote in the district, cast traight, went to the Democratic Pole.

The same situation was observed in the Second Senatorial District where Dr. Sweet obtained only 14,131 of the 49,698 votes cast.

It was believed by many that Senator Roxborough would pull through because he was known to have more support from the white voters than either of the other two colored candidates, but the 12,000 votes cast for him still left him 2,904 votes behind the Polish Democrat who opposed him.

Mahoney's contest was waged throughout 170 election districts; Dr Sweet's in 114, and Roxborough campaigned in 77.

Thus the Negro voter joined the new white element in upsetting the tradition of Republican Michigan. Post-election contemplation by the leaders centers around the prospects for benefits from Democrats for colored citizens, now that the Democrats have been able to grab almost every office from governor to the humblest county position. Large numbers of Negroes are employed by the Republicans in the Wayne county buildings as clerks, stenographers, deptuy sheriffs, investigators, prosecuting attorneys and the like. If changes are made, the question is being asked, will Negroes be given those jobs by the Democrats?

Homes not merely four square walls. Through wiith pictures hung and gilded; Home is where affection calls,—

Filled with shrines the hear hath builded—Swain.

Joy descends gently upon us like the evening dew, and does not patter down like a hailstorm—Richter.

UNEMPLOYMENT ADDS TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF HARLEM

New York City, Nov. (By the Associated Negro Press)—In a plea for contributions to the emergency relief fund, J. Dalmns Steele, chairman of the committee declared that the social problem in Harlem and been intensified by unemployment, especially among women.

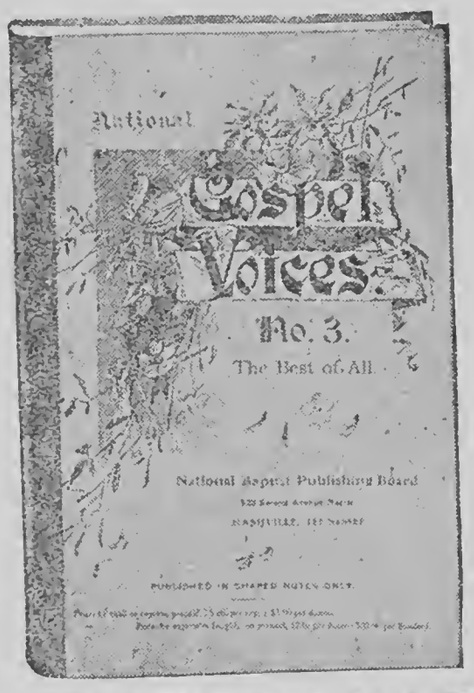
"Many girls" stated Mr. Steele, 'coming to New York City seeking work have been unable to find employment in capacities they are accustomed to fill. Housework and part time jobs are decreasing daily and the pay on these jobs have been cut to the lowest possible scale Thus we find many of these girls roaming the streets dependent upon whatever income they can pick up legitimately or otherwise.

"Not onl yare women of Harlem being driven to criminal activities, but the general increase in crime, not serious offenses, but concerned chiefly with larceny and purse-snatching, is attributed to inability to secure work. For this reason we are appealing to the citizens of Harlem to give of their funds to help those who seek aid from the relief committee."

Notice is hereby given to the public, which we hope they will take note of, that the National Baptist Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention of America has no connection whatever with the Nashville Negro Doll Company nor the National Negro Doll Company or any other Company handling dolls, nor does the National Baptist Publishing Board sell dolls of any description. The said Board cannot be responsible for any shortages, failures, delays et cetera of any customer sending money to the above named Doll Company.

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD,

Henry A. Boyd, Secretary



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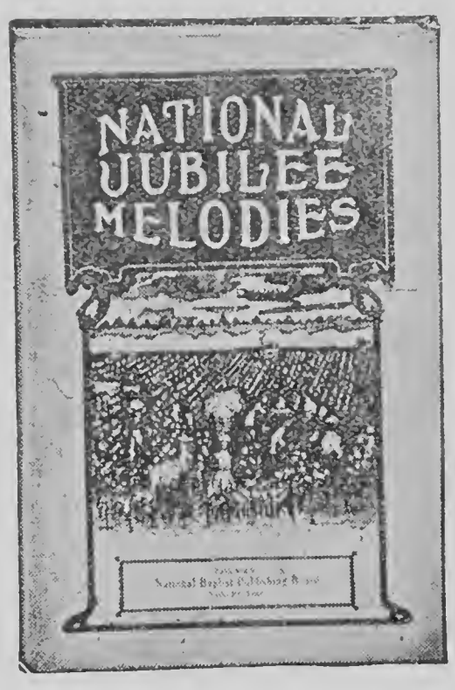

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. V. Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1932 No. 8.

Excerpts From Annual Address to Nat'l Federation of Colored Farmers

EDITOR LEON HARRIS GIVES FACTS AND FIGURES

Secretary of Federation Points the Way to all Delegates Present

"The biggest business carried on by the Negro racial group in our Nation is the business of farming. According to the 1930 census, 916,070 colored citizens are engaged in this one business. There are 916,070 separate farms in the United States owned or operated by colored farmers, which is nearly one-fifth of all the farms there are in this country. The total acreage of farms owned or operated by us is 41,087,982. The value of this acreage and farm buildings is more than one and one-half billion dollars."

"There are colored farmers in every state. We find the smallest number in the state of New Hampshire, only eight, and the largest number in the state of Mississippi, 182,888."

"No one person has sense enough to run a big business successfully. All big business in this country and all over the world is carried on by organizations of men and women who are engaged in that particular business. This big farming business carried on by almost a million colored Americans will succeed when it becomes an organized business."

"Organization has made American white farmers the most successful farmers living on God's green earth. They possess more wealth,—more comforts,—more

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

Interesting Addresses and Reports at Federation Meet

Exhibitors Are Awarded Valuable Prizes

DISPLAY CREATES MUCH INTEREST TO DELEGATES

Mrs. Gertrude Harris Describes Exhibit Made At Memphis

The best collection of farm and garden products, home products and household arts ever exhibited by colored farmers, their wives and daughters in the city of Memphis, was on display during the annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in that city. This display filled one large and commodious room in New Prospect Beale Ave., Baptist Church, was viewed by scores of visitors and brought forth enthusiastic comment. Colored farmers came near proving there and then that they are the world's best farmers, and colored farmers' wives and daughters may rest assured that their city sisters have nothing on them when it comes to making quilts, dresses, shirts, bread or canning and processing fruits and vegetables.

All exhibits were good, from cotton to peanuts and from quilts to baby dresses. The judges had to think and perspire freely in making the awards and were hardly satisfied after the work was done, because so many, who should have been rewarded were not rewarded because some one else had something in view just a little bit bet-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Resolutions of N. F. C. F. Conventions

FARM EDITORS ON PLANS

Moline, Illinois, Dispatch On Inequalities Shown

OPEN FACTORIES BY RESTORING BUYING POWER SAYS WRITER

(From Moline Dispatch)

Restoration of equitable prices for farm products is the only practical key to improved business conditions, Clifford V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer and nationally recognized authority on agriculture told members of the Moline Association of Commerce and their guests at the organization's annual meeting in the Elks' building.

"Two British soldiers were in a shell hole on the front during the late war,' Mr. Gregory began. "One of them said to the other, 'we are in a 'ell of a 'ole,' and the other replied, "If you know of a better 'ole, go and find it.' We, the United States, are in a 'ell of a 'ole, but we believe that somewhere there is a better 'ole.

Conditions Form Puzzle.

"When we consider the ability of our farmers, our industrial leaders and our factory men we wonder why so many of us have to do without things to which we have become accustomed. Conditions puzzle us. Now that politics are out of the way, we must settle down and look for the road out.

"Some appear to believe that beer will bring us prosperity others that we can save our way out of the depression; still others that more borrowing is the solution. To the thinking man none of these represents a cure.

'We are determined that no one shall starve. In Illinois we are borrowing and spending 1½ millions each week to prevent people from starving. It is obvious that this can not continue.

"What is the farmer's answer? Farmers have better reputations as prophets than the business man, banker or politician. In 1928 when business men, bankers, and politicians were basking in a false prosperity farm leaders were saying that it can not last with agriculture denied its share of the national income.

Farmer Has Paid Bill.

"The farmer has paid the bill for this depression for three years. I say that because while industry has been able to meet conditions to some degree by curtailing payroll and production, the farmer has not. He has continued to-produce and dump his goods on the market at market prices, far below the cost or production.

"Ho has done this at the cost of

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

ABRIDGED COPY OF INTEREST TO PUBLIC

Chicago Headquarters Hands Out Much Data To Members

Chicago, Ill.,—An abridged copy of resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., by delegates meeting in executive session, has been released by Leon R. Harris, national secretary, and reads as follows:

Co-operative Purchasing

"The practice of purchasing needed home and farm supplies by following co-operative methods should be continued. Market prices of farm product are extremely low at the present time and, in order to realize any profit at all, the colored farmer must be able to purchase his needs as cheaply as possible. By purchasing co-operatively, Units are able to purchase a major portion of their needs at wholesale or near wholesale prices. Units should patronize local merchants if given courteous treatment and if their prices do not exceed prices quoted on goods offered for sale eslewhere plus the shipping charges. For instance, if you can purchase sugar at wholesale at five cents per pound and your local merchant will sell you the same quality of sugar at six cents, then you should patronize the local merchant. But on the other hand, if the local merchant wants ten cents per pound or more for this quality of sugar, his price is exorbitant and you are justified in refusing to trade with him. Seek the best bargains obtainable for by so doing we can cut down on our expenses and realize more profit from our efforts as producers.

We recommend that Units give more consideration to the purchase of seed, plants, stock-feed, fertilizer, and such articles of clothing as work-shirts, overalls and shoes, co operatively."

Co-operative Production

"Because farmers can get better prices by selling many kinds of produce in carlot quantities, we urge our Units to plant a large enough acreage in crops suitable to their soil and climate that will enable them to ship and sell in carlots. Crops such as hay, peanuts, sweet potatoes, watermelons and many fruit and vegetable crops can usually be profitably marketed in carlot quantities. Units should decide early in the year on acreage and variety of crop. By practicing co-operative production we believe colored farmers can prove conclusively that they are better

(Continued on Page 7 Co 3)

SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION IS GENERAL EXPRESSION

Dr. Crossland, Pres. Davis And Henry Allen Boyd Leading Speakers

Memphis, Tenn.,—The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., closed an eventful three-day convention session Friday afternoon, October 28th, by awarding approximately a thousand dollars worth of prizes to delegates and representatives of local units. The meetings were held at New Prospect Beale Ave., Baptist Church, pastored by that progressive Race leader and pulpiteer, Rev. C. H. Perkins.

Dr. J. A. Crossland, Present

The Convention opened Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. After devotional exercises, registration reporting of delegates and other routine business, the morning session adjourned. An executive meeting of officers and delegates was held in the afternoon. The main feature of the night session was an address by Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, representative of the U. S. Government Crop Production Farm Loan Office, of St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Crossland explained to farmers the necessary steps to take to secure government relief. He also informed the delegates of the interest of the present administration in the welfare of Negro farmers and brought greetings from Pres. Hoover and Sec., of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, Dr. Crossland delivered a stirring address which was roundly applauded. He was introduced by Lieut. George Lee, District Manager of the Atlanta Life Ins. Co., who also welcomed the delegates and visitors to Memphis.

President Davis Warmly Welcomed

President James P. Davis swung into action Thursday morning and delivered a plain, practical and sensible address. He reviewed the work of the organization during the past year and appealed for unity, harmony and continued co-operation. He explained in detail the efforts that have been made by national officers to aid members obtain government and Red Cross relief and to discover farms they could rent or purchase on favorable terms. His address was well received and he got a royal welcome from delegates and visitors. He especially urged members to continue the practice of purchasing home and farm supplies through co-operative methods and informed them that on such practice depended the only chance they had to make a reasonable profit from farming operations next year.

Three minute talks by delegates of units from six states consumed the time of the afternoon session. These talks were of the greatest interest. One after another representatives informed the convention how their units had functioned

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1).

MANY THANKS

The Officers and Board of Directors of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., desire to express their sincere thanks and appreciation to all who assisted in any way toward making our recent annual convention in Memphis, Tennessee, the great success it was. We feel especially indebted to Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of the Crop Production Farm Loan Bureau, to the governors of states who commissioned special representatives, to the corporation, business firms and associations that sent letters and telegrams expressing greetings and good-will, to Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, of Nashville, to Lieut. George Lee and Geo. J. Strong, of Memphis, to the pastor, officers, choirs and members of the New Prospect Beale Avenue Baptist Church, to the many organizations and citizens of Memphis, who entertained our delegates and visitors, to the Memphis World, whose co-operation and unselfish service will never be forgotten, and to the many firms, corporations and individuals. who. contributed. valuable premiums and prizes. To all who assisted us in any way we say, "Many, Many Thanks."

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.,
Main Offices, Vincennes Hotel,
Chicago, Ill.

Leon R. Harris, Sec.

DISPLAY CREATES MUCH INTEREST

(Continued from Page 1)

ter. These hard-working and hard-thinking judges deserve much credit for their painstaking service. Theirs was a thankless job, and altogether, they did it well.

It was not a farmer, but a farmerette, Miss Martha Chalmers, of Louise, Miss., representing Holiday Chapel Unit, who carried off the highest honors and the biggest prize. Miss Chalmers knows her cotton and also how to produce it. The samples of cotton were sent to government graders right there in the city of Memphis, and when they were judged and returned, Miss Chalmer's sample was marked the best. Her award was a valuable pair of pedigreed Hampshire pigs.

Another farmerette, Mrs. Martha Henry, of Renova (Miss) Unit, was awarded first prize for her display of garden products, fresh and ready to be cooked. Joe Chalmers, also of Holiday Unit, won the prize for the best ear corn exhibit. Albert Larry, of Democrat, Ark., ran him a close second. Alligator, Miss., carried off the prizes for best beans and best stalk sugar cane, the former going to Nathaniel Kemp and the latter to Jessie James. Arkansas, Tenn., Miss., North Carolina and Missouri competed for the sweet potato prize. Mississippi won, the first going to D. C. Givens, of Lexington and the second to G. W. Williams, of Vaughn. A farmer-minister, Rev. Engene Noel, of Hernando, Miss., won prizes for best pop corn and also peanuts, but on the peanuts he was hard pressed by a farmers' daughter, Miss Julia Chalmers. Richard Farlye, of Renova, Miss. won the first for field peas. He had an excellent exhibit.

It became apparent as the judges, when they began considering the many samples of needlework and household arts, that the men of the farm are beginning to try their hands at needlework just as the women are determined to prove that they can do better with the heavy work. An eighteen year old boy, Calliop Madison, of Glendora, Miss., exhibited the best set of pillowshams, and another gentleman, Richard Hall, of Tchula, Miss. won first prize on best hand-made men's jumper. But to cap the climax, up came Bro. Ed. Hollingshade, of Baldwin Units, Cruger, Miss., with the best loaf of homemade bread. He was awarded a sack of flour and we hope he carried it back to Sister Hollingshade, for we cannot help but believe that she was the one who taught our good brother to make bread so well.

Renova Unit, of Mississippi, had the best display of canned fruits and vegetables, individual first prize going to Mrs. F. M. Barnes. Mary J. Ford, of Essex, Mo. received second prize. Prize for best man's shirt went to Miss Martha Chalmers. Prize for best woman's dress was won by Mrs. F. M. Barnes. The two Marthas also won the best quilt prizes—Martha Chalmers, first, and Martha Henry, second . Prizes for best exhibits of fancy needlework were awarded to Fanny Chalmers, Mrs. E. A. Steavenson, Mary Farley, Mary Anderson. Prizes for best art work exhibited was won by Mrs. M. Sanders, of Earle, Ark, the faithful and efficient assistant secretary of the convention. Some fine and very pretty rag rugs were shown by Mrs. Mary Farley, of Glendora Unit. Richard Farley exhibited a hand-bag made from corn-shucks which not only drew a prize but was talked about as much as any other article in its class. The best bed-room set was the one placed by Mrs. Ella Miles, of Clarksdale, Miss. Mrs. Tabbie Young, of Tchula, Miss., was awarded first prize for baby's dress and also first for a beautiful pair of pillowslips. Prize for the best child's dress was awarded to Mrs. C. Owsley, of Renova.

Nathan Jones, of Swan Lake, Miss., was awarded a beautiful chest of silver for securing the largest number of subscriptions to MODERN FARMER, D. C. Johnson, of Essex, Mo., was awarded a suit of clothes for being instrumental in securing the largest number of new members. Mrs. Rachel Cooper Baskins, of Sunflower, Miss., represented the Unit that made the best statement of accomplishments during the past year. The award was a barrel of house paint. The Unit that made the largest purchasing during the year, by following co-operative methods, was awarded a fine assortment of farm and garden seeds.

Approximately a thousand dollars worth of prizes and premiums were awarded, chief among which were a pair of pedigreed Hampshire pigs,—cook stove,—clothes washer,—set of silverware,—set of aluminum ware,—two barrels of flour,—set of dishes,—five boxes of Wrigley Chewing gum,—box of assorted farm and garden seeds,—two bolts of cloth,—one suit of clothes,—one case of Mme. Walker's Vegetable soap,—one case of Lifebuoy soap,—one case of Rinso,—a box of Murray Hair products,—a box of Poro Hair product,—one case of Kitchen Kleanzer,—200 lbs., of granulated sugar,—100 pounds or rice,—three dozen Ball Bros. fruit jars,—one barrel of house paint, and many other useful articles.

A majority of the prizes were donated to the Federation by some of the most prominent corporations and business firms of the country and by prominent individuals who also sent greetings and well-wishes. They were gratefully appreciated by the organization and the lucky recipients.

NEW ZION UNIT DONATES

Among the Units making up the National Federation of Colored Farmers is the New Zion Unit, with Mr. E. W. Williams as president, Mr. L. R. Triplett, secretary. Their post office is Vaughn, Miss.

In a report coming to The Modern Farmer from their Thanksgiving services the president and secretary said they were glad to send their contribution in the form of a donation of $1.75 for The Modern Farmer. The newspaper at once acknowledged receipt of this and publishes this as an appreciation for the donation.

COW HONORED AT LUNCHEON

To honor a cow, people from town and country recently flocked to New Plymouth, N. Z. The bovine is Woodlands Felicie, a 4-year-old Jersey, owned by P. J. Petersen of Brixton. She established a record by producing 1220 pounds of butter fat in 365 days, which broke that previously held in America.

MISSISSIPPI UNITS MAKE DONATION

Zion Springs Sends Eight Dollars Seventy-five Cents, Shady Grove Three Dollars Eighty-five Cents.

For nearly five years The Modern Farmer has been issuing monthly in the interest of the Negro farmer throughout the nation. It has treaded the wine press practically alone except for the sympathetic co-operation extended by the officials of the National Federation of Colored Farmers to the various Units, with one or two State Convention. It has not received, until recently, any financial consideration except through subscriptions annually, but this year, upon the recommendation of the president of the National Federation, all Units were asked to hold Thanksgiving services and to send the results from these financial efforts to The Modern Farmer.

Among the first to come in was a contribution from the Zion Springs Unit No. 177 of which Mr. Willie Blanchard of Egypt, Miss., is the treasurer, who sent $8.75. Following close on the heels of this was Shady Grove Unit at Louisville, Ky., with Mr. A. J. Willis secretary, amounting to $3.85.

The Modern Farmer's editor, secretary, business manager and treasurer wish these Units to know how they appreciate the donations and the financial contributions.

"I have been to the auction of property left on railway trains.

"Did you get a bargain?"

"No. I left my umbrella there."
—Gazzettino Illustrato (Venice).

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Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

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MARYLAND IN 1848

From "Unwritten History," by Bishop Levi J. Coppin

"My mother always referred to me as her 'Christmas gift.' I was born between sundown, December 24th and daybreak, December 25th.

"We had no clock in the house, and the people in those days did not go to bed at all on 'Christmas Eve Night, and it may have been after midnight when I came. But the record in the old family Bible says:

"'Jenkins Coppin, born December 24, 1848.'

"The Christmas gift' idea is all right, for Santa Claus is always credited with coming at night and not in the morning.

"I discovered early in life that I was always the one called upon when company came, to 'speak a piece,' and to tell what day of the month it was; and later on to get down the Farmers' Almanac, and tell about the 'full and changes of the moon.' Tell about the man standing there with 'Pharaoh's plagues' all around him, punching him; and to read, to the admiration of the listening hosts, conjectures of the weather.'

"With an eloquence that held all spellbound, I would cry out, 'first and second, third and fourth, cloudy; fifth and sixth, variable; seventh and eighth, showers.'

"There were two things upon which father and mother did not entirely agree in the earlier days, at least, of their married life. First, father could not see the wisdom of taking such risks as mother would take, to teach tho children to read and write. Of what service could it ever be to them?

"Another point on which father and mother differed somewhat was, father always regarded mother as being recklessly generous.

"The philosophy of father was different. He thought the best way to keep away want was to kill several fat hogs; bury a plenty of potatoes and cabbages; dry and preserve much fruit; salt away a barrel of herrings and pile up cord after cord of wood at the 'wood pile' and his theory was let others do the same.

"My mother did not at all object to such as course, for she was hand in hand with him in providing. But she believed in sharing with others, especially, the unfortunate and needy."

WOMEN SEW FOR THE NEEDY

Thousands of women in all parts of the country are busily engaged in making garments for those who are in need on account of depression and unemployment. Cloth is furnished to local chapters by the American Red Cross. This cloth was woven from 500,000 bales of cotton appropriated to this society by the last Congress.

The officers of the National Federation of Colored Farmers are requesting women's auxiliaries of the Federation and Sewing Clubs to offer their services to local Red Cross chapters and many have done so.

I SAW THREE SHIPS

I saw three ships come sailing by,
Sailing by, sailing by;
I saw three ships come sailing by,
On Christmas day in the morning.

GOD REST YOU

God rest you merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay;
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour
Was born upon this day.

—English Carol.

Indianapolis News: Another disappointed citizen was the man who expected to find beer on tap the morning after election.

CORN STALK LUMBER IS HERE

Corn stalk lumber of all kinds is now being made in an Iowa factory and sells for over $200 a ton. This is the very best of lumber and is manufactured in sizes that the largest tree can't furnish. It is without knots or grain and can be made either very hard or very soft, according to the wants of the buyer. The corn stalks are cooked under pressure to manufacture it. Less cooking makes the softer wood.

Dr. O. R. Sweeney, of Ames College, Ames, Iowa, says that good lumber can be made by his process from all kinds of farm wastes, such as corn stalks, oats hulls, sugar cane, straw and weeds, and that the use of this lumber will conserve our forests. The price is too high yet but will be reduced as soon as manufacturing processes are simplified. The colored farmer of the future will be able to sell his cotton, corn and cane stalks, and also his weeds.

END OF THE DAY

By J. A. Weaver

I sat with my face toward the sunset
All radiant with amber and gold,
Retouched with the tints of the rainbow,
A pattern of exquisite mold;

I watched while the deep shadows lengthened
Then changed to a uniform gray,
While around me the mantle of twilight
Dropped gently, and shut out the day.

How like are our loves at the closing
As we turn from events that have passed,
And look toward the misty horizon
Our sun is approaching so fast;

May we see, not the lengthening shadows,
Nor the darkness that waits to enshroud,
But only the silver reflection
On the face of a bright fleecy cloud;

Not the gloom of uncertainty's brooding,
Nor the grave in the mouldering dust,
But only the rainbow colors
Of faith in the God whom we trust.

LOVE

Read By Little Miss Jennie Cox

A life without love in it is like a a heap of ashes upon a deserted hearth, with fire dead. For love is the greatest thing that God can give us, for himself is love. And it is the greatest thing we give to God. Be loving and you will never want for love. Be humble and you will never want for guidance. God knows that we need all the unselfish love that can come to us. For love is seldom unselfish. There is nothing holier in this life than love. Love to do for others as you would have them to do unto you. And if any one does us a wrong we should in return give him unguiding love and the more evil he does to us the more good we should do to him. We should not keep our love sealed up in a box until our friends are dead. We should fill their lives with the sweetness, speak cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled by them. So we should be glad of life because it gives us a chance to love to work and to play. We should love everything in this world except falsehood and meanness. We should covet nothing of our neighbors but kindness of heart and gentleness of manners. Think seldom of your enemies, but often of your friends.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-contrloled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

-:- Editorials -:-

A little child in a cabin small
Lugs by the arm a brown-skin doll.
And O, how happy is she!
A father and mother kneel by their chairs
And lift to Heaven two earnest prayers
That thus she may ever be:
The Christ-child's love illumines each face.....
And banished are thoughts of color or race
—'Twas Christmas morning!

In the game of life the coward never started because he lost his nerve: the weak-kneed fellow started but stopped on the way: but the man of faith and conrage, who would not be bluffed or bull-dozed, reached his goal!—James P. Davis.

NEGRO PERSECUTION AND NEGRO DOLLARS

Fully a quarter of a million Negro farm tenants, share croppers and farm hands in the United States are living in a state of debt-slave is bad enough as it is but when slavery. Partly, because of economic conditions, the number has increased during the past three years. The condition of the debt slave is bad enough as it, but when persecution is added the condition becomes almost unbearable.

Many of these debt slaves remain in bondage because they don't know how to get out. Their masters are willing to liberate them— are anxious to do so.—but the slaves just won't try to be free. They insist that the landlord must "carry them" or "furnish them" year after year. They don't try to get out of debt. They have depended on the landlords all their lives, as our schools and welfare organiza- will remain in this condition until our schools and welfare organizations discover them and teach them what they should know.

But some of these slaves are anxious to be free and would be free if their masters would give them half a chance. They are industrious and ambitious. They want to be free men and live as free men. It is this class who are persecuted. They are persecuted because they want what their mas- believe is too much.

Much is being said and written nowadays about the farm market. It is said to be worth seven billion dollars a year. The Negro farm market is at least one-eighth of it. For many years we have been hearing much about farm improvement also. Certain improvements have come to be regarded as desirable on all farms, such as telephones, running water, electricity, electric motors and the gas engine. Ambitious colored farmers want these improvements and many others, just as good white farmers desire them. But they will never get them as long as they are debt slaves.

Manufacturers and business men, who can readily see what it would mean to them if 250,000 debt slaves were turned into free and independent farmers, should issue another emancipation proclamation for the benefit of both the debt slaves and their mastors. Neither can prosper as long as there is hate, selfishness and persecution. It would be far better and cheaper to build up a Negro farm market in the United States than to seek markets in other parts of the world.

THE COLORED FARM WOMAN

As we expected, the colored farm woman is going ahead, seeing quicker and doing faster the things to be done to build up a real Negro farm civilization in this country. Woman has started ahour everything worth while any way. According to Mary Beard in her new book, "On Understanding Women," she was the first farmer, the first cook, the first artisan. She organized the first family, developed religion, did the first spinning, the first weaving and made the first dishes. She plowed the soil first, planted seeds first and inventer the first flour mill. She has kept the world together from the beginning.

We congratulate the women who won a majority of the premiums and prizes awarded at the recent convention of the N. F. C. F. We also congratulate them on their ability to organize associations and sewing clubs as auxiliaries to Units of that organization and we note they are preparing to take the lead in further promoting the work of 4-H Clubs. All honor and success to the colored farm woman!

RED CROSS RELIEF

The last Congress appropriated thousands of bushels of wheat and 500,000 bales of cotton for the relief of the Nation's needy and destitute. The Red Cross was named as the organization to distribute these goods and distribution is now in progress. No one should suffer from the cold this winter and no one should be hungry.

Thousands of sacks of flour are now in the Red Cross' possession and many yards of cotton goods and some made garments. The materials include, ginghams, white and dark outing flannel, prints, muslins, shirting and pique. Made garments include women's stockings, men's sox, children and babies' stockings, women's bloomers, women's, men and children's underwear, men's trousers, overalls and jumpers, boys' knickers and children's play suits.

We are publishing this information so that colored farmers and their families who are in need or, who know of those in need, may apply to their local Red Cross chapter for some of this food or clothing. You do not have to suffer. We told you in last month's paper what to do if you are refused relief unjustly. Several have followed our suggestions and their cases are now being investigated.

We wish every reader of the MODERN FARMER a "Merry Christmas." And if you want us to have a Merry Christmas, renew your subscription and get a few of your friends to subscribe. A subscription to the MODERN FARMER would be a fine Christmas present to send to a friend.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is not a secret organizations and needs no secret representatives. All of our organizers and representatives carry official credentials. If they cannot show them they are not our representatives.

SILENT NIGHT

Silent night, holy night.
All is calm, all is bright,
Round yon Virgin Mother and Child.
Holy infant, so tender and mild,
Sleep in heavenly peace.
—Joseph Mohr.

TALK TO COLORED FARMERS

"About Co-operative Production"

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Make yourself a Christmas present this season, Brother Farmer, by promising that sometime during Christmas week you will meet with the other members of your Unit and take the first steps necessary to carry out some method of co-operative production next year. I believe times are going to be better for the farmer next year and we must try to get out of debt, —catch up, and begin to live and enjoy life again as we should. Co-operative production will help many of us out, if we get busy and start it, and I want to tell you now just how to make the start.

First of all, let me again explain it to you. Your national office can greatly assist you in marketing many of your products if you will produce enough of a certain product in your community to enable you to ship in carlots and thus cut down your shipping charges. As many of you know we have been able to find what I am calling," special markets" for the benefit of our members only. It's nobody's business how we find them or how we are going to find more of them when we need them, but nevertheless we can get them and you are the ones who benefit. You help us get them too, because your produce is first grade.— you are good farmers and the folks who buy produce are beginning to realize it. The big trouble is,— you just won't produce enough of it. (Forget about that thing called "over-production." I am not talking about cotton, corn wheat or tobacco.)

Last week I got a letter from a Brother whose Unit had around 75 bushels of peanuts to sell. I have not seen a sample of them yet and don't know what they are, but I imagine they are "farmers' run." When they grade them they may have some jumbos, some No. 1's and some 2's and some culls. But the big idea is—they will not have a car-load of any one grade— no, not a car-load of all of them put together. We may be able to sell them for this Unit and we may be able to get them a better price than they can get at home, but we know we could get them a price that would really please them if they had 750 or more bushels instead of the measly 75 bushels.

Well, why have they not got them? They all belong to the same Unit and live in the same community. They are neighbors and friends. But they have not practiced co-operative production as they should. Now what they should do, and what all of you should do some time during Christmas week, is,— get together and resolve that you will, as a Unit, produce enough of some crop next year that will enable you to sell in carlot quantities so you will stand a better chance of getting some sure-enough profit out of it What crop will it be? One well suited to your soil and climate Let me suggest these: a variety of hay, cowpeas sweet potatoes, watermelons, collards, (I could sell two carloads of collards in Chicago today if I had them) peanuts, etc. Early vegetables, fruits, hogs too, but these require more than a month's preparation. You see what I am driving at. Decide on a crop you know you can grow and on the variety of that crop that brings the most money when marketed, if you can grow that variety in your community. Suppose you don't know. Then, ask some one who does. Ask your county agent white or colored. Ask your state agricultural department. Ask the national office of the N. F. C. F. Any of these agencies will be glad to furnish the information.

Next, decide on the Unit acreage. Tom Jones can plant an acre,— Bill Smith five acres, etc. But remember you are talking about car-loads, not bushels, and agree on and sign up an acerage large enough from which you can reasonably expect to harvest two or three carloads. After you have gone this far, then purchase your seed and fertilizer. Buy it together —co-operatively. Buy good seed and good fertilizer. Buy the right kind of fertilizer, not any old kind.

Plant your "co-operative crop" at one time, I mean, all who are planting the crop should plant together. If one member is sick or in hard luck when planting time comes then the others should help him out. Remember, all of you will want to harvest at the same time so you can sell at the same time.

When selling time comes estimate the size of your crop in carlots and notify your national office that you are ready to market. You will receive information about harvesting, grading, packing, loading and shipping. Follow the instructions you get to the letter. You may

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

not win out but nine times out of ten you will win out, so go to it. It beats the old way anyhow. Take the chance. It's worth trying.

I want to hear from at least fifty Units during January and February that have agreed to try out co-operative production. The Lord will help you if you will try to help yourself. Merry Christmas to everyone and remember, make yourself this Christmas present I have suggested.

FEDERAL CONTROL ASKED

Holton Says Government Should Adjust Cotton Acreage

Jackson, Miss., Federal government control of cotton acreage and production is the only force left to curb overproduction and bring about a substantial price recovery, Commissioner of Agriculture Holton said today.

"All other efforts having failed in a cause in which all men recognize as just, equitable and an absolute economic necessity, there remains but one avenue of preventing further drastic overproduction —and that is our government," Commissioner Holton said.

"In an almost constant effort against overproduction, every conceivable weapon has been unsuccessfully used save only the intervention of the federal government," he said "Voluntary reduction, reduction through co-operative organization, reduced harvest by plowing under mature cotton or leaving it in the field to decay, state laws requiring cotton holidays or definitely limiting acreage have all failed."

Commissioner Holton said the one word that sums up the financial ills of the south since reconstruction days is the fatal words "overproduction."

MONGREL PUP SAVES LIFE OF IOWA FARMER ATTACKED BY PRIZE BULL

Harry Stoltenberg Taken to Hospital; Praises Little Dog.

Harry Stoltenberg, a farmer residing near Stockton, Ia., about twenty miles west of Davenport, was in Mercy hospital today severly injured but not in too much pain to voice his eternal gratitude to a mongrel pup.

The mongrel pup saved his master's life Sunday noon when the farmer was attacked by a prize Guernsey bull. Stoltenberg said the animal had broken through a fence into a neighbor's field, and that accompanied by the dog he went after the bull. When Stoltenberg offered an ear of corn to the bull the animal followed him for a short distance.

Without warning the bull charged, knocking the farmer to the ground. He was butting and pawing the injured man when the pup with a warning yip clamped his teeth on the bull's nose and hung on.

The enraged bull finally shook off the valiant pup, the interruption was long enough to allow Stoltenberg to crawl to safety under a heavy fence. Beyond a few bruises the dog was unhurt, but Stoltenberg had incurred factures of several ribs and internal injuries that necessitated his removal to the hospital.

He will sell that bull.

Swarms of bees descended on the candy booths at a fair at Stokesley, England, and drove away attendants and customers.

An egg three and a half inches long and six and a half inches in circumference, was laid by a Rhode Island hen at Brea, England.

WHAT UNEMPLOYMENT DOES TO YOUNG PEOPLE

By P. R. Hayward

Chicago, Ill., — I was careless and left my spare cash lying around the house. So my mother or my brother swiped it on me. Now, I am up against it. Oh, you know we are all thieves!"

He was a bright young chap in his late teens, talking in a street car to the director of a university settlement "along the river," in the poor section of a great city. He told this woman that his way of earning money during these days of depression and unemployment was to buy a box of twenty-five-cents packages of chewing gum and sell them through the business district. He always had to have a small sum set aside with which to purchase a new supply. It was this "capital," as he gaily called it, that had been stolen from him by some member of his family.

"We are all thieves!" He said it with such cheerful acceptance that it sent a cold shiver through the woman who heard it.

This is what the "depression," or unemployment does to the moral ideals of a family.

The same woman records a conversation which she had with another young fellow about the same age. He had finished public school some years before and had been for three or four years without work, although he had wanted it and looked for it. Finally in desperation he stated one day through the Loop, which is the down-town business district of Chicago, and deliberately tramped on all the east and west streets until he had examined every building; he followed this with a similar journey on the north and south streets. He covered the whole Loop looking for a sign "Boy Wanted" and found none. In reporting his experience to her he said. "One thing I noticed was the big bank buildings. Everyone of them had a police man standing in front. You know, Miss—— there is money in those places!" His eyes shone as he said it and she knew that in his desperate and fruitless struggle for honest employment he was probably lying the foundation for a dishonest and lawless life.

This is the sort of thing that our economic depression and the unemployment that grows out of it is doing to growing boys.

This same head worker in the settlement reports that the present depression and its unemployment struck her district about two years before it was evident in the country as a whole. This means that they have had about five years of hard times and lack of work while the most of us have been conscious of only three. It means further that a large number of boys and girls who five or six years ago were finishing their school work and were ready for their normal activity in some employment have during all that time had nothing to do. They have formed themselves into small groups and gangs of all sort, many of them with vicious and unlawful purposes. During the period from fifteen to twenty years of age when the habit of lawful living, industry, sobriety, thrift, and all the other things that go with normal and wholesome life would have been established, they have not only wasted their time but have dissipated the best things in their characters and laid the foundations for may udesirable habits and attitudes.

This is what our present way of organizing our economic order which very often brings about a depression which does to the lives of growing boys and girls.

This woman also reports that a considerable number of men, who are heads of families, when they have seen the small savings of many years gradually used up, and their children denied opportunities for education and many other things they had planned for them, have broken under the stress of it all and gone insane. In some cases this insanity takes a violent form. In other cases, it merely reveals itself in queer ideas and habits.

This is another of those things that an economic depression does to people.

These incidents, of course, do not tell the whole story. They merely open up some windows into the world in which hundreds of thousands of other persons live and enable us to see something of the difficulties they face and the great obstacles they have to overcome. Millions of people, young and old, as a result of the economic depression through which we have all passed during the last years, have suffered the break-up of their life plans and have endured disappointment, hunger, and many kinds of hardships. In an overwhelming number of cases they have endured things that no amount of careful planning on their part could have prevented.

These are some of the things that the economic and industrial society of which we are a part does to growing boys and girls men and women.

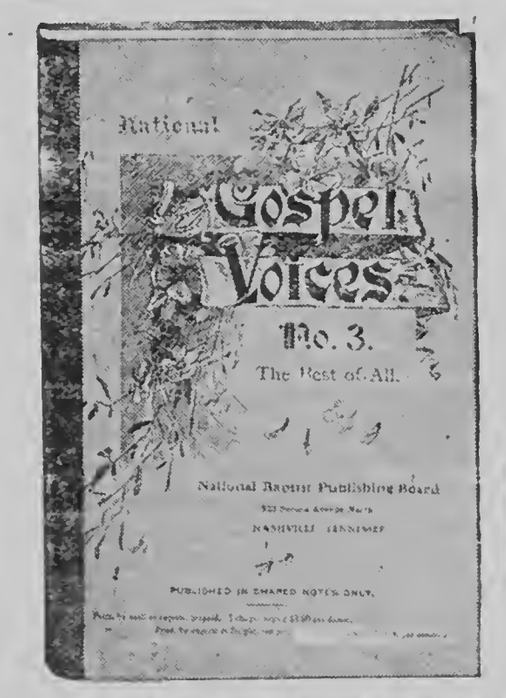
This is such an important problem for Christian young people that the leaders of young people's work of the Protestant denominations of North America which cooperate through the International Council of Religious Education, agreed last February to give especial attention to this problem in the young people's program of these various denominations during the coming year. In this connection, duringe the fall and winter, probably 2,000 young people's conferences will be held bringing together young people in rallies in their own communities, in county and district young people's conferences, in state conferences, and in many other ways.

These young people will face up to these problems, see what the facts are, understand something about causes of these wrong conditions, making a study of the proposed remedies, and ask themselve squarely the question as to what they as individuals and as groups of young people can do about it. Readers of this paper can secure full information about this campaign by writing to the director of young people's work of their own denomination, or to Roy A. Burkhart, secretary of the Joint Committee on Emphases, which is caring for the general promotion of this campaign. His address is 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago.

WHY I STAY

By Philip Wendell Crannell

I stay,
Because he bids me stay;
Could there a better reason be?
How can God's soldiers run away?
And I should be ashamed to see
Even in that vast felicity,
Within my sainted fellows' eyes
A look of quizzical surprise,
As who should say: "What does
he here?
He is not due for many a year-"
I stay.
I stay.
Because I see,
Broken and battered tho I be,
Some chance of further work for
me,
Some word to speak, some woe to
share,
Some load to lighten, pang to
bear;
To show even on my faulty face
Some gleam of his indwelling
grace;
I stay.
I stay:
For it is hard to break away
From the loved comrades of life's
day ,
Who,— but more tongue should not
say;
I stay!
I stay
Until he bids me come away
To share in his unbroken ray,
Whose slanting glories gild my
gray.
While blessings flood my way with
cheer,
His heaven ahead, my Comrade
here,
With thankful heart, till his good
day,
I stay.



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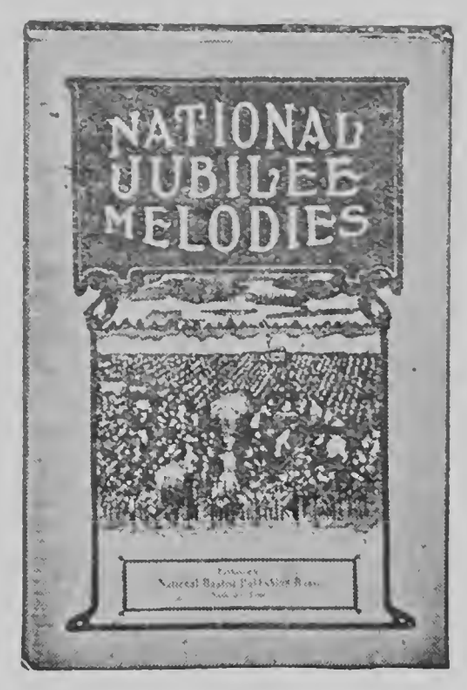

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INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

Three of our large national farm organizations have held their annual conventions this year. The National Federation of Colored Farmers met in Memphis the last week of October,—the National Farmers' Union met in Omaha, Neb.,— and the National Grange met in Winston-Salem, N. C. The American Farm Bureau Federation will meet in annual convention in Chicago in December.

The Home Loan Bank of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made loans amounting to over four million dollars to farmers during the past six weeks. Several colored farmers have gotten their loans through.

Eggs are now selling at over 35 cents a dozen for the larger sizes and butter at 30 cents a pound.

Officers of the N. F. C. F. have advised members who are tenants and share-croppers to be slow about signing contracts for next year. They are also advised in a recent bulletin to refuse to sign contracts with landlords who have not given them a fair deal this year. This organization is finding many farms tenants can rent that are owned by good landlords and supervised by humane managers.

A farm relief program proposed by the National Farmers' Union this year included remonetization of silver, government refinancing of responsible farmers, federal regulation of crop marketing and discarding of the manufacturers sales tax.

Gen. Glassford, former superintendent of police of Washington, D. C., has started a movement to assist the thousands of young men and boys who are wandering over the country looking for work. It is estimated that there are close to a million of these wanderers. Thousands of them are colored.

There are 55 colored farmers in the state of Wisconsin, and increase of eight since 1920. 41 are owners. They cultivate 5,295 acres 3,390 of which is owned and the value of land and buildings is 343,105. Minnesota has 27 colored farmers, a decrease of six since 1920. 19 are owners and eight tenants. Total acerage is 2 692 and value of land and buildings is $187 325.

An Iowa farmer has reported that he made more money last year from his 250 colonies of bees than from his quarter-section of land. Some Iowa bee keepers sell as much as 100 tons of honey each year. The cash income from honey and beewax in this state is about three million dollars annually. Bees do well in the south and colored farmers shoud go into this business.

The U. S. Supreme Court has set aside the sentences imposed on the seven Scottsboro, Ala., colored boys on the grounds that they did not have a fair trial.

Eugene State, a tenant farmer of Manchester, Iowa, pays rent to his landlord every week and says he would not have any other kind of a contract. The landlord gets half the income from the livestock and a third from the poultry. He operates a 200 acre farm and milks nineteen cows without ever employing hired help, stating that he uses a tractor and a milking machine. He has been settling with his landlord every Saturday for the past fifteen years and both are satisfied.

According to statistics, the tobacco bull of the nation costs every man, woman and child around $14 per year. We spend more for tobacco than we do for the upkeep of our army and navy.

John Eilola, Michigan's new Irish potato champion, obtained an average yield of 582 bushels per acre.

A South Carolina family has a bale of cotton 70 years old. It was picked and ginned by slave labor in 1862.

Oscar Depriest, colored congressman from the first Illinois district, was re-elected by his constituents. His majority over his Democratic opponent was approximately 6,000 votes.

The Rumford Baking Powder Co., is employing two well educated young colored men as salesmen to acquaint the Negro population of our large cities with their product. They also employ two colored women as demonstrators.

The average price paid South Carolina growers for tobacco this season has average $1.18 a hundred higher than the price paid last season. The price is still low.

Cotton cloth, made from government cotton, has been shipped to many local Red Cross chapters in Georgia and Florida.

A new all-Negro play, "O'l Man Satan," is the Green Pastures viewed from the lower regions. Donald Heywood, a Negro poet, is its author. It is creating some interest.

POOR RICE FARMER NOW CHAMPION HOG RAISER

A poor rice farmer, who was unable to read or write until four years ago when he attended night school, is now the champion hog breeder of the state of Louisiana, an honor he won the first time he exhibited at the state fair.

The name of this farmer is J. R. Meaux, of Acadia parish. He gives all credit for his success to his county agent and the extension division of the State university. His herd consists of fifty high quality hogs, headed by King, an eleven hundred pound Poland China boar, which was named grand champion this year.

Meaux follows the advice of his county agent and the program of the extension division. He runs a dairy on the side and feeds his hogs plenty of skim milk. He also feeds rice polish, brewers' rice and other products raised on his farm. He is now able to read books and papers on agriculture and he keeps his books in good shape.

RECEIVES R. F. C. LOAN

James Shelly, a colored farmer residing near Mansfield, La., is reported as being the first colored farmer in the country to receive a loan of funds furnished by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Loan was for $600 and will run ten years.

Shelly is a member and loyal supporter of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Population of Two Southern States Where Race Is Leading

Much good is expected to come from the recent Democratic landslide as a result of the last November election. This is the concensus of opinion from throughout the southland. Both the lower and the upper branch of Congress will be asked by men of both races below the Mason and Dixon Line, to lift the ban, to move disfranchisement, to make inoperative the grandfather clause and other barriers that have prevented hundreds of thousands of Americans from electing to support any one of the old Parties. This became more evident several weeks ago when over in the Lone Star State, out in Texas an unusually large delegation was received by Governor-Elect Mrs. Ferguson and her husband, who also is a former governor. This delegation is said to have only asked that the franchise be not withheld from the more than one million Negroes residing in the state.

This has caused not a survey, as it might be termed, but rather a recapitulation of certain figures taken from the census showing the numerical strength of the population in some states down in Dixie. It has brought out the fact that there are 81,222 more Negroes living in the state of Mississippi than there are whites in the same state. The figures show that there is a total of 1,789,146 people of both races in the state of Mississippi, and that these are divided as follows: Colored population 935,184, while the white population is but 853,962. The same startling revelation can be applied to South Carolina. Its total population, according to the census is 1,683,257; this is divided as follows: Colored population 864.719, with a population of 818,538 of whites, showing that the majority in favor of the colored population is 46,181.

It is pointed out further that here in Tennessee, a Senator could be elected in the state, if there were three in the race running, by the majority shown in Negro population in Mississippi or in South Carolina; but there are those who are of the opinion that if a political emancipation is effected by the large Democratic majority, that Dixieland would be more secure with the Democratic Party.

Some years ago Georgia's Negro population, Virginia's Negro population and Florida's Negro population were beyond that of the whites, but that since the exodus began just before and during the world war, these states have lost a large colored population.

THE THREE KINGS

Three Kings came riding from far away:
Melchior and Gaspar and Balthasar
Three Wise Men out of the East were they,
And they travelled by night and slept by day,
For their guide was a beautiful, wonderful star.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

BIG BUSINESS TO AID AGRICULTURE

Gen. Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is chairman of a special committee appointed by H. I. Harriman, of Boston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, to study means by which the business interests of the country may aid agriculture.

Gen. Wood says that the business men realize that the farm depression has been unusually severe and realize that higher prices for agriculture will be of immense aid to business. It is believed that the committee will recommend a plan of farm relief similar to the proposed "allotment plan" to Congress which convenes Dec. 5.

NEW CHICKEN MAKES ITS APPEARANCE

Chicago— A new chicken was exhibited at the twenty-fourth annual poultry exposition held here recently.

This new breed is a cross between the Wyandotte and bantam. It was originated in England. It looks like a general mixture of Wayndottes, weighs from three to five and a half pounds, and lays an egg that averages fourteen ounces to the dozen. The average size egg weighs from twenty to twenty-two ounces.

This chicken is said to eat only one-third as much as the ordinary size chicken. It is believed that it will make a good "city chicken" as it is large enough to lay eggs and be eaten, yet small enough to find living space in the ordinary city back yard.

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FARM EDITORS

(Continued from Page 1)

his capital. Then it's in reality the farmer's depression and he ought to have something to say about the solution. If the farmer had curtailed his production the depression would have been over long ago. A revolution would have ended it.

"Industry has established some resistance to price declines, until we have reached a point where the farmer's dollar is worth just 50 cents. By that I mean that he has to exchange twice as much of his products to buy a manufactured article at present as he did before the war. Before we can hope for prosperity the farmer must be placed on a more equitable basis of exchange.

"Industry lived in a fool's paradise for fifteen years while farmers were going steadily downgrade, thus the purchasing power of 25 percent of the population was being destroyed.

"First the war produced an artificial demand; then came the great export business accomplished by loans to foreign countries; then installment selling added a few more years to this false prosperity. We have stopped making foreign loans. Peruvian bonds which were forced on country banks by the great financiers have been defaulted and are no longer much in demand.

McNary-Haugen Bill

"Here I want to say that if President Coolidge had signed the McNary-Haugen bill in 1926 we would not have had the speculative boom of 1928 nor would we have had the depths of the depression.

"Money was going to the cities where it was not needed. There it was diverted to insane speculation. The farmer was not getting his share of the profits. The present vicious circle has resulted. Many men are unemployed and can not buy. This stops the factories and adds more to the ranks of the unemployed and thus there is still less demand for goods and more factories close. The problem is how to break this circle.

"There are two means advocated. The first is to put the 10,000,000 unemployed to work on a program of public building. But where will we get the money? If that part of the problem is solved, then months and months of planning will be necessary before such a program can get started. This means, then, can scarcely be called a practical solution of the emergency.

The Farmer's Plan.

"The other plan is the farmer's plan. The farmer is now paying, as a result of our tariffs, a protected price for the things he buys. The price he receives for his products is the world price, because we produce a surplus in the major crops.

"Who pays the tariff on manufactured goods? It is the consumer, of course. He pays in the higher price asked for the article he buys.

"Now what the farmer wants is the benefit of that tariff on his products, and there's the way it is proposed to give it to him. We will take wheat as an example. About 25 percent of the national wheat crop is exported. It is on this portion that the price is based for the entire crop.

"The tariff on wheat is 42 cents a bushel. Supposing an individual farmer takes 1000 bushels of wheat to market. Under the plan he would be paid the market price plus the tariff of 42 cents for 75 percent of his wheat, the amount consumed at home. For the remaining 25 per cent he would get the market price.

"Now who is going to pay this extra 42 cents? Farm leaders believe that it should be paid by the processor, that is the man who makes flour or some other product out of the wheat. He in turn passes it on to those who buy the flour. In the case of bread it would increase the cost of the consumer only ½ cent a loaf.

Cost to Consumer Small.

"Now there is no one who would not pay ½ cent a loaf more for his bread in exchange for a great betterment in business conditions. I have made a statement in the past which has never been challenged. That is if the price of agricultural products were by some miracle doubled overnight, we would be on the way to prosperity the next day.

"The farmer does not propose to use this plan on all of his products; only the major crops, a portion of which are exported, would be affected."

In concluding his address Mr. Gregory touched on the debt problem, stating that the people of the United States owe some 200 billion dollars and pointing out the enormous difficulty in paying these debts with dollars 30 percent more valuable than they were when the obligations were contracted.

He suggested a mild form of currency inflation as the solution.

The New Days

"The new days will not be days of excessive profit such as those of 1928. We are not going to permit a few people by the exercise of shrewdness to amass far more than their share of our national wealth.

"That's not socialism nor communism. It's not even radicalism. It is the new day for the United States."

ABRIDGED COPY

(Continued from Page 1)

farmers than the average and that special markets may be rapidly developed for their benefit."

Co-operative Marketing

"Many of our Units are not receiving, maximum benefits available by marketing products co-operatively because they fail to follow to the letter instructions issued by our home office relative to the proper methods to follow in harvesting, grading, loading and shipping. Products should be graded before they are offered for sale and when a satisfactory price is obtained they should be loaded and shipped immediately.

Members of our Units should take advantage of the marketing facilities and privileges offered by the large cotton, grain, tobacco and other national and regional co-operatives operating in their territory."

Government Relief

"We go on record as favoring a plan similar to the proposed "domestic allotment plan" be considered by the coming Congress as a means of giving additional relief to farmers and offer the present and incoming national administrations our loyal support if such a plan is proposed.

The administration of federal farm relief for the benefit of colored farmers in particular is often retarded due to a lack of understanding and familiarity with conditions affecting our farmers by those appointed to subordinate positions in the administrative offices and bureaus. To remedy this situation we recommend that appointees of the Negro racial group be selected to supervise relief activities among colored farmers. The work carried on by Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, Representative of the Crop Production Farm Loan Office and his assistants, has been of untold benefit to colored farmers. We request that he be retained in office and provided assistance and facilities to extend his services."

Federal Farm Board

"The federal farm board, established by act of Congress, is especially authorized and directed to "promote education in the principles and practices of co-operative marketing." We believe that no fair-minded taxpayer would object if the farm board would employ some farm leaders of the colored racial group to assist in organization work and in giving educational assistance to colored farmers in harvesting, packing and grading of farm products."

Red Cross.

"The American Red Cross Society deserve our loyal support and every colored farmer should join it. We realize however, that in some agricultural districts, destitute and needy colored farmers and their families are prevented from securing aid from this organization by false statements relative to their condition and situation made by officials of local and county charters. To remedy this injustice we recommend that local and county chapters for colored members be organized in communities having a large Negro population."

Negro Tenancy

"Negro tenancy and the crop-sharing system of farming are twin evils which are retarding the development and prosperity of the southern states and other sections. These evils are responsible for debt-salvery, peonage, poor housing and living conditions and a major portion of all the misfortunes Negro farmers and their families suffer. As long as they exit, so long will we as farmers, be deprived of an equal opportunity with other farmers of our common country to enjoy the privileges of citizenship and the rewards of our labor. We call upon the national officers and leaders of our organization to continue their efforts to abolish these evils"

HOME OWNERSHIP

"Realizing that the real farmer is the one who owns the land he plows and plows the land he owns, we shall never cease our efforts to persuade and assist tenant-farmers of our Race to become farm owners. At the present time our members have unlimited opportunities to purchase farm homes on favorable terms. We urge all who possibly can do so, to take advantage of these opportunities and request our national office to continue to give prospective buyers all information and assistance possible."

Farm Community

"We have faith in the permanency of the Negro farm community and desire to see more such communities established. We endorse the bill to be presented to Congress providing for the establishment of a model farm community of colored farmers in each of the southern states. We believe that the successful existence of such a community would be a great object lesson to all our farmers."

County Extension Agents

"We endorse the work of our county extension and home demonstration agents. Units in counties where agents of our group are not employed, and where their services are needed should make every effort to secure them. We urge our members to co-operate with their advice and loyally support their programs."

Agricultural Institutions

"Our agricultural institutions are doing what they can to increase the prosperity and welfare of colored farmers. Their work is handicapped however on account of insufficient appropriations to carry out their programs, modernize and increase the efficiency of their plants. Members should keep in close contact with the work of our institutions and support them."

CRUGER, MISS., UNIT DONATES

Down at Cruger, Miss., there came to The Modern Farmer from Mr. W. G. Woodard, representing the Cruger Unit, a donation of $5.00 as a result of the collection taken on Thanksgiving Day from their expenses.

This is one of the thriving Units in the Mississippi Organization of the Federation of Colored Farmers.

The Modern Farmer acknowledges the receipt of this assistance and has sent the Unit a letter.

Literary Digest Agrees

National Publication Discusses Subject Similar to the Henry Allen Boyd Plan.

That "The Henry Allen Boyd Plan" is nationally known and universally being accepted, was proven in a recent issue of The Literary Digest, in writing editorially and in quoting the author on the feasible plans and methods for individuals, groups or racial units in helping to kill "Old Man Depression." Several citizens residing here read The Literary Digest production, and are all convinced that it is almost a duplicate, coinciding in the main, with the plan so well known which is being accredited to the president of the Citizens Saving Bank, and styled "The Henry Allen Boyd Plan."

The president of this institution has advocated a "Save a dollar a week" movement among church groups, such as National Conventions, State Conventions, Associations, Fraternities, and to the citizens at large. It is his belief, and he supports it by strong argument, that any particular denomination would be in a position to finance itself out of its membership if The Henry Allen Boyd Plan was accepted, adopted and put into practice at once.

While The Literary Digest does not call the name of the author nor give any credit to this Nashville individual, those who have read it declare that there is practically no difference; it is named however, something else. In the main, they claim, its context and the matter differ but little from The Henry Allen Boyd Plan, whose author has not only been known in the commercial and journalistic world, but in the religious publishing house activities, he having stepped into the shoes of his lamented father, the founder of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant.

Prairie View State College

Admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges

By Napoleon B. Edward

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College has been admitted to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. This information was conveyed in a telegram to Principal W. R. Banks December 1 from Dr. Fred McCuistion, representative of the association.

The college has just recently undergone a careful and critical survey by Dr. McCuistion, who was accompanied on his visit to the college by Mr. D. B. Taylor, of the State Department of Education. Friends of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, everywhere, will manifest keen interest in the recognition accorded. The recognition has increased its standing and prestige among the leading colleges and universities of the country.

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College is composed of four divisions leading to bachelor's degrees in agriculture, arts and sciences, mechanic arts, and home economics, and one division, nursing education, leading to a standard diploma. Students now leaving the state to continue their training will find less difficulty in matriculating in higher institutions of learning in industrial no less than in the various literary and professional avocations.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION .

(Continued from Page 1)

and prospered, in some cases, under the most trying difficulties imaginable. There was always exhibited a spirit of optimism and determination.

At the close of the meeting the secretary announced the names of assistant secretaries and marshals and the appointment of the following delegates to serve as judges of the exhibits; Mrs. L. H. Sanders, Mrs. Fredonia Smith, Nathan Jones, Gus Moore, D. C. Johnson, H. R. Parker, Sam Diggs, and R. C. Darity.

Thursday night, a mass meeting was held by the citizens of Memphis which was attended by delegates and visitors.

Dr. Henry Allen Boyd Speaks

An executive session of officers and organizers was held Friday morning, presided over by Pres. Davis. The main address of the afternoon session was delivered by Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, of Nashville, Tenn., who was appointed by Gov. Henry Horton to represent this state. Dr. Boyd declared that if "400,000 tillers of the soil could raise ten dollars each for a period of one year they would have to their credit $4,000,000, enough money to lift every mortgage on a Negro's farm in the nation." Leon R. Harris, editor of the Modern Farmer, and national secretary of the Federation, followed Dr. Boyd. His address was an enunciation of the benefits of organization and co-operation to colored farmers and he gave some pertinent advice relative to the practice of purchasing, producing and marketing co-operatively.

Delegates from units located in fourteen states were registered. The convention entertained several distinguished visitors, including Dr. Jernigan, noted Baptist divine of Washington, D. C., who addressed the delegates. Dr. Jernigan is a native of Mississippi,—the state most largely represented.

Citizens, business men, clubs and local organizations of Memphis combined to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and profitable. The choirs of New Prospect Beale Ave., Baptist Church furnished the best of music during the evening sessions, which was highly enjoyed by all. Local arrangements were planned and supervised by Mr. Geo. J. Strong, advertising representative of the Memphis World, who deserves much praise and credit for the success of the meeting.

EDITOR LEON HARRIS

(Continued from Page 1)

luxuries, than any farmers anywhere."

"A national organization of American Negro farmers is a necessity."

"The National Federation of Colored Farmers is a non-profit organization. It is legally organized,—it is incorporated,—and every membership is protected as well as are the memberships of white farmers in their National Grange, Farmers' Union or Farm Bureau Its officers and leaders expect every member to receive the same consideration and the same courtesy from governmental agencies, Federal and State,—and from business firms and associations that is given members of other large national farm organizations."

"We are organized to promote co-operation in every effort to improve conditions for the economic production, conservation, marketing, transportation and distribution of farm products. We are organized to further the study and enactment of constructive farm legislation. We are organized to advise with representatives of public agricultural institutions in the determination of nation-wide farm policies. We are organized to keep members informed regarding all movements that affect their interests."

"The founders of our organization resolved that colored farmers should be assisted in a way that would enable them to earn more, save more, and therefore, have more and be more as a result of their labor."

"The National Federation of Colored Farmers came into existence as an organization of co-operative Units. As such, its farmer-members have the legal right to pool their resources and purchase needed home and farm supplies through co-operative methods."

" 'A penny saved is a penny earned' and a Negro farmer has as much right to an opportunity to save his pennies as has any other man."

"Negro farmers have been loyal too long already to those who have abused their support, friendship and patronage. It is high time that we learn to be loyal to ourselves,—to our wives, and children, —to our race and to the great God of our fathers and mothers."

"I have the utmost respect for the honest, live-and-let-live merchant or planter. I know he will continue to get your patronage and he will deserve it. He will survive and he should survive. But those who are forever trying to skin you,—who still believe that you are illiterate, dumb and helpless, —who persist in over-charging you for the necessities of life,—for that class I have no respect. The sooner they go, the better."

"We must continue the practice of co-operative buying. We must become bargain-hunters. The farmer who gets on top is the one who has learned to save what he has earned. We have always been good spenders. We must learn to become good savers."

"Co-operative production will pay. Let your Unit and community be known as the Unit and community that produces one crop, or variety of crop better than any other in the world. Colored farmers are the world's best farmers. The trouble is,—the world has not found it out. Let's advertise."

"Co-operative marketing is a business that demands faith, foresight, keenness, and especially, promptness."

"Negro farm tenancy must be destroyed. It is an evil and must be treated as an evil. Every sensible American white man, Northerner or Southerner,—and every sensible American Negro knows it is an evil. It has out-lived its usefulness if it has ever been useful. It is unnecessary now if it has ever been necessary. It is the source of the Negro farmer's debt-slavery,—the source of poverty,—the source of oppression and persecution. It is a hideous monster that covers the Southland with two—room shacks, undernourished children, worn out bodies and blighted souls. It has existed long enough in this civilized age, —in this bountiful, beautiful country. It is destroying the happiness of three million American Negro citizens and is smudging the souls of all who profit by it."

"This is no time for Negro leaders to be skeptical, blind and reactionary."

"The Negro farmer must become a real farmer. He must own the land he plows and plow the land he owns."

"The American farm market is worth seven billion dollars a year. One-eighth of that market is Negro. Manufacturers are short-sighted indeed who will neglect this market much longer."

"I have faith in the permanency of the Negro farm community. But what are these communities going to be? They are going to be communities of colored farmers working as hired hands on farms owned and controlled by larger corporations and money-interests, or they are going to be communities of colored farmers who own their own soil and live and work together in harmony and co-operation. Which do you want?"

"The co-operation of organized rural and city women, in the marketing of farm products, will be found to be very beneficial."

"The outlook for the intelligent colored farmer is not dark and gloomy. He must be a real man. He must be diligent, industrious and far-sighted. He must learn the art of being agreeable,—that he may live in peace and harmony with his fellows. He must organize and learn the secret of successful co-operation,—'You help me,—I help you."

"I know of no reward more perfect that Heaven has given to man than the opportunity to live a farmer's life. I know of no man more blessed than the colored farmer of the present generation. It is he who will be the father of Negro statesmen,—Negro philosophers,—Negro orators,—Negro poets. It is his opportunity to guide his Race into pastures of peace, and plenty, and if he stands up like a man, and does his duty, and keeps his hands clean, his heart pure, generations unborn will rise up and call him blessed."

Lincoln To Enter Debate Tournament In Illinois

Dett Choral Club Sacred Concert Aldridge Players Present Three One-act Plays

The Lincoln University Debate club recently accepted an invitation from the Illinois State Normal at Bloomington, Ill., to compete in a debate tournament there January 27, 1933. The club, also, has accepted an invitation from the Interstate Literary Society to stage a debate during the forty-first anniversary meeting of the Society in Kansas City, Mo. The debate is to be held during the Christmas holiday season. The following members of the Debate Club have won places on the varsity team: the Misses Mildred Roberson '32, E. Doreene Johnson, '35, Irma G. Taylor, '35; the Messrs. Leslie Newsome '33, Alphonso Turner '32, Floyd Roberson, '35.

Dett Choral Club

The Nathaniel R. Dett Choral club of Lincoln University presented a sacred concert on Sunday, Dec. 4, at 3:00 p. m., in Page Auditorium to a large and appreciative audience. This was the first of a series of similar programs to be offered from time to time during the year. The music was selected from a group of outstanding compositions. Included in the program were three Negro Spirituals: "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," arrangement by N. Clark Smith, "Somebody's Knocking At Your Door," arrangement by Nathaniel R. Dett, and "On Ma Journey," by Boatner. The arrangement by N. Clark Smith was nicely handled by the mixed voices, with the solo part soothingly carried out by the contralto voices. The arrangement by Dett was presented by the young women's quartette. The Boatner number, written for the tenor voice, was exquisitly rendered by Mr. Luther Hartley.

Miss Marie H. Ford, Director of Music in the University has done an excellent job in training the various members of the Choral club for their various parts. In each instance the tone quality and harmony were admirably developed.

The Program

Prelude—

Thou, O Lord, Art Our Father, from "The Prodigal Son," Choral club, Sullivan.

Vocal Solo—"Submission" Baldwin, Gerald Brooks.

Swing Low, Sweet Chariot, N. Clark Smith, Choral club.

Somebody's Knocking at Your Door, Dett, Young Ladies quartet.

Fear Not Ye, O Israel! Buck, Choral club.

Vocal Solo—"On Ma Journey," Boatner, Luther Hartley.

The Prayer Perfect, Stenson, Choral club.

Postlude, Elgar March.

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. V. NASHVILLE, TENN., JANUARY 16, 1933. No. 9.

FARM LIQUIDATION URGED

United States Owned Cotton To Be Sold

Cotton merchants and officials of the American Cotton Shippers Association called on President-elect Roosevelt recently and asked that a non-partisan agency be formed to dispose of all cotton now held in warehouses under mortgage to the U. S Government.

It is believed that some effort to dispose of this surplus cotton will be made shortly after Governor Roosevelt assumes office.

WANTS U. S. TO BUY FARM MORTGAGES

Senator L. J. Frazier of North Dakota has introduced a bill in Congress empowering the federal government to issue several billions of dollars worth of new bonds to sell to private investors, the proceeds of which would be used to buy up mortgages now resting on farm lands. Farmers would be charged a very low rate of interest, 3 per cent being the rate suggested, one-half of which would be used to retire the principal of the money lent.

Financial leaders claim that the government cannot sell bonds at such low interest rates. They claim that enactment of the Frazier legislation will lead to the issue of paper money which will be worthless and will cause more panic and distress. Other leaders claim that the government should not continue to tax all the people for the particular benefit of one class—the farmers.

It will be interesting to follow the discussions of the various farm relief plans in Congress which will probably have to meet in special session next spring to dispose of them.

NEGRO FARMERS SCORE AS TOBACCO MARKET OPENS

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 25—Local tobacco warehouses were busy all this week receiving tobacco for the first sales which begin Monday morning, December 5. Lexington already the largest loose-leaf tobacco market in the world, has added three new warehouses to her former list of twenty, and several old ones have been enlarged by new additions, giving a total capacity of nearly fifteen million pounds.

One of the chief results from a meeting of the local warehousemen, November 17 was the agreement to discontinue the practice of furnishing growers with baskets so that they can pack their tobacco at their farms. All tobacco will have to be packed at the warehouses this season.

Another announcement of importance was that plans are underway for the 4-H clubs tobacco show December 16 and 17.

A large number of Negro farmers have prepared their crops early and placed them on the floors preparatory to sale Monday week. Others are well on the way with their stripping. The amount of tobacco raised this year by the colored farmers is somewhat less than that

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1.)

FARM ALLOTMENT PLAN

Popular Idea Gaining Throughout the U. S.

Leading economists, agriculturists and business men have gone on record recently as endorsing the "Farm Allotment" plan as the one offering the best method at present available to relieve the farmer and business conditions generally. This plan is said to be favored by President-elect Roosevelt. It is well known that a majority of the plans formerly enacted by Congress for the farmer's benefit have been the plans introduced and sponsored by representatives of the cities—not by the farmers themselves. Farm leaders are now insisting that a real plan favored by farmers and their organizations be adopted and it is highly probable that at last the farmers will win out.

Such leaders as Hon. Henry A. Wallace, of Des Moines, Pres. Edward A. O'Neal, of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Henry I Harriman, president of the National Chamber of Commerce, favor the allotment plan. Every business and industry in the nation is suffering because the farmer is unable to buy his necessities.

ENGLAND BUYING MORE COTTON

The best "cotton news" published last month was the information that England is buying more cotton and English textile mills are getting ready to double their level of output which has been 40 per cent of capacity. Most spinners have made peace with their employees and have decided not to reduce the wages of the lower paid operatives.

Buyers are discarding Egyptian cotton and are going back to staple 1-inch American trade. Not a single bale of Russian cotton has been imported into Great Britain this season. India is beginning to buy British cloth again and it is expected that trade will pick up and gradually improve.

MORE, BETTER GRAPES FROM GRAFTED VINES

Geneva, New York, — Grafted vines of such common varieties of grapes as Catawba, Campbell, Concord, Deleware, Iona, Niagara and Worden after 17 years in the vineyards of the State Experiment Station continue to give marked increases in yield and greatly improved quality of fruit over that from own-rooted vines growing along side, declares Prof. F. E. Gladwin, grape specialist at the station's vineyard laboratory at Fredonia. The cost of grafted vines is still high, says Prof. Galdwin, and the profitable use of grafted stock by the commercial grape grower is dependent upon several factors, but there is no question about the advantage of grafted vines for the home planting.

"In grafting the grape there is a time and a way, not so particular as many believe, but rather more particular than in grafting most other fruits," says Prof. Gladwin in an introduction of a brief circular entitled "Grafting Grapes" in which he describes the important details to

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1.)

LIVE STOCK MEN HAPPY

Good Prices Received at Chicago's Exposition

Chicago—Livestock breeders were made happy here near the close of the International Livestock Exposition, when auctioned stock sold at prices only a little below last season's top. These were all prime animals that had been placed on exhibit.

The Hereford steer that won first place and was named grand champion of the exposition, brought $1.25 a pound. Another Hereford, owned by Kenneth Zink, a 4-H Club boy of Verona, Wis., won the junior feeding honors.

Shorthorn cattle men sold forty head of pure breds at an average of $175. Aberdeen-Angus brought an average of $151.50, the top prices for this breed going to $825. Hogs, sheep, horse and mule breeders also reported encouraging prices. One breeder remarked that pure bred stock is the best property in America today and said further that many people are becoming interested in owning such stock.

There were few colored farmers present. One of the most interesting exhibitors was a colored mule breeder of Missouri, who has not missed a show in many years. He raises and sells a carload of mules each year off his own farm. This prosperous colored farmer remarked that our farmers do not take enough interest in producing pure bred stock and are never in sight where the big money is. He further stated that colored farmers should organize in their communities, start producing good livestock together, and get their boys and girls interested in 4-H Club work.

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES

JAN 23 1933

Items Helpful to the Member Units Throughout

Great Britain has launched a giant co-operative scheme for farmers which is being closely watched by all agricultural interests in the world. Organizers announce four principal aims, as follows: to control as far as possible the production of food-stuffs; to supply producers with seed, stock, implements and other supplies; to sell to consumers at cost of production in British colonies. It will be noted that the first three aims are similar to the ams of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

As a result of successful experiments conducted by Dr. Chas. H. Herty, white paper made from southern yellow pine is as good as any other white paper and this makes possible the use of huge pine forest in the South. Colored farm owners of the future will be able to get much profit from their wood lands.

Farmers of Peru, South America, are planting more cotton than usual.

Scotland County, N. S., of which Laurinburg is the county seat, is planting a minimum of 500 acres in early tomatoes for carlot shipments to northern markets. Two N. C. Units of the N. F. C. F. report that they will go in for co-operative production this year on a large scale.

Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, lone Negro member of the House of Representatives, by a suc-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

PROF. L. B. MILLER'S IDEA

Farm Crop Rotation Might Solve the Problem

According to Prof. L. B. Miller o. the University of Illinois, if farmers understood and practiced sensible crop rotation there would be no periods of over production of surplus crops and fluctuating farm prices. Prof. Miller states that many farmers are today making profits because they practice the right kind of rotation and that others should follow their example.

FARM BUREAU PROPOSALS

At the recent convention of the American Farm Bureau, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the organization, proposed to delegates that the government adopt a form of the "allotment plan" as a means of securing for farmers better prices for crops. Other proposals made include:

Remonetization of silver and reduction from 23.22 to 16 grains the weight of gold behind the dollar.

Reorganization of the department of agriculture and coordination of all agencies serving the farmer.

Higher tariffs on oils, fats, jute and other commodities from abroad which can be substituted for home-grown products.

Readjustment to bring about "true equality between industrial and agricultural tariffs."

Independence for the Philippines.

Refinancing of mortgages by "a federal land mortgage corporation with debenturable assets extending to a possible five billions of dollars."

Retirement of marginal farm lands, possibly financed by a billion dollar federal fund.

Consistent reduction of public expenditures and equal distribution of taxation.

Opposition to war debt cancellation unless trade agreements can be obtained to give foreign markets for American farm produce.

Amendment to the agricultural marketing act to make it fully ef-

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 2)

ILL. BEE KEEPERS HEAR ADDRESS BY DR. R. C. J. MEYERS OF HILLSDALE

Honey Provides Human System With Needed Alcohol, He Explains.

Dr. R. C. J. Meyers of Hillsdale, an expert on honey production and other agricultural pursuits, spoke today before the Illinois State Bee Keepers' association, at a meeting in St. Nicholas' hotel in Springfield. Dr. Meyers' address was of interest to the general public as well as to apiarists. It was as follows, in part:

Natural Sweet.

"Honey is a natural sweet made by the honeybec from nectar gathered by the bee from plants and trees. The nectar is gathered and placed within the honey sack and carried to the hive and there placed in the comb by the bees. As this nectar passes through the mouth and aesophagus of the bee it comes in contact with saliva and invertase which starts the inversion of nectar into honey that is completed in the comb.

"With a proper evaporation of the excess moisture it is ripened into honey and the combs, capped and sealed, are now ready for use.

"Nectar is more than a sugar syrup or solution, however, as it contains other substances such as enzymes and invertase produced in considerable quantities by the

(Continued on page 3, Col. 1)

EARLY CABBAGE

By John S. Gardner

Kentucky College of Agriculture.

Early cabbage setting time is here, or almost here.

As has been their custom, large numbers of home gardeners will use again the so-called "frost-proof" plants, as being the easiest and surest means toward having extremely

Kentucky College of Agriculture over Kentucky, however, are gardeners who fail annually to raise satisfactory cabbage, because of the cabbage "yellows" disease. The symptom is the yellowing and wilting of the slips just as heading should begin. Such plants will be found to have rotted completely off, just at the ground line.

Use Immune Plants.

A disease, whose germs live over in the soil, no plant treatment is effective against is "yellows" but its control is by avoidance, through the use of cabbage varieties that are immune to it. Of these, there are three: Iacope, Marion Market and Wisconsin Hollander, named in the order of their season.

Unless the "frostproof" plants are of these varieties, the gardener who has been having trouble with the yellows disease, may prepare himself for just another disappointment.

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1.)

GRANGE HOLDS TO MARKETING ACT

Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange and its official spokesman, in his annual address to the organization said of the farm board and the marketing act:

"Legislation creating the marketing act and the farm board have not given the results expected or desired, yet the purpose of this act was a step in the right direction. It gave to agriculture additional machinery that can be used in the perfecting of a sound marketing program. When the marketing act is amended, it must be amended by the friends and not the enemies of agriculture. All amendments must seek to give the farmer more, rather than less, control in handling the product of his own toil.

"Stabilization features of this act have not been wholly successful. It must be remembered, however, that there has been a declining world market, both at home and abroad, since the enactment of this law. No

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4).

NEGRO FARMERS SCORE AS TOBACCO MARKET OPENS

(Continued from Page 1).

raised last year, according to farm agents.

Some of the finest tobacco sold on the Lexington market each year is raised by Negro farm tenants who crop on shares. A number of others who produce valuable crops own their own land.

MORE, BETTER GRAPES FROM GRAFTED VINES.

(Continued from Page 1).

be considered in the operation. Also, in a recent bulletin, Prof. Gladwin reports on the behavior of the grafted vines in his tests which were begun in 1915. "Grafting American Grapes on Vigorous Stocks" is the title of this bulletin, a copy of which may be had free of charge, together with the circular on grafting, upon request to the Experiment Station at Geneva.

Two types of grafting are available, says Prof. Gladwin, vineyard grafting and bench grafting, Vineyard grafting has the advantage of enabling the grape grower to change over an undesirable variety to a better sort. Vineyard grafting is best performed just after active sap flow has passed in the spring.

All things considered, bench grafting indoors will give best results. By this method the vineyardist may expect from 40 to 60 per cent ot his grafts to grow, although as greater skill is acquired a larger proportion will survive.

EARLY CABBAGE

(Continued from Page 1).

Good strategy on his part would be to start with "frost-proof" plants, but to have growing a reserve of seedlings of the resistant varieties just named. All seedsmen handle them if apprised in time.

In gardens that are free from "yellows," the varieties to use are Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market and Succession. The first two are round-heads, less subject to bursting than Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield; Golden Acre is, if anything, slightly earlier than the favorite Early Jersey, besides.

Cabbage needs good ground, high in moisture-holding capacity, for cabbage is over 95 per cent water. Cabbage land should be rich in nitrogen, the plantfood that causes leaf growth.

Turning under, deeply, a generous coat of manure insures both these requirements. The manure may be used fairly fresh, before its store of nitrogen will have passed off. Further, in the breaking down of manure, a half-pint to a plant, may and this is of benefit in getting the cabbage to start off promptly.

In adidtion to the manure, feeding should be done, by applying top-dressings of nitrogenous material. This may be chicken manure that has been stored dry, at the rate of one bushel to 300 feet of row, or "liquid manure" made by leaching water through mixed (fresh) stable manure, a half-pint to a plate, may be used.

Better than either of these, as being more concentrated and more quickly available, is nitrate of soda, used at the rate of one pound to 75 plants. Two dressings may be made with benefit. The first, when the cabbage begins growing, and the second two weeks later.

Set Cabbage Level.

Cabbage should be set level, not in hills, except in the instance that the soil is distinctly wet. In such a case, setting on a slight ridge may be of advantage in permitting earlier setting, but, highly ridged rows may find themselves in an embarrassing situation when the soil dries out, and the weather becomes warm.

Cultivation should be shallow, and the land should be left level. It is better to remove weeds from between the cabbages than to try to keep them smothered.

Cabbage worm and harlequin bug control will be covered in a leter article, but it is pertinent to speak of plant lice now, for these pests make their appearance early; they are, in fact, sometimes introduced on the slips. Users of "frost-proof" slips should examine these before they set them, or better still, acting on the suspicion that the plants are infected, they should dip them in a strong tobacco solution before setting them.

Further, close watch should be kept, and the plants promptly sprayed with tobacco solutions, either home-made or using any of the commercial nicotine sulfate compounds, after the directions printed on the container.

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES

(Continued from page 1)

cessful legislative coup, forced the house to appropriate $460,000 for a new heating plant at Howard University.

During December the Mississippi river at St. Louis, Mo., was lower than at any time during the past 72 years.

A politician of Nanking, China, has introduced laws to compel Chinese women's limbs to be "properly covered." This will mean long skirts and sleeves and will require the use of more cloth made at the local cotton mills. If successful, the Chinese will be required to purchase more American cotton.

The vote given Herbert Hoover, defeated candidate for president, was the largest ever given a defeated nominee. Norman Thomas, Socialist, polled more than 800,000 votes. William Z. Foster, Communist, who ran with James Ford, a Negro, for vice-president, polled nearly 70,000.

Hens that lay larger eggs will receive higher scores than those that lay smaller eggs during this year's Illinois egg-laying contest.

Warren B. Perry, 73 year old Iowa farmer, is the popcorn king of the country. He has been interested in popcorn for 51 years. He has developed 40 kinds of popcorn of various shades and colors and this last year harvested fourteen tons of popcorn from ten acres.

Farm implement factories in Moline, Ill., are engaged in experimental work on tractors with rubber tires. It is claimed that the experiments have proven a success.

A rabbit hunter near Chicago was shot by his dog. He laid his gun on the ground and his dog stepped on the trigger.

It is estimated that fully one-half of the working population of Chicago are unemployed and are existing on relief funds provided by the state and city.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is advising members to plant the better grades of cotton this season, believing that by doing so they will obtain better prices. It takes as much time and labor to produce low grade as high grade cotton.

Fourteen per cent of the farm population of the United States belong to the colored racial group.

It is claimed that the largest calf ever born in Illinois was a Holstein, born recently, that weiged 156 1-2.

There are 118 colored farmers in the state of Iowa, an increase of nine since 1920. Of this number 67 are full owners. Land owned is 3,775 acres and value of this land and buildings is $350,814.

Joe Lascanni planted a Mexican variety of corn in Colorado last season and the stalks grew to a height of over 15 feet.

337 farms in the states of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana are offered for sale at a price of one thousand dollars or less. Down payments on 48 of these farms are $100, on 139 of them, $150, and on the other 150 the down payment is $200. All of these places have been farmed and have houses, barns, well, etc. Buyers have ten years to pay for them after making down payment and only 6 per cent interest is charged, payable annually. Colored farmers should purchase all of these farms while they have the opportunity. Those who want them, who are able to make the down payment and have stock and feed enough to manage the first year should communicate with the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

GRANGE HOLDS TO MARKETING ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

legislation can receive a fair test under such disturbed conditions; yet it is apparent that a better substitute must be found if there is to be any permanent good derived from machinery of this character."

As a matter of identification it may be said that the National Grange is the farmers' organization that advocated the debenture plan of aid to agriculture.

We are not sufficiently informed on the working of the farm board and the marketing act to be a competent witness, but we consider it worth while to call such witnesses as Mr. Taber, Calvin Coolidge and President Hoover to testify in its behalf in view of the assaults upon it made here in the midwest.

We should say that Mr. Taber, if biased, would be biased in the direction of the farmer. We should say that the president and the former president have the viewpoint of public welfare with an eye to the farm situation to which the legislation relates.

Testimony on the other side, or propaganda on the other side, issues from the Chicago board of trade and the millers and grain processors. If it is biased, we should say that the bias is in favor of the interests of the grain exchanges and the processors and against the interest of the farmer where there is conflict of interest.

During the last year there has been a flood of such propaganda out of headquarters maintained in Chicago for the purpose of "smearing" the farm board and marketing activities of the farm organizations.

It was of some public interest, therefore, what President Hoover would say concerning the board when he next had occasion to speak of it. The occasion arose when he delivered his address of acceptance. He stood by the board. In a later address he said that stabilization by purchase had not proved satisfactory. He advocated its discontinuance. That was only an emergency provision. It might have worked if the emergency had not been so deep and so wide, but even that is only guessing, because it was deep and wide and we have not had an experiment with any other kind.

In one of his recent addresses former President Coolidge noted the legislation creating the farm board and the marketing acts as advantageous to agriculture.

Now comes the master of the National Grange, who stands by the farm board and by the marketing act, but finds that a substitute will be required for stabilization of prices, which is in line with the findings of President Hoover.

Until we possess more technical knowledge of the results of this legislation, we shall incline to the positions taken by the head of the National Grange, who speaks for a large agricultural group, and by the president and the former president against the testimony of headquarters established in Chicago with the apparent purpose of destroying the marketing act in interest of private agencies whose interests are likely to conflict with those of agriculture. We do not mean that they do not have a right to work for and to protect their own interests. We mean only that their testimony and their activities will be regarded solely in the light of a probable desire to take some advantage of producers that may not be possible in the event of success of the marketing act.

—From Moline (Ill.) Dispatch

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ILL. BEE KEEPERS HEAR ADDRESS BY DR. R. C. J. MEYERS OF HILLSDALE

(Continued from Page 1)

honeybee and used in transformation of sucrose in nectar to dextrose and lavulose in honey. Honey also contains acids, proteins and mineral matters in small quantities, as well as colloidal substances that consists of small particles that do not enter into solution, as organic acids, salts and other crystallizable constituents of honey and other substances do.

Honey Complex

"Honey is a complex article of food. When food contains starch and sugar and is taken into the system there is a definite increase in the amount of sugar in the blood, and as this is stored in the body the sugar in the blood falls to its normal one-tenth of one percent.

"Now while dextrose produces a sharp normal rise, lavulose does not. In fact there is considerable evidence to suggest that lavulose is not utilized by the body as dextrose but is stored in a different and complex manner.

"How do carbohydrates, starches and sugar affect our bodies? We obtain our fuel from them. They are converted into invert sugar, dextrose and lavulose. Honey is composed of 34.02 percent dextrose (grape sugar), and 40.5 percent of lavulose (fruit sugar) in addition to its other constituents. It has been my firm opinion that these invert sugars are finally converted into alcohol and as such are consumed by the body to produce heat and energy.

Man Alcohol Engine

"Man is, then, an alcohol-burning engine. Every twitch of a muscle, every movement of the body is produced by the breaking down of a certain amount of alcohol in the system, into energy, heat and carbonic acid gas.

"The carbonic acid gas is finally exhaled by the lungs. If my theory is correct man can not live without alcohol in his system, and this alcohol must be maintained at a certain percentage of the body weight. This is proven by the normal sugar content necessary to maintain health. Every movement of the body and vital organs is dependent upon this vital process. The more we exercise the more alcohol is consumed.

"It is therefore important to have the carbohydrates in the most easily convertible form in certain diseases, fatigue, exhaustion, heart failure, and so on. Honey, with its invert sugars, provides such a substance. We can understand why some people are more energetic than others. Their organs of digestion and assimilation are constituted so as to more readily convert the starches consumed in sugar, dextrose, invert sugars and finally alcohol into heart, energy and carbonic acid gas."

Dr. Meyers went on to show that any artificial increase in the amount of alcohol in the system provides "too rich a mixture," in effect "fouls the human engine" and results in intoxication and its many attendant evils. He continued by recommending honey as a stimulant in preference to alcohol because it already is partly digested and so is easily assimilated.

Strong Drink

Craving for strong drink, he explained, may be of a system starving for heat and energy-producing material. A vicious cycle results, for the system is so deranged by the strong liquor that it becomes weak and is unable to carry on normal digestive processes.

Dr. Meyers cited the example of Julius Ceasar dining with a man who had just passed the century mark but retained body and mental vigor. The great general asked the aged man what his formula for long life was. The laconic answer was "Internal honey, external oil." When some student discovers the nature of that oil, said Dr. Meyers, the problem of gaining long life—half-solved by honey—no longer will exist.

PROF. L. B. MILLER'S IDEA

(Continued from page 1)

fective in promoting farm cooperatives.

Control of speculation in basic farm crops.

Regulation of public service corporations.

Reorganization and coordination of farm credit agencies.

The Convention was held in Chicago and delegates from nearly all the forty-eight states were in attendance.

NEW IRISH POTATO SHOWS SOME PROMISE

Raleigh, N. C.—A new Irish potato developed by vegetable scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture and tested in this state for three years shows considerable promise, especially in the western part of the state, announces M. E. Gardner, horticulturist at State College.

This new variety is known as Katahdin and is rated highly by horticultural experts because of its excellent shape, its shallow eyes and small percentage of culls. In the eastern or early commercial section, the Katahdin variety is from 18 to 21 days later than the Irish Cobbler in maturing and for that reason will not be so widely in demand by eastern growers. However, when allowed to mature, the final yield compares favorably with that of the Cobbler. The Katahdin is said to give a higher yield of No. 1 potatoes than does the Cobbler.

In the western section, where earliness is not such a factor, the new variety has found great favor, Mr. Gardner says. In this territory, however, the total yield is below the Cobbler but other good features seem to outweigh this disadvantage.

In 1931, a large number of Katahdin hills were selected from test plots grown in Ashe and Watauga counties. Seed pieces were taken from each hill, tested for disease, and those showing any trace of disease were discarded before planting the 1932 crop. This has provided a source of disease-free seed for this year. Mr. Gardner says he has received many requests for seed of the new variety and the demands may exceed the supply.

WORKER BURIED IN WHEAT DIES AS RESCUERS LABOR

Chicago—Firemen worked frantically yesterday in an attempt to rescue Bruno Riedwzycki, 42 years old, a laborer who was buried under an avalanche of 30,000 bushels of wheat in a tank at the Albert Dickinson Feed company, 2750 West 35th street. When they had shoveled the wheat off the buried workman he was dead.

Riedwzycki was engaged in shoveling wheat from one side of a tank to the other so it could be carried away by the suction apparatus. An unexpected flow of wheat from above knocked him down into a pit, the grain flowing down upon him like an avalanche. Fellow workmen threw him a rope before he was completely submerged, but he failed to grasp it.

The fire department was callled and Chief Thomas Cline of the 21st battalion and his men responded with Rescue Squad No. 7. The suction apparatus was put to work while the firemen dug with shovels to reach the buried worker, but they were too late.

FREAKISH NAMES FOR MANY TOWNS

Some American Places Seem to Have Been Named in Extreme Haste

What's in a name?

First families have left their famous surnames to designate post-office and railroad stations in the United States, says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society, and in addition many humble folk have contributed their more familiar appelations such as Dad, Bill, Nick, Tim, Floe, Vick and Maggie. Aside from family names the homely nouns and adjective of the work-a-day world have found their way by the score to maps and signposts.

Greasy Creek, Tub Biscuit, Cheap, Busy and Dimple are Kentucky towns. There is Horse Heaven, Humptulips, Gooseprairie and Steptoe in Washington state.

Ballclub and Shivers

Pie Town, Dusty, Gallup and High Rolls are in New Mexico; Jelly, Needles and Likely in California; and Sopchoppy, Plerky and Frostproof in Florida.

Illinois has Sandwich, Joy and Muddy, while across the state line in Indiana there is Speed, Economy, and Harmony. Trump, Vim, Flues and Joes are in Colorado; Bumble Bee, Sunglow, Wikieup and Cactus in Arizona; Asbestos, Ladiesburg, Fearer and Appeal in Maryland; and Deadwater, Grindstone, Thorofare and Merepoint in Maine.

In Minnesota there is Ballclub, Happyland, Otter Tail, Money Creek, Knife River and Embarrass; and in Mississippi, Arn, Lemon, Whynot, Chunky, Shivers and Soso. Montan's Bay Horse, Big Arm, Giltedge and Pray are equally as odd as North Carolina's Nags Head, Bearwallow, Pee Dee, Shoe, Toast, Topnot and Worry; and Missouri's Rat, Gang, Damsite, Clever and Enough.

Wagontire and Colt's Neck

There is Accord, Teaticket and Feeding Hills in Massachusetts; Anvil Location, Inkster, Ahmeek and Honor in Michigan; Echo, Happy Jack and Water Proof in Louisiana; Leaky in North Dakota, and Novelty, Overpeck, Long Bottom and Charm in Ohio.

Oklahoma's contribution to odd place names is Antlers, Hominy, Slick, Slim and Scraper; while Oregon has Wagontire, Sixes, Tyce, Izee and Fossil. New York state gives Horseheads, Sag Harbor, Silvernalis, Yaphank and Whiteface; and New Jersey, Colt's Neck, Peapack, Tranquility, Changewater and Chews.

Dingy and Cutlips.

Goodnight, Razor, Fort Spunky, Happy and Gunsight are towns in Texas; while Pennsylvania has Shickshinny, Showers, Moosic and Bird in Hand. Cowpens, Silverstreet, Nine Times and Ninety Six are in South Carolina; Faith, Tea and Twilight in South Dakota; Devils Slide in Utah; and Idol, Inskip, Littlecrab and Shop Spring in Tennessee.

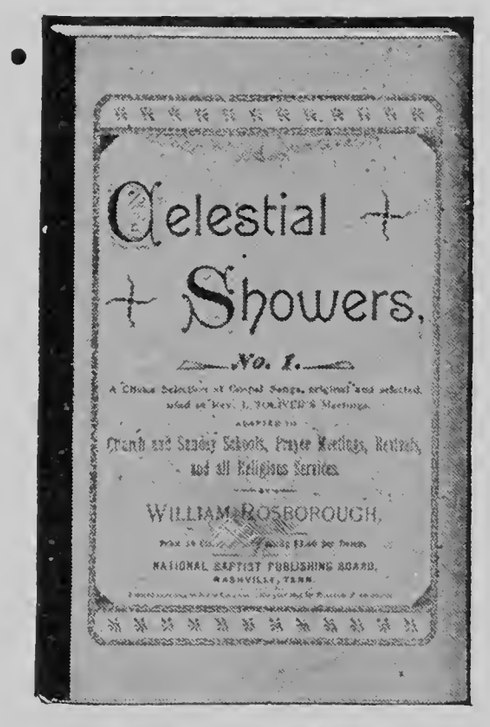
Ferry passengers calling "hey" to "Si," a ferryman, are said to have named Haysi, Virginia. Other odd names in the Old Diminion are Modest Town, Cap, Crabbottom, Dandy, Smoky Ordinary, Traffic, Fancy Gap, Duty and Success; while its neighbor, West Virginia, has Joker, Cutlips, Smoke Hole, Dingy, Hazy, Odd, Pink and Quick. In Wisconsin there is Luck, New Diggings and Rib Lake; in Wyoming a Doggie, Badwater, Four Horse and Ten Sleep.

What Cheer, Promise City, Coin, Nodaway, Stout and Wick are Iowa towns; Cad, Deepstep, Dewyrose and Ty Ty are in Georgia; Cocolalia, Cuprum, Inkom and Notus in Idaho; Coats, Peck and Potwin in Kansas; and Doughboy, Flats, Hire, Rescue and Wynot in Nebraska.

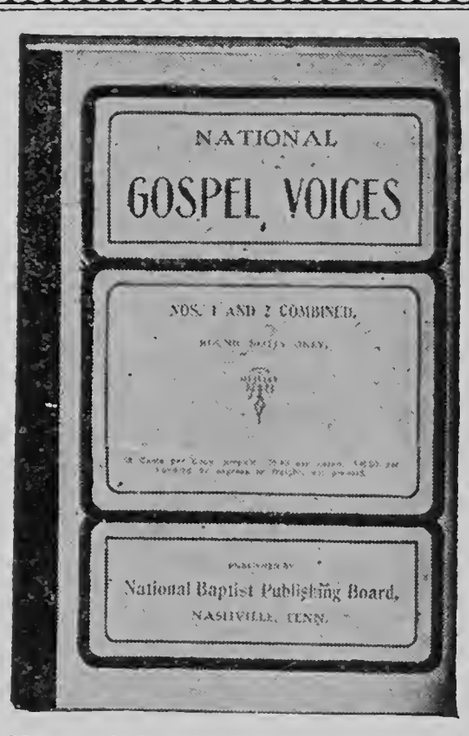
Half a dozen of Arkansas' place names in a row sketch for the imaginative a thumb-nail story: Lost Corner, Reform, Health, Prosperity, Romance and Love.

LEXINGTON MISSISSIPPI UNIT MAKES DONATION

Six members of the Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, located at Lexington, Mississippi, sent in a donation from the Thanksgiving services held recently with them. They are falling in line with the other Units in making these contributions, as it seems to be the desire of the Mississippian to cooperate with the National Federation to the end that their farm newspaper will go to the homes of the hundreds of thousands scattered throughout the nation. Among those who attended the services, as shown in a letter that came from Mr. William Hughes, were Mrs. Annie Samples, Messrs. Henry Williams, W. M. Hughes, Sam Redmond, George W. Smith, and Henry Stokes.



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.



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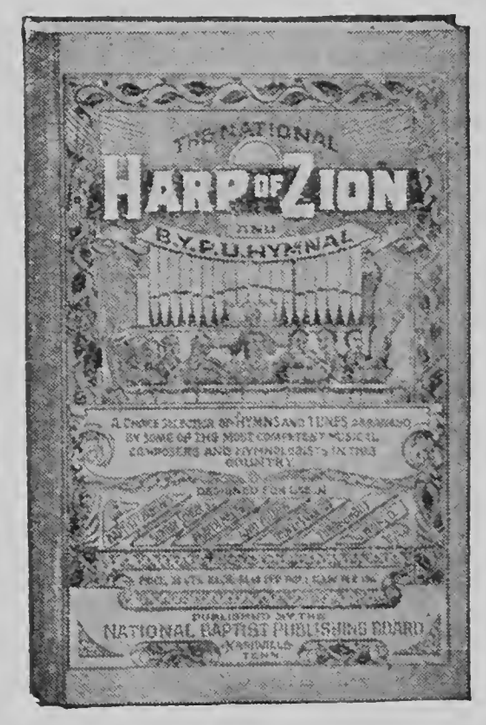

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controloled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

"About That '33 Program"

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Happy New Year! I sincerely hope it will be a happy one for all of us and am wondering just what we should first do ourselves to try to make it a happy one. First, let's pray,—and next, let's go to work. The first work to do is to build a program for the entire year.

It will take more thought and effort to build a program than to build a chicken house or a pig pen. The first thing to do is to take stock. Where are you? Do you have to move? Will it pay you to move or to stay where you are? Can you move? You may be so deep in debt to your landlord that you can't get away. These questions you must answer for yourself. If you have a good, reasonable landlord who will give you a favorable contract, you had better stay where you are unless you know you can find a better one. If you can arrange to purchase a farm and home, by all means do that. If you can rent a place this year with the privelege of contracting to buy after the year's crops are harvested, I believe you should do that. No matter what condition you are in now, ownership of a farm and home should be your goal. Always keep that one thin in mind. If you are in debt to your landlord and things look dark and gloomy, and you can't move or help yourself even though you want to do it, I suggest that you do this:—Go to your landlord like a man and ask him how much you owe him unless you already know. But get his statement of your indebtedness if you possibly can. Then do this:—Tell him that everybody has had it hard the past three years and that most all creditors are reducing debts due them: that if he will reduce yours to a reasonable figure you will work your head off this year to pay him and get clear of debt. If he is a reasonable man, he will appreciate your promise and sincerity and will give you this favor. Its worth asking for anyway and you never know what you can get till you ask for it. If you are a farm owner you are lucky and your program will not be so hard to build.

Then you must think about the material for your program. How about your food supply? How much money have you on hand? How much will you have to borrow? How large an acreage can you cultivate well? So often, when thinking about this last mentioned question, we bit off more than we can chew. We put in too large a crop and on account of being unable to well cultivate, we get less out of it than we would have gotten had we planted less. If you have not a large food supply on hand for yourself and stock you will plan to start something growing just as early as possible. If you have a good winter garden you can eat pretty well now. I want to remind you right here that the old hen is a big help to any farm family. Eggs are going to sell well for the next six months. Probably longer. Keep your laying hens and feed them so they will lay more. Hatch out some early chickens. Be a two-cow family. There is more sense in being a two-cow farmer than a two-ford farmer. A farmer who knows the value of a cow, sow, hen and garden is a modern farmer. He is bound to win. He has learned the big lesson of feeding himself off his land instead of out of the grocery store or commissary.

You will have an opportunity to borrow again this year from the government but I want to warn you now that you should not borrow a penny more than you just must have. Settling time is bound to come. The less you borrow the less you will have to repay. Don't borrow blindly. Know what you are doing and what you are signing. Don't agree to pay anyone or any institution a "robbing rate" of interest. Find out from your organization how much you should pay.

When building your program remember that a year is twelve months long and is tied on to another year that is coming, so be sure and plan so you will be better off at the beginning of next year than you are now. No matter whether you are a farm owner, tenant, sharecropper or farm hand, you should belong to a farmer's organization in your community and get your share of the many benefits of organization. Purchase your needed supplies cooperatively, that you may be able to save as much as possible. Join the effort made to practice cooperative production or start the effort yourself. This farming business is not a one-man business any longer. No matter how well you are succeeding, you can do still better if you will come out of your shell and work with your brethren.

To the Modern Farmer, 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn. —Dear Editor:— This is my method of coming before this great national body of colored farmers to say a word about The Modern Farmer. Just at this time I am lost for words to say, only it has been the ideal Negro paper to read. Dear readers, all that I could think to say or tongue could express would not be sufficient to render proper praise to the worthy paper I can truthfully say that since 1930 it has been the Guiding Star for the Negro in the south land. Too, I can say that it has taught the first lessons in economy— how to save— how to live together, how to cooperate one with another. It has taught them how to sell and buy. It has also stood by every dangerous zone, a shining light and a notice at every pitfall; such has been before. The Modern Farmer has brought more Negroes together cooperatively than any other paper in the world. It has been our spy glass. Now, dear readers, in every organization there is always an organ which is a live wire to publish the activities. Dear readers, do not forget your leader. The people claim that the world is suffering from want of true leadership, but the true leaders are suffering for true followers. I can truthfully say that since this great light has been shining through the south there has been more corn, peas and potatoes. The gardens have been much better than ever before in the world's history, and there have been more hogs to kill Dear readers, we are reading of much depression and oppression existing among the people. Were it not for The Modern Farmer and its guiding light it would be at least fifty per cent worse. Dear subscribers, will you suffer this Modern Mile Board to be destroyed or taken down, or its light to be blown out? The publication is worth more than tongues can tell. Will you release the cost the expense that it takes to publish this wonderful Modern Farmer to every subscriber and to all concerned? The distance is too far, the journey is too long without having some sign board to guide you. See The Modern Farmer as your Way Bill to success. Dear readers, too much praise cannot be given to Mr. James P. Davis, as organizer of The National Federation of Colored Farmers, who has laid the foundation of a bridge across the River of Difficulty. He has proven to be a faithful and worthy servant of his race group. He has placed his life on the altar for our success. I still say that the world has never had a man with such an outstanding character one who has been placed in a contest by the people; yet he has proven himself to be a true leader. This is my plea, above all things renew your subscription to The Modern Farmer, 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee.

Best wishes to The National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Fom your friend.

H. H. Ingram,

Agent of Holly Unit, Cruger, Miss.

BAD SOIL CAN BE IMPROVE TO GET HEAVIER YIELDS

Soil conditions are a regulating factor in the success of a garden. Fortunately they can be controlled to a great extent. They can be regulated to texture and fertility if given proper attention. They can also be regulated in a large measure as to drainage. Drainage can be provided where the soil is not well drained. A more difficult problem is that of checking drainage where the subsoil is sand of great depth such as is found in gardens in some sections.

Study soil conditions and take measures each year to improve its quality. In a few seasons it will be brought to proper tilth. Humus is the great curative to break up heavy soils and make light, sandy soils more moisture retentive. It is the great ameliorator of clay and sandy soils. It is also needed to replenish losses from plant growth in soil of ideal quality and tilth.

In the olden days, it was readily supplied in the form of stable manure spaded or plowed in each year, the most practical means of keeping soils up to grade. Now that is practically impossible for the majority of gardeners. The substitute is the home-made compost heap, made by stacking up waste vegetable matter, such as lawn clippings, autumn leaves, weeds pulled from the garden and old vegetable and flower tops, wetting them down to decay and then spading them in the decaying matter. This decay is hastened and made possible in the course of one season by chemical compounds generally sold.

Heavy clay soils are one of the most difficult problems. One of the quickest means of starting to reduced them to good tilth is working torpedo sand into them in combination with humus; and liming the soil also helps to hasten the breaking up of clay. Clay soils should not be worked while they are sticky wet. It seems to make them lumpier and more impossiblo for garden purposes.

Light sandy soils are benefited by working clay and humus into them. They require attention in this regard for several seasons. They must be dug deeply and unless the slop of the ground provides natural drainage, the main hope of getting them into really first class shape is under drainage. However, they can be worked into condition to grow good vegetables or flowers without this expensive work. Study soil needs now and be prepared to build it up when you start garden operations this spring. Good soil is the first requisite of a good garden.

DR. THOMPSON IN FINE ADDRESS TO CROWD

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 25—Measuring up to the most sanguine expectations of the members and friends of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, and the public generally, Dr. D. F. Thompson, formerly of Augusta, Georgia, and newly elected pastor of the Sixteenth St. Church, speaking from the subject, "The Twelfth Man," arrayed himself in honor, to the delight of his hearers, last Sunday morning at 1 o'clock when he preached what might be termed his inaugural sermon to an audience that filled the main auditorium of the church.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name ....

Address ....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

....

Address ....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address ....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

BOSTON, NEW FAMILIES EAT GENESEO POULTRY

City's Two Produce Concerns Ship More Than Million Pounds a Year

HIGH PRICES COMMANDED

Producers of Locality Paid $500,000 Annually; Rush Season Ending

(*) EDITOR'S NOTE—The following article shows what co-operative production can accomplish and should be of much interest to colored farmers. This little community is no larger than many in the South where thousands of Negro farmers live. But where is the colored farm community that produces half a million dollars worth of chickens a year to market co-operatively? But this can be, and is done right in little Geneseo. Wake up, colored farmers. You can do it too!

By Kenneth H. Smith
(Moline Dispatch)

Geneseo—"Thousands of families in Boston and New York are celebrating Christmas today by gathering about dinners whose main courses are chickens which were raised on farms in the vicinity of Geneseo. From this little city, in the heart of the corn belt, more than a million pounds of dressed poultry is shipped each year to the center of culture in the east, Boston, and to the world's largest city, New York.

"At the beginning of this century less than 100,000 pounds of dressed poultry was marketed from Geneseo; now two concerns have a combined business of ten times that amount.

The poultry business gives employment to about forty men in Geneseo during the rush season, which lasts from September until January. During the rest of the year about ten men are employed to handle eggs and poultry. Some of the pickers who work at top speed are able to make from $50 o $60 a week, receiving a few cents for each bird they dress. About twenty-five pickers are employed by the two concerns.

Topping the Market

High quality produce from Geneseo enables the poultry shippers here to command top prices in the New York and Boston markets. Geneseo's two concerns, the Geneseo Produce company, managed by J. Otis Ogden, and the J. J. Weaver company, managed by Elmer Grossenburg, are able to pay farmers prices which often are higher than those quoted in the Chicago market, due to the fact that their methods of feeding, grading and packing allow the dressed hens and spring chickens to bring fancy prices in the east. Much of the poultry produced within a radius of twenty miles or more of Geneseo is marketed here. In general, the concerns here handle spring chickens weighing from 3 1-2 to more than 6 pounds, hens, which have passed the peak of their egg production, and year-old cockerels.

It is most profitable, they say, for producers to keep springers until they will dress 5 pounds or more, as the larger birds command higher prices. They advise, too, a heavy breed of poultry, which will gain rapidly in proportion to the amount of food it consumes. The shippers advise, however, against the practice of taking springers which have been allowed to run on the range, housing them in close quarters and feeding them grain, expecting to fatten them.

Many times such a practice will result in the fowls becoming foundered. The grain may gorge in their crops, causing them to lose weight, rather than to gain.

Buttermilk Forcing.

Intensive feeding in the poultry gathering centers extends over a period of from ten days to two weeks, or even less. The best of ground feeds are mixed with buttermilk, to a thick consistency. Such a mixture will not cause digestive disorders as will grain. A ground mixture containing oats, corn, linseed oil, low-grade flour, charcoal, meat scraps and salt is used. This is mixed with buttermilk and fed in troughs, six or ten time a day, or as often as is necessary to keep constant supply in the feeding troughs. Buttermilk is secured from creameries in Peoria and Davenport. It comes in 50-pound containers, in a condensed form. More than 150 barrels of buttermilk are used by the concerns each year.

According to experts, a milk-fed springer is far superior in flavor and quality to an ordinary range-fed bird. The shippers emphasize the fact, too, that fancy birds are as easy to rear as are culls, and the beter qualiy birds command relatively higher prices.

$500,000 a Year.

Each of the firms in Geneseo pays to producers in this locality about $250,000 annually, for poultry, eggs, and cream—a business of half a million dollars each year. Necessarily conducting such a large business entails expenses besides the purchase price of the produce. As an example, each of the firms spends about $5000 each year for lumber and lining-paper used in preparing the boxes in which the poultry is shipped.

During the late fall and early winter months about 2500 birds are dressed each day in each of the plants in Geneseo. About thirty carloads of poultry are shipped from Geneseo each year.

Off Come the Feathers!

The picking operations are interesting. When the birds have been fed the required period of time, they are brought to the plucking rooms, where they are hung on racks. They are killed and bled, and thereafter are dipped into a vat of water, the temperature of which is not allowed to vary from 128 degrees Fahrenheit. They are kept in the water exactly 25 seconds, and then are ready for the pickers. This system of scalding was worked out after much experimenting.

Formerly, all birds were plucked without scalding. However, it was decided that an improvement could be made, and the "slack scald" method was worked out. The water is not hot enough to burn and redden the flesh, but it is hot enough to loosen the feathers.

After the feathers are rapidly but efficiently and fully removed, the birds' heads are wrapped in paper, the birds are graded, and then they are placed on racks to be taken into the refrigerator rooms, where they are kept a temperature slightly lower than freezing until enough are on hand to fill a car.

The predominating breed of chicken in this locality seems to be the Buff Orpington, with White Rocks and Barred Rocks following in the order named. The Buff Orpingtons and the White Rocks are good layers, and both make the finest kind of spring chickens. The Barred Rock was the most popular variety thirty years ago, but it has deteriorated in quality partly through in-breeding, and is now losing its prestige in this locality.

THE FRIENDLY HAND

When a man ain't got a penny,
And he's feeling kinda blue,
And the clouds hang dark and heavy
And won't let the sunshine thru,
It's a great thing, O my brethren,
For a feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder
In a friendly sort o' way.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

NEW COMMANDMENTS FOR MARRIED COUPLES

The honorary chamberlain of Pope Pius, head of the Roman Catholic Church, has issued the following commandments, which he says every married couple should follow if they desire peace and happiness in the home. Ten were laid down for the wife and seven for the husband and are as follows:

For the Husband:

1. Thou shalt show thy wife today the same courtesy thou showed her the day of thy wedding.
2. Thou shalt express, by word or gesture, thy approval for the dinner that is brought before thee, since it did not come to the table by itself.
3. Thou shalt remember thy wife, consult her about thy problems, speak to her of thy work.
4. Thou shalt always avoid the appearance of evil, observing the same conduct thou believest reasonable for thy wife.
5. Thou shalt not lie about thy income, because God deems the man culpable who keeps his wife in the dark about domestic finances.
6. Thou shalt remember the birthday of thy wife and of thy children, and thy wedding anniversary.
7. Thou shalt not indulge in heated arguments with thy wife, since thou well knowest that the woman has the last word.

For the Wife:

1. Thou shalt not speak eternally. Thy husband must also be listened to.
2. Thou shalt lovingly prepare good food and keep thy house in order.
3. Thou shalt not embarrass thy husband in business.
4. Thou shalt not amuse thyself spreading unfounded gossip about thy neighbors.
5. Thou shalt not boast of thy husband before other men, but respect him silently.
6. When it is necessary to reprove him thou shalt do it immediately and then forget it.
7. Thou shalt be patient over thy husband's defects, and occasionally exalt his good qualities.
8. Thou shalt not make of thy husband a housemaid.
9. Thou shalt not give all thy thought to clothes, since thy first duty is to thy house.
10. Thou shalt remember that sometimes it is good for thy husband to be alone. On these occasions thou absolutely shalt not disturb him.

OHIO PLANNING TO CROSS WILD RABBITS AND HARES

The democratic cottontail, here of Uncle Remus tales, chief distributor of the lucky left hind feet and familiar creature in most states, will take on a swankier appearance and leap with a superior aid in Ohio after a few years, if the new conservation commissioner, William H. Reinhart, succeeds in carrying out a plan which he recently disclosed to the American Game association.

The new commissioner has recommended the establishment of a "super-game" ranch in Ohio. The proposed ranch would produce for liberation in the wild larger and better cottontails by crossing the native rabbit with Belgian hares. The ranch would also produce gray raccoons, a type which Mr. Reinhart believes would improve the native variety.

A strictly managed game refuge in every county, on which desirable species would be protected from predatory killers, and a new fish-protection system, under which a third of the streams of the state would be closed alternately to fishing every year, are other plans recommended by Mr. Reinhart.

BOYLE, MISSISSIPPI UNIT

Thanksgiving exercises were held by the Boyle, Mississippi Unit during the month of November. This entertainment was fairly well attended, although Mrs. Jerusha E. Wilson, who reported a donation of $1.00 raised for The Modern Farmer, said the weather was very bad, as it rained practically all day.

This Unit sent the donation directly to James P. Davis, the president of the National Federation. He in turn forwarded it to The Modern Farmer, and the paper wishes to make this public acknowledgement to the Boyle, Mississippi Unit.

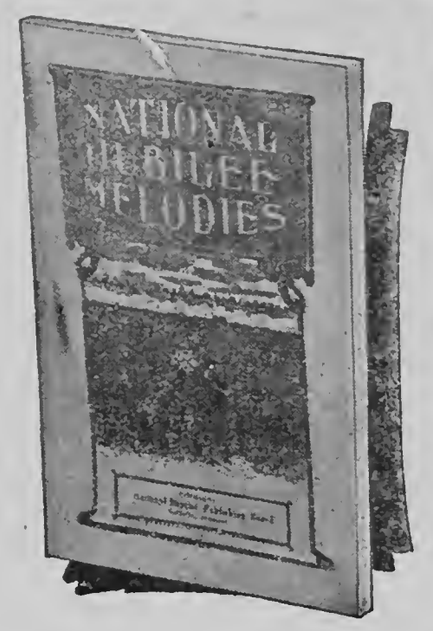
MORE YANKS NEEDED

Tucson Citizen: Now that Russia has Yankee-built factories, she could build a lot of trucks and tractors if she had Yankee mechanics.

New York Herald-Tribune: Mrs. James Roosevelt is one of six women who have lived to see their sons elected president. The others are Mary Ball Washington, Jane Knox Polk, Hanna Simpson Grant, Eliza Ballou Garfield and Nancy Allison McKinley.

National Jubilee Melody Song Book

America's original music. Songs from the Plantation and Slave Days. More than one hundred thousand sold in the year of 1921. More now going. Send your order.



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WHEN RURAL AND URBAN MERGE

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A few weeks ago we promised to outline in this column some of the problems which appear in the lives of rural women that may be solved in a satisfactory manner by the intelligent cooperation of urban women, and, incidentally, to the lasting benefit of women who are living in the larger centers.

Mrs. Leslie Sommer, a rural woman of Wyoming, said in a recent address at a Club Institute in her state, as reported in the Wyoming Clubwoman, that it is almost impossible to express in a few words what the Federation of Women's Clubs means to the rural club woman.

It used to be that when we thought of the rural woman we imagined a hard working, rather unimaginative woman, with no apparent interests outside the boundaries of her own home. Of course, she had her dreams, but they were usually submerged in the greater tasks of her family duties. However, with the advent of the women's clubs, and the affiliation of the smaller clubs to the federation, we have found her to be anything but the unimaginative person we had pictured.

"Pretty Much Alike"

One of the things that the rural woman has learned from her contacts with club leaders is that all women, whether their homes happen to be in large or small communities, have common interests, and that, after all, they are "pretty much alike." Mrs. Sommer tells of a well-known club leader visiting a rural club and giving a stirring address which inspired all of her hearers, and left them a bit awed, and then, "ten minutes later, she was just a neighbor lady, very much interested in the wedding-ring quilt our hostess had on her bed."

We are asked to stop and remember how many of the distinguished heads of organizations, research, workers, and writers of ability, had their roots taken from rural foundations, owing much of their success to the homely philosophy of those who work with nature.

And so it is a mutual benefit, this mingling of rural and urban women, in club conventions and activities. The rural woman is receiving a new desire and inspiration through the personal touch of her sisters, and the federation is learning a great deal from the deep thinking, steady minds of its rural members.

Marketing

Marketing is one of the problems of rural women which is being eased and greatly helped through the cooperation of urban women. It is not unusual to hear the notice given in large clubs of a new market for goods which women are always eager to purchase fresh and reliable. "Women Scouts" are continually hearing of places where hooked rugs, fresh vegetables, good cooking, and other commodities may be procured and are passing on the news to others who welcome it.

One woman in a small town said recently, "We don't need a cooperative marketing scheme in this town so much as we used to before the Federation of Women's Clubs held its convention here; the women who attended that meeting saw for themselves what we have here and are buying all that we can produce."

The educational program in rural districts is sometimes a difficult one, It always seems as though the abandoning of a small rural school and sending the pupils to the larger grade school at some distance was in the line of progress, but it has not always proved to be so. It would help if women could acquaint themselves with all the conditions of transportation and distance and vote intelligently when the question is before the school authorities.

Recreational programs in rural communities may be stimulated and real progress may be made if the conditions are studied by rural and urban women, together. In some small places there is, at present, a discussion of eliminating such important things as community drama, musical instruction in the schools, supervised summer recreational facilities, and other factors that make rural life today so happy and progressive. A little intelligent persuasion on the part of organized women can, in many instances, induce the "powers that be" to retrench their financial program along other lines. It needs only a "long pull and a strong pull all together."

AN INJURED MAN'S NEIGHBORS SHUCK 7,000 BUSHELS OF CORN

Bloomington, Ill.—Seven thousand bushels of corn were stored away Saturday and today in a crib at the Raymond Atterberry farm near Armington by more than 200 neighbors and friends. The small army of good hearted persons gathered at the Atterberry place and shucked the entire corn crop. About four weeks ago Mr. Atterberry was kicked in the head by a horse and his skull was fractured. Until recently he had been a patient in a Lincoln hospital.

SHELBY, MISSISSIPPI UNIT DONATES

Among the donations coming in to The Modern Farmer as a result of the Thanksgiving services held by the various Units at the suggestion of President James P. Davis, was $2.00 sent in by Mr. A. E. McWane who lives on R. No 2, Box 103, Shelby, Miss In his letter to The Modern Farmer he said: "The Magnolia Unit located here in Shelby, Miss., is sending $2.00 as a donation to our newspaper, The Modern Farmer. We were instructed to do what we could by President James P. Davis, of the National Federation, to assist this publication that has been so instrumental in helping to build our organization.

"Nothing is more pleasing to our Unit than to comply with this request, and to help in this laudable movement. The weather was very bad on Thanksgiving Day, but we had a splendid program and a very good attendance, thus we raised this $2.00.

SIDON, MISSISSIPPI MAKES DONATION

Mt. Carmel Unit of the Mississippi State organization belonging to the National Federation of Colored Farmers sent $2.00 as a donation to the Modern Farmer from its festival giving during Thanksgiving. Mr. A. D. Banks, an influential farmer and prominnet member of the organization, sent the contribution in. This newspaper acknowledged the receipt of the donation.

GREELYVILLE UNIT'S DONATION

From over in Greelyville, South Carolina, the Unit that is a member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers remembered the Modern Farmer in its Thanksgiving Festival. They sent a donation of $1.25 to help this publication to balance its budget for the year. The money was forwarded to headqquarters by Mr. John Dukes, a member of the organization.

LAMBERT, MISSISSIPPI UNIT

There comes from the Lambert Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, down in Mississippi, a contribution of $5.40 to the Modern Farmer. It was sent in by Mr. John Howard, Chairman, and Mr. Ben Houston, Secretary. This contribution is what was raised at the Thanksgiving Day services through the recommendation of the President of the National Federation of Colored Farmers to help the official organ of this Association to continue its publication and as a further appreciation for the splendid work the newspaper has been able to do for the farmers of the nation.

SHEEP IN WALSH DRIVE

Twenty-five thousand sheep were gathered recently in the biggest drive of the Walsh mountains. They came from the entire Migneint mountain range of north Wales, combining three counties. The sheep were assembled for the second annual dip of the season. During the day the entire range was alive with dogs, sheep and shepherds.

SAVE Something!

-:- YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF -:-

Join Our Dollar Per Week Savings Club Now Open

Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

BANK BY MAIL--START NOW--SEND STAMPS FOR REPLY

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee.

MR. JAMES FORTSON'S DONATION

Among the contributions received from Units that are a part of State Federation that make up The National Federation of Colored Farmers, there came $2.00 from Mr. Jas. Fortson of Egypt, Mississippi. His report as well as his letter says that this amount was realized from Thanksgiving Day Festival, given by his Unit in the interest of The Modern Farmer's continuance and publication.

Mr. Fortson expresses much satisfaction over the progress that his local Unit is making down in Egypt.

THE TEST OF A MAN

The place to take the true measure of a man is not the forum or the field, not the market-place or the Amen corner, but at his own fireside. There he lays aside his mask and you may judge whether he is imp or angel, king or cur, hero or humbug. I care not what the world says of him, whether it crown him with bay, or pelt him with bad eggs; I care never a copper what his reputation or may be; if his babes dread his home-coming and his better half has to swallow her heart every time she has to ask him for a five-dollar bill, he's a fraud of the first water, even though he prays night and morn till he's black in the face, howls hallelujah till he shakes t he eternal hills. But if his children rush to the front gate to greet him, and love's own sunshine illuminates the face of his wife when she hears his footfall, you may take it for granted that he is true gold, for his home's a heaven and the humbug never gets that near the great white throne of God. I can forgive much in the fellow mortal who would rather make men swear than women weep; who would rather have the hate of the whole he-world than the contempt of his wife; who would rather call anger to the eyes of a King than fear to the face of a child.

—William Cowper Brann.

More than five times as many bananas were exported from the French West Indies in the first eight months of this year as in the same period of 1931.

GRAPE PRUNING NOT A DIFFICULT TASK

Geneva, N. Y.—Grape pruning is much less complicated than the pruning of fruit trees, once a few fundamental principles are mastered, says Prof. F. E. Gladwin, grape specialist at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, who has prepared a brief account of how to prune and train grapes. Even the inexperienced can learn how to prune grapes in a few lessons, either from word of mouth or from printed directions, declares this authority. A copy of Prof. Gladwin's circular entitled "Grape Pruning" may be obtained free of charge by addressing a post card to the station at Geneva.

"The grape is pruned to limit or increase the quanity of the crop, and this is pruning proper," says Prof. Gladwin. "Grapes are also pruned to make well proportioned plants with the parts so disposed that the vines are to the highest degree manageable in the vineyard. This is training. Grape growers usually speak of both operations as 'pruning,' but it is well to keep in mind that the two have different objectives."

Winter pruning is advocated, although it is stated that pruning can be done without danger of injuring the vines at any time after the leaves drop in the fall until the buds swell in the spring, providing the wood is not actually frozen at the time. Pruning should be delayed until after a heavy freeze in the fall so that immature wood will be killed and withered and can thus be easily identified and removed, it is said.

Following general directions on pruning and on the construction and care of the trellis, Prof. Gladwin goes into some detail on methods of training grapes in the eastern United States. The four methods commonly used in this state are described and illustrated, including the Chautauqua, the Keuka High Renewal, the Single-stem Four-cane Kniffen, and the Umbrella Kniffen systems.

COMMANDMENTS NOT DEAD

(From the Hamilton Spectator, Ontario, Canada)

In a recent address to Girl Guides of New York, Bishop Manning uttered the following words that should be broadcast through every similar organization on the continent. "We Christians are not to be moral weaklings, blown about by every wind of thought and opinion. We are to guide the currents of thought and opinion by the teachings of Jesus Christ. God has not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and courage, and moral strength. We are to love all that is good, and wholesome, and beautiful in life. We are to have our good times....But we are to judge clearly between the true and false, between that which is clean and pure and that which is vulgar and degrading. Never give your support to those who make money and seek popularity by sneering at moral ideals and standards. There are writers and teachers today trying to tell us that there is no longer any code of morals binding upon us, any clear standard of right and wrong, or any law of God to guide our lives. That false and atheistic teaching has many followers today, but it must be utterly condemned by all of us who care for the life of our country, and by all who believe in Christ and in God.

"The law of God does not change. Murder, theft, lying and adultery are sins against God and against human life, no matter what our clever and immoral novelists, and playwrights, and professors of psychology may choose to say. All history show us that the rejection of God's law brings to the individual or the nation degradation, destruction, misery, and death. Against the false and immoral teachings that we are hearing today our Girl Scouts, and all our young people, are called to bear witness for purity, for duty, and for God."

TELLS HOW TO RID BEANS OF WEEVILS

Indianapolis, Ind.—Simple treatments now are available to destroy weevils infesting beans and to prevent uninfested beans from becoming infested, according to J. J. Davis, head of the entomology department of Purdue University.

"There are only tow satisfactory treatments for seed supposed or known to be infested," he said, "namely fumigation with carbon bisulphid or killing by heat. The latter is satisfactory where the necessary heating facilities are available, thus small quantities can be treated in an oven or in some seed establishments where facilities are available for treating with heat on a large scale. To be effective the treatment should be continued for several hours at a temperature of 120 to 145 degrees.

"Fumigation with carbon bisulphid is the standard remedy. The seed should be placed in a container which should be gas tight throughout or at least at the bottom and sides. A water-tight barrell, wash boiler, garbage can or a substantial box which has been lined with heavy paper, the latter being well glued to the box, makes a good fumigator. Having placed the seed, carbon bisulphid is sprinkled over the seed, using it at the rate of one pound to each 100 cubic feet of space. If a large lot is being fumigated, rapid and thorough distribution of the fumes is obtained by saturatng a sack or cloth of some kind which is then pushed down into the seed. After applying the bisulphid, the container should be tightly covered with a lid or a heavy blanket or tarpaulin.

"Fumigation never should be attempted when the temperature is below 60 degsees and to get the best results the temperature should be 75 degrees or above. No fire should be brought near at any stage of the procedings. If beans are treated with air-slaked lime when they are harvested, and put away for storage, futher development of bean weevils can be prevented."

STEEL-LIKE GLASS TESTED

Glass which neither splinters nor breaks has been produced in Germany. In tests made recently three adults used a long narrow sheet as a seesaw. The glass shows an elasticity similar to that of highly flexible steel. A heavy steel ball dropped from a height of ten feet left no impression. The glass is produced by special heating process. Railway and automobile officials are interested in the product.

KENNEL GOSSIP

Terrier: "How did Scottie know where you hid your bones?"

Hound: "I must have barked in my sleep!"

PROPER CARE MOST SATISFACTORY WAY TO ENJOY FLOWERS

No chemical has been found that will directly preserve cutflowers, although much has been said about the use of chemicals for this purpose, it is reported by H. B. Dorner, chief in floriculture at the University of Illinois.

There are, however, several simple rules which, if followed, will do much to lengthen the life of cutflowers, garden flowers as well as those grown under glass, he said.

"With the supply of outdoor flowers now cut off by frosts, one is even more anxious than ever to preserve, as long as possible, those flowers that must be bought or are presented. When cutflowers are received, the first step in their care is to clip off a short section from the base of the stems to give a fresh surface to aid in absorbing water. This clipping should be done under water so that no air may enter the stem and prevent the absorption of water. The flowers may then be arranged in vases or other receptacles, but this should be done without allowing the stems to become dry.

"Cutflowers should not be placed in a draft nor close to a heater. In either case there is much danger of increasing the loss of water from the flowers and foliage to the point where it is greater than the intake through the cut end of the stem. This will cause the flowers to wilt. Wilted flowers usually may be revived by again clipping the stems under water. Wilting is likely to be greater with those cut flowers having more or less woody stems, such as chrysanthemums, roses and lilacs.

"Each day the flowers should be removed from the vases, the stems washed off, the stems clipped and the flowers again replaced in the vases but in fresh water. This is to prevent as much as possible the development of bacteria which attack the submerged stems and leaves and cause them to rot. Whatever benefit there may be from the use of chemicals in the water comes from checking the development of those organisms which cause the rotting.

"Another aid in lengthening the life of cutflowers is to remove them at night to a cool place but not where they will be in a draft or where they will freeze. This seems to give them an opportunity to recover so that they can be enjoyed longer."

In the project to put men back on the land in New Zealand small farms, each with a four-room cottage, are being supplied to worthy applicants, who are paid $5 a week until they can make a living off the place.

A quart of oil will cover a water surface two acres in area?

OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

If sugar gets lumpy store it in the bread box.

* * *

To cool a dish quickly set it in a pan of cold salt water.

* * *

A few whole cloves in the kettle of fat give doughnuts a nice flavor.

* * *

Cook cauliflower, cabbage or onions in half milk and half water to retain white color.

* * *

Serve frozen canned grapejuice cubes in iced tea or fruit drinks to lend a new flavor.

* * *

To clean zinc, wet a cloth with kerosene and wipe it off. This is an easy way, as it removes all the grease and spots.

* * *

Add two tablespoonfuls of chili sauce to mayonnaise and use for dressing for lettuce or other vegetable salads.

* * *

Feathers will not fly around if a piece of damp cheesecloth is spread under bird cage when cleaning. They will cling to cloth.

* * *

Nests of measuring cups as well as measuring spoons will help the home maker be accurate in recipe measurements. They particularly simplify measure shortening.

FIRST CHRISTIANS IN NEW YORK

Many nights I have stood at my washtub all night, from six in the morning until six the next morning, and so at my ironing table, night and day. I would get so sleepy I could hardly stand on my feet until the first deep sleep would pass off, then I would work on till daylight with perfect ease.

—Amanda Smith's Own Story, Christmas, 1862.

A wild cattle herd has been in Chillingham Park, England, for at least 700 years?

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is receiving hundreds of letters from Colored farmers requesting all kinds of aid and information. We are willing to do everything we can for all the Colored farmers of America. It costs money, however, to maintain offices and our expenses are becoming so heavy that we are compelled to discontinue supplying information to those who request it who are not members of the Federation. If you have faith enough in the organization to believe that it can aid you, then you should be willing to join it and help support it. Isn't that so?

Several County Units have organized and elected officers but have not sent in their membership dues. These units are not eligible to Membership in the Federation until dues are paid. Be helpful. Co-operate. Pay up. "All for each and each for all."

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

ROOSEVELT IS IN GOOD CONDITION, SAYS CLENDENING

Kansas City, Mo.—Illness in all probability has made President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt a keener, more vigorous man mentally. Such is the opinion of Dr. Logan Clendening, noted writer on medical subjects.

"Fears which have been expressed that the president-elect's physical infirmities would be instrumental in causing a physical breakdown under the strenuous duties of the presidency are unfounded," Dr. Clendening says.

"Quite the opposite is the case. Governor Roosevelt's general health has been strengthened by the care he has taken of himself and he is better fit than the majority of men to stand up under the burdens of the presidency.

"When Governor Roosevelt was stricken with infantile paralysis in August, 1921, the affliction probably became a positive advantage to him as a statesman," Dr. Clendening adds. "He had more opportunity to sit quietly and study problems of government—a course which he followed relentlessly.

Life Span May Be Longer

"And his life may be prolonged beyond the average man's—for he has been prevented from over-exercising, a tendency dangerous with middle-aged men.

"Furthermore, psychologists now say that when a man has a disability of some kind his other faculties are stimulated to compensate. This may prove to be as much to his advantage as was the speech defect of Demosthenes. The Greek, orator, it will be recalled, had to overcome a peech defect by speaking with pebbles in his mouth. So thoroughly did Demosthenes overcome his defect that he became the greatest orator of all.

"It should be borne in mind that the disease from which Governor Roosevelt is suffering affects only a few cells in the spinal cord and does not involve the brain in any way, nor the blood vessels or blood pressure, nor anything of that kind in the affected legs.

General Health Not Affected

"The general health is not affected. He is not suffering from a disease progressive in character. Few men could have stood the campaign as well as the president-elect. He is a man of vigorous health.

"Governor Roosevelt goes to Warm Springs, Ga., for a treatment that is widely recommended—exercises under water. The water at Warm Springs is said to possess certain beneficial qualities.

"By such exercises, the president-elect develops the affected leg muscles.

"Another man in public life similarly afflicted, who performed strenuous duties, is Philip Snowden, of England. Although paralyzed in his legs, he carried on as chancellor of the exchequer through years that tried men's souls.

"And his brilliant mind may yet rescue England from her financial troubles.

"Sir Walter Scott was another notable man afflicted with infantile paralysis. Following a childhood illness, he was lame in one foot. He reached great heights of mentality during his long life.

A horse in Cleveland Ohio, it is reported, went through town without a driver, keeping to its own side of the street, stopping for red lights and proceeding when they flashed green, and did not break a single traffic ordinance. A similar display of horse sense on the part of many motorists would make the streets and highways much safer.
—Christian Science Monitor.

WHY THEY COMPLAIN

Quincy Herald-Wing: During the World War a wagon load of corn would bring the farmer around $75 or $80. Two or three loads would pay the taxes on the average-sized farm.

Four years ago a smilar load would bring around $20 and it would take ten or twelve loads to pay the taxes.

But wagonloads of corn today have been ruinously deflated. One hauled to market at Horton, Kas., recently brought the owner exactly $5.23, at which price it would take thirty or forty loads of corn to pay the taxes on the land that produced it. If fed into hogs there would be little more profit in it.

This is the chief reason why the farmer complains. He stood the chance to become prosperous in the years following the war but the deflation of 1921 ruined his hopes. He was the first to feel the decline in commodity prices and it has been continuing with him since. Wages were not deflated to any extent until the depression set in, three years ago.

About the only consolation the farmer has is that he has enough to eat. What he has to buy is purchased dearly, using his corn as the measure of value.

BOY SAVES MAIMED DOG

Fourteen-year-old Peter Burns risked his life in a blazing barn at Lisfree, Ireland, to save his little maimed terrior. The pet was in a bed of straw when the fire started at midnight. The boy rushed through the flames, tore among the burning straw to reach the dog, and carried it out. He was seriously burned on the head and face.

MYSTERY.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Another thing we can't understand is, how our grandparents managed to live to such a ripe old age without having started the day with a glass of orange juice.

UNCIVILIZED.

Atlanta Constitution: Heathens have their little faults, but they don't stage an orgy and then blame Providence for the headache.

Chicago News: It is easier to solve the beer problem on the stump than in the halls of legislation.

NEGRO HAS TEETH FILLED WITH GEMS

Edenton—Amidst the many strange things recently made public about this city is a Negro man with a diamond lined mouth who came here.

"Diamond Slim," as the strange character was called, was arrested here Sunday under suspicion.

"Diamond Slim" told police authorities when questioned that he got his million dollar set of teeth while he was in the army. This, being queer, added to the charges of suspicion.

With all of his front teeth removed, the gold teeth replacing them were set between what the Negro man claimed to be genuine diamonds, set in gold bridgework. Ten or fifteen of the precious stones composed the display of mouth jewelry.

FARM MORTGAGE PROBLEM

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: It is not the problem of foreign debts alone that will rise to plague the coming session of congress.

The domestic farm mortgage problem, totaling $9,500,000,000, will approximate in importance the inter-governmental debts, which total only $2,000,000,000 more.

The farm mortgage problem is one that concentrates in the great north central agricultural states. Iowa alone has almost 15 per cent of the total mortgage debt. Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska have about one-third of it. The New England and mid-Atlantic states have a little more than 5 per cent, the Pacific and southern states about the same proportion. Almost 40 per cent of all farms in the United States are mortgaged. Two-thirds of the farm mortgage debt is in twelve north central states.

TO TREAT IRISH POTATO SCAB

Floyd Moon, county extension agent near Steamboat Springs, Colorado, says treat seed potatoes for scab before planting. He recommends the following:

Dissolve six ounces of corrosive sublimate in one quart of hydrochloric acid. Add this mixture to 25 gallons of water in a wooden container. Place the uncut potatoes in a wooden basket and dip for a period of five minutes. Remove and dry quickly. One batch of 25 gallons will be sufficient to dip 40 bushels of seed. This solution is poisonous and should be kept from human beings and livestock.

JUDEAN SHEPHERD TODAY

The shepherd still wears the same dress as in ancient days. His cloak is of sheepskin, one side for day and one for night. He carries his rod and staff; his bag is made of kid skins, where he carries his food; his milk is carried in a gourd.

The rod, "his weapon of defense," is made of strong oak formed from a straight young tree, the head being trimmed from the root end forming a large round handle. This is supposed to be the same kind of weapon David slew the Philistines with.

—BAGLEY, "My Trip Through the Holy Land.

BEYOND TOMORROW

There's a Road Beyond Tomorrow,
Where the skies are blue again!
There is hope to follow sorrow,
Just as sunshine follows rain.

And, altho the rain is falling
And the skies are gray, not blue,
On the Road Beyond Tomorrow
There are brighter days for you!
—Author Unknown.

NEW STANDARDS FOR COTTON WORKED OUT

Washington—Standards for upland cotton known as "extra white" to supersede and replace present standards for grades and colors of extra white cotton have been established by the Secretary of Agriculture and will become effective on August 10, 1933, it was announced today. These standards will replace the present standards which became effective August 1, 1930.

SHORT ITEMS

1932!

This summer a man was taken suddenly ill on a ship which was thirty miles out at sea and carried no doctor. What to do?

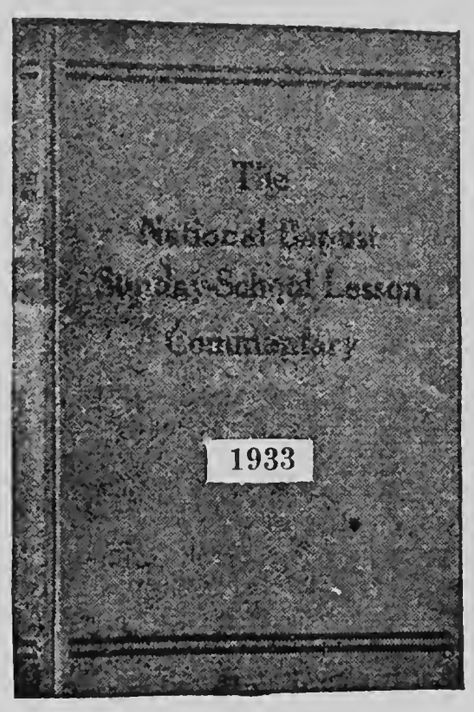
A few dots and dashes by radio and within thirty minutes a doctor arrived at the ship in a coast guard seaplane, and administered emergency treatment. Then he loaded the patient into the plane and flew to Philadelphia, where an ambulance whisked him to the hospital and recovery. The world surely do move.—Medical Pocket Quarterly.

PEAS DISCOVERED IN TOMB OF KING GROW IN SWEDEN

The story of the bean that sprouted and grew to produce more beans when it was planted after it had been buried for 500 years in an Aztec tomb in Arizona is completely over-shadowed by one that now comes from Stockholm, Sweden, says the Detroit News.

It is about a crop of peas grown from seeds that had been buried in the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen in Egypt for 3000 years. Some of these peas, said to have been found by a Danish professor while he was taking part in the excavation of the tomb, were planted in Smaaland in 1930. Two seeds from this crop were given to C. G. Svensson in Romeby who is now raising a second crop of the peas in his garden. From the two seeds he first planted he obtained 202 peas.

R. E. Warwick, who owns a five-acre farm south of Tacoma, is raising five hills of beans from seeds, the progenitor of which, was the one taken from the Aztec tomb. These beans which were cultivated by Aztec farmers of five centuries ago are an unusual variety about eighteen times the size of a navy bean. They are known as the Giant Aztecs.



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For 1933

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THE MODERN FARMER

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S1 M6

2,500,000 CANS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PUT UP IN LA.

MAR-7 1933

ORGANIZATION AND BUYING TOGETHER WILL PAY FARMERS

1,500,000 POUNDS OF MEATS CURED BY FARMERS

Louisiana State University College of Agriculture Reports Farmers Activities

"LIVE-AT-HOME" PROGRAM PRODUCES ENCOURAGING RESULTS IN LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, Feb. 7—About 2,500,000 cans of foodstuffs have been placed on pantry shelves on Louisiana plantations this year, according to Dean J. G. Lee, Jr., of the L. S. U. college of agriculture. In addition, it is expected that 1,500,000 pounds of meat will have been added to the farm larders by the close of the season. All of the work has been done as part of the live-at-home program, which has been sponsored throughout the state by the L. S. U college of agriculture this year.

The farm meats work, begun under the direction of Prof. John B. Francioni, head of the L. S. U. animal industry department, has been carried on chiefly through the university division of agriculture extension with the aid of farm and home agents in the parishes. Men of this division who have especially aided in directing the work are W. T. Cobb, beef cattle specialist, and G. L. Burleson, assistant state agent in club work.

The work had its beginning, however, as far back as 1923, when Mr. Francioni went to the Iowa State college at Ames and took special work in farm meats. He came back to the university enthusiastic over the prospects of developing state-wide interest in the subject. He began by organizing the first class in farm meats ever offered to students of

(Continued on Page 5)

Another Letter About Red Cross Relief

Brother Farmers:

Many of you have followed my suggestion and have written to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., informing them that you are in destitute circumstances. We have assurances that an investigation will be made, is now being made in fact, and we hope that by the time you read this you will have obtained some help.

Some of you have sent letters to me but not to the Red Cross in Washington. The Flour and cloth appropriated by Congress is being distributed through the Red Cross. Write to the Red Cross for it. I can only be of help to you when I know that you have done this. That is why I asked you to send me a copy of your letter to Washington.

Many of you are writing about shoes and other articles of clothing and food. Congress did not appropriate any shoes nor any other foodstuffs except the flour.

It is unfortunate that the states in which a majority of you live are so deeply in debt that their legislatures are backward in requesting re-

(Continued on Page 5)

TEXAS FARMERS FOR SELF-HELP

Lone Star State Owners Go to Work For Themselves

It is reported that the farmers of San Augustine county, Texas, have decided to go to work and get their own selves out of the depression. They have adopted a five-year program to better their condition, and all the farmers of the country, both white and colored, are determined to carry it through.

Among other things, the plan calls for better churches, schools, homes and roads. The use of modern farm machinery and household conveniences is another objective. The program also includes more cooperative production and marketing, more attention to fruit and truck produce, better health conditions in all communities and more cooperation between town and country.

There are many colored farmers in this county and the leaders are seeking the advice and assistance of the National Federation of Colored Farmers to aid with their wise and progressive program.

ALCOHOL AND GASOLINE MIXTURE WILL AID FARMERS

Farmers of the wheat and corn belts are rejoicing over the prospect of being able to dispose of much of their crops to alcohol distilleries for the production of ethyl alcohol for motor fuel. Several European countries are now using a dilution of gasoline and alcohol as fuel for motor cars and it is said to work well. Sponsors of the idea in this country claim that if 10 per cent of alcohol was used in every gallon of gas consumed, farmers would be able to get rid of 600 million bushels of corn and 418 million bushels of wheat a year. Corn and wheat belt states are talking of laws to compel the use of alcohol as motor fuel and it is reported that a bill will be introduced in Congress for the same purpose.

Bassfield (Miss.) Community Organizes Colored Red Cross Chapter

RELIEF PROMISED AT ONCE

As we go to press we are informed that the colored residents of the Bassfield, Miss., community hove organized a local Red Cross Chapter, the members of which are all of the colored group. Relief has been promised as fast as it can be shipped.

It might be a good idea for all colored communities in need of relief and unable to obtain it through the local chapter to set up separate chapters of their own. Continue writing to the Red Cross at Washington, D. C., and request the privilege of organizing your own local chapter.

FARMERS ORGANIZE RED CROSS

Mississippi Community First to Take Steps Reported

The Booth and Harper Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., of Bassfield, Miss., in a communication to the Chicago office of the organization reports that a local Red Cross chapter for colored members was organized under the auspices of that Unit Jan. 9. Officers of the chapter are Rev. J. H. Harper, chairman; Robert Grove, Asst. chairman and Prof. V. W. Booth, secretary. One hundred have enrolled as members.

The chapter was organized as an auxiliary of the Jeff Davis county chapter of which Mr. R. C. Puckett is chairman. Mr. Puckett assisted in the organization and explained to the officers their duties. Relief is being given through this chapter to needy colored farmers and their families.

The N. F. C. F. is urging colored farmers to organize local Red Cross chapters in all their communities. A

(Continued on Page 5)

Many Bills Aim To Aid Farmers

Many bills have been introduced in Congress this session, the aim of which is to relieve farmers. No one can foretell at the present time how many of these bills will become laws, but it is certain that some of them will pass.

Chief of these bills is the "Allotment Bill." This bill would tax processors of wheat, cotton, tobacco, hogs, rice, peanuts and dairy products to pay the farmer an amount that would equal the price he got for any of these products before the war. The tax, of course, would be passed on to the consumer who would pay more for his flour,

(Continued on Page 5)

International Harvester Co. Aids Farm Buyers

The International Harvester Co., has announced that it will guarantee a price of 8 1-2 cents a pound for middling cotton, New Orleans, 45 cents a bushel for corn and 70 cents a bushel for wheat to the farmer who purchases from the company implements he needs for the 1933 crop. Purchases must be $150 or more and the note must mature this year under the plan. The plan will cover purchase of all farm machines except repair parts and motor trucks.

The company believes that farm prices will show an improvement during the year. Under the plan, if the price for middling cotton falls under 3 1-2 cents a pound, the farmer-purchaser will be credited with the difference.

ALLOTMENT BILL AS A SALE TAX

Moline, Illinois, Dispatch Writes on Farm Aid Matter

(From Moline Dispatch)

Perhaps the principles involved in the crop allotment plan should not be written into law, but some of the arguments against the bill are as weak as the argument against the equalization fee, when it was compared to the protective tariff.

Farm aid measures are written with eyes on two important legislative acts:

1. The protective tariff, enated for the purpose of maintaining high prices and high wages.

2. Legislation to support increase in wages of railway labor, which are reflected in all farm transactions.

Naturally, when farmers of the proposed legislation devise their plans it is with the supposition that the public will recognize the aid it has given industry and labor and that it will not object to doing things equally favorable for agriculture.

When the McNary-Haugen bills were in congress, the farm leaders were fighting with their backs to the walls, the seaboard not even acknowledging that anything was the matter with agriculture or that anything should be done for it. In fact, there was evidence that eastern industrial interests were satisfied with the situation as it was; that they considered the farmer's place in the economic scheme as the producer of cheap food for industrialists.

In some respects that period seems to be behind us, and in other respects it seems not to be. It seems to be behind us to the extent that the east begins to assert that the quickest way to restore purchasing activity is to restore buying power to agriculture. On the other hand any measure designed to restore that power is opposed to the bitter end by industrial states and cities.

(Continued on Page 5)

N. F. C. F. MEMBERS SAVE MUCH BY COOPERATION

Interesting Price List From Headquarters Reported by President

Chicago, Ill.—The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has made public a recent price list of home and farm supplies bulletined to members of that organization which presents a striking example of the benefits of organization and cooperative purchasing by Negro farmers. Prices quoted on many articles are from ten to fifty per cent less than the same articles are sold for to colored farmers in some local communities. Under the Capper-Volstead Act of 1923, organized cooperative units of the N. F. C. F. can purchase from wholesalers and dealers as they desire. The national office does not sell any goods to member units but keeps in close touch with wholesale markets and with those who have the goods to sell. Specific and valuable information is furnished to members as received. The national office has on file hundreds of letters from members stating that they have made a profit from farm operations, even during the present depression, by following the advice of their leaders and buying cooperatively. Some have written that they have saved a year's membership dues in the organization on the first order sent in.

Wholesalers and supply dealers are beginning to compete for the organized Negro farmers' business and are giving market agents fine courtesy and consideration. There is a reason when the fact is known that this business has amounted to more than $100,000 during the past three years. It will increase proportionately as prices for farm products increase.

We give below some of the prices quoted. Colored farmers who are

(Continued on page 8)

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO EVERY READER

If you have moved from one address to another please send a written notice to your postmaster; write it out plainly and give it to your letter carrier if you live in the city, or your rural route carrier, if you live on a rural free delivery route. If you fail to do this the publisher of this paper will have to pay two cents on every paper going to your old address. This is a new postal law and regulation.

It is unfair to the publisher of this paper to have to pay the government two cents every week merely because you do not send a written notice to your post office. Not only should you notify the post master at once, even when you know you are going to move, but you should send a written notice to this newspaper so that they could change your address on the mailing list. Do not overlook these instructions.

THE MODERN FARMER

A NEW STORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE NEGRO

By Carter G. Woodson, Editor of "The Journal of Negro History"

A few months ago a white lady of Staten Island, New York, walked into my office with a novel built around the life and services of a Negro boy whose career she had observed from the days of her youth. When a girl she saw the missionary element of Maine bring from West Virginia to Bowdoin College a colored lad whom they educated and desired to adopt as their own. Stay here among us, they said, and be one of our community and of our state. If you are ambiitious we will open the door of opportunity for you. We will even send you to Congress from Maine if you wish thus to serve your country.

This boy, however, feeling the urge of race, returned to serve his people as a teacher in West Virginia. Plunging into the battle of life there engaging the freedmen, however, he soon became disillusioned as to the great things which he might do for them. They were not united on a program for what they needed to do in that crisis, and the recrudescence of racial antipathy made impossible the accomplishment of what they undertook.

This boy, then, went into the United States army where he experienced a new sort of life and saw more of the world. He left this service to be head of the West Virginia Institute, but responded again to the call of the army during the Spanish-American War in which he served with distinction as an officer. Life for him never became what he thought it would be when he left those friends in Maine, but in spite of the ordeal of racial strife he made a contribution to the welfare of the nation. This was John H. Hill of Institute, West Virginia.

John Hill, however, has lived to render another service. As the grandchild of a slave of the family of George Washington he learned the traditions of these white people and became an ardent admirer of them. He heard about how they lived, how they stood in the community, how they dealt with the Indians, how they treated their slaves, and how they demeaned themselves toward the people of color. Drawing, then, upon what has been handed down from sire to son, he has written a narrative based upon the relations of the three races of George Washing's time.

Unfortunately the story is written in the language of history when it is a novel not too far removed from realiism. The author does not always rely upon history for his turning point. He makes his own story and tries to develop it in cinformity to tradition. In the story, however, there is a great truth. Slavery of the eighteenth century was decidedly different from what it was in the nineteenth cetury after the cotten grin and the industrial revolution. The other such appliances had effected slaves and free people of color of George Washigton's day were living all but in a paradiise as compared with the lot of these people in the time of Jefferson Dvals.

Malah, the heroine of the story, is an unusual woman with the blood of three races in her veins, The author makes hor the daughter of Lawrence Washington, the brother of George Washington. Her mother was an Indian woman of the lost tribe, that had an infusion of Negro blood. By special arrangement prior to her death her father provided that she should have a home at Mt. Vernon. In this way she plays an important role in the life of the Father of the Country.

Malah, however, is peculiarly situated in the social world. She is neither whitie nor black nor red She has associates of all races, and yet she has none who fully supply the demands of the social ... Wherever others went she had to go, but although among them she was not of them. On approaching womanhood, then, her problems became more difficult, and those who had to deal with her were at a loss as to how to receive her.

This book, PRINCESS MALAH, opens with the scene of George Washington's marriage when all of Mount Vernon must make preparation to go to the home of the bride to figure in this significant event. Malah with proper escort arrives upon the scene bedecked with so much finery and making such an impression as to evoke questions about the role which she plays in the life of Mount Vernon. It is explained that she is a skeleton from the closet from the Washigton family, but these questions go on to embarrass others with whom she is thrown.

After the wedding ceremonies have cleared away she goes with the family to Williamsburg where the same experience is repeated Not long thereafter, however, she is sent on amission to the Indians in the year 1759 to induce a large number to rmain loyal to the British flag, and after carrying out the orders of Colonel Washington at various posts on the way she arrives at the reservation of the Indians in Western New York. From this point she opens up negotiations with the natives on the frontier, but the mission closes with the fall of Quebec. She had then reached a great crisis in her life in that she had rendered the white race a service. She could now think of herself. Inasmuch as she could not be socially received among the whites she finally accepted the hand of an Indian Chief with whom she wended her way in the direction of the harvest moon.

While the author iis frank in accounting for the racial elements embodied in Malah he does not attack in any way the character of George Washington On the contrary the author shows great admiration for the Colonel because of the high regard which he had for others less fortunate than himself. Here, then, we have a great character in history viewed from another angle. The Associated Publishers, at 1538 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., then, have rendered a public service in offering this gripping narrative for the small sum of $2.15.

MISSISSIPPI'S SALES TAX

Decatur Review: Mississippi is furnishing some interesting figures to other states now considering a sales tax. The same arguments for and against such a tax were made in Mississippi that are being made in Illinois. The 2 percent tax was voted last May and a detailed analysis of the first six months' operation has just been made.

Border counties protested that trade would go to Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana. A river, without bridges, took Arkansas out of the picture. The analysis shows that every border county of any size collected sales taxes in excess of the state average. Total tax collected for the six months was $1,173,721.15. On the basis of 2,009,821 population, made up of 996,856 white and 1,012,965 Negro, the monthly average per capita sales tax was 8.7 cents while the per capita average for the state for the six months period was 58.5 cents.

Adams county on the Louisiana border with Natchez the principal city, had of six months per capita average of 84.7 cents; Warren county with Vicksburg had 124.1 cents; Lee county, close to Tennessee, had 62.1 cents average and Lowndes county on the Alabama border with Columbus as the large city had a 62.4 cents average. A. S. Coody, secretary of the tax commission, reports these counties in easy driving distance of competitive towns in other states.

Evidently Mississippi folks did just what Governor Conner and they would do; trade at home rather than drive very far to save two cents on the dollar.

Mississippi's average per capita tax of 58.5 cents for the six months period indicates a yearly average of $1.17 or for a family of four, $4.72 for the year, paid daily a few cents at a time.

Illinois' proposed sales tax is a 2 percent tax. The Mississippi figures should give some indication of what may be expected in Illinois, with a much larger population and higher purchasing power.

COTTON ACREAGE DROPS

(From Atlanta Constitution)

With southern cotton growers having during the past three years broken all records in the reduction of acreage, the American Cotton Cooperative Association sees still further reduction next spring.

In 1922 cotton was planted on 30,500,000 acres in the south. Then came four years of 22-cent cotton, and by 1926 more than 16,000,000 acres had been added, making a total acreage of nearly 48,000,000. No wonder, the Cooperative Association points out, that there resulted "the largest crop America ever produced, 18,000,000 bales, and broke the price down to 11 cents a pound, one-half of what it had averaged during the expansion period."

Despite the fact that prices are now less than a third of what they were during the expansion period, the growers have made large cuts in their acreage during the past three years.

More than 10,000,000 acres have been taken out of cotton cultivation during the past three years, but 6,000,000 more must be planted in other crops before the level which brought the prosperous prices of 1921 is reached.

Although the price of cotton is a half cent higher this year than last, the growers will receive less per acre because the yield per acre is less by 46 ponnds, leaving the grower $1.85 an acre worse off.

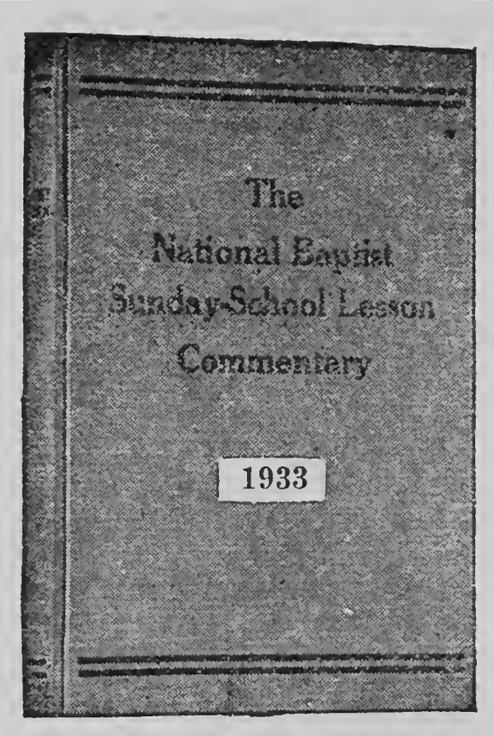
The cooperative association feels, however, that this situation encourages a sound belief that next year will see a further reduction in acreage, because "whatever forces acted to cause reduction last year will be reinforced by the lessened return of this year."

Certainly the gospel of acreage reduction must be taken to heart by the southern cotton grower next spring or else he cannot expect material improvement in present prices. There is already a huge surplus, the world is not able to buy as it was in years of normal economic conditions and production in other countries has increased by leaps and bounds.

In the face of such conditions the only course of wisdom is for the southern farmer to decrease his product and increase its quality.

"CHICKEN-DOG" FOLLOWS BOY

"That is my chicken-dog," declared a newsboy at a busy corner in Budapest, Hungary, in describing his pet, which stands every day with him as the lad sells his papers. He keeps the tiny black fowl fastened to a string tied to his wrist and often jerks it out of danger. At home, when the string is taken off, the chicken follows him like a dog. The boy's dog died, and he is training the bird to do dog tricks.



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For 1933

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Interesting News & Notes

Frank Loveland, a Helm, Colo., farmer, grew a sunflower last year measured fourteen feet from roots to flower. It is believed to be one of the tallest ever grown.

Harold Umbaugh, a twenty year old youth of Nappanee, Ind., is managing a 261 acre farm, doing much of the work himself and is making it pay him a good profit. He represented his state last year at the National congress of the Future Farmers of America and won the highest honor awarded. Last year he had 25 acres of wheat, 28 acres of oats, 22 of corn, 14 of clover, 25 of soy beans, 14 in hay, besides his pasture and garden. He has a herd of ten dairy cattle and says they are making him money now. His father is dead and he has been sole manager of the farm for three years. Can any young colored farmer beat this record?

Angelo Herndon, a Cincinnatti Negro Communist, was sentenced to from eighteen to twenty years in prison in the Atlanta, Ga. courts for attempting to incite insurrection. He was convicted under a law passed sixty years ago. The case will probably be appealed on the grounds that the trial was unfair because Negroes were excluded from the jury.

A dairy farmer living near Ellisville, Wis., traded twin Holstein calves for one good ten cent cigar and declared that he got the best of the bargain. Calves are sure cheap in Wisconsin.

It is reported that a colored farmer in Edgefield county, N. C., has found a two-headed snake and turned it over to a professor of the University of South Carolina, for preservation. The snake was thirty inches long and had a head on either end. It could raise both heads at the same time and stick out two forked tongues.

W. E. Eltzroth of Laurel, Mont., produced a sugar beat last year that weighed 14 1-2 pounds without the top. Four acres of his land produced 105 tons of beets. Some beet crop.

Colored farmers of Mississippi are purchasing many farms in that state this month and many are contracting to rent farms with privilege of purchasing after the first crop is made. Terms given are very liberal It is reported by the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., that Race farmers in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida are also buying farms.

Illinois has 954 farm cooperatives with 242,850 members and did a total of $181,946,000 worth of business in 1932. Few colored farmers are members of these cooperatives. Colored farmers in the southern part of the state are rapidly joining the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Gov. Murray of Oklahoma has a plan for a 1,000 acre garden near Tulsa. Elderly men and women who are unemployed will cultivate it and the surplus will be canned and distributed to all needy. The legislature will be asked to appropriate funds for free seed.

Chairman Payne of the National Red Cross has informed Congress that cotton voted last session to supply clothing for the needy is providing only about twenty per cent of the demand for it. He said that more cotton was needed badly.

A resolution for Senate investigation of working conditions on the lower Mississippi river flood control projects was reported favorably by the commerce committee. It is alleged that hundreds of Negro laborers on these projects are underpaid, abused and generally mistreated by the contractors who are doing the work.

Georgia is fewer hogs than were raised in that state ten years ago. There were 1,357,400 in April, 1930 and 2,071,000 on January, 1920. Many colored farmers have left that state during the past ten years.

There are 5,844 colored farmers in the state of Missouri, of whom 1,163 are full owners. There are 3,020 more farmers in the state than ten years ago but 480 fewer owners Colored farmers cultivate 255,623 acres and the value of land and buildings is $14,498,297. Value of land and buildings owned by colored farmers is $3,429,544.

NEBRASKA HERMIT KEEPS DEPRESSION ON HAND AS GUEST

Springfield, Neb.—"Old Henry" Morris has beaten the depression. "Old Henry" doesn't even know there's been a depression. He's lived in a hole in the bank of the Platte river for the last forty-six years and depressions and other events pass over his head like water off a duck's back. They mean nothing in Henry's life.

Just so the squirrels don't beat him to the walnut and other nut trees, everything is O. K. to Henry Morris. Nuts and berries and things of that kind have made it possible for Morris to beat the hard times.

Morris is 77 years old, now. He was 31 when he found this hole in the river bank and crawled in to take a nap. He's lived there ever since. With logs and planks salvaged from the river, he's built a sort of front to his cave, with a door, and here he lives, year in and year out. In the winter he "hibernates," coming out of the hole only once or twice during the entire season. He is known as the Hermit of the Platte.

Neighbors Wrecked His Cave.

Henry fell sick last fall and the farmers gathered in force the other day and built him a little one-room shack near his cave. They furnished it with a stove, a bed a chair, bedding, etc. But Henry simply wouldn't move from his cave to the house. Neighbors had to take him by force. Then they wrecked his cave so that he couldn't return to it.

Nuts are among Henry's principal articles of diet. In the fall he lays up quantities of them for winter. It's a tragedy with Morris when the squirrels beat him to the nut trees, for it means "eats" in the cave will be curtailed. Dried berries, corn gathered from some farmers' corn fields after the shuckers have passed, and a few bushels of wheat gleaned from fence corners the combines have not reached, provide the remainder of his food. He doesn't use coffee, tea nor milk. His only drink is water and the Platte river is within 100 feet of his cave.

If there is a fuel trust, Henry Morris has it beaten. He burns wood in his little, old dilapidated stove. He picks up the limbs which fall from trees or driftwood by the river and stacks it up inside his cave. And when he shuts and barricades the door for the winter. not much fuel is necessary to keep him warm. When the door is closed, Morris spends practically all his time in bed, anyway. In the summer he comes out, mostly at night, but during cold weather he may not get outside his cave more than once or twice in six months.

Pants Worn for Sixteen Years.

And clothing. "I've worn these pants sixteen years," he told a newspaper man several years ago And he's still wearing them. He doesn't remember just where nor when he got his shoes, but it was years ago. He goes barefoot all summer and takes off his shoes. when he "retires" in winter.

He hasn't had a shave in the entire forty-six years he has lived in his cave, nor a haircut by a barber. When his hair gets about a foot long, he goes to some farmer and gets him to cut off six or eight inches. He wants his hair cut and he gets it cut. Looks don't count with Henry.

Morris came from New Jersey—Mount Holly. When he was a young fellow he started tramping around the country, and passed into Nebraska when he was 31. He found the cave and there he rested. He denies that a woman is responsible for his becoming a hermit.

To City Twice

The old fellow has no books and no newspapers. During the winter he just "thinks." In the forty-six years he has lived in that hole in the ground he has been to Omaha, fifteen miles away, only twice. One of these was six years ago when an Omaha newspaperman, hearing of the old fellow, got him to come to the city just for a feature story. Everything he saw was new to Henry, but he wouldn't stay all night in the city.

A small sack of salt a couple of times a year is about all that Morris buys. Each summer, for a day or two, he works in the harvest field and gets the cash. That's all he needs. He beats up his wheat and corn into a coarse flour or meal, mixes it with water from the river, adds a little salt and cooks it on his little stove. Then he'll eat some nuts or dried berries, and take a drink of water.

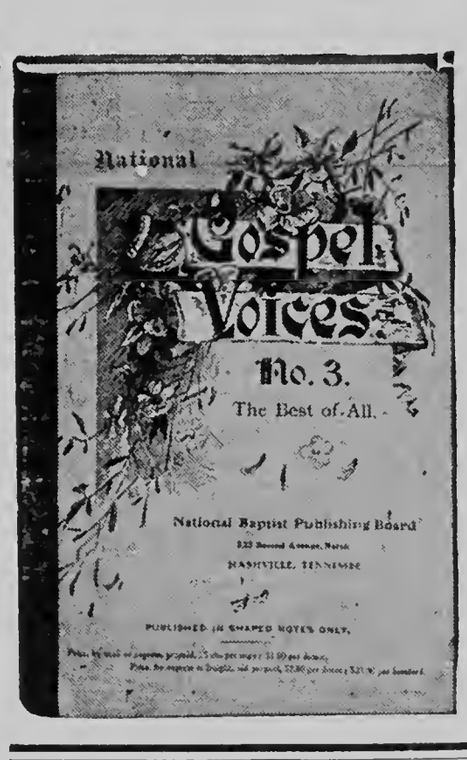
This is the way Henry Morris has beaten several depressions.

A TIN CAN AGE

Kansas City Star: It is something of a shock to read in the annual trade reviews that more steel was sold last year for containers—mostly tin cans—than was bought by the railroads, and more than half as much as was taken by the building industry and by the motor car manufacturers. The purchases of steel by the railroads were less than a million tons, compared with more than 8 million tones in 1926 and 10 million tons in 1923. The great decrease in railroad traffic, which amounted in 1932 to only about half that of 1929, forced the railroads to economize in every way possible to conserve their restricted revenues. But the can industry used more steel last year than ten years ago.

Popularity of package foods accounts for the sustained activity of the manufacture of tin cans, though the demand comes from many other lines of business. Food is now supplied to consumers in ever increasing volume in small packages, which include a great variety of paper, glass and fabric containers as wel las tin cans. But the cans are chiefly responsible for the widespread custom of purchasing prepared foods the use of which eases the labor of the homes in the preparation of meals.

There are still large numbers of "old-fashioned" women who prefer to do their own canning and to buy and cook raw foods, but the extensive use of prepared foods justifies the characterization of these times as a tin can age.



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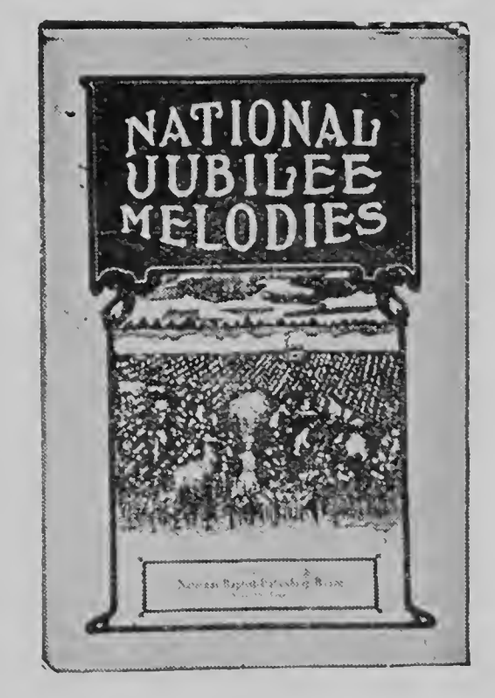

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State College Faculty Conducting Professional Studies

Members of the faculty of A. & I. State College are busily engaged in the construction of course syllabi to be used in required and survey courses of the institution in connection with curricula reorganization for 1933-34. The work is being conducted under the headings of the following divisions of the institution: Agriculture, Education, Home Economics, Industrial and Fine Arts, Language and Literature, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Secretarial Commerce and Social Studies.

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Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-contrloled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

"Hear you not the jubilation, shouts of joy and songs of cheer?
'Tis a new world bidding welcome to a glorious New Year!
A world wherein each honest man may do his honest part—
Where ev'ry human being is getting better in his heart."

SAY "I WILL" TO 1933

(Reprinted from last January's edition by request.)

I will be an industrious, thoughtful, progressive farmer this year. I will work hard for hard work keeps my body healthy, my mind free from worry and my conscience clear. I will plan my work,—I will save my time and energy,—I will accept advice from those qualified to teach me. I will join a cooperative organization of farmers in my neighborhood or attempt to build such an organization. I will imitate the work and methods of those who are succeeding around me. I will read more and will strive to originate something myself.

I will be a thrifty farmer this year. I will not borrow more than I can reasonably hope to earn. I will make a budget,—I will start a banking account,—I will spend wisely and not foolishly.

I will be a good American farmer this year. I will have faith in my country, — in her institution, — in her opportunities. I will be proud of my citizenship,—I will pay my taxes, — I will vote and I will take an interest in public affairs so I can vote intelligently.

I will be a good Christian farmer this year. I will remember the faith of my fathers. I will be true to my family and to friends. I will speak the truth, — I will be honest, — I will be courageous. I will keep the Ten Commandments and the Greatest Commandment. I will be a good man for a good God has promised to bless only those who do right and serve.

WHY NOT "SUPERIOR" NEGRO TENANTS

A writer in the Atlanta Constitution, discussing the subject: "What Is Wrong With Southern Agriculture," states that decadence began when the better element of landlords moved to near by towns and cities and became "absentee landlords" and turned over their country homesteads and lands to the "occupancy and squalor of inferior Negro tenants, who were expected to pay rentals in cotton, buy their food and feed supplies from their landlord merchants and liquidate their indebtedness for such supplies with cotton." He goes on to say that 'the average Negro tenants have neither the disposition nor incentive to improve the lands they cultivate under such a system. They are largely a shiftless, gypsy-inclined class, living from hand to mouth, always ready to move, and but few of them accumulate anything after the year's rents and credits for supplies are paid from the small average crops of cotton they grow per family."

This writer, who is certainly a prominent agricultural leader, tells part of the truth at least. The remainder of the truth about the situation is that the inferior Negro tenant exists because there is an inferior white landlord and an inferior system of farming. If anyone can tell us how any Negro tenant, living under such a system of farming and under such landlords, can be anything but inferior, we would like to hear from him.

The southern landlord, along with most of his fellow-citizens, has been guilty of the great American sin, "Hoggery." He established the share cropping system to preserve his caste. He has retained it because he has found it to be financially profitable. The moment he became a share-cropping landlord he ceased to be a farmer. His fertile land went to waste by erosion and careless culture because he did not love it any more. He cared only for the dollars he could bleed out of it to invest in other businesses and enterprises. Hence his tenants and share-croppers became his vassals. He kept them in debt, poverty and ignorance that he might the more easily collect his pound of flesh.

Southern agriculture will never improve permanently until the farms and plantations now owned and controlled by absentee and inferior landlords are broken up and possessed by the present inferior tenants. Fortunately, the best minds of the South are beginning to realize this fact and are advocating the overthrow of the present system. When this happens,—as it surely will,—the "superior' Negro tenant will come into existence. He will be the tenant of his own acres.

LEARNING FROM OTHERS

Colored farmers should remember that knowledge, like salvation, is free, or at least it is very cheap. We can learn much from the recorded experiences of others if we will take the time to sit down and read a few books and papers or have our friends or children to read to us. In this enlightened age there is little excuse for ignorance.

Glancing through our exchanges we have found many items of interest to colored farmers and are herewith recording them in the hope that we will get the habit of seeking information and knowledge and accepting sound advice. We cannot possibly keep up now-a-days unless we keep up to date.

First,—We note that an Illinois county farm bureau association has approved a 1933 program for its members which has been planned to enable them to profit during this depression period. One item calls for more profitable poultry and egg production. They are informed that eggs are fairly high in price and by balanced feeding and careful flock management farmers can obtain more profit. Colored farmers should produce more chickens and eggs and study the poultry business thoroughly. It requires as much thought and effort to produce good, profitable chickens and eggs as it does to produce good cotton.

Another paragraph of this program mentions improving the quality and lowering the cost of fruit production. It mentions the fact that only the best quality of fruit is worth producing. Our farmers should get rid of their scrub orchards and barren fruit trees and get together and produce good varieties of fruit that they can ship in carlots and sell at a profit.

A system of keeping farm accounts was also mentioned. The average colored farmer keeps his accounts in his head and his head is usually wrong. Your agricultural institutions and State Departments of Agriculture are anxious to inform you how to keep your accounts correctly and you should call on them for advice and assistance.

These members were also advised to use home-grown feeds for their stock and were told that they would have to use no purchased feeds to balance the ration if they knew how to feed properly. Southern farmers purchase more stock feed than those of any other section. The habit is a foolish one and unnecessary.

Members were also urged to buy and ship and sell through their own cooperative associations. This is sound advice for colored farmers too. We must learn to cooperate and look out for ourselves. We must realize that every community of colored farmers has been made a separate community and must progress as a separate community. We have our separate schools and churches, whether we want them or not, and we will progress faster and have more and be more when we begin to buy and sell together.

ABOUT TRAITORS, ETC.

We are informed that a certain member and organizer of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has left his first love, joined up with some white lawyers and merchants of a certain southern state, and is attempting to organize and set up another organization for colored farmers. We have a pretty good idea of what sensible Negro farmers will think of this new "Negro organization" when they learn that the organizers are one Negro and a few white persons.

We have repeatedly warned colored farmers to beware of false leaders and false doctrines. The National Federation of Colored Farmers was the first organization founded for the benefit of colored farmers in the U. S. and it will always remain the first. We trust, and have a right to believe that it will always be the best. It is a Negro organization from the top on down—was started as such and will continue as such. Its founders and leaders are proud of its progress. By fair dealing and unique, conscientious service, it has won the respect of the best thinking people of the Nation, colored and white. It is not opposed by any intelligent Americans who understand its purpose and objectives. To quote from an editorial written three years ago:

"The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is an organization independent of any other. It is the only national organization of Negro farmers in America. It is growing and it is growing fast. Call it is a segregated organization if you want to,—we don't care. But thank your stars for this:—it is segregated from the top on down. It is not like the American Legion and several other national organizations of which you know. It is not a "white" organization with a few Negro 'chapters' or 'units.'"

"This organization merits your support. It is a national organization for Colored Farmers. If you have any race pride you will know your duty. If you have any race love,—YOU WILL DO YOUR DUTY."

And we have said enough.

SERVICE FROM HOME LOAN BANKS

Home owners who want to borrow can borrow direct from Home Loan Banks if they cannot get a loan from local building and loan associations. However, they must apply to these latter institutions first. This is our understanding of the new Home Loan Bank law. We consider it to be of little value to small farmers.

Colored farmers should organize loan and savings associations among themselves. It would be a good idea to start such an organization in your community.

NOT MORE, BUT BETTER COTTON

Southeastern cotton farmers will never obtain premiums for the better grades of cotton they produce until they convince mill owners and buyers generally that they are producing a uniform and more dependable grade than can possibly be produced in the West, China, India, Russia or Egypt. Texas is now the greatest cotton producer of all the southern states and this state can produce the poorer grades so cheaply that it is foolish for Alabama, Mississippi and the other southeastern states to attempt to compete with her unless they devote all of their efforts to producing better cotton than Texas can possibly produce. They can do this if they try, because they are blest with a better soil and climate. And they had better do this for if they don't they might as well decide to stop raising cotton right now.

One authority states that there is ground enough in Texas and Oklahoma to produce 25,000,000 bales a year. The total production of the entire United States averages around 14,000,000 bales a year. One Texas farmer picked 1700 bales from 2,000 acres with the help of only five laborers. The crop was planted,

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

cultivated and picked by machinery. It would have required 200 hands to have harvested such a crop in Mississippi.

Southern farmers have been raising cotton for over a hundred years and have never yet learned how to grow it well. From now on they must pay closer attention to seed, cultivation and marketing. They must grow, not more, but better cotton, and convince buyers that good cotton is better than bad and is worth the premium they demand.

TASK FOR THE "BIG TEN"

A subscriber writes: "Why don't ten of our big leaders get together and give the race a program to follow the next few years? If we could "gee and haw' together for a while we might get some place."

A good idea. We will accept the responsibility of carrying it a little farther and naming the "Big Ten." Some we name are not so well known but that's nothing. The best leaders are never recognized. Here they are,—the "Big Ten" in alphabetical order:

Dr. J. C. Austin, Henry Allen Boyd, John W. Davis, James P. Davis, Bishop J. A. Hamlett, James Weldon Johnson, Dewey R. Jones, Donald Marshall, Robert R. Moten and Carter G. Woodson.

Well, how do you like them? Some are young enough to see visions and some are old enough to dream dreams and they are the men to do the work.

All right, gentlemen, get together, pick out five leading women to work with you (we wouldn't name them for a hundred depression dollars) and find the plan, make the program, or show the path. If you can get together we will follow.

FOR N. F. C. F. MEMBERS

Get together and decide early on the varieties of vegetables you are going to plant in your communities this year, especially melons and sweet potatoes. Chicago will use thousands of cars of melons this summer and cars of mixed varieties won't bring you anything. Be sensible and progressive. Practice cooperative production right.

Your national office can sell your cars and get you top prices if you will follow instructions. This is the first instruction: "Plant the same varieties of vegatables in your community." Nancy Hall or Jersey sweet potatoes sell best in Chicago.

PATRONIZE YOUR FRIENDS

We call our readers' attention to the fact that the W. W. Barnard Co., 3942 Federal street, Chicago, Ill., is a good friend of the National Federation of Colored Farmers and merits your patronage. Remember this company when ordering your vegetable and flower seeds, plants and other articles sold by seed houses. Units can buy at contract prices. We must learn to be friendly with those who show themselves friendly and give such our support and patronage.

GOOD COOPERATION

Fifty-two men, most of whom were fellow-members of his farm organization, with fifteen teams and wagons, gathered at the home of an Illinois tenant farmer and gathered and husked 1200 bushels of corn for him on twenty acres. The reason was,—this farmer had been laid up for six weeks by a broken ankle. The women also met and served dinner at his home.

This is practicing the kind of cooperation we are urging colored farmers to practice. When we get in the habit of helping each other out of holes instead of trying to keep each other in the hole, all of us will be much better off. Cooperation is not only sensible,—it is Christian.

How about planting four or five acres together this coming year, the proceeds to go to help support your church, school and unit? Isn't it a pretty good idea?

The March issue of the MODERN FARMER will be a big special number, full of facts and information of value to every colored man, woman and child in the Nation. Subscribe now and get your friends to subscribe. You cannot afford to miss this number.

1,500,000 POUNDS OF MEET CURED BY FARMERS

(Continued from page 1)

the L. S. U. college of agriculture. He continued the work, the classes today ranking as one of the most important in the college.

Mr. Francione was one of a small group of men invited last year to attend a short course in meats sponsored by the national livestock and meat board. During a year's advanced study at the Iowa State college, 1929-30, he held a fellowship in the meat department.

Since his return to the university in 1930 he has trained the greater number of farm and home agents in the work of curing and canning meats, and last year he assisted Mr. Cobb of the extension division in interesting the ice plants of the state in a program of meat curing by refrigeration.

"There are now 350 plants furnishing to farmers what we call 'guaranteed weather,'" Mr. Francioni states, "Two years ago there were only about 5,000 pounds of meat cured in cold storage. Four hundred thousand pounds were cured last year, and this year we expect over a million pounds to be saved by this method."

—Exchange.

ANOTHER LETTER ABOUT RED CROSS RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

lief funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. They do not want to borrow for relief because they can see no way in which they can pay the loan. The Red Cross feels that the states should take the lead in furnishing relief for their own citizens. Most of them are doing this.

Don't think you are the only one who is suffering. This depression is all over the country and men and women and children are cold and hungry in every city in the land. I was in Des Moines, Iowa, the other day and gave away six nickles to six different people I met on the streets in the brief space of less time than one hour. Everyone of them told me he was hungry and all but one were white men.

Leon R. Harris, Editor,
Box 209, Moline, Ill.

FARMERS ORGANIZE RED CROSS

(Continued from Page 1).

more just and equitable distribution of relief for needy colored people can be made through colored chapters in communities where a large majority of the needy are colored.

In its communication, the Bassfield unit gave high praise to the N. F. C. F., and the Modern Farmer. We print the letter as received:

"Our Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., was organized by Prof. V. W. Booth, May 1, 1931. Through the operation of our unit here, our farmers have been greatly benefitted. By practicing cooperation marketing we get top prices for our products. The women of our community get good prices for their eggs and poultry. We get our farm and household necessities at near wholesale prices. By practicing cooperation, we have learned to make a "live-at-home program."

The members of the Booth and Harper Unit have donated liberally to the operating expenses of their organization. It is through the operation and cooperation of this Unit that we have been able to set up a Red Cross chapter here in our community as an auxiliary to the "white" County Chapter, which is operated under the chairmanship of Mr. R. C. Puckett. Mr. Puckett is chairman of the Red Cross chapter of Jeff Davis County. It is now that through this, our Red Cross auxiliary, that our poor and destitute have obtained help.

This auxiliary was organized by Mr. Puckett, Jan. 3, 1933. Mr. Puckett acted as temporary chairman of the meeting. Officers elected were, Rev. J. H. Harper, chairman; Robert Grove, Asst. chairman, and Prof. V. W. Booth, secretary. Mr. Puckett explained to the officers their duties. Rev. E. B. Blackmon, an outstanding character of our little town of Bassfield, gave some helpful and encouraging remarks on the organization. Among the many distinguished friends present were Mrs. Julia D. Barnes, Mrs. Mary E. Booth and Mr. Otho Groves. These served as enrolling secretaries. The enrollment for the day was one hundred.

We thank Mr. Puckett very much for the opportunity given us to organize this auxiliary through which the poor and destitute of our race in this community may obtain help. Too much praise cannot be given Prof. Booth for his efforts in securing both the Unit of the N. F. C. F. and our Red Cross Chapter.

We cannot express in words how much we appreciate the information received through the Modern Farmer. We are urging all of our people here to subscribe for the Modern Farmer and read it."

ALLOTMENT BILL AS A SALES TAX

(Continued from Page 1.)

favored class of people.

So, while we have acknowledgment that farm prosperity is sufficiently basic of all prosperity to receive attention, we also have opposition to any plan of farm restoration.

The allotment plan is assailed as a super-sales tax. The designation is supposed to call to arms the opposition of all persons opposed to the sales tax principle.

It is further pictured as a measure by which this sales tax is collected and distributed among a

That is what is proposed. It is proposed upon the theory that it is justified as a measure comparative to a protecive tariff, which collects from all consumers and distributes to the producers of the articles manufactured. It is proposed on the theory that it is justified as a measure comparative to a railway wage law that provides that money shall be collected from all the people in freight and passenger rates and distributed to a class.

It is not an important discovery that the proceeds of the allotment law are to be distributed among people of one class, because the proposal is born of the idea that agriculture should be granted legislation as favorable as that granted industry, transportation, and labor. It is not an important discovery that the proposed legislation will take from the rest of us and give to agriculture, because it is based upon public and country-wide admission now that the best way to help all of us is to restore the purchasing power of the great agricultural areas.

If it is wrong to help the farmers as a class, then it is wrong to help industry as class and labor as a class, and the slogan, "Protection for all or protection for none," is sound.

The allotment plan may not be the right course, but the principal arguments against it are thin, when viewed in the light of other special legislation.

MANY BILLS AIM TO AID FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

clothing, etc. This bill is being strongly opposed by millers, packers and many manufacturers, but is said to have a good chance to pass. It received the endorsement of all the large national farm organizations.

Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, has introduced a bill to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan the owner of a home or farm under mortgage enough to pay his taxes for two years.

The Robinson bill, of which Sen. Robinson of Arkansas, is sponsor, would create a billion dollar federal corporation to loan money to farmers on first or second mortgages. Senator Shipstead of Minn., has introduced a bill to refinance all farm indebtedness in the country.

Many bills have been introduced to reduce by law the amount of debt owed by farmers and others. It is well understood by both debtors and creditors that a dollar today, paid on a debt that was made three years ago, is equal to more than two dollars.

A mighty effort is being made for the farmer's benefit. We will know in a few weeks just how much relief some of the proposed laws will bring.

RADIO, YO-YO WANTED IN COFFIN

In a will drawn recently by a wealthy man in Warsaw, Poland, he has specified that the following are to be placed in his coffin before the funeral: a radio set, a yo-yo with a silken string, three favorite pipes and four pounds of tobacco.

A LEADER LOST

Salem News: Calvin Coolidge's greatest contribution in the government was his advocacy of the plain old ideas of economy and thrift. If the nation had clung to them as he insistently urged it to do, much trouble would have been saved. His sudden passing is a great loss to the nation, more than we can realize today.

We needed him.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE!

PRIZES OFFERED!

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE AVERAGE NEGRO FARMER?"

Some question, is it not? Well, we want to know and nearly everyone wants to know. We want you to tell us in your own way and in your own words.

We want to know so badly that we are offering three cash prizes for the best letters received as an answer to the question. Any man, woman or child may write. The contest closes September 1, 1933. Write 'em long or short, just answer the question. You may win a prize.

FIRST PRIZE—Five Dollars in Gold.
SECOND PRIZE—Three Dollars.
THIRD PRIZE—Two Dollars.

The best letters will be published throughout the year. All letters become the property of the Modern Farmer, when received. Judges are the editor and one representative from each state in which the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has chartered Units. These representatives will be chosen by the Executive Committee of the organization. Prizes will be awarded during the 1933 N. F. C. F. Convention.

Mail all letters written for this contest to

LEON R. HARRIS, Editor,
Box 209 Moline, Illinois

As a sample, we publish below a little sketch about? "What's The Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer." Don't copy from this, it won't count. We just want to give you an idea.

"What's the Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer?

"The average Georgia Farmer gets up in the morning by the alarm of an Illinois clock (Big Ben), buttons his Chicago suspenders to a Detroit overall, washes his face with Cincinnati soap in a Pennsylvania pan, sets down to a Grand Rapids table and eats Chicago meat, Indiana hominy, fried in Kansas lard, on a St. Louis stove.

"He then lights his New York lantern and goes out to the barn and puts an Indianapolis bridle on a mule fed by Iowa corn and plows the farm covered by an Ohio Mortgage with a South Bend plow, and when bed time comes he reads a chapter in the Bible printed in Boston and says a prayer written in Jerusalem. Crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey only to be kept awake all night by the barks and wails of a Georgia yellow hound dog, the only home product on the place, and then wonders why he cannot make money."

Now Get Busy And Answer The Question And Win One Of The Prizes

A LETTER FROM BLACK HAWK, MISS., TO THE MODERN FARMER, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Dear Friends—As I have been silent reading the many beautiful letters and thought to write again as I think it is such a good paper for the farmers as we get instructions from all parts of the states, and we as farmers should be glad of it. And to know it was gotten up by Negro hands, I feel like we all should try and raise everything we can this year because the time has come, if we don't raise it we will go hungry. I am hurrying spring on, that we may get busy with chickens and the garden; as I do love farm-life. I think it is the happiest life one can live; well I am going to say as I did before as I keep hearing a voice saying: "What makes times so dull." I will answer you (sin) is the cause of it all. I said this because I love the Negro race, because I am one and glad of it; because the Negroes are the meekest people on earth; and God said the meek shall inherit the earth. Although I feel like we are in need of instruction, do you remember the city of Jerusalem was once destroyed on the account of no education and not instructing their people. I can look out and see hundreds and thousands of so-called mothers walking the streets and highways, unable to give their daughters or their neighbor's daughter a word of instruction. So long as we live, that way your girls are going to shame and disgrace; and we cannot prosper in that condition. The time has come for us to wake up; for we are living in dark days, and it makes me think our churches and our preachers are responsible for our people as a whole. The churches indulged their members in what they commit, and our preachers are failing to tell the people what God would have them to know, for fear that their collection would be cut; when if you do good God will take care of you.

I am going to ask everyone who is working for N. F. C. F. to continue until you have brought our Negro people out of darkness into the light. I am hoping to see this in print, should I see it I will come again when the fruit gets ripe.

Yours in Christ,

ELLA R. FLUKER.

SAYS ALLOTMENT PLAN UNPOPULAR

To the extent that a voluntary domestic allotment plan goes beyond an educational measure to restrict acreage it will, like every other artificial means, prove a boomerang declares Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in an analysis of the farming situation which is part of his January review of business.

"This attitude on the allotment pla is not popular but it is historical fact," he explains. "All other domestic premium schemes are simply shifting burdens, involving more and more other related industries and increasing taxation. Furthermore, a plan of this kind, if started, in wheat and cotton, could not well be restricted to these commodities. Those interested in other commodities which are selling at

NEGROES ARE NOT INHERENTLY INFERIOR

Two False Philosophies Must be Abandoned

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 9:—The notion that Negroes are inherently inferior and the practice of disfranchising them on the basis of color are wholly fallacious and indefensible, and must speedily be abandoned, the General Missionary Council of the M. E. Church, South was told here yesterday by Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

The occasion was the point meeting of the Council and the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Paine College, local institution for Negroes supporetd jointly by the M. E. Church, South and the C. M. E. Church. Elaborating his convictions, Dr. Alexander said:

"The whole tradition of America is against the exclusion of American citizens from participation in the government. The movement for Negro suffrage in the South is definite and will continue with increasing persistence. It may come with the consent and encouragement of intelligent white leaders, or it may come through the selfish efforts of unscrupulous demagogues but come it will. This is one of the profound changes for which our people must prepare.

"We must also abandon two false philosophies that have misled us," Dr. Alexander continued. "These are (1) the idea that slavery was a divine instituton; and (2) the notion that Negroes are an inferior people. Time has discredited the first of these fallacies The second is being discreditied rapidly by the astonishing progress made by American Negroes since emancipation. This progress has not been the achievement of an inferior people. In every phase of American life Negroes have demonstrated their ability and their worth. Sooner or later we shall realize that our attitude toward them iis the surest test of our own worthiness and of the sincerity of our Christian profesion."

Featuring the elaborate three day program carried out by the Council there were addresses by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Prof. W. A. Bell, and Bishop R. A. Carter, as well as by many bishops and missionary leaders of the other church. The occasion is regarded as a rmarkable demonstration of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two groups

or near, all time lows, could and would demand equal consideration. While they might not be politically strong enough to secure it, the effect would be further maladjustments and disgruntled classes.

"Over a long range point of view, sad as it has been, a favorable factor in the agricultural situation is the deflation that has taken place in farm land, placing new owners in a position to effect low cost production by reason of small capital investment. The realization throughout the nation that the burdens of taxation must be more equitably spread and should not be borne to such great extent by real estate will be most helpful to the farms. Taxation on farm lands in the future will not be the problem it has been in the past."

U. S. JUST BOWL OF TOMATOES

The homely tomato at last is coming into it sown.

So the National Canner's Association at the Stevens Hotel was told today by James McGowan, Jr., of Camden, N. J., who disclosed that whereas 316,268 cases of tomato juice were packed in 1929, 4,548,596 cases were put up in 1931 and even more in 1932. The American public in its search for new beverages has taken up the drinking of tomato juice on a big time scale, the speaker said.

The drink has proved healthful as well as appealing to the taste, he said.

THIS APPLIES EVERYWHERE

New Bedford Standard - Times: The destiny of this community is largely in the hands of the people who inhabit it. They can not, it is true, lift themselves by their own bootstraps, but they can, by intelligent effort, contribute to its comeback and its betterment.

RECIPROCITY

Schoolboy (home from college for holidays): "Well, dad, I bought some books on farming for you to dig into."

Father: "Yes and I've bought another eighty acres for you to dig into."

SAVE Something!

-:- YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF -:-

Join Our Dollar Per Week Savings Club Now Open

Every Citizen Is invited to Cooperate in a Definite Movement Where they Themselves will be the Recipients of all the Benefits Both Principal and Interest

Send $1.00 every week to the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Nashville, Tennessee, either in cash or post office money order, or you may send your personal check, if it is certified. This will open a savings account on which we pay interest twice a year. It will make you a member of our "Save a Dollar a week Club." Every member of the club, who qualifies by sending the regular amount, will receive special recognition and an acknowledgement of their remittance when it arrives. You can deposit more than $1.00 per week if it is convenient. No matter where you live, in the United States, Canada or Mexico you can take out membership in this savings plan. The Citizens Savings Bank has been operating for twenty-seven years. Its capital is fully paid. Its officers and directors represent men and women who are nationally known. "Procrastination is the thief of time," so do not wait. Open your savings account at once.

BANK BY MAIL--START NOW--SEND STAMPS FOR REPLY

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

In the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Fourth Avenue, N. and Cedar Street Nashville, Tennessee.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

About "Dangers Ahead."

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

I take for granted, Brother Farmers, that all of us know that from now on we will have to make our own place in this country and must stop depending on some one else to set us down in pastures of peace and plenty where we may kick up our heels and have a good time without doing any thinking or work for ourselves. That old day when we could depend on the landlord, or the merchant, or the bankers, or the Red Cross, or the government, or any other individual or institution to carry us or furnish us or guide us to help us is about to pass and that day is not going to come back. A new day is here right now and we must wake up, put on our clothes, get washed and all ready for the new day's work. We are not going to find the way to success and prosperity very easy in this new day. There are dangers ahead—many of them. I want to tell you about a few of them that you may be on your guard and not get caught napping.

First, of all, in this new day. whether you are a farm owner, sharecropper, tenant or farm-hand, you are going to have to make deals, contracts and arrangements unlike any you have made in the past. You are going to have to make these deals, contracts or arrangements with harder masters who will expect you to keep your promises. You may not believe it, but you are going to find out that those who have dealings with you in a business way from now on are going to expect you to be a grown man,—not a child. You will be expected to know what you want and need,—how much it takes yearly for you to support yourself and family,—how much you can produce yearly,—all in all how much you are worth to the community in whch you live. You will be expected to have the ability to look ahead, to think clearly, to plan wisely and to carry out to the end the program you will make for your own welfare. Get this one thing down deep in your head,—from now on you will have to stand on your own feet and fight your own battles.

Let me warn you now to look out for false friends and advisers. You will be asked to join movements and organizations that look like they have been sent down from heaven for your particular benefit. Some of these organizations I know of promise everything. They promise you freedom from prejudice, discrimination, debt, poverty, worry and everything else now troubling you, in a year's time. These are the kind of organizations that will do everything for you if you will just join them. You are not told what you must do for the organization. Keep out of such organizations. They will only make you do something foolish and get you into more trouble than you are in now. I know of only three organizations any colored farmer should attempt to support. They are your church, —your rural school,—and your local community farm organization. Of course. if you are able,—you should do what you can to help some of our large national organizations,— such as the National Assn., for the Advancement of Colored People,—the National Urban League,—the Assn., for the study of Negro Life and History. But you should really sacrifice to support your community church, school and farm organization. You need these three organizations in particular and should realize that they deserve you support and sympathy and should have it. If you would prosper and progress, you must stick loyally to the big three—the church—the school,—and your farm organization. These organizations will help you more than any others can help you, because they teach you and show you how you may help yourself. Stick to the "Big Three" for the next few years and stop wasting time and money joining yourselves to every other movement that comes along.

And you are going to be better off and in a few years because conditions are going to change. All American farmers are going to be better off and naturally you will be carried along with the tide. You will be tempted to borrow what you do not need because you can get it. You will be tempted to buy what you can do without before you are able to buy it. You will be "worked on" as you have been in the past by those who think you are dumb and careless,—by those who are always trying to get something for nothing.

Don't be deceived by slick talkers. Don't spend a dime unless you know you are getting ten cents' worth. If you don't already own a farm and home,—save your money and buy one. You owe this to yourself,—to your children and to your Race. Buy in a Negro farm community,—near where others of our group have, farms,—for if we mean to exist in this country as Negro farmers we must develop and build up the Negro Farm Community. This is plain talk and some will not agree with it,—but I know what I am talking about. In a few years there will be no Negro sharecroppers at all and few tenants. There will be thousands of Negro farm hands who will be paid low wages by the week or month. I say this because I know that many of the large plantations,—especially in the South,—are going to be tied up together and run as "Corporation Farms." Those who work on these farms will be in the same condition as those who work in our large factories and steel mills, etc. They will be paid by the hour,— will be hired and fired as the bosses wish,—and perhaps often they will be out of work and their families will be cold and hungry.

I don't want you and your children to become farm hands. I want you to become a farm owner. I want you to live in a community of Negro farm owners. I want you to practice co-operative buying, producing, and marketing. I want you to be your own boss. I want you to be an Independent American citizen.

It's up to you. Stick to your church—your school,—your Unit of the N. F. C. F. Accept good advice and think hard for yourself.

COIN CARDS HELP TO RAISE FUNDS FOR N. A. A. C. P.

New York, Feb. 17—As a method of raising badly-needed funds during the depression, the N. A. A. C. P. has adopted a one dollar coin card, with spaces on it for ten dimes. Persons interested in soliciting aid for the association in this manner may secure cards from local branches of the N. A. A. C. P.

HERBERT HOOVER SAYS

"A family that owns its own home takes a pride in it, maintains it better, gets more pleasure out of it, and has more wholesome, healthful and happy atmosphere in which to bring up children.

N. A. A. C. P. WOULD STOP TALKIE OF "BIRTH OF A NATION" FILM

New York, Feb. 17—Announcement in the film gossip column of a New York daily paper that Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman", from which the silent picture, "The Birth of a Nation" was made, was seeking to have a talking picture version of the film produced, caused Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. to write the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., urging that no consideration be given such a proposal. The association's letter declared the silent version of the picture depicted Negroes as bestial creatures and that these scenes were presented as historically accurate pictures of the Negro's place in this country's development. It asked that no effort be made to produce a talking picture version because racial strife would be stirred. The producer's association, through Carl E. Milliken, secretary, replied that it had no information indicating interest on the part of its companies in a talking version of "The Birth of a Nation."

GREAT NEGROES OF THE RACE

Chas. D. Dawson, Painter And Illustrator Issues Publication.

There has just come from the press of the National Baptist Publishing Board Plant, this city, a book under the caption of "A. B. C.'s of Great Negroes." The compilation was made by Charles D. Dawson, a painter and illustrator. He is responsible also for the drawings and the engraving in the book. Mr. Dawson can be reached at 3511 South Parkway, in the great city of Chicago. It is regarded as one of the most unique publications coming out during the year. The material is concise but the author, the painter, the illustrator and the writer seems to have left nothing undone to bring before the reading public the likeness accompanied with an accurate statement in so far as history can ascertain about these great race characters. It is understood here that he purposes to offer it to teachers in Public Schools, in Rural Schools as well as in Colleges.

LANE COLLEGE CONFERENCE OF FARMERS AND OTHER WORKERS TO MEET FRIDAY, MARCH 17

Jackson, Tenn., February 5th, 1933 (Special) The 30th annual conference of garmers, and other workers will be held at Lane College of this city on the 17th of March. The prospects for the usual large attendance of farmers, preachers, teachers, and day laborers are good. They are coming from all parts of Tennessee and from many of the adjoining states. The slogan of the Conference this year is: "Find a Way Out, or Make One," while the subjects for group discussion are: "A Sane Farm Program for the Farmer this Year," "A Study of Marketing," "The Importance of the Farmer Cooperating with His Wife," "Home Organization," "How Teachers and Preachers Can Help in Improving Rural or Farm Life."

Congressman DePriest To Speak

At the closing session of the Conference of farmers, and other workman Oscar DePriest of the First Illinois District, Chicago, will deliver the address. While his congressional district is well out of the farming region for the masses of the colored people, the Congressman is a student of the farm problems and has shown a keen interest in them and their proper solution. He will bring a ringing message for the farmers as he is anxious to see something worth-while done to improve the condition of the masses of people who live on the farm.

Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Baptist Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention (Unincorporated) and the President of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co., the only banking institution belonging to Negroes in the State of Tennessee, and the oldest in the United States, has been invited to be present and introduce the Congressman to the large audience that will be on hand to hear the message that the Congressman will bring. Dr. Boyd is a personal friend of Mr. DePriest, and for that reason a special invitation has been extended the noted churchman and bank president to be present.

Unit Farm Will Be Cultivated

YAZOO MT. ZION UNIT TAKES RIGHT STEP

James Davis, chairman of the Yazoo Mt. Zion Unit N. F. C. F., of Vaughn, Miss., has informed the national office that his Unit has rented forty acres of land and will plant it in cotton and peas and cultivate as a Unit farm. Members will do all the work and all proceeds from the 40 acres will be used for the benefit of the Unit and its members.

This is one of the first Unite to report this year that they have caught the spirit of cooperation and are working together as they should. Planting and cultivating a "Unit Farm" has been proven to be one of the easiest ways possible for a unit to pay its dues and hold to its charter. Officers of the N. F. C. F. have commended this unit on its progressive plan and wish it all success. They are anxious to hear from all others that are going to have "Unit Farms" this year.

Because of low prices for livestock in the Irish Free State sheep are being offered as prizes for card games instead of turkeys or geese, One Cappoquin man put up a fat sheep for a "45" drive for which sixty-six players contributed 25 cents each. The winner thus got the sheep for 25 cents, and the owner realized the good price of $16.50 for his animal.

CARRYING THE GOOD NEWS

The night lies dark upon the earth,
and WE have light;
So many have to grope their way,
and WE have sight;
One path is theirs and ours—of sin
and care,
But WE are borne along, and
THEY their burden bear;
Footsore, heart-weary, faint THEY
on the way,
Mute in their sorrow, while WE
kneel to pray;
Glad are THEY of a stone on which
to rest,
While WE lie pillowed on the
Father's breast.
Father, why is it that these millions roam,
And guess that that is Home, and
urge their way?
Is it enough to keep the door ajar,
In hope that some may see the
gleam afar,
And guess that that is Home, and
urge their way
To reach it haply, somehow and
some day?
May not I go, and lend them of MY
light?
May not MINE eyes be unto them
for sight?
May not the brotherlove THY love
portray?
And news of Home make Home less
far away?

R. Wright Hay in
Lutheran Herald.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

SOUTHERN WOMEN CONTINUE DRIVE AGAINST MOBS

Louisiana Women Form Council and Join Southwide Association for Prevention of Lynching

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 10:—Leading white women of this state began here last week a new drive against mob violence by the organization of the Louisiana Council of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, an organization promoted by the Interracial Commission.

The Louisiana Council comprises eleven women prominent in religious and civic circles, including representatives of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Congress of Mothers, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Council of Jewish Women, and the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Catholic denominations. Mrs. Ben Knox, of Shreveport, was elected chairman Each member signed personally the following declaration as the platform of the Council:

"We declare lynching is an indefensible crime destructive of all principles of government, hateful and hostile to every ideal of religion and humanitiy, debasing and degrading to every person involved.....public opinion has accepted too easily the claim of lynchers and mobsters that they were acting solely in the defense of womanhood. In the light of facts..... .....we repudiate this disgraceful claim for all time. In evidence of our purpose we solemnly pledge ourselves to create a new public opinion in the South which will not condone for any reason whatever acts of mobs or lynchers. We shall teach our children at home, at school, and at church a new interpretation of law and religion; we will assist all officials to uphold their oath of office; and finally we will join with every minister, editor, School teacher, and patriotic citizen in a program of ducation to eradicate lynching and mobs forever from our land."

Louisiana is the ninth Southern state to form a branch of the Asso ciation. A tenth, Virginia, iis to organized n a few days. To date, more than seven thousand white women, located in 1200 towns in Southern States, have signed the above declaration and committed themselves to the Association's program. Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of woman's work of the Interracial Commission, has been the organizer of the movement.

The product of Tennessee dairy cows sold for more in 1931 than the total value of the cows.

BOOKER WASHINGTON SAID THIS

One cannot hold another in the ditch without staying down in the ditch with him, and in helping the man who is down to rise, the man who is up is freeing himself from a burden that would else drag him down. For the man who is down there is always something to hope for, always something to be gained.

When any people, regardless of race or geographical location, have not been trained to habits of industry, have not been given skill of hand in youth and taught to love labor, a direct result is the breeding of a worthless, idle class, which spends a great deal of its time in trying to live by its wits.—Booker T. Washington.

N. F. C. F. MEMBERS SAVE MUCH BY COOPERATION

(Continued from Page 1)

not members of the N. F. C. F. should note the savings possible.

Members in Tenn., Miss., Ala., Ark., Louisiana and southeastern Missouri are quoted the following prices:

"Clear Belly side meat 4c per pound. Salmon 75c per dozen cans. Pure coffee packed in 50 pound bags 10c per pound, cracked rice $1.05 and whole grain $1.63 per hundred pound sack. Patent flour from $2.75 to $4.55 per barrel, according to brand, corn meal $1.40 per barrel, pure lard $2.69 for a fifty pound can, macaroni 49 cents per case of 2 dozen packages, fancy daisy cheese 12 1-2 cents per pound, wheat shorts 94 cents per hundred pound sack, horse and mule feed (90 per cent grain) $1.00 per hundred pound sack. Five string brooms $1.45 per dozen, cotton plow lines packed one dozen 3 foot pair to the carton, $1.75 per doz. Canvas knit wrist gloves 75c per dozen pairs. Genuine red rust proof oats for seeding 30 cents per bushel or $1.50 per bag. Triumph seed Irish potatoes, $1.60 per hundred pound bag, or 96 cents per bushel. Red or Yellow onion sets $1.25 per bushel or about 4 cents per quart. Three ply roofing $1.25 per roll. Clean Easy laundry soap, 60 bars to the case, $1.48."

Members in the Carolinas, Georgia and northern Florida are quoted prices on the following articles:

"Rice screenings $1.45 and mixed, $1.90 per hundred. Patent flour $4.00 per barrel either in 24s or 48s sacks Granulated sugar $4.25 per hundred. Laundry soap 100 bars to the case $1.90. Salt 90 cents per 100 pound bag. Roasted coffee 12 1-2 cents per pound, packed in 50 pound bags."

In addition to these, members in southern Mississippi, southern Alabama and Louisiana are quoted the following prices on fertilizer:

"Nitrate of Soda packed in 200 pound bags, even weight, at about $29.76 per ton, including tax tags and freight. Sulphate of Ammonia, packed in even weight 200 pound bags, $25.80 per ton, including tax tags and freight. Nothing less than 15 ton cars can be ordered at these prices."

Members of the organization are well pleased with this service and as a result, new units are being organized weekly in many sections of the country.

Farm Leaders Expect Improvement

Farm leaders all over the country are expressing opinions that farm conditions will not get any worse and will gradually begin to improve during the present year. They base most of their hopes on legislation but realize that economic conditions generally will have a part in helping to restore to the farmer his proper share of the national income.

Sec. of Agriculture Hyde reports that there is an improvement in the demand for agricultural products. Cattle and hogs are apt to be cheap for a year or more but poultry is scarce and the prices are good. The cotton acreage has been reduced and is expected to be reduced still further this year.

Farmers are advised to practice diversified farming and continue to produce all foods possible for home consumption. Colored farmers should again plan to raise large gardens and can their surplus vegetables and fruits. They should increase their flocks of poultry and raise more hogs and keep more than one cow to the family.

PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE NEWS NOTES

By Napoleon B. Edward

Under the direction of Principal W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College has agreed to make a comprehensive survey of Negro education in Texas. Questionnaires for the survey are going forth to boards, superintendents, principals and teachers of the state. Beginning at home the first snrvey will be made of Walier County. This survey will be largely personal. Representatives of the faculty have been divided into groups and assigned to different sections of the county, enabling the whole county to be covered the shortest time possible. Each Negro school will be visited and first hand observations made and snbmitted by each group.

During the past week Prairie View State College was the mecca for outstanding educators and leaders of public thought, state, interstate, and national. Among the visitors were Drs. T. Arnold Hill and Jesse O. Thomas, representatives of the Urban League, New York City; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, National Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, State Health Service, Austin, Texas; Miss Florence R. Curtis, Director of Library Education, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia; and Dr. Charles Johnson, sociologist and statistician, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. Each and all of the visitors left a message of hope and encouragement in the face of depression and the unemployment sitnation. They predicted that dark clouds would pass and that Negroes as well as other races will see a brighter day, socially and economically.

Three questions will be debated this year by Prairie View State College submitted by Professor S. E. Warren, director of debates, as follows: (a) Resolved: That the Several States Should Enact Legislation Providing for Compulsory Insnrance. (b) Resolved: That the Uniited States Should Agree to Mutual Cancellation of Inter Allied War Debts. (c) Resolved: That the Economic Progress of the Negro will do more to Overcome Race Prejudice than the Cultural Achievements of the Negro. These questions will be debatd with the teams of Langston University, Arkansas State College, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama State College, and Florida A. and M. College.

FOR TARIFF TINKERS

Los Angeles Times: In 1922, under low tariffs, we imported 308,000 head of cattle, 24,897,000 pounds of fresh beef, 4,897,000 lbs., of veal, 6,730,000 pounds of fresh pork and 2,382,000 pounds of fresh lamb. Then came the Smoot-Hawley tariff act. The next year we imported but 86,000 head of cattle 1,784,000 pounds of fresh beef, 44,000 pounds of veal, 865,00 pounds of pork and 88,000 pounds of lamb.

POETRY IN REAL ESTATE

Bill bought a car with his money
And Joe bought a piece of ground;
Bill was a swell for a year or two,
As he traveled the country around,
But the car grew old and the paint came off
And often the tires went flat,
But Joe's land did not depreciate
In any such way as that.

Joe had little to show at first
For the money he had spent,
For a piece of ground couldn't follow him around
On pleasure and business bent.
Bill was a swell for a year or two,
But the worth of a car goes down
While a bit of earth increases its worth
If it is close to a thriving town.

Today Joe rides in a modern car,
For a bit of his land he sold.
He has no fear for the coming year,
No terror of growing old,
For he bought land with his little sum,
While Bill bought a shining car.
Now Joe has a first class modern home.
And Bill has a worn-out car.

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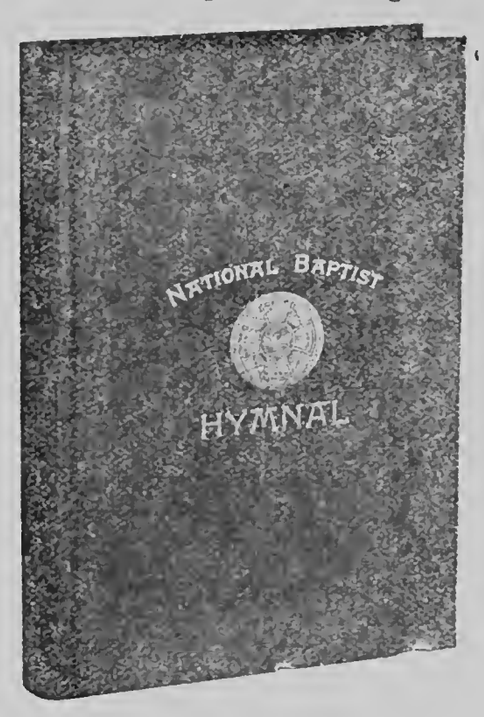

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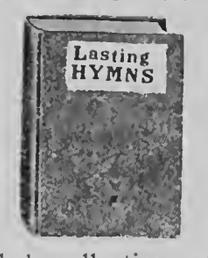

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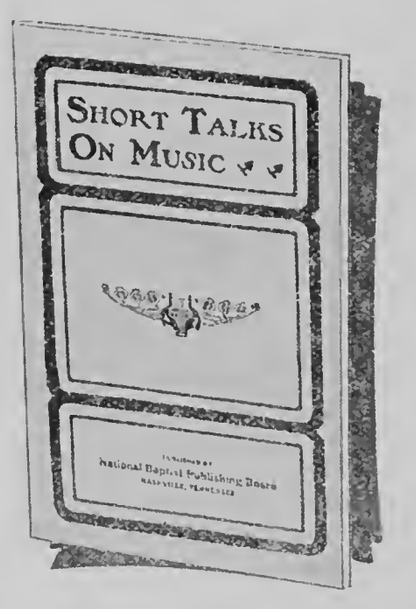

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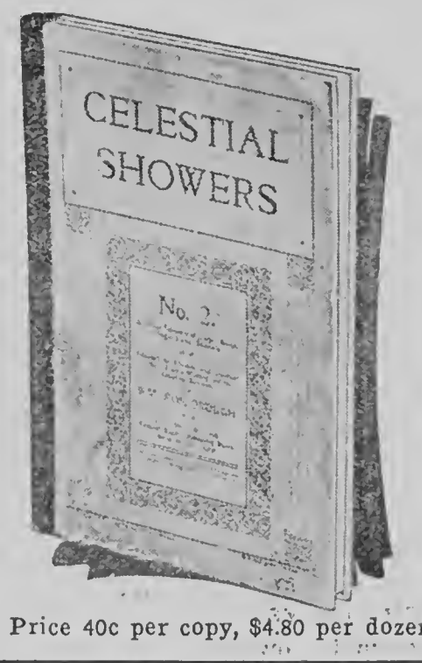

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. V. NASHVILLE, TENN., MARCH 15, 1933. No. 11.

APPLICATION BLANKS FOR CROP LOANS

FARMERS WHO NEED MONEY MAKE REQUESTS

Application blanks for farmers who borrow from the federal government, giving 1933 crops as security, are now being distributed. Colored farmers who must borrow should file their applications as soon as possible. It is reported that blanks may be secured from a committee in each county which has been appointed to supervise the distribution of blanks and applications. They may also be secured from the nearest crop production loan office or from the U. S. Crop Production Loan Office, Washington, D. C.

Regulations specify that only those can get loans from the government who cannot get them elsewhere. Loans can be used only for crop production and the borrower must agree to reduce his cash crop acreage 30 per cent under last year, unless he does not intend to plant but a small crop.

LOANS EXPLAINED

The maximum permitted to any one borrower this year is $300; or, in the case of tenants, the total of all loans to tenants of any one landlord within a single county can not exceed $1,200. The actual amount advanced by the authorities will depend upon the borrower's requirements. A first lien or mortgage on the crop will be required. The regulations require that loans be repaid on or before Oct. 31, 1933. Interest at 5 1-2 percent, deducted in advance, will be charged.

Since the loans call for a first lien on the crop as security the borrower frequently has to procure waivers from prior mortgages or rights. If the application is a

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3.)

Roosevelt's Iron Will Stalled Off Surrender

For a man of such restless energy as Franklin D. Roosevelt to be stricken with paralysis one year after his vice presidential campaign would ordinarily have meant complete surrender, writes Drew Pearson in Harper's magazine. For adults, infantile paralysis frequently is fatal. Their recovery is infinitely more difficult than that of children.

Roosevelt was then 39. At first he could scarcely move. Most men at that age would have considered their active life ended. Roosevelt had squeezed into his thirty-nine years more than most men accomplish in sixty. He had wealth, social position, family—everything to tempt him to surrender to the life of an invalid.

That he did not, is what made Roosevelt what he is today. For there is written on his face now something he did not have eleven years ago. The traces of suffering are there, and understanding—but under the smile which his political opponents say is worth a million dollars, there is steel, hardened by a crucible through which few persons have ever passed.

BACK TO THE SOIL ADVOCATED

Prominent Ohio Pastor Issues Helpful Advice

Cleveland, O. Jan. 5, 1933.—Rev. Henry A. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., Dear Brother: — I address this communication to you to allow you to know that we are interested in a National Farmers Association. To prove the fact to you and all who may be interested in the thing which will produce our living conditions to a minimum if persistently followed by our group, will do much to relieve the economic ailments in this nation: Last April Mr. Frank Chamdler and his wife, Rev. B. J. Prince and Mrs. Prince rented a seventy-six acre farm in Ashtabulah County state of Ohio, and raised much produce, many chickens and other live stock which were of great use and assisted much in helping to solve the economic conditions in their homes, and assisted many others in their various needs. These same persons expect to do more in 1933 to create a desire in the many citizens dwelling in densely-populated citles to leave the cities and take the same interest in the same work.

They expect to have a large chicken, duck, goose, turkey and hog ranch this year, besides raising all other produce. We would like to join the others who are in this National Association of Farmers in the nation. We hope that you will assist us in arousing the interest of others of our race living in the north, to go out of the cities to the farm, and that will assist the race much in making other races respect the black man as they should.

Going into the cities is not the thing for the race to do as a majority, but we must deal with the soil to become independent as other nations are doing. Let's market our prbduce and become self-sustaining in this country, which we can do if we labor to that end as others. Send us a copy of your journal, that we may become familiar with your program. Yours respectfully,

B. J. Prince.

Church Groups Helping Organized Agriculture

Formation of a league for justice for agriculture among a group of workers within Catholic and Prostestant churches gives organized agriculture's fight for equality the backing of thousands of rural preachers and priests throughout the nation.

One powerful activity of the organization is the preparation of special sermons for use on Rural Life Sunday on the fifth Sunday after Easter

Two other recent developments in religious organizations are definite actions taken in support of organized agriculture's program by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the national Catholic Rural Life conference. The latter group has endorsed the domestic allotment plan for farm relief.

FARM MORTGAGES SOUND

Insurance Companies Still Ready to Invest

Insurance companies and other investors still perfer farm mortgages to city mortgages. Most money on mortgages has not been lost on farms but on tall buildings in New York, Chicago and other large cities.

Farm mortgages in the entire United States are just about equal to total mortgages on New York City property. In spite of the racket made about foreclosures and farm mortgages getting behind, less that 6 per cent are behind and less than five per cent of them are in foreclosure. The racket comes from organized farmers in particular, who object to being forced to pay off mortgages when money is scarce and as high as the sky and crop prices are as low as they have ever been. And no sensible person blames them for objecting and they should keep on kicking.

Agricultural Prorate Act Introduced in California

Sacramento, Calif.,—Assembly bill No. 1122, know as the Agricultural Prorate Act, has been introduced in both houses of the California state legislature. The bill is sponsored by farm bureau groups and large farm organizations throughout the state; also large canning organizations have become very much interested in the act as have large fruit growing and selling organizations.

The purpose of the act is to conserve the agricutural wealth of the state and to prevent economic waste in the marketing of agricultural crops. It further provides for the institution of prorate programs restricting shipping with respect to agricultural crops and for the enforcement of such programs.

The act also provides for the creation of a prorate commission which would consist of nine members and would hold hearings within the districts in which a request has been made for a prorate program.

Missouri Plans Farm For Homeless Youths

Kansas City, Mo.,—"Back to the land of berries" will be Missouri's answer to the question of what to do with its wandering youths and those from adjoining states.

Southern Missouri, where the Ozarks stir the natives to song and the visitors to admiration, offers the solution, according to welfare workers. Three thousand five hundred acres of land will be purchased near Table Rock Dam. This will be planted with strawberries raspberries, peaches, plums, pears and cherries. The farm will have 50,000 chickens and 100 cows Corn, wheat, barley, alfalfa and vegetables, will be raised.

A staff of instructors will operate the farm and direct the homeless youths. Shops, canneries and dairies will provide products which are expected to make the project self-supporting.

RACE CITIZEN AND DOCTOR GET PRAISE

HORSES REGAIN FAVOR

State Has Over 900,000 Animals

There will be no such thing as unemployment for the 902,000 horses and mules on Illinois farms this year, for farmers are going to use them to the limit as a source of economical power, it is reported by E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist of the University of Illinois.

Whenever farmers gathered at meetings this winter, they discussed the savings made by working their horses steadily last year, and they are going to do it again this season, he said. For one thing, this saved expense. In addition the horses and mules ate up about 22 1-2 million bushels of corn, or about one-seventeenth of the 1932 crop, and 36 million bushels of oats, or more than one-fifth of the 1932 crop. Otherwise this gain would have gone on an already overcrowded market and at best would have sold for less than the cost of production.

Farmers' interest in the increased use of horses was evident more than a year ago when a survey at county livestock schools conducted by Robbins indicated that one-third of those enrolled used five or more horses in one team for plowing and others heavy field work. The farmers found that any implement can be pulled easily if enough horses are hitched to it.

"This winter farmers expressed a still greater determination to let the horses do their bit to furnish an outlet for cheap grain and thus cut down cash costs for farm work. Byron Kline, of McLean county, for instance, plowed about 200 acres last year with an eight-horse team. He says that this team is going to enable him to do most of his field work alone this year. In this way he hopes to keep operation costs more nearly in line with farm income."

Heavy Pigs Grow More Rapidly, Report Shows

The birth weight of pigs has an important bearing on the gains they make in weight for the first six months, the United States department of agriculture found after observing 1429 hogs at its experiment station at Miles City, Mont., during the five-year period, 1927-1931.

The department found that the pigs varied in weight at birth from one and one-half pounds to four pounds, with most of them weighing from two and one-half to three pounds. The study of the pigs indicated that for each one-pound variation in birth weight there is a corresponding variation of approximately one-tenth of a pound average daily gain up to 190 days. In other words, a pig weighing on the average nineteen pounds three pounds at birth weighed more at the end of 190 days than a pig weighing two pounds at birth.

POOR PERSONS ARE FED BY TWO LEADERS

Idlewild, Mich.,— "I would rather walk than ride and have my people know no want when it is within my power to give relief," said John G. Robinson, a Race man, who came here a few years ago from his home in Jackson, Miss.

Robinson is an employee on the large and beautiful estate of Dr. Frank H. Escher, seven miles southeast of Idlewild. He had 55 hogs for which he had been offered cash or his choice of two fine automobiles, but he revealed to his employer that he preferred to give them to his people who were without either employment or funds.

Dr. Escher, not only a physician and surgeon of more than local repute, but who is known far and wide for his benevolence, said, "If that is the way you feel about it Robinson, I will join you with the 55 hogs I have and we will give your people 110 hogs." As a result more than 11,000 pounds of pork were distributed to 268 persons. Added to this a few hundred pounds of tender beef, coupled with groceries and medicines were given the more aged and helpless.

John E. Goodson of the Idlewild Heights garage, John Simmons, Charles Scott and Oscar Blankenship, contractors; William Lewis and many others placed their cars at the command of the philanthrophists for the distribution of the meat and the men of the community did the butchering and dressing of the hogs and beef.

Last Wednesday and Thursday were days universal rejoicing and thanksgiving on the part of Idlewild and its environs— days which by many will never be forgotten.

By the unanimous vote of the entire morning congregation gathered at the Idlewild Tabernacle, the pastor, Rev. H. Franklin Bray, was authorized to send a letter to Dr. Escher and Mr. Robinson expressing the grateful thanks and appreciation of the immediate beneficiaries in particular and the entire community in general.

The Farm Emigration

Peoria Star: During the last two years the agricultural population of the United States has increased by nearly 650,000 men, according to reports drawn up by economists at Chicago. This is largely due to the movement of the unemployed from the city to the country—motivated, no doubt, by the fact that no matter how bad the depression may be, the man who grows his own potatoes and raises his own chickens is at least going to escape starvation.

In some ways this is an encouraging development. But in the long run little will be gained if we simply transfer poverty from the city to the country. Unless some way is found of enabling these new farmers to get something more than a bare living out of the soil, this shift can not be permanent. A down-and-out farmer can be just about as pitiable an object as a down-and-out factory hand.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE

Shakespeare tells that one touch of nature makes all flesh kin. The world-wide depression which holds all mankind in its grip has focussed the thought of the oneness of the world and the brotherhood of man. our own nation is being reduced to the lowest common denominator of basic human needs. Twelve million unemployed cry out in the language of the Lord's Prayer: "Give us this day our daily bread." The millionaire is no longer wailing over the loss of his swollen fortune in sight of millions more wretched than himself. The overlords of industry are chiefly concerned with finding work for others rather than making gain for themselves. The nation has come to a realizing sense of the actual situation and is addressing itself to comprehensive schemes of relief and restoration. Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been chosen and proclaimed the leader of the host to guide and direct our destiny in such a time as this. All partizan differences have been laid aside or subordinated to the accomplishment of the main purpose of recovery. Ex-President Hoover, with a fine spirit of patriotism, has placed his accumulated wisdom and experience at the disposal of his successor.

The American people are united as they have never been before except in times of war. Beneath it all there runs an undercurrent of deep thinking. We may not hope to return to where we were four years ago. Mr. Hoover was genuinely and sincerely mistaken when he urged that prosperity was right around the corner. His prediction was based on an outgrown economic philosophy. The day of rugged individuality by means of which huge private fortunes are accumulated is past and gone. Man made the machine which is disputing mastery with the maker. The machine has extolled the superman, and ignored the forgotten man. But in this day of readjustment the creator will regain his rightful dominion over the creature which he has made. The rugged individual will find the amplest room for the display of his individuality, but his reward will not be in dollars and cents or any other material units, but recognition that comes from high human service. The nation is fortunate indeed that it has a leader who has the wisdom and forethought to bring about the desired change without a bloody revolution. He starts out with the courage of a Mussilini and the audacity of a Hitler, tempered and restrained by the checks and balances of democracy. With Roosevelt, the rich and the poor meet together and he is the guide, philosopher and friend of them all. The crowning claim of the Gospel of Jesus was that the "poor have the gospel preached to them." As outcome of this depression, the rich may not be so rich, but the poor will doubtless be less poor. Comparatively few may have more than they need; but none will have less. A just balance between extreme theories of production and distribution will bring this golden mean to pass. What the twelve million unemployed crave is not so much instant gratification of their hunger, but the assurance that in the future there will be ample work and reward to prevent this calamatous recurrence. This is a program, not merely of recovery, but of reconstruction.

In the midst of the nation's distress we hear little or nothing of races, classes, sex, section, or factionalism. Most of our internal bickerings and animosities have given way to the common stress and strain. We have almost forgotten the race problem in face of the universal demand of pity and need. And yet these dark days force upon our attention the special circumstances of a group shut off from the rest by the double bars of race and class. The brunt of depression bears hardest on the man at the bottom. All relief brought to the upper strata lightens the superimposed burden of the man who lies underneath it all There is no race or color line in relief. No movement in our time has brought about such sympathetic understanding and cooperation between the races as the common pressure of depression. The watch word of relief agencies in all parts of the country is "how can we best feed the hungry, warm the freezing, clothe the naked and succor the suffering." Religion, creed, race and color are forgotten in eagerness to reach the forgotten man.

But the thoughts of the statesman must reach beyond the emergencies of this crisis. In the fullness of time this crisis must needs pass away. Our abundant material and human reources make that result absolutely sure. Starvation in the midst of plenty is a reflection on human intelligence and practical statesmanship. When this depression shall have been lifted, where then will the Negro stand in the general economic equation? The economic status of the Negro in our large cities and his future outlook are certainly not assuring. The agricultural conditions seem to be gloomy enough. But the necessities of the case require comprehensive reconstruction of both urban and rural industries. Mr. Roosevelt is committed to a program of such reconstruction, of which the Negro cannot fail to become the beneficiary. After it is all over, the present depression may yet prove to be a blessing in disguise.

KELLY MILLER.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: A noted publicist passes the news along that "angels don't eat." Well they say conditions have been bad everywhere.

FARMERS WHO NEED MAY BORROW

(Continued from page 1)

tenant, or is farming land under contract for a deed or so-called crop contract, or has given a prior mortgage on his 1933 crops, the regulations state he must secure the waivers of the actual owners of the land, and all prior mortgage holders. If the applicant is the owner of the land and farms it with tenants or share croppers, waivers of such tenants or share croppers must be secured. The regulations further specify that the person waiving his prior rights must agree not to dispose of his rent note, mortgage or other security without first having obtained the written consent of a duly authorized agent of the secretary of agriculture.

The regulations make it unlawful for any person to dispose of or assist in disposing of any crops given as security for any crop loan, except for the account of the secretary of agriculture and provide for a fine and imprisonment violation of such regulation. The regulations also require that each borrower agree to plant a garden for his home use and sufficient acreage to furnish feed for his livestock.

CITY-BRED MEN ON FARM FIND LIFE IS NO BED OF POSIES

The man who comes into a farming community from the streets and really shows them something, does exist, but it is equally true that his occurrence is of a sufficient rarity of attract farm paper reporters from afar, writes Russell Lord in Forum and Century.

From twenty-odd years of such reporting I can think of still others, but for every one such there are many more like the sick man who put up $9000 worth of henhouses on a ridge nearby my boyhood home in Maryland, and died of overwork and exposure within two years. (His buildings stand there yet.)

Or like the man who was among the first in our country to buy a tractor. When the thing broke down he would stamp off a little way and throw stones at it.

Must Be Strong to Farm.

From these and other borrowed expediences, and from a youth spent on a farm, as a back-to-the-lander under the happiest conditions, I assemble four cautionary generalities:

1. Don't try farming for your health; or your wife's health; not if the two of you are so fixed that you have to do most of your own work. You have to be strong to begin with, to stand up to that.

2. Take it slow. Long, sure thoughts beat brilliance in farming. You have to be effectively intelligent in numberless ways—as a hand, a mechanic, a manger, a weather prophet, in veterinary science, engineering, practical chemistry, genetics and so on, endlessly. To be a good talker helps little, if at all. The restless, imaginative temperament quite generally goes to smash.

Don't Expect Too Much

3. Don't expect independence. A man bosses his own place only in a manner of speaking. Most of his choices are choices made for him by the distant sway of markets, and by the swing of the earth and its weather.

4. Don't expect simplicity. It is city life which really is simple, with all the work specialized and most of it attended to by people you never see. A one-man farm with everything going haywire at once—a cow with milk fever, fence down, the neighbor's horses eating themselves into colic at the expense of your new corn, a child sick, the well dry and a note due—can be the most complex place in the world to that one man.

Wood alcohol will remove paint or varish from window panes.

FARMERS ARE TOLD TO PROTECT SELVES IN SEED PURCHASES

The United States department of agriculture gives farmers and seed dealers five suggestions for protecting themselves in the purchase of seed. With the need for economy greater this year than ever, the department offers these pointers to help farmers make sure that the seed they get will grow. The department administers the federal seed act, which forbids the sale of fraudulently misbranded seed in intersate commerce.

The five protective pointers are:

1. Buy seed early enough to allow for testing at home or at the state seed laboratory before planting.

2. Insist on a statement of the germination and the data tested. The test date should be within two months of the date of purchase, because some seeds fall off in germination rapidly.

3. Where variety is important, insist on a statement as to variety by the seller, or state certification.

4. Make sure of the quality of seed, particularly that offered at abnormally low prices.

5. Save all tags, invoices, advertisements and correspondence about the seed and report anything wrong to the state seed office.

The department reports the case of a Midwestern farmer as an example of what NOT to do. He bought a mixture of afalfa and clover seed from a distant seed house. The seller asserted that the seed, one-third alfalfa and two thirds red clover, was high in germination. The farmer complained that he did not get a single alfalfa plant. Late in the summer the case was reported to state officials. Some remaining seed was tested and found of poor quality, but it was too late for anything to be done. Testing of the seed before planting could have prevented the partial crop failure, the department says. The department urges reporting sales of misbranded seed to state authorities.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.

FOUND TO BE IN SOUND CONDITION AND LICENSE ISSUED TO OPEN

Tuesday Morning, March 14

The Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co., the oldest banking institution in the world operated by Negroes, was considered a sound banking institution by the State Banking Department Monday and opened Tuesday Morning, March 14th, for the accommodation of its patrons whom it has served in the past as well as those who will open new accounts, according to the statement of Henry Allen Boyd, the president.

The Following are the Directors of the Institution:

HENRY A. BOYD,
J. C. NAPIER,
C. D. GORDON,
MISS S. B. WILSON,
D. W. CRUTCHER,
W. J. HALE,
C. A. DICKSON,
WM. D. LAWS,
MRS. S. F. WATKINS,
MRS. PRESTON TAYLOR,
C. V. ROMAN,
W. C. SHEFFIELD,
W. R. WALKER,
A. G. PRICE,
E. L. PRICE,
J. L. HARDING,
J. T. PATTON.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE STOCKHOLDERS

Chicago, Ill.—(Specali)—Stockholders of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company were called to attend the annual meeting in this city by the president, chairman of the board of directors and the president. The date is set as high noon Tuesday, April 4th. It is taken for granted here that the largest number of stockholders ever gathered would be on hand to hear the reports of the past year's work and to elect a board of directors to continue the operation of this company that grew out of a merger of three corporations, all operating north of the Mason and Dixon Line. The session will be presided over by President Harry H. Pace.

Just prior to the stockholders' meeting the directors are to hold their session so as to hear and formulate reports to be submitted to the owners of the company that they have directed the last twelve months. There are forty-four of these direc- in this city, and the others coming from the various states where the company is operating and doing business. After the new board is elected by the stockholders they will hold a second meeting and elect officers to conduct the affairs of Supreme Liberty for another year.

FARM BUREAU HEAD OUTLINES PLAN TO RENEW PROSPERITY

Organized agriculture's plan to rehabilitate agriculture and restore its purchasing power to a normal basis was outlined before the senate committee on finance by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, on February 20.

Mr. O'Neal recommended as a basic remedy for the country's ills (1) enactment of surplus control legislation to restore to agriculture price parity with other groups; (2) tariff adjustment to restore foreign trade, and to give benefit of the home market to agriculture as much as industry; (3) reduction of taxes and redistribution of the tax burden on a more equitable basis; (4) provision of adequate agricultural credit at rates as low as other groups enjoy; (5) reduction of transportation costs on farm products to a basis comparable with farm prices; (6) promotion of farmers' cooperative organizations; (7) guarantee of bank deposits in order to restore confidence and protect the public; (8) develop national planning for the rehabilitation of rural life.

Proposes Second Remedy

"The second basic remedy which I propose," said Mr. O'Neal, "is the adoption of a national monetary policy which will raise commodity prices and stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar at the average level in the period 1921-1929."

O'Neal called attention to the agricluture, with 25 percent of the fact that in the year 1925 to 1932 total population, received only 13 percent of the national income. From 1919 to 1932 gross farm income in the United States declined from 17 billion to less than 5 billion, he said. This in quality is a result of various national policies.

Cotton, wheat and hog farmers sell their products to a large extent on a world market or free trade basis, because the tariffs, if any, on farm products exported are largely ineffective, said O'Neal. Hog, cotton and wheat farmers must buy commodities, on the other hand, which are highly protected by tariffs.

"Another discrimination which has contributed to the inequitable distribution of income to agriculture is the inelasticity of fixed charges which agriculture must meet. Freight rates, interest charges and taxes have been out of line with farm prices more than ten years. Instead of building up buying power of agriculture and labor, which constitute the main market for the goods of the country, we have allowed a concentration of wealth and income to go on unparalled in our history. This concentration of income has been greatly aided by enormous concentration of capital through mergers, consolidations and monpolistic control. Yet some are advocating the further weakening of anti-trust laws so bigger and more powerful monopolies can be formed to operate with less restraint. I fear such a policy would ultimately drive the country to a state of socialism or something worse." O'Neal went on.

Answering the "bitter-end deflationists" who are against any form of inflation or price raising he said: "If we adopt this course, you will have to cut down the pay envelope of every worker, clip all salaries, scale down a large part of all private debts, put up with wholesome defaults of public debt, reduce taxes drastically and possibly reorganize the whole structure of goverment.

Pessimistic Outlook

"You will have to write down all costs and capitalizations, and while the process is going on it may be hoped that load of corporate bankrupticies and failures will not drag the business ship completely under. There will be further waves of security declines, wholesale bank failures and vanishing private fortunes. You will have to cut freight rates whether you like it or not, live through a chapter of railroad receiverships that well appall a bank, university, or life insurance president to say nothing of the railroad men themselves. In short, you will have to scale down the whole structure of wages charges, capitalizations, costs of every kind until they are in adjustment with the lower price level that prevails."

WOULDN'T SIGN NOTE; FARMER'S STOCK TAKEN

WAVERLY, Ala., (CNA)—Swooping down on the 200-acre place of a poor farmer here, four carloads of white deputies seized his livestock and farm implements while he was absent, because he had refused to sign a note which would have given his farm into the hands of the landlord of the district, L. H. (Hawk) Dawson.

This farmer, who works his land with the help of his three sons and one son-in-law, bought the land nine years ago for nine dollars an acre from the Farley family in Opelika. He paid all but $700 of the debt, giving five crops of cotton besides to "pay the interest." Four years ago the note was transferred to Hawk Dawson, a partner in the store there, fertilizer merchant and landord who sometimes works as many as 75 share-croppers and renters at one time on his estate. Dawson juggled figures to prevent this farmer from paying off the note, which was to run three years, charging what he received to "interest" and crediting only one hundred dollars on the principal.

MISSISSIPPI'S RESOURCES TO BE SHOWN AT FAIR

Plans to use the world's fair as a show window for the display of Mississippi's resources are revealed by E. H. Bradshaw, Jackson, Miss., chairman of the state's commission to the Century of Progress exposition, who has been conferring with fair officials on the Bayou state's exhibit, which is to use 2,000 square feet in the Hall of States Northerly island.

"Few persons up north realize the great advantages my state has to offer the youth of America in the way of oportunity, natural beauty, recreational facilities and health," he said. "We intend to present these advantages in the form of displays. Instead of "Go west, young man,' we say 'go south."

"In our state is a potential oil field that will make Mississippi the future oil center. Jackson, the capital, is located over a huge oil field. Our state is the home of the new tung oil industry. Already 2,000,000 tung trees are growing, and within five years we will have 100,000 acres of them.

"The nuts of the tree produce es-sential oils used in making paints, varnishes, linoleum and other water-proof compounds. The potential American market for tung oil is estimated at $90,000,000 annually. We will have a fine tung oil display.

"My state is fast becoming a leading dairy state; it affords the best of grazing for live stock as you will learn when you visit our exhibit at the fair."

To the Men of the Disarmament Conference

Take up the words of Jesus,
Ye statesmen, sorely vexed
By rival goals and counter claims,—
There is no other text.
All other proclamations
Heard by a world of strife
Are void and vain: take up again
The burning words of life.

Exalt the mind of Jesus.
No crafty thought will do;
The walking peoples of the earth
Will search your meaning through
The more august your phrases,
The more they doubt the scheme:
Men will be cold until ye hold
The golden rule supreme.

Turn to the love of Jesus.
There is no other peace,
No other plan from murderous greed
To bring the world release.
No trade in oil or cotton—
O be it understood—
Can stay from hence the growing sense
Of human brotherhood.

When ye have strewn to oceans
With shattered ship and plane,
What end is won, what good is done
If human hates remain?
Give to the deep your navies,
Your arsenals to the flame.
Without good will, the world is still
A shambles and a shame.

Follow the life of Jesus.
He walked the hostile earth
With simple deeds of service clean
To measure human worth.
No race, no creed, no station
To him was last or first:
No land was great except the state
For righteousness athirst.

Who now will rise among you
To dare those heights sublime
To which the whole creation calls
The conscience of our time!
Who now will cry: "No parley
Of niggard gain or loss,
While o'er the scene the Nazarene
Still hangs upon the cross!"

—Leslie Pinckney Hill.
—From Federal Council Bulletin.

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE PLANNING FOR CONFERENCE ON NEGRO EDUCATION.

Every necessary step is being taken by Principal W. R. Banks and faculty to greet and provide hospitable accomodations for educators and leaders of both races who will attend the Fourth Annual Conferen e on Negro Education, convening at Prairie View State College Friday morning, March 24.

Daily mail coming into the office of the Principal now makes it certain that the Conference convening March 24 will have a larger attendance than at any previous session. This is due in large part to the nature of the conference program. The greater number of Negro schools in the state is in the rural districts. The conference in its deliberations will, in the main, feature the following questions: (a) Negro Rural Schools in Texas, (b) Special Study in Detail of Negro Schools in Waller County.

The questions for discussion at the coming session of the conference are of primary importance to rural schools and rural school officials and are attracting a large attendance from every rural section in the state as well as from the cities and towns —school officials, superintendents, principals, presidents of Negro colleges, supervisors, teachers, preachers, physicians, farm and home demonstration agents, and editors.

The following directors of extension are thoroughly in accord with the objectives of the conference and are desirous to have their co-workers attend the session: Professor C. H. Waller, Leader, State Agricultural Extension Service for Negroes; Professor J. C. McAdams, Itineratn Teacher-Trainer, Smith-Hughes Work; and Professor F. A. Jackson, Chairman, Extension Schools Committee.

The consensus of opinion now is that the three years the Conference on Negro Education has been held at the college have proved its wisdom and justified its continuance. The Conferences have stimuplated interest in Negro education through out the state, resulting in better building better teachers, longer terms, and more effective school work.

Napoleon B. Edward,
Executive Secretary and Publicity Agent.

POTATO CROP MAY BE EQUAL TO 1932 YIELD

The potato crop this year may be as large as last year, on the basis of smaller acreage and increased yields, says the bureau of agricultural economics.

The bureau says that the harvested acreage this year "seems likely to be only 3 percent smaller than the acerage harvested in 1932, as indicated by farmers' planting intentions. This would put the acreage to be harvested in 1933 close to 3,270,000 acres, or about 100,000 acres less than in 1932. But the decrease in acreage, says the bureau, "is likely to be offset by higher yields which would result in a supply equal to or greater than that produced in 1932."

Farmers' planting intentions this year, according to the bureau, "reveal a continuation of the shift in potato acreage that has been developing the last two years in the increased plantings within trucking distance of consuming markets and for home use. There is also evidence that acreage of potatoes in gardens in and around industrial districts have been expanded materially the last few years, and in 1933 these will likely show further increases in sections where there are large numbers of unemployed or part-time workers."

Nature has given us two ears, two eyes and but one tongue to the end we should hear and see more than we speak.—Socrates. (Father of philosophy. Born at Athens, Greece, 470 B. C. Died 399.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE!

PRIZES OFFERED!

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE AVERAGE NEGRO FARMER?"

Some question, is it not? Well, we want to know and nearly everyone wants to know. We want you to tell us in your own way and in your own words.

We want to know so badly that we are offering three cash prizes for the best letters received as an answer to the question. Any man, woman or child may write. The contest closes September 1, 1933. Write 'em long or short, just answer the question. You may win a prize.

FIRST PRIZE—Five Dollars in Gold.
SECOND PRIZE—Three Dollars.
THIRD PRIZE—Two Dollars.

The best letters will be published throughout the year. All letters become the property of the Modern Farmer, when received. Judges are the editor and one representative from each state in which the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has chartered Units. These representatives will be chosen by the Executive Committee of the organization. Prizes will be awarded during the 1933 N. F. C. F. Convention.

Mail all letters written for this contest to

LEON R. HARRIS, Editor,
Box 209 Moline, Illinois

As a sample, we publish below a little sketch about? "What's The Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer." Don't copy from this, it won't count. We just want to give you an idea.

"What's the Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer?

"The average Georgia Farmer gets up in the morning by the alarm of an Illinois clock (Big Ben), buttons his Chicago suspenders to a Detroit overall, washes his face with Cincinnati soap in a Pennsylvania pan, sets down to a Grand Rapids table and eats Chicago meat, Indiana hominy, fried in Kansas lard, on a St. Louis stove.

"He then lights his New York lantern and goes out to the barn and puts an Indianapolis bridle on a mule fed by Iowa corn and plows the farm covered by an Ohio Mortgage with a South Bend plow, and when bed time comes he reads a chapter in the Bible printed in Boston and says a prayer written in Jerusalem. Crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey only to be kept awake all night by the barks and wails of a Georgia yellow hound dog, the only home product on the place, and then wonders why he cannot make money."

Now Get Busy And Answer The Question And Win One Of The Prizes

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

Nashville, Tenn., Office, 447 4th Avenue, North.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and develojment of effective cooperative assosiations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-contrloled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

WHAT GOD HATH PROMISED

God hath not promised
Skies always blue—
Flower-strewn pathways
All our lives through—
God hath not promised
Sun without rain—
Joy without sorrow
Peace without pain.

But God hath promised
Strength for the day—
Rest for the Laborer,
Light on the way—
Grace for the trial,
Help from above,
Unfailing sympathy
Undying Love.

—Unknown.

WHEN "TH' FAULT'S IN ME"

The deplorable condition of the people of the cotton belt, black and white, is not the fault of the people of the other sections of the nation nor of the federal government. More than anything else, it is due to a lack of foresight and common sense in the people of the cotton belt themselves, especially the leaders. They have refused to accept sound advice,— have disregarded the lessons brought them by experience,— have refused to appreciate the law of supply and demand, and even today, instead of thinking economic, they are still thinking political and are turning to the government for relief.

The federal government nor any of its agencies will never be able to give the cotton belt the relief it needs most. This relief must come from its own soil and from its own people. When the fault's in me and I am suffering, I, me, myself must repent and change my ways and actions.

In the cotton belt there are thousands who play a big part in cotton but a mighty small part in the government, under which cotton is grown. This should not be. When the cotton belt really wants to find a way out of its difficulties it will begin by emancipating its tenants and shareeroppers and letting them live as American citizens.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Henry A. Wallace, of Iowa, editor of Wallace's Farmer, is our new Secretary of Agriculture. He is the third Henry Wallace who has edited this fine farm paper and the second to occupy the position of Secretary of Agriculture. His father served in a republican cabinet twelve years, under Presidents Harding and Coolidge. He died while in office.

Secretary Wallace has promised that his supreme concern will be for the "welfare of agriculture. In going to Washington in this new administration," he says in a farewell message to the readers of his paper.

"I hope to attack the problems of this day with as much courage and vigor as my father brought to the same task twelve years ago. While the situation of the world and of agriculture is far more desperate today than it was then, I have an advantage he did not have I have the privilege of working under a chief who is definitely progressive, entirely sympathetic toward agriculture, and completely determined to use every means at his command to restore farm buying power."

We believe Mr. Wallace will have the support and sympathy of all fair-minded Americans. We sincerely hope that he will recognize the plight of the colored tenant farmer and sharecropper, and that under his administration they may receive a little more consideration they than have received in the past We hope and pray that the "new deal" in some way will help agriculture's most forgotten men."

FARMER'S SUNDAY

The National Federation of Colored Farmers has chosen April 30th as Farmer's Sunday and President Davis has issued his annual proclamation. The day should be observed as such in all our rural communities and the opportunity is given our city congregations to give a little thought to their country cousins.

Officers of all units of the N. F. C. F. should work diligently for the success of the day's efforts. Especially should they seek to interest their friends and neighbors in the work and objectives of their organization. The N. F. C. F. has grown rapidly but the effort must not cease until all colored farmers are organized and working under its banner.

These times have taught all farmers some good and useful lessons. Money crops have not brought a return equal to cost of production so most of us are filling our own needs from our fields, orchards, gardens and barns. We are not depending much on products formerly purchased.

Unemployed city people are drifting back to the farms. There is a demand for information from all agricultural extension agencies. Iowa farmers want to know how to cure hams. Ohio farmers want to know the best methods of tapping maple trees growing along the highways. Farm women are making garments out of flour sacks and feed bags. In some sections farmers have gone back to the old art of splitting rails and making boards to provide less costly fences and roofs. This is the era of patching and repairing on the farms.

This is a mighty good thing for all of us and especially for our young people, the future farmers. We have simply gotten too big for our breeches. When we start going forward and upward again we will know better how to appreciate our blessings and will be less greedy and selfish.

GOD WAS NOT FORGOTTEN

Just before he took the oath of office and assumed his duties as President of the United States, President Roosevelt, with members of his cabinet and their families, stopped at old St. John's Episcopal church, where Rev. Endicott Peabody asked spiritual aid for the new president and the nation.

And noble act and a fine example! No man can be a failure who does not forget God. The biggest reason why so many of us have so much woe and trouble is because we are too indifferent to stop by the church.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is again urging all Units to plant the same varieties of crops in their communities that they may be able to ship in carlots and obtain the better market prices. Decide early on the variety and plant sufficient acreage. If in doubt, write the National Office for information.

Units that did not hold their "Benefit Festivals" for the Modern Farmer are urged to hold them Saturday, April 29, —the day before "Farmer's Sunday." Send receipts direct to The Modern Farmer 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn. If all will do a little we can keep going.

Are you getting ready to cultivate your Unit Farm for the benefit of your community church school or Unit ? It will pay you to do this.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

About "Farming Right."

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Brother Farmers, I am aquainted with a good many colored farm owners who have caught that funny American disease known as "Bigness." Ever hear of it? The disease is "catching." These colored farmers caught it from their big white farmer neighbors and it has made them pretty sick and unhappy. These farmers purchased 150 acres or larger farms,— have worked themselves and their families half to death trying to pay for them and to keep them up,—and today they are still in debt, are getting old, and their disgusted children have left them and fled to the cities. They wanted the big farm because Mr. John had a big farm,— they wanted a ten mule farm because Mr. Sam had a ten mule farm,—they got them and the most they got after all was a big sack full of debts and worries and troubles. They believed that the slogan, "Bigger and Better" was the very thing. They know now that "Small and Good" would have been more sensible.

Nearly all big farmers are in pretty bad shape today but the small, good farmers are holding their own. The small farmers are going to continue being the best and the happiest farmers. The day of "big" farming is about over. So the first thing to think about when thinking about "farming right" is to think about being a good farmer instead of a big farmer.

The good farmer will cultivate his best land only. He will stop wasting time and money trying to grow crops on land that will not produce enough to pay for the seed and fertilizer, much like the labor. He will pay as much attention to control his production. For instance, he will grow more food and feed crops this year and less cotton, tobacco and other crops of which there is now a large surplus He will rotate his crops,—will plant clover, peas or other legumes one year out of every three,— that he may build up his soil and stop wearing it out growing one "pay crop" after another.

The good farmer will be an all around farmer,— not just a "cotton," tobacco, or peanut farmer. He will pay as much attention to his orchard as he does to his cotton or tobacco patch. He will be as interested in his cows or chickens as he is in his mules or hogs. He will be as willing to buy his wife a washing machine or a labor saving cook stove as he is to buy for himself a new cultivator or any other labor-saving implement.

Anything worth doing is worth doing right, no matter how small or how big. Farming is more than just making a living. Farm life should be the happiest life a colored family can enjoy in this nation. And when you pay more attention to "farming right" than to "farming big," you stand a chance of getting some happiness out of your work and will find contentment instead of worries.

During the past twenty years there has been a rush to the cities. During the next twenty there will be a migration back to rural centers. Big cities are not going to be so important in the future because the big city factories and plants are going to be broken up and scattered about in the smaller towns and cities and even in rural districts. Colored farmers should look ahead,—remember that the world moves,—and be ready to take advantage of the changes as they come. Your ideal place for a home should be a small farm in a colored farm community.

CHINESE MAXIMS

To spoil what is good by unreasonableness is like letting off fireworks in the rain.

Nine-storied terraces rise by a gradual accumulation of bricks.

The prince who deserves the favor of heaven should practice and honor the five virtues; charity, justice, prudence, fidelity, and politeness.

An unkind word falls easily from the tongue, but a coach with six horses cannot bring it back.

Nothing causes women to lose the taste of visiting but the want of attire and ornament.

Without going, you can get nowhere.

The hearts of the people are the foundations of empire.

Trust not the flatterer; in the days of sunshine he will give thee three pounds of butter, and in thy need deny thee a crust of bread.

Something is learned every time a book is opened.

The more a wife loves her husband, the more she corrects his faults.

Never was good work done without much trouble.

—From Christian Science Monitor

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

Interesting News & Notes

Agents of the Scully estate of 45,000 acres near Lincoln, Ill., have announced a rental reduction of 40 per cent. The rent has been reduced during the past two years from $7 to 3 dollars per acre.

Pres. Roosevelt is a great lover of trees and it is believed that more trees will be planted during his administration than under any other.

It is estimated that the winter wheat crop will be the smallest in more than twenty-five years.

Italian bacteriologists claim that smoking destroys microbes in the teeth and leaves the mouth sterilized for several hours and therefore, is beneficial. Some good news for the harassed smokers.

A large timber wolf was shot and killed by a county official of Whiteside county, Ill. He trailed two wolves all day and finally managed to kill one of them.

The Bureau of Census has reported that there are 2,803,756 colored families in the United States. 739,812 of these have only two persons in the family; 338,114 have only one member and 500,990 have three persons in the family. The medium size of the rural farm family is 4.05 per cent.

A vegetable growers' association has been organized by the colored farmers of St. Croix, Virgin Islands and has signed an agreement with a New York commission firm to market early crops. Some 500 acres of tomatoes and other vegetables are growing. These will reach New York three months before Florida vegetables are ready for shipment.

Plans are being made to swap sweet potatoes grown by the unemployed of Shelby county, Tenn, for Irish potatoes grown by the jobless of Winnebago County, Illnois.

There are ten colored farmers in North Dakota, a decrease of sixteen during the past ten years. Five are owners. These five farmers own 1,405 acres and the value of land and buildings is $40,700. South Dakota has 40 colored farmers, a decrease of only seven during the last ten yeas. Of these, 26 are full owners. They own 10,744 acres and the value of their land and buidings is $163,295.

MORGAN COLLEGE NEWS

DR. A. D. WRIGHT LECTURES ON "GREAT EXPECTATIONS"

Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Jean-Slater foundation addressed the student-body of Morgan College on the subject "Great Expectations' at the weekly chapel services on March 8th.

Dr. Wright stated in his discourse that every youth has a right to expect a college to give him a training that will enable him to utilize whatever talents he possesses and a right to expect the world to utilize his talents when he presents them. In addition to his address, Dr. Wright outlined the work that has been accomplished through the two foundations of which he is president.

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity Sponsers Essay Contest

An essay contest dealing with the various phases of Negro business is being sponsered among the students of Morgan College by the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity. The contest is opened to all students and prizes of five and two and a half dollar gold pieces are being offered.

Dramatic Club Appears At Bethel Church

W. S. Gilbert's fairy-like drama came to life on the stage of the lecture room in Bethel A. M. E. Church on Wednesday night, when it was performed by the Mogran College Dramatic Club and excusing a few minor flaws it was well performed.

Fine Cast

James Brown, Rosetta Murray and Phenola Valentine as the three leading characters in the play, gave excellent portrayals of their roles. Rosetta Murray was ideally suited to the role of innocent animated statue. Phenola Valentine and James Brown demonstrated their acting ability which led to their receiving such wide acclaim in the one act play "Rain" which was performed at Howard University last week These three were ably supported by Annette Colbert, the shrewish wife, and Lloyd Galloway her husband. At times, Erma Williams's portrayal of Lady Myrine had a little too much burlesque in it, but on the whole was quiite satisfactory. Harvey Denmark as the soldier, Verner Henry and Cornelle Daye as the slaves, injected much realism in the depiction of their parts.

The Dramatic Club appeared at the weekly social meeting of the City Wide Young People's Forum on Saturday night in a presentation of H. Stuart Cottman and Le Vergne Shaws's one-act play, "A Message From Khufu" on March 11th. The play deals with the fate of an explorer and his assistant who disturb the remains of mummy in spite of a warning written on the sarcophogus. Three of the explore pay the price of their folly with death. The third escapes with his life after replacing in the coffin priceless jewel which they had stolen from the mummy. The cast includes William Lewis, James Grant James Mebaen and Harvey Denmark, Mr. James Brown gave a reading from James Weldom Johnson's "Creation" which was very faorably received.

MORGAN COLLEGE DRAMATIC CLUB IN EXTENSIVE PROGRAM

After completing a successful program of three one-act plays at Howard University under the auspices of the Howard Players and W. S. Gilbert's mythical three act drama at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Mr. James R. Gibbs, student manager of The Morgan Players released the full schedule of the club for the second semester. He explained that the aim of the club accepting so many engagements was to turn over to the college at the end of the season all the club's surplus in order to help the school along with its finances during these strenuous times.

The schedule of the club takes it to many of the important cities in the cast. The players will appear for some of the largest white and colored churches, and a Jewish synagogue. They will appear for college, high school, welfare groups, forum, A. U. W. C. A., a tournament and a radio broadcast are also on the program. In short the Morgan Players will travel further and put on what is perhaps largest dramatic program ever put on by a Negro college. The complete program for the second semester including those already presented, is follows:

(Where organizations are not mentioned the church is sponsoring the program).

Feb. 10th—Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, (white) Baltimore

Feb 24th—Howard University, Washington, D. C., Presented by The Howard Players A. N. I. D. A. Program.

March 28th—Bethel A, M. E. Church Baltimore.

March 11th—City-Wide Young People's Forum (Social Hour) Baltimore.

March 14th— Eutaw Place Temple (Jewish) Baltimore.

March 13th—Presentation of Va. State Players Guild. Baltimore A. N. I. D. A. Program.

March 25th—Metropolitan M. E. Church

March 28th—Lutherville, Md. Green Spring Chapel.

April 5th—Negro Intercolegiate Dramatic Association's Turnament, Richmond, Va., Lyric Theatre

April 6th—Roanoke, Va., Addison High School—Mr. T. R. Parker and Faculty

April 7th Lynchburg, Va.,—Lawrence Burton, William Thompson, alumni and friends.

April 20th—Grace Presbyterian Church, Baltimore

April 21st—Annapolis, Maryland, Annapolis Public Forum.

April 24th—Wilmington, Deleware Howard High School, Junior Class

April 25th—Atlantic City, N J. Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Louie Love

April 26th—Orange, New Jersey Union Baptist Church

April 27th Montclair, N. J.—Mrs. L. B. Jewett and church organization.

April 28th—New York City (afternoon) Broadcast Station W. E. V. D. (night) St. Mark's Church Church organizations and Morgan Alumni Group.

April 30th—Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. John H. Marquess and Quaker City Lodge of Elks.

May 4th—Baltimore, Md.

Final Program

The one-act plays in the club's repertory are: "A Marriage Has Been Arranged," and "The Man on The Curb," by Alfred Sutro, "A Matter of Husbands," "More Man" by Alico Garstenburg, "In Dixon's Kitchen," by Wilber Stout, "Out of The Night," by Frances Smith, "A Message From Khufu." by Cottman and Shaw, "Magnolia's Man" by Gertrude Coffin, "Rain," by Dona Burnett, and "Bad Man," by Radolph Edmonds. The three act play is "Pygmalion and Galatea," by W. S. Gilbert.

To fill the many engagements and keep the student casts out of school as little as possible, different groups will fulfill as many as possible. Due to the depression, however, the non royalty plays in the list will be presented the largest number of times.

The director of the Morgan Playtrs is Professor Randolph Edmonds who specialized in drama and play production in Oberlin College, and Columbia University. He is the author of "Shades and Shadows," o collection of six weirdly imaginative stories in the form of drama. Besides courses in literature he teaches the ccurses in playwriting, Play-Production and the arts of the Little Theatre.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS JUNE 10 with six affiliated institutions

The Atlanta University Summer School which opens June 10th will have six affiliated colleges—Morehouse College, Spelman College Atlanta School of Social Work, Morris Brown College, Clark University and Gammon Theological Seminary, it has just been announced by Dr. John Hope, president of the University. This pooling of the resources of all the Negro institutions of higher learning in Atlanta will make possible opportunities for summer study unparalleled in this section of the country.

The Summer School is designed particularly to meet the needs of teachers, social workers, graduate students, and students working for college credit. This year three ad-

Organized Class Paraphernalia

Metoka or Galeda Class Pins, gold plated 50c each.

Metoka and Galeda Class Buttons, 5c each, 50c per doz.

Metoka or Galeda Pledge Chart, wall size, $1.50.

Metoka or Galeda Object Chart, wall size, $1.50.

Metoka or Galeda Invitation Cards, 1c each, $1.00 per hundred.

Metoka or Galeda Pledge Cards, 1c each, $1.00 per hundred.

For Class Records, use same as other classes, see Sunday school list.

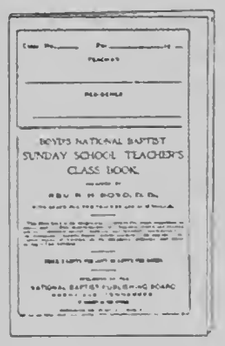
Small Bibles for churches or societies, 60c each.

Small Testaments, 35c each.

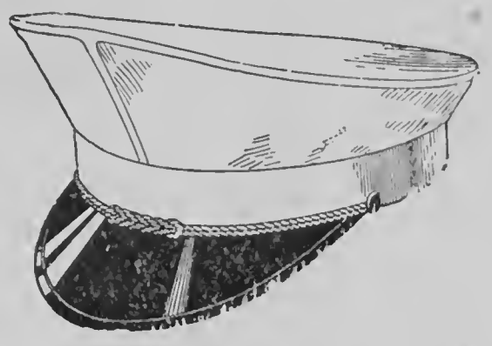
Keep An Accurate Record of Scholars In Each Class by Having A

Teacher's Class Book

Price 5c each, 60c per doz.



The Sunday School Congress Cap is a part of the paraphernalia necessary at the annual June meeting.



This S. S. Congress Cap will cost 50 cents

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National Baptist Hymnal, music edition revised, $1.00 each, $11.50 per dozen, special prices in lots of 100 or more.

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Gospel Voices No. 2, 40c each, $4.80 per doz.

Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined, 45c each, $5.40 per doz.

National G. V. Hymnal, 50c each, $6.00 per doz.

Celestial Shows No. 1, 40c each, $4.80 per doz.

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Choice Songs No. 2, 20c each, $2.40 per doz.

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Victory Songs, 40c each, $4.50 per doz.

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ditional features of major importance will be offered,—a model one-teacher rural school for observation and practice; a Community Recreation School, sponsored by the National Recreation Association; and a four-week Minister's Institute, the first interdenominational school for ministers ever held in Georgia. Expenses will be kept at a minimum, and reduced rates on the Round Trip Indentification Plan have been authorized by the railroads from stations in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, North and South Carolina.

The Summer School had its beginnings in 1921 when Morehouse College featured courses in education for the benefit of public school teachers of the State. Each year brought increasing demands for content courses, and in 1923 the Summer School was reorganized as the Morehouse-Spelman Summer School, and was conducted jointly by Morehouse and Spelman Colleges. Atlanta University became affiliated in 1928, and the Atlanta School of Social Work in 1929. In 1932 graduate courses were offered, and over ten per cent of the students registered for graduate work.

This year graduate courses will be offered in Biology, Chemistry, English, History, Economics, Education, and Mathematics, and all courses will have same standard and corresponding credit value as during the regular academic year. The Sixth Annual Rural Institute will be conducted for teachers and leaders in rural communities. The Nursery School of Spelman College will be open to student of the Summer School and courses in the education of the pre-school child will be closely correlated with the Nursery School. Introductory and advanced courses in Social Work will be offered by members of the staff of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

A large number of faculty members of the seven affiliated institutions will be in residence for the Summer School, and in addition, outstanding teachers from other institutions are being secured Increased cooperation among the Atlanta institutions makes available facilities, including science laboratories and equipment. The Atlanta University Library, which has a seating capacity of 600, and includes the books collections of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College, offers excellent opportunities for study reference, and cultural reading.

PIG ROUTS CATTLE THIEVES

When cattle thieves attempted to raid a dairy farm in Vila Fran queza, near Ailcante, Spain, they were frightened away by the loud grunts of a suspicious pig. The grunts also aroused the people of the farm but the theives, enrage by the interruption, killed the porker before they fled.

FERTILIZER COMPANY FORMED

New Orleans, Feb. 24. —Organization of the American Potash and Super-Phosphate Corporation with a capital stock of $250,000 has been announced. The concern will extract soluble potash from feldspar, glauconite and potassium bearing minerals found in the south and will also manufacture acid phosphate, according to L. M. Turnbull, vice president and general manager. The company is headed by Stephens F. Sherman of New York.

HOW A FARMER SEES IT

New Bedford Standard Times: The Cotton Textile institute has compiled a list of certain staple articles made from cotton to show how the farm relief bill passed by the house and now before the senate would increase prices. The list includes overalls, house dresses, work shirts, cotton blankets, sheets, towels, bedspreads and duck trousers, practically all of them things that farmers would require for themselves or their families. The price increases are substantial and should give farmers as well as urbanites something to think about.

More trenchant is the letter of a northern New York farmer who can see no help for him and his neighbors in the bill but quite the reverse. "We raise a few hogs for our own use," he says, "but we have to buy tobacco, overalls and flour for ourselves and western grain for our stock, and the prices of these are to be boostod to pay the south and west a bonus. Looks to us as though somebody was paying off an election bet at our expense." And in conclusion he writes: "It took two quarts of milk to pay for the 3-cent postage stamp on this letter."

FARM HAND WAGES REPORTED LOWEST IN THREE DECADES

Farm wages are the lowest in thirty-four years, ranging from an average of 40 cents a day with board in South Carolina and Georgia to $1.75 a day in Rhode Island, according to the bureau of agricultural economics, United States department of agriculture. The bureau has reports that some farm hands in the north central states are getting only board and lodging for their labor.

The bureau's index of the general level of farm wage rates on January 1 was 74 percent of the five-year pre-war average, having declined 12 percent since Oct. 1, 1932, when the index was 84, whereas the average seasonal decrease during the preceding ten years has been about 9. percent The declino since October 1 is attributed to increased supply of farm labor and decreased demand.

The supply of farm labor on January 1 was 127.3 percent of normal, but the demand on that date was only 53.8 percent of normal. Actually there is no demand for additional hired hands because practically all farm labor jobs are filled.

The bureau attributes the unprecedented low demand for hired hands primarily to the continued decline in prices of farm products Farm operators are being compelled to do their own work, and those who have any cash resources are spending only what is unavoidable for the services of hired hands.

The bureau notes that farm wage rates went down at a faster rate last year than the decline in industrial wages, farm wages having declined 24 percent in 1932 whereas industrial wages dropped 10 percent.

THE TEACHER EXPLAINS

City Boy (on visit to country): "Say, teacher, what's that funny lookin' cow with his tail straight up in the air and that mad look in his eyes?"

Teacher: "Sh-h-h! That's no cow —that's the cow's husband!— Farmerette.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO. REPORT

The annual report of this company showed strong resistance to influences. Total operating revenues of the system as a whole, excluding Western Electric and Bell Telep hone of Canada, declined 11 per cent during 1932, but operating expenses were reduced in similar proportion. Customary policies as to maintenance and depreciation were continued, 36 per cent of total gross revenues having been used or set aside for such purposes. Net earnings before charges (for the system as a whole) were $194,471,039, or an increased moderate return of 3.9 per cent on the cost of plants and other assets.. Approximately one-third of the system's capitalization is in funded debt, and charges thereon were earned 3.58 times, as against 3.98 times in 1931. Income of the par ent company, alone, was equivalent to 6.82 times interest charges on its funded obligations, as compared with 6.55 times in 1931. The increase resulted from lower charges, because of some bond retirements in 1931. Telephone disconnections are now at a less rapid rate, indicating that net gains would supplant net losses promptly with any sustained business upturn.

"Financial position of the system at the 1932 year—and disclosed the characteristically conservative policies of the management, and its foresight in having obtained a large supply of additional capital under the comparatively easy money conditions of 1930. Total current assets were $13,378,620, as against current liabilities of $168,874,427. Of the former, $59,771,569 was cash adn $144,478,899 was temporarily invested in government securities. The current ratio at the close of 1931 was somewhat stronger, changes last year having mainly reflected the financing of necessary extensions and the refunding of maturing bond issues out of funds in hand, since Bell System companies did no public financing in 1932. There were no bank loans, and no obligations of any consequece will mature prior to 1937.

Bonds of this company are amply protected by earnings, whether viewed with respect to their position as junior obligations of the Bell System as a whole or as obligations of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. alone."

Citizens Trust of Atlanta Opens

Atlanta, Ga.—(Special Wire To The Nashville Globe)—Permit to resume business on unrestricted basis was granted the Citizens Trust Company on yesterday by the State Banking Department, this week. The order was affective as of March 14th.

The officers of the bank, its stockholders, directors and friends were jubilant over this announcement here, and the finest spirit ever evidenced in this, the capital of Georgia, was shown.

The president, and the cashier of the institution reported that the first day's business showed deposits far in excess of withdrawals.

A book of verses underneath the bough,
A jug of wine, a loaf of bread and thou
Beside me singing in the wilderness—
Ah, wilderness were paradise now.

Omar Khayyam.

(Omar the Tentmaker—Persian author and mathematician. 1025 1123).

A careful man I ought to be
A little fellow follows me,
I do not dare to go astray,
For fear he'll go the self-same way.

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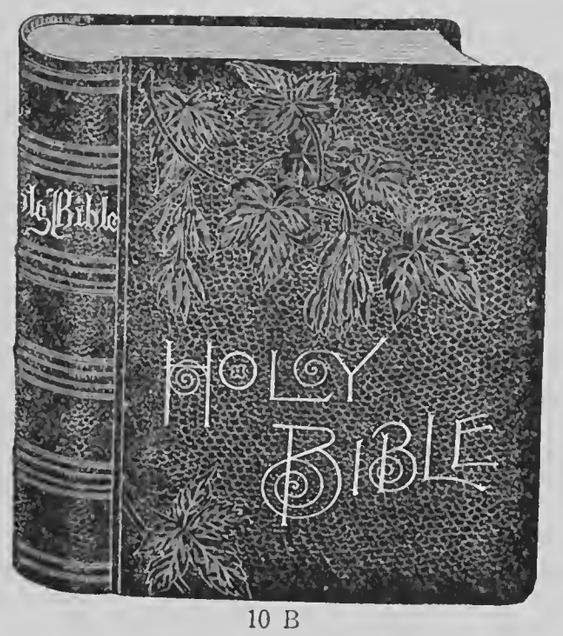

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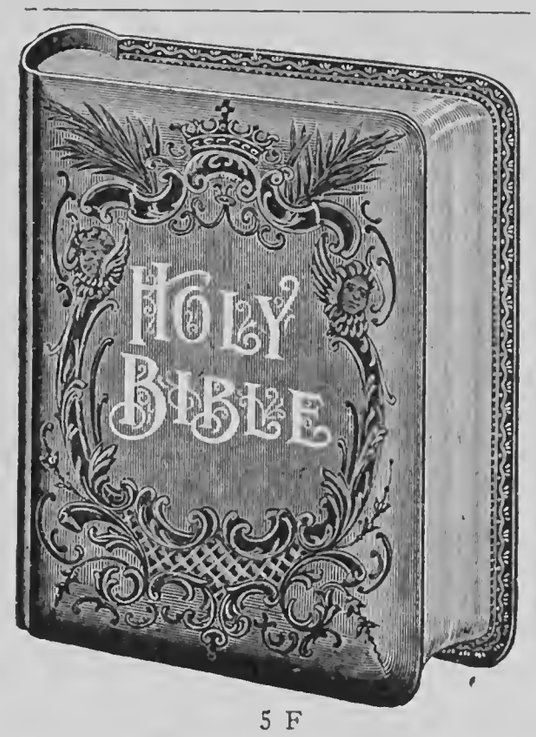

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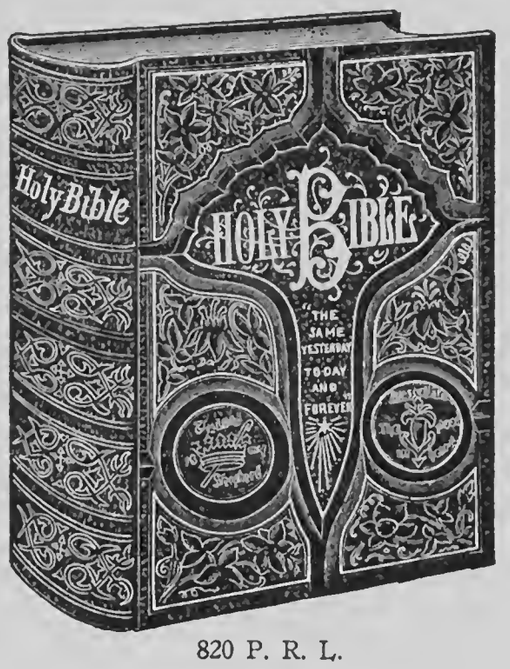

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SQUASH AS A CONTROL FOR PICKLE AND MELON WORM

Gainesville, Fla., Feb. 24.—By planting early summer squash among fields of cantaloupes and cucumbers, truck growers of Florida are able to control in a fair measure two of their worst enemies, the pickle worm and the melon worm, according to J. R Watson, entomologist of the Florida experiment station.

Observations have shown, Mr. Watson says, that the moths which lay the eggs for these worms prefer the summer crook-neck squash to cantaloupes or cucumbers Growers take advantage of this fact by planting squash around the edges of their fields. Many growers also plant a row of squash through the field every 200 or 300 feet. The squash are planted at the same time as the cantaloupes or cucumbers.

This method of control has been recommended strongly by Mr. Watson, who adds that it is also a good plan to go through the field after the crop is up and plant all missing hills to squash. The squash will grow more rapidly than the cucumbers or cantaloupes and will be more attractive to the moths, he says. Infested squashes should be picked and destroyed.

A thorough spraying of lead arsenate in bordeaux mixture will go far toward controlling the melon worm, but not the pickle worm, according to Mr. Watson. The pickle worm lives entirely inside of the fruit or stalks where it is out of reach of insecticides. Before the melons appear, the melon worm feeds to a considerable extent on the leaves where it can be poisoned by the spray,

The moths which lay the eggs for these worms do not get abundant until along in the spring, Mr. Watson says, so that early cucumbers frequently escape their ravages or suffer comparatively little damage, but late cucumbers and cantaloupes are invariably severely damaged.

The Dying Gasp of the Eighteenth Amendment

The last election seemed to settle the doom of the Eighteenth Amendment. The American people, with impressive majority, declared for its erasure from the Constitution. The Congress of the United States in obedience to the popular mandate has submitted the matter to the people of the several states for their anticipated approval. In the fullness of time it is expected that the amendment repealing the Eighteenth Amendment will be ratified.

The old motto is not universally true. Moral reform may indeed move backwards. The nation seems to see fit to look backwards after having taken hold of the plow or righteousness. It is but fair to hold the mortal and religious forces of the country responsible for this moral debacle. The children of darkness were wiser in the art of getting results than the sons of light. The drys were outgeneraled and out maneuvered by the wets. The friends of temperance stood impotently by while wets reversed the overwhelming majority against them and turned it into a like majority for wetness.

The Republican Party cut a sorry figure indeed. The party of morals and temperance from its beginning lost its moral prestige by compromising with the forces of evil. The emocratic Party has been consistently wrong on this issue. Even the proponents of dryness can hardly forbear admiring their boldness and daring. It is entitled to whatever glory there may be in the victory of an worthy cause. The matter now is up to the people of the several states. As they have already spoken on this issue through their chosen representatives, we can only expect them to ratity the poor judgment already registered. The twenty first amendment to the Constitution will be the first to eradicate an existing amendment and also to reverse the order of progress in the moral direction.

The genuine believers in the principle of prohabition as the only effective means of temperance, out of moral consstency will be compelled to continue the fight to the last ditch. For after all, moral principles cannot be decided by majority vote. One in the right is a majority. If the prohibition forces are wise they will reorganize their shattered forces and prosecute the most vigorous fight possible before the electorate of the several states. At this stage of the proceedure the victory of the drys can only be technical and of limited value. To retain the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution by a bare majority vote in one fourth of the states against the overwhelming majority of three fourths of the most populous settes would seem like a mockery of the majority rule. If the law should be upheld by such technical subtifuge, it would be openly repudiated by the practice of the people. The only effective hope of the drys is to get the majority on their side by argument and moral suasion. To this end it is better to have the law upheld in principle than to have it eliminated. For if once the law is expunged from the Constitution, it will be all but impossible ever again to have it reinstated. But if it is allowed to remain, even if nulified for the time being, in practice, there is better hope of edueating the people up to the wisdom and good policy of its observance.

The religious and moral forces of the country cannot afford to lie down and let the cause of temperance lose out by default. The example of the last campaign ought to be sufficient warning. There was no forthwith onsault made on the enemies' strong hold. The friends of temperance divided themselves into different political campus and ignored the moral issue for reasons of political expediency. Many life long temperance advocates were more bent on defeating Herbert Hoover than in advancing the cause of prohibition. In order to make sure of this political result they took no chances of wasting their vote on what they deemed an extraneous issue. But now they wake up and look around, and see that all has been lost to the cause which they hold dear. To retrieve lost ground immediate strenous effort is necessary. Political issues as between rival parties must be dismissed or subordinated. As many dry state as possible must be urged to defeat the impending repeal. The impersonated cause of temperance appeals to its earnest advocate— "whoever loves political parties more than me is not worthy of me."

Let me now direct this appeal to the peculiar needs and situation of the colored race. The religious and moral leaders of this race need to upbraid themselves for their utter indifference of this great moral reform. Our churches Y. M. C. A. and other organizations devoted to the development of character remained in sinster silence while this moral warfare was going on. In instances they even joined hands with the forces of evil which so sasily involve the race in the clutches of rum and ruin. The white promoters of prohibition allowed race prejudice to enter the equation and shut out the colored brother from participation in the warfare against the common foe. But now the winning of thirteen states against ratification will require every vote, white or black, to maintain the Constitution in its moral integrity.

Kelly Miller.

A TIP TO THE SKEPTICAL

Sioux Falls Argus-Leader: A professor says that within the next hundred generations the various races of humanity will merge, leaving only one race. If you don't believe him, wait and see.

A MEDLEY

New Orleans Times-Picayune: Exotic opera! Paul Robeson, the famous Negro baritone is preparing to sing Moussorgsky's Boris Godunov in Paris and will sing it in Russian.

COWS, HEAVY DRINKERS

Raleigh, N. C.,—An average cow requires 77 pounds of drinking water daily, says, Dr. C. D. Grinnells, in charge of dairy investigations for the North Carolina experiment station.

FARMER GIVES 33 YEAR OLD MULE CEREMONIAL BURIAL

Pana, Ill.,—Central Illinois oldest mule, aged 33, highly prized by W. H. Young, farmer of near Donnellson, Montgomery county, was buried today by his owner in an eight foot grave with befitting ceremonies. The mule had been pensioned the last few years.

Young Wife: "I must apologize for the cake I made dear. I think I left out something."

Husband: "Nothing you left out could make a cake taste like this. It's something you put in."

EWE ON INDIANA FARM IS MOTHERING FOUR LAMBS

Rushville, Ind.,—A ewe on the farm of A. L. Gary, near Arlington, is mothering four baby lambs. Although the lambs are small they are active and will survive.

SCARCE CASH

Los Angeles Times: Dreaming of making lots of money never filled any man's pockets.

BET HE'S NO PAPA

Nashville Banner: One of these child experts advises letting the child create his own emotional dynamo. Our experience has been that the problem is to get him to shut the thing off.

SEEMS IMPORTANT THOUGH

Lowell Leader: There's one advantage about the college football games. Nobody argues that the salvation of the nation depends on the issue of the contests.

WE BELIEVE IT

It certainly does pay to co-operate. Just consider the banana—every time it leaves the bunch it gets skinned.—Frisco Employes Magazine.

TO SHARPEN SCISSORS

To sharpen a pair of scissors, take the steel used to put an edge on the carving knife and insert the steel between the two blades at the same time "sniping" the blades lightly on the hard steel. A splendid cutting edge will result.

Farmers of Greece may have their land plowed by the Greek government, according to a report from Athens. The charges are from 75 cents to $1.50 an acre, according to the depth of the plowing. Nearly fifty tractors are used and more may be ordered shortly.

DR. BURLESON TO SPEAK AT HAMPTON

Anniversary Program Being Arranged

By George A. Kuyper

Hampton Institute, Va., March 19—Anniversary exercises will be held at Hampton Institute on April 27 and 28. The ceremonies will be of importance to everyone interested in the field of Negro education. Not only will the sixty-fifth anniversary of Hampton Institute's founding be observed, but the fiftieth anniversary of the John F. Slater Fund and the seventy-fifth of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund will also be celebrated. The trustees of both these Boards will meet on the Hampton Institute campus. Their anniversary exercises will be held in Ogden Hall on Thursday evening, April 27. Dr. Will W. Alexander, Executive Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, of Atlanta, Georgia, and President of Dillard University of New Orleans, will be the speaker.

Hampton Institute's ceremonies will be observed on Friday afternoon, the twenty-eighth. The speaker will be the Rt. Rev. Hugh Latimer Burleston, D. D., Assistant Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in U. S. A., New York City.

In addition to many friends of Hampton, North and South, representatives from some of the larger universities of the country will be present.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO EVERY READER

If you have moved from one address to another please send a written notice to your postmaster; write it out plainly and give it to your letter carrier if you live in the city, or your rural route carrier, if you live on a rural free delivery route. If you fail to do this the publisher of this paper will have to pay two cents on every paper going to your old address. This is a new postal law and regulation.

It is unfair to the publisher of this paper to have to pay the government two cents every week merely because you do not send a written notice to your post office. Not only should you notify the post master at once, even when you know you are going to move, but you should send a written notice to this newspaper so that they could change your address on the mailing list. Do not overlook these instructions.

THE MODERN FARMER

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

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Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name ....

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(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

AMMONIA ADDED TO PEAT; RESULT NEW, BETTER FERTILIZER

Ammoniated peat, a new fertilizer material, has been developed in the laboratories of the United States department of agriculture. It seems to combine many of the good features of the two familiar types of nitrogen-carrying fertilizers It has not been developed commercially yet, but chemists of the department say that the manufacturing process is simple and relatively inexpensive and that the commercial production of ammoniate peat offeres opportunity for material saving in freight on fertilizers. Small scale experiments with plants have given promising results.

By heating ammonia and peat under pressure, about two-thirds of the reacting ammonia is changed to chemical combinations that are not soluble in water. These forms are generally similar to the nitrogenous fertilizer materials in cotton-seed meal and animal tankage. Roughly a third of the ammonia remains in water-soluble forms. Depending on temperature, the peat may be ammoniated to contain up to 20 percent of nitrogen. A 20 percent product would thus contain in each 100 pounds nearly half as much quick-acting nitrogen as 100 pounds of sodium nitrate and would at the same time contain about twice as much slower-acting nitrogen as 100 pounds of cottonseed meal. In other words, 100 pounds of 20 percent ammoniated peat would be roughly equivalent to 200 pounds of cottonseed meal plus 50 pounds of sodium nitrate. The product could be shipped with notable savings in freight and with notable advantage in combining the good features of both the slow-acting and the quick-acting nitrogen carriers. Raw peat is of relatively little value as a nutritive ingredient in fertilizer, but is recognized as a highly desirable element in mixed fertilizers because of its value as a conditioner and because it supplies to the soil a desirable form of organic matter.

WHEELBARROWS MAY HAVE BALLOON TIRES IF TREND CONTINUES

Not only farm tractors but also wheelbarrows may be equipped with balloon tires, as result of one of the recent innovations in mechanical farm equipment. This was among developments explained in the annual tractor and gas engine short course at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

Twenty-seven men from twelve counties attended the course. It was held as art of the work which the agricultural engineering department of the college is conducting to help farmers operate their power and machinery more efficiently, thereby reducing losses and wastes and widening the margin of net return. There are approximatey 10,000 tractors and 80,000 stationary gas engines on Illinois farms.

Few innovations in mechanical farm equipment have created as much interest as low pressure pneumatic tires for tractors, agricultural engineers say. One of the fourteen tractors available for the short course students was equipped with the tires so that the men might study this new development first hand. Among the advantages claimed for the new type tractor tires are that they are particularly well adapted to such conditions as cultivated fields, the tractor is equipped at all times for hauling on hard roads, there is a reduction in tractor wear and tear as a result of shocks, a much increased rate of speed is permitted and greater comfort is provided for the operator.

Carrying the idea further, agricultural engineers claim that a garden barrow equipped with a ballon tire can be ushed with surprising ease over turf or soft garden soil.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Pointing out that under the present system of Unemployment Relief, Negroes are victims of widespread discrimination throughout the country, the National Urban League has asked that liberal-minded citizens address their Representatives and Senators urging the enactment of legislation crimination in the distri- designed to prevent racial distribution or relief funds made available by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

A letter detailing the situation has been sent by T. Arnold Hill, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, to Senators Robert F. Wagner, Edward P. Costigan, Robert M. La Follette, and Congressman Oscar De Priest.

Bills offered by the three Senators have been presented in the Senate. These bills will provide for the expenditure of a billion dollars if plans now under consideration by the authors of the bills and the Secretary of Labor can be agreed upon.

Despite the allotment of some two hundred million dollars by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for material and emergency work relief, Negroes especially in the South, according to a recent investigation by the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, are undergoing intense suffering and want because of racial prejudices which prevail in that section of the country.

Mr. Hill's letter outlining these irregularities to the Senators follows:

Department of Industrial Relations
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
1133 Broadway
New York City
March 15, 1933

"Sir:

"I would like to direct your attention which, if it is not corrected in the proosed relief legislation, will work untold harm to millions of Negro citizens who, according to every authentic nd unbiased investigation, are by far the greatest sufferers from the present economic crisis.

"I have just completed a study of the conditions which obtain among Negroes in the principal cities of Georgia, Florida, Alabama Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. I need not inform you that among the Negro citizens in these cities there is widespread and devastating distress. And in addition the Negro unemployed worker is the victim of rank discrimination in the allotment both of material relief and emergency work relief, in part provided for by loans of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to states in this area.

"The basis of relief in not a few of these cities is not Need — but the ratio of Negro population to the total population. Thus, if Negroes comprise 25 per cent of the population, Negro unemploymed receive an aggregate of 25 per cent of the funds dispensed, even though the percentage of unemployment among Negroes is greater by for than that of the remainder of the populatio n. And in some cities the wage rate for Negroes is less than half that aid to workers of other races, and in every city in the area visited the wage of Negroes is less than the prevailing wage. There are numerous instances where Negroes receive one day's work per week, as compared with three day's work for others, and in a number of cities the wage rate for Negroes is $1.25 per day, while white workers receive $2.45 for the same work.

"I submit that this method of allocating funds provided by the Government of the United States is undemocratic and unsound, both from the social viewpoint, and from the viewpoint of economy. It has condemned thousands of Negro families to want, and provides a fertile field for the propaganda of radical organizations which are making significant progress in the states of Alabama and Texas.

"In the State of New York where the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration functions under State authority, the right is reserved to refuse the approval, in whole or in part of claims by Municipal Corporations in cases 'where there is discrimination in the giving or withholding of relief by reason of consideration of race, color, religion, non-citizenship or political connection, or activities.'

"I hope that you may see fit to incorporate in the coming legislation for unemployment relief, some provision which will make such practices as I have described illegal, to the end that no portion of our citizenry shall suffer more than any other.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) T. Arnold Hill, Director
Department of Industrial Relations
National Urban League."

DEPRESSION CREDIT

Dayton Daily News: An economist says we are now paying for the good things we enjoyed during prosperity. And we can't say they aren't giving us plenty of time to pay.

FAIR WARNING

THREE-YEAR-OLD Jane woke from her nap, cross. She pouted, and refused to put on her shoes. Dorothy, two years older, was worried.

"You can't go down to Mother, barefooted," she warned.

"Don't wanna!" Jane sulked, stubbornly.

"But if you don't come," Dorothy told her, anxiously, "you'll be up here all alone, cause God's going downstairs with me.'

LITTLE INCOME FROM COTTON

Cotton, as a source of farm income, dropped 72 per cent last year compared with figures for 1929, it has been announced by the bureau of farm economics. For the first time, the cow led as the chief source of farm income, dairy products having brought to farmers $1,180,000,000. This was a decline of nearly 50 per cent from the 1929 figure. Livestock held second place. Wheat fell 70 per cent.

TOO MUCH COTTON YET

The N. Y. Cotton Exchange estimates that the world consumption of cotton between last August and through January was the largest in three years. In spite of this increased consumption there is still a carryover of about 8 million bales. Cotton acreage this year should be further reduced.

A NON-SPINACHER

Pasadena Post: Experts on diet will have a hard time glossing over the fact that the youth just pronounced the healthiest specimen in the United States has an aversion to spinach.

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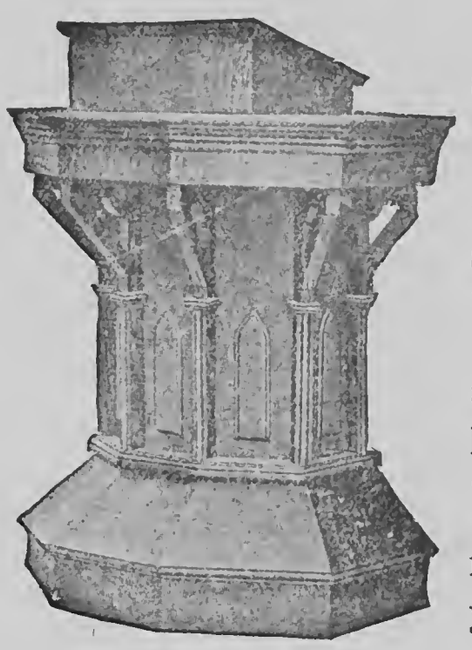

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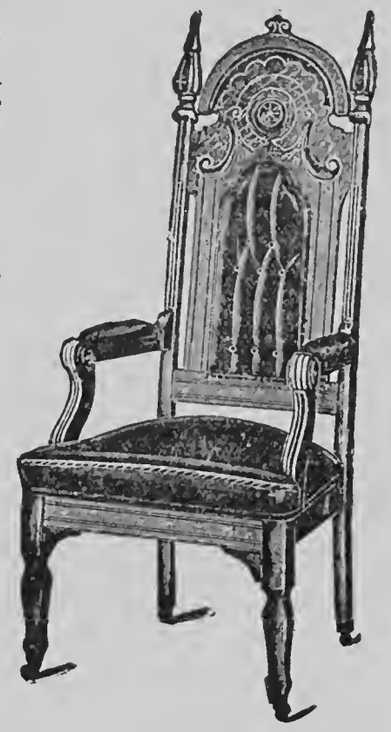

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. V. NASHVILLE, TENN., APRIL, 15, 1933. No. 12.

Talks to Colored Farmers About "Getting Up to Date"

EDITOR LEON R. HARRIS, SECRETARY N. F. C. F. INC.

Document Calculated to Help Tillers of the Soil Everywhere

Not long ago, Brother Farmers, I read an article written by the manager of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, and the first and the best thing he said in his excellent article was this: "If we farmers of Mississippi and the United States are to keep abreast with the times, we must organize into groups, federate those groups and secure adequate finance for the proper handling of our business."

Now I hardly expect this gentleman had colored farmers in mind when he wrote the article, but whether he did or not, that statement hits all of us squarely on the head. As a group of farmers, we, the colored farmers of the nation must organize, and we must learn to cooperate with other groups so all of us may rise together. When we don't do this, when we continue staying apart, when we continue kicking and fighting each other, its a cinch that all of us are going to stay down in the mud together and we are never going to get any place.

When we organize as a group we are getting up to date. Individuals are not doing much today, just as individuals. It is the big organizations that are doing the big things that are being talked about. And as farmers, if we mean to get anywhere, we have got to organize, and be as proud of what our farm organization is doing as we are about what we are doing as individuals.

Colored farmers can't become full-fledged members of the Mississippi Farm Bureau nor of any of the big "white" farm organizations. But we can join and work for the National Federation of Colored Farmers and make it just as strong and useful as any of the others are. The sooner we do this, the better off all of us will be. Until we do this, we are going to stay right where we are now, and right now nearly all of us are down in the dumps.

The gentleman of Mississippi says that his Farm Bureaus were organized mainly to find markets for surplus crops, such as chickens, eggs, watermelons, potatoes, hay and etc. They have developed a pretty good marketing program and the white farmers have learned a lot about good seed, the right sort of varieties to plant, and about packing and grading. They have also learned how to finance their operations, all have put in a little and no one has been imposed upon.

Well, what about our organization, the N. F. C. F.? I believe it has done more, on less money, than any farmers' organization has ever done. If you would only half support it, you would be surprised just what it could and would do. Your organization, too, could find markets for your surplus crops, and you would soon learn how to grade,

(Continued on Page 2)

Interesting News, Notes Gathered for Units

FARMERS ADVOCATING STRIKE

Declare Legislation Must Be Enacted

The Farmers' Holiday Association is advocating a 'farm strike" to be called early in May unless national legislation is passed considered to be favorable to the organization. They are in favor of inflation of money. They declare they will not pay interest, debts or taxes unless the "dollar is made to serve as an honest measure of value."

'BIG NIGGER'

Is the way Former Gov. Arthur Hyde of Missouri, Hoover's Secretary of Agriculture, Inscribed Picture Presented to Negro Valet

Washington, (ANP)—Just before former Gov. Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri, the Hoover secretary of agriculture, was retired the valet for the secretary, Edward Crockett, expressed his regret that the secretary was leaving and requested that Mr. Hyde favor him with the gift of a photograph to be added to the collection which he has. Mr. Hyde left his photograph before he departed. It carried the following inscription:

"To Eddie, the big nigger, Arthur M. Hyde."

PONTIAC SERVANT WILLED $50,000

Pontiac, Michigan—According to a will filed for probate in the Oakland County courts here Wednesday, Mrs. Mary Welter, seventy-year-old resident of this town, is to receive a fortune of about $50,000 as a reward for 28 years service with Mrs. Arthur S. Parker, wealthy white woman who died here February 13.

Upon Mrs. Welter's death, $25,000 is to go to a nephew of the deceased, Milton L. Woodward, Detroit insurance man. The remainder of the legacy will go to a township library.

A CANDOKA PEACH TREE SENT TO PRES. ROOSEVELT

Wenatchee, Wash., Mar. 31.—Upon a request made last fall by Franklin D. Roosevelt while on a speaking tour of this state, a Candoka peach tree has been shipped to the President's Warm Springs, Ga., home.

Last September W. F. Ramsey, discoverer and propagator of the new fuzzless peach, presented Mr. Roosevelt with a box of his peaches. A few weeks later he received an enthusiastic letter from the then candidate for president, asking that one of the trees be sent to Warm Springs. The Columbia and Okanogan Nursery Company, which has taken over the growing and distribution of the new peach variety, selected a six-foot tree and shipped it as directed.

BUYING POWER DISCUSSED

Half Is Lost in Purchasing Recently

New York.—The industrial population of the United States has lost more than half of the purchasing power that it possessed in 1929, according to studies recently completed by the national industrial conference board.

It has long been a matter of common knowledge that a large volume of purchasing power has been lost during the depression, but the extent of this loss has not been known. The conference board has now assembled the statistical data required for measuring the loss in the purchasing power of industrial workers, including average reduction in wage scales, shortening of weekly work time, decline in employment and rise in the buying power of the dollar because of falling prices. Computations based on these data indicate that purchasing power available today, at today's wages and prices, is only 46.3 percent of what it was in 1929.

The conference board studies show that since 1929 industrial wage rates have been reduced 19.3 percent; that working hours of employed workers have been shortened on the average 26.9 percent and that the volume of employment has declined 43.4 percent. When these factors are combined, it is found that the industrial population as a whole including both employed and unemployed, is receiving only 33.4 percent as many dollars in wage income as in 1929. But in the meantime prices have declined, with the result that a dollar goes further than it did three years ago. This fact is taken into account by adjusting the amount of income received according to the decline in prices represented by the cost of living index.

PROPER FERTILIZATION OF POTATOES IS DESCRIBED

Columbia, Mo., March 31.—Best results in fertilizing potatoes have been obtained when the fertilizer is placed in a narrow band on each side of the seed piece, separated from it by two inches of fertilizer-free soil and in a depth zone from two inches below the seed, to the seed level, according to O. T. Coleman of the College of Agriculture here.

When planting across sloping land the deeper placement is preferred, according to Mr. Coleman, who says further that uniform distribution along the row is essential for greatest efficiency. To drill the fertilizer in a band at each side of the row, as recommended, the use of two common disk furrow openers is suggested. Tubes or boots of adequate size to prevent clogging should be mounted in a manner that will insure delivery to the bottom of the fertilizer furrow, Mr. Coleman says.

SOME PRIZE LETTERS

Reproduction of the Kind Editor Solicits

Editor's Note:—We publish below two of the many prize letters received, answering the above stated question. One comes from a mighty plain spoken young lady of North Carolina,—the other from a Delta farmer. Have you written yours yet? You may win a prize.

I'll tell you what's the matter with the average Negro farmer. They do all their farming in the winter time while they are sitting around the fires gossiping. Then, when the time comes to farm sure

(Continued on Page 2)

FOWL CHOLERA OFTEN CAUSES SUDDEN DEATH

Fowl cholera is a form of hemorrhage septicemia which causes trouble in chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. Sudden death often is the first warning. Postmortem examination reveals spots on the heart that are cholera marks. Sanitation is very important in keeping down outbreaks. Vaccination for this trouble is cheap, but is not always 100 percent. However, it is worthy of a trial if you have this trouble.

DR. MANN APPOINTED MEMBER OF HAMPTON'S BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Dr. Albert Russell Mann, the Provost of Cornell University, was appointed a member of Hampton's Board of Trustees at their Founder's Day meeting, January 28. Dr. Mann was formerly Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, and he has held many other important educational posts throughout the North and South.

His appointment brings to the Board another of the foremost educators of the country. He has already given liberally of his time and talent to this work. His kindly manner and keen understanding immediately won for him an enthusiastic welcome by both students and faculty.

A NEW SOIL TEST

East Lansing, Mich—Prof. C. H. Spurway, Michigan State College agronomist and "inventor" of a simple method of testing soils for lime requirements, announces he has perfected another simple method for extension workers and county agents for use in testing soils for all plant food requirements. With the new testing outfit he says it is possible to ascertain the soil content of soluble nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, potassium, calcium, carbonates, magnesium, iron, aluminum, manganese, sulphates, chlorides, nitrates, sodium and ammonia in 15 to 20 minutes. Tests can be made in the fields, he adds.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS RELEASE MORE FACTS

Data Collected by Staff Correspondent as Well As Editors

If the Roosevelt farm bill now before Congress restores the average prices of farm products to what they were during pre-war years, corn will sell at from 49 to 69 cents per bushed; wheat at 76 to 99 cents a bushel; hogs at $7.35 to $8.90 a hundred; cattle at $6.35 to $8.65 a hundred and cotton at $8.86 to $14.23 cents a pound.

High test gasoline that contains 10 per cent alcohol has been placed on sale by thirteen Illinois Farm Bureaus. The Ill. Agricultural Association is sponsoring a test of the new fuel. It is being handled on a non-profit basis during the experiment. After the test has been made for sixty days a survey will be conducted to find out how the users like it. If the plan to compel use of alcohol with gasoline is enacted into law it is believed it would require about 650,000,000 bushels of grain a year to make the new fuel. Farmers would be able to raise larger grain crops instead of reducing them as is being advocated now.

Illinois Farm Bureau members pay $15.00 yer year dues. Last year the State Bureau conducted a fight to lower farm taxes and as a result, $33 less is being paid in taxes this year per farm. This is equal to more than the cost of membership dues for two years. Farmers in Illinois know that it pays to be organized.

Chickens will come home to roost. An Illinois farmer had 125 of his chickens stolen. The thieves carried part of the loot to a city and sold it and were arrested. They left three sacks filled with chickens in a weed patch about a quarter of a mile from the house. One of the chickens got out and came home to roost. The farmer followed its tracks across the muddy field and found the rest of the sacks in the weed patch.

Fifty-nine per cent of the colored families in the U. S. have no children under ten years of age. The state of North Carolina has the largest average families 26,564 colored families include twelve or more persons.

Gov. Pearson of the Virgin Islands reports that three large estates, totalling approximately 3,000 acres have been secured and will be subdivided to provide farm homes for the inhabitants. The subdivisions will be small enough to be worked by a single family. Another boost for the small farm idea.

(Continued on Page 2)

EDITOR LEON R. HARRIS SECRETARY N. F. C. F. INC.

(Continued from Page 1.)

pack and ship correctly. You would soon learn how well it would pay you to practice cooperative production, so you could ship in carlots and get the most for your labor. Your membership dues, which you pay to finance your organization, would be nothing compared with what you would gain.

I laughed when I read that The Mississippi Farm Bureau had distributed two million dollars worth of fertilizer to its members in four months. That is cooperative buying on a big scale. I remembered what a kick some of our neighbors made when we colored farmers started buying groceries, home supplies and also fertilizer cooperatively. Well if the good white farmers of Mississippi can buy two million dollars worth of fertilizer cooperatively in four months, no one ought to kick when you only buy $200,000 worth of groceries and other things cooperatively in four years. Keep it up You know it pays you to do this.

The gentleman also says that the county agents of Mississippi have been a great help to their Bureaus In fact, he says that they could not get along without the help of these good agents. That's mighty fine. Our county agents, what few there are, have not done much toward helping out the N. F. C. F. The main reason is because we have not got enough of them. Your organization is going to keep on kicking until there is a colored county agent in every county where there are as many as a thousand colored farmers, whether farm owners or tenants. And then we must keep on kicking until our colored county agents are just as anxious and as willing to serve Units of the N. F. C. F. as the white county agents of Mississippi are anxious to serve the Bureau of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The white farmers of Mississippi have found out that organization is a mighty fine thing for them. We must keep up with the times, get up to date, and know that in organization is our salvation too.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS RELEASE MORE FACTS

(Continued from Page 1)

A six-inch bull-frog, owned by the University of Oklahoma, ate up an eleven inch, year old alligator. The frog was a little sick after the meal but the professor of the zoological department predicted it would get well.

It is reported that California has given 2,000 carloads of surplus oranges to the needy of many western and a few eastern cities. Mayors of the cities arranged for distribution and the railroads reduced transportation charges.

Thirty solid cars and numerous express and truck shipments of cabbage plants were shipped from the Valdosta, Georgia territory last month. There has been a very heavy demand for cabbage plants this year and prices have been good. Colored farmers could raise and ship plants in carlots if they were organized and would practice cooperative production.

Thousands of colored men and women are employed by the great Chicago packing houses. It is estimated that colored persons consume an average of 200 pounds of meat a year.

There are 38 colored farmers in the state of Nebraska, a decrease of 25 since 1920. Of this number, 16 are owners. They own 4,454 acres in land and buildings are valued at $149,530.

An Indiana farmer reports the birth of a lamb with two mouths, both of which can be used for eating.

Gov. Ruby Laffon of Kentucky issued a proclamation in February requesting holders of farm mortgages to withhold foreclosures until conditions improve.

Government agents have killed 10,000 worthless wild horses in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah during the last six months. The horses are being killed so that cattle and sheep may be raised.

St. Louis markets most of the nation's 200,000 pounds of ginseng gathered annually. Most of it is exported to China.

SOME PRIZE LETTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

enough, they do everything else but farm.

About the biggest thing they ever do is to go from house to house and talk about one another.

Miss Nancy Wiley,
High Point, N. C., Rt. 1.

Dear Editor:—

The trouble with the average Negro farmers around here is that they are most too slow. They think they are always working for nothing. Every day they are eating and wearing clothes and doing as well as others these hard times, but still they think they are worse off than farmers anywhere.

Another thing, they work too much for the good of other people. They raise too much cotton and corn, not enough things that will help their own selves. Farming means more than just raising cotton for the other man. If they would raise more home products they would be much better off. But instead, they have to buy stuff raised by other farmers in other states They even buy molasses that is raised in Louisiana when they know they can raise plenty of it here at home.

They grumble a lot and talk too much and make things really worse than they are.

E. V. Brown,
Pace, Mississippi.

SHARP DECLINE SEEN IN WATERMELON ACREAGE

Washington, D. C.—Acreage to watermelons in the second early states is expected to show a 20 percent decrease from the 1932 acreage and a 16 percent drop below the five year average, intentions to plant reports to the Department of Agriculture indicate. The heaviest decrease is reported in Georgia—30 percent—with decreases in other states ranging from 8 to 22 percent. For the early and second early states combined, the intended decrease amounts to 19 per cent below the 1932 acreage and 18 percent below the five year average.

Plantings in the early group are placed at 32,500 acres by the Department, compared with 38,000 a year ago. Acreage in the second early group totals 112,650 acres compared with 141,560. The total for the two groups amounts to 145,150 acres against 179,560 a year ago.

In the second early states, Alabama expects 5,000 acres compared with 6,400 a year ago. Arizona 850 against 1,000 in 1932, Georgia 53,000 acres against 76,000 last season, Mississippi 1,000 compared with 1,060 last year, North Carolina, 8,000 against 8,200 a year ago. South Carolina 13,500 against 15,000 last year. Texas 31,300 against 33,900 acres last season.

A friend is a person with whom I may be sincere.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

STUDENT SECURES SPLENDID STAND OF ALFAFA

Analyzes Soil Beforehand to Ascertain Suitability

Merritt Woodson, Ag. '34. has seven acres of alfalfa as fine as was ever produced in this section of the country.

He began his project last August under very adverse weather conditions. One of his first steps was to test the soil for acidity. The reaction indicated that a light application of calcium carbonate would be beneficial. Consequently, after plowing and disking the land very thoroughly with a tractor, he applied lime to the field.

The seed was inoculated, and consisted of a total mixture of 50 pounds Grimm and 100 pounds Kansas. It was applied to the field with a drill on September 6, 1933. Although very dry weather followed the seeding, careful preparation of the land beforehand resulted in his getting an ideal stand of alfalfa. Present indications are that he will receive a bumper harvest during the next two summers, after which time his project expires.

Mr. Woodson is majoring in Agricultural Engineering. His chief purpose in taking this project is to grow a crop without the use of horses and to see to what extent an all-machinery farm is practical.

WAGE CAMPAIGN TO CURTAIL THE 1933 PEANUT ACREAGE

Winchester, Va.,—The campaign under way to curtail the 1933 peanut acreage has awakened much interest on the part of all identified with the industry, according to word from Suffolk, Va., the "peanut capital."

Federal crop production loans will be made only to peanut growers who agree to cut their acreage 30 per cent, but the effect of this regulation will be lessened by the fact that it does not apply to growers or tenants who do not plant more than eight acres of peanuts this season.

CAUSE OF PEACH BLIGHT DISCOVERED

Yonkers, N. Y.,—According to an announcement made here by Dr. Louis O. Kunkle, of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, a wingless insect has been identified as the carrier of disease that causes blight on peach trees. This finding is the result of 13 years of research work.

It solves the cause of blight which to a greater or less extent affects commercial orchards in all parts of the country. The discovery now furnishes a starting point for further scientific study to overcome and eradicate blight damage, which if accomplished will mean much to commercial growers in Georgia, Colorado, Utah and other heavy producing districts.

TENNESSEE VALLEY PROJECT BRINGS REJOICING

Pres. Roosevelt's giant scheme for industrialization of the Tennessee river valley is bringing joy to all throughout the section extending from the Virginia mountains to the Gulf of Mexico. It is believed that this region can be made one of the richest in the world. It is a land of forests and minerals and abundant water power can be developed. Nearly four million Negroes live in this section.

MAORIS TAKE UP FARMING

Maoris, the brown-skinned aborigines of New Zealand, are learning to be farmers and dairymen. They have established their own dairy, which last year produced 460 tons of butter. All Maroris now speak English and send their children to public schools.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH SEEDS

Wild species of plants produce seeds which are able to withstand severe natural conditions, while cultivated species produce seeds that are usually very sensitive and require special care.

Since the ability of seeds to sprout is greatly affected by the way in which they are harvested and stored, it is much to the advantage of the farmer to understand clearly the requirements of all the seeds that he uses, especially if he is growing his own. According to reports of the Bureau of Agronomy, thousands of dollars are lost annually to farmers through reduced total yields from sparce stands and from expensive replanting.

If the farmer is breeding plants it is even more important that he should know the correct care of the seeds from the time of harvest through the germination process. Especial care must be taken of germinate as many seeds as possible, for a single sprout may be a plant that will prove to be of inestimable value to the world. This fact is clearly brought out by the late Luther Burbank. He planted sixty thousand seeds of the Shasta daisy and only one out of that number proved to be the plant desired. Had not this one seed germinated, the work in breeding for the daisy probably would have been a failure.

The vitality of seeds may be considerably lessened by some diseases that are borne on the seed. It is important to know how to store such seeds and how to treat them both for the prevention of disease and for obtaining vigorous seedlings. Consult your county agent or agricultural teacher for further information on this important subject.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION HOLDS SERIES OF INTERESTING MEETINGS

During the past few weeks the members of the Agricultural Association at Hampton have had the opportunity of listening to some mighty sound advice from widely experienced individuals.

At one of these meetings Mr. Cooper, Director of Extension, was the guest speaker. In a heart-to-heart talk he emphasized the importance of knowing how to get along with rural people, of gaining the confidence of the community leaders, and of improving the appearances of our homes and schools.

On another occasion, Miss Anna Graves, world social worker, lectured to the boys in the browsing room of the library, concerning how the small Negro agricultural republic of Liberia was being exploited by American capitalists.

At a late date Mr. Higginbotham, of the Horticultural Department, told how Negro extension work is helping the farmers to improve their standards of living. He also told about the vegetable demonstrations which he has been giving at numerous Extension Schools throughout Virginia for many years, and of the benefits that have resulted therefrom.

NEW CATALOGS

Hampton Institute's regular annual catalog is now in press, and will be ready for mailing sometime after April 15. In addition to the usual line of attractive courses, it will list several new agricultural courses, including one on economic entomology, and another on meat production.

The Summer Session Bulletin will be ready for mailing about May 1. President Howe has announced that there will be two terms of summer school as usual this year.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name ....

Address ....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

....

Address ....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address ....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

FARMERS OFFERED EMERGENCY LOANS BY CREDIT BRANCH

The opening of additional banks each day throughout Illinois improves the situation in such localities, and it is obvious the advantages will spread over greater areas as these openings increase.

"In the meantime," suggests H. A. Chetham, manager of the Chicago branch of the Regional Agricultural Credit corporation, "this corporation has been created for the express purpose of meeting just such an emergency by providing a source of credit for the farmer and stockman who is unable temporarily to finance his current operations through local institutions."

"We are not authorized to solicit loans, nor are we willing to urge any farmer or stockman to borrow money; on the other hand, solvent farmers and stockman should know that this source of credit exists," Mr. Chetham adds.

To take advantage of the facilities of this agency, the farmer and stockman must make application on the corporation's form. This form may be secured from the Rock Island county farm bureau, or upon receipt of the applicant s name and address sent to the Regional Agricultural Credit corporation, 4201 South Halsted street, Chicago, the necessary forms will be forwarded promptly to the applicant to fill out and sign.

Loans are to be adequately secured by first lien on personal property, principally livestock. The rate of interest at present is 6½ percent a year and the borrower also bears the mortgage recording and abstract fees, but does not pay any inspection or investigation fee.

For convenience of reference the various loans made are divided into types as follows:

1. Feeder loans, to fatten livestock for market.
2. Breeder and dairy loans, to replenish existing herds.
3. Barnyard loans, to provide running expenses and to purchase hogs or other small stock. These loans will be made in amounts to be determined largely by what can be repaid in one year, out of farming operations, after taking into account reasonable living expenses.
4. Marketing loans, at the present time principally to help carry corn. These loans, if on corn in crib, are secured by warehouse receipts issued under the Illinois grain storage law.
5. Crop production loans, in excess of $300, for cost of seed, cultivation, harvesting and repairs. Note that the secretary of agriculture has announced that loans will be made by the United States department of agriculture to farmers unable to obtain loans for crop production in 1933 from other sources, not to exceed $300, with interest at 5½ percent a year. Farmers desiring to make such loans in amounts of $300 or less should apply to the farmers' seed loan office, department of agriculture, St. Louis, Mo.

CROWDED BIRDS DON'T PAY

Student Gets More Eggs From Fewer Hens

A few weeks ago one of the project boys at Hampton attempted to house 182 laying hens in a house twenty feet square. This gave each hen only a trifle more than two square feet of floor space. As a result, his highest daily productoin during those weeks was 51 eggs.

Perceiving that his hens were too crowded, he sold 38 birds. A few days later the daily production had mounted to 75 eggs. In other words, he was getting 24 more eggs daily and at the same time had 38 less hens to feed.

Yes, he is convinced that it pays to allow three or four square feet of floor space for each bird.

RECOMMENDS SWEET POTATOES TO N. C. FARMERS

Raleigh, North Carolina. — Sweet potatoes are adapted to North Carolina. They are easily grown and keep well when handled and housed properly, according to E. B. Morrow, extension horticulturist at the college here, who says that some should be grown every year on every North Carolina farm. To the "in-and-outer" the crop is a gamble but to the man who plans to have an adequate acreage each season, it is a source of food, feed and cash, Mr. Morrow says.

"A high yield per acre at a low cost of production per bushel is essential for profit," he continues. "High yields are secured by planting disease-free seed stock, by setting the plants reasonably early and by using a high grade fertilizer. We had 183 growers in eastern Carolina last year to use the improved Porto Rico strain developed by the station and these men made an average of 58 bushels an acre more than with the regular seed. Other growers in 17 counties used the high grade fertilizer recommended and made an average increase per acre of 38 bushels."

Mr. Morrow says the station recommends an 8-4-8 or an 8-4-10 mixture for average eastern Carolina soils.

In addition to these good cultural methods, Mr. Morrow recommends the use of curing houses in handling the harvested crop. For instance, he has records of 125 tobacco barns in 26 eastern counties being remodeled to house sweet potatoes. The total capacity was 189,000 bushels.

POINTERS ON NITROGEN FERTILIZING OF TREES

Independence, Missouri — H. W Guengerich, county horticultural agent, in discussing fertilizing of fruit trees says:

"Past experience has proven that lack of nitrogen causes alternate bearing of apples. Between 1926 and 1929 orchard after orchard was brought into regular production by fertilizing with ammonium sulphate. Then things went wrong. Since 1929 we have had a protracted drought, with especially dry weather each spring. In dry weather the fertilizer is not washed down where the trees can get it. The effect of nitrogen on trees and grasses can be seen very easily. It gives dark green leaves and increased growth. During the past three years the grass under fertilized trees has grown luxuriantly, but the trees have shown little rseponse. Evidently the grass has been getting the fertilizer. The obvious remedy is to disk or cultivate a strip along the tree rows and to then apply the fertilizer to the cultivated strips. This is no year to waste ammonium sulphate on grass growing under the trees.

"All trees do not need ammonium sulphate, but the signs of nitrogen starvation are easy to read. Growth of less than six inches on the ends of the lower branches, reddish color of the bark, and very large buds, indicate lack of nitrogen. Greenish bark, vigorous growth and moderate sized buds indicate a good supply of nitrogen."

NOTHING LIKE MAKING SURE

Tourist—"What's that big crowd there in front of the courthouse?"

Native—"Oh, they're just tryin' the case o' Sam Johnson, suh."

Tourist—"Sam Johnson! Why someone just told me he was lynched yesterday."

Native—"You're right, suh, he was, but today some of the boys got to feelin' curious to know whether he was innocent or guilty."

There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.

—Shakespeare.

METER IS INVENTED TO DETECT FLAVOR OF FOODS

New York—The invention of a meter which is able to detect certain fundamentals of flavor in foodstuffs has been announced by the Westinghouse Company here. The meter detects electric currents constantly flowing in foodstuffs and is able to indicate acidity and ripeness in fruit, saltiness in meat and acid contents in tea and coffee.

The meter, called an electrynx, is a cylindrical object smaller than a baseball, with a dial on one face and two needle-like legs on the other. According to R. C. Hitchcock, the inventor, when these needles are thrust into an unripe apple, the electric current is high. When the apple is ripe, the current becomes low. A rising current indicates rot.

"Canners and preservers of fruit and vegetables," said Mr. Hitchcock, "may be able to keep the flavors of their products at a given standard with this instrument, because it will be possible for the samplers to select raw products more scientifically. With further development it may be that the whole system of sampling and testing wil lbe affected."

Fruit with an acid taste registers a higher current than a sweet fruit. Of the fruits tested, California lemons went highest, with 19 points on the dial. Italian lemons were second with 15 and oranges were lowest with five and a half.

Vegetables registered like fruits, but no general averages have been looked for yet in the vegetable kingdom, raw and cooked alike, showed electric currents too large for the meter to record. The readings indicated, however, that saltiness of meats showed by electrical effects

FEEDING "PORK" TO PIGS IS EXPENSIVE PRACTICE

Feeding "pork" to baby pigs is uneconomical and as foolish as it sounds.

Unless sows are fed a proper ration after spring farrowing, they will do their best to nourish the suckling pigs by turning their own flesh, bone and blood into milk for the hungry youngsters. This is expensive business for the swine raiser, C. C. Culberton, of Iowa State college explains, since the price of feeds is relatively lower than pork and because the sow is seriously weakened by this suckling

Low spring egg prices do not justify poorer feeding of the flock. Failure to feed well through the spring and summer will result in lower egg production the following fall and winter when egg prices have made their usual seasonal climb.

When considerable quantities of animal or green manure have been used on the ground for several years, it is usually necessary to lime the soil for best results. Ground limestone is the most economical but hydrated or air-slaked lime may be used to the small garden if ground limestone is unavailable. Lime should not be applied to land to be immediately planted to potatoes, since potato scab is worse on limed soils.

WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT PRICE

Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us;
The beggar is taxed for a corner to die in,
The priest has his fee who comes and shrives us,
We bargain for the graves we lie in;
At the devil's booth are all things sold,
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold;
For a cap and bells our lives we pay,
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking:
'Tis Heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking;
No price is set on the lavish summer;
June may be had by the poorest comer.

—By James Russell Lowell.

I know not how that Bethlehem's Babe
Could in the God-head be;
I only know the Manger Child
Has brought God's life to me.

I know not how that Calvary's cross
A word from sin could free:
I only know its matchless love
Has brought God's love to me.

I know not how that Joseph's tomb
Could solve death's mystery:
I only know a living Christ,
Our immortality.

—Henry Webb Farrington.

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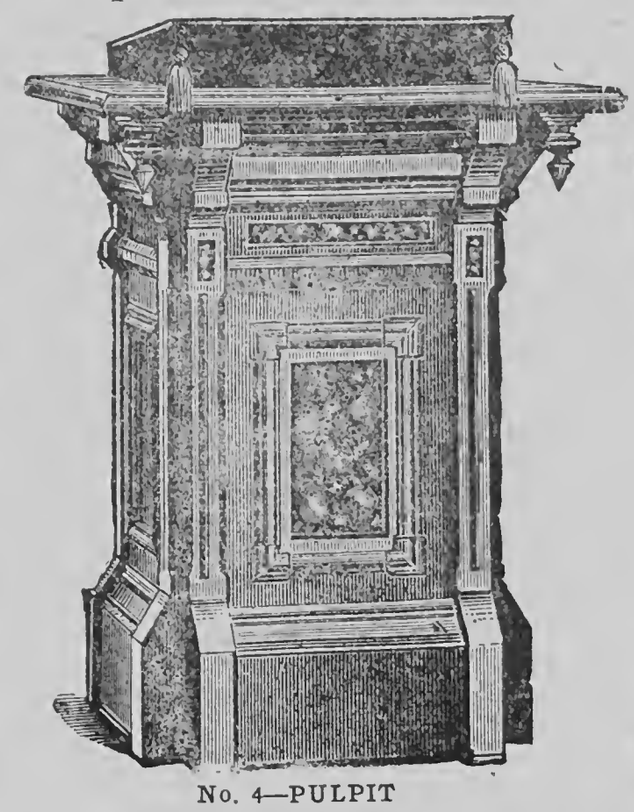

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and develojment of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controloed marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

HOW FLOWERS GROW

First a seed so tiny, hidden from the sight;
Then two pretty leaflets struggling toward the light.
Soon a bud appearing turns into a flower
Warmed by golden sunshine, washed by silver shower.
Growing sweeter, taller, every happy hour!
Showing God's great kindness, and his wondrous power.

DON'T PAY FOR LOAN AID

We print this item from the Atlanta Constitution:

"Kenneth Murphy, field supervisor of the crop production loan office in the Fulton county courthouse, said Saturday that farmers who apply for loans tris year from the $90,000,000 fund authorized by congress should "refuse to pay any fees for help in the preparation of their loan applications."

The new law, as enacted by congress, Murphy said, specifically prohibits the charging of any fee for preparation of the application, and provides for fine or imprisonment, or both, for any person found guilty of making such a charge against the applicant for a loan. Notarial fees, however, are still required as are fees charged by the county recording official and for searching the records for prior liens.

The new application blank requires a statement of the amount of the loan desired, the number of acres for which seed and fertilizer are to be purchased, the amount desired for feed and the amount desired for fuel and oil for tractors. The sum total for all items must not exceed the maximum rates per acre specified in the regulations."

This statement is plain enough to be understood by all colored farmers who apply for loans. You have to pay notary public fees and also fees charged by county recorder's office. But you are to pay no fees to anyone for giving you application blanks or for helping you fill it out. You break the law when you pay such fees and the one who charges them, or, takes them from you, also breaks the law.

It is reported that complaints have already been received at the office of the N. F. C. F., from members who have been charged fees by some who have helped them fill out loan application blanks. It will be wise for members to report such charges to the national office of the N. F. C. F., together with the name of the one who makes them.

FARM DISORGANIZATION — A CURSE

We publish in another column an expression by the president of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association Inc., that the farmer's biggest problem today is one of low prices but that it will take more than a revision of the money system to save him. He says that the farmer must be represented my some organization with power equal to that of the purchaser, that he must put his own shoulders to the wheel, that he must get away from the every-man-for-himself policy and must cooperate with his fellow farmers for the common good of all.

All wide-awake farmers are beginning to realize that disorganization is the farmer's biggest curse. All crop buyers are organized, grocers, hardware merchants, druggists, fertilizer dealers, doctors and practically all who sell anything to farmers are organized. The manufacturers of goods sold are also organized. These merchants, dealers and manufacturers work together. They set prices the farmers must pay. They set standards of workmanship, and an article the farmer buys lasts just as long. The farmer is wholly at their mercy when it comes to buying what he needs.

But when the farmer has something to sell, he has no protection. He must take what is offered or see his crops perish. The other fellow controls the market because he is organized. He sets prices because he is organized. The farmer gets it going and coming because he is NOT ORGANIZED.

Disorganization is a curse to us. Let us get rid of this curse. Let us meet in our communities, build up a strong local Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and be in a position where we will be able to cooperate with all other farmer's spending dollar is just as good of all.

BUYING COMBINE ORGANIZED

Representatives of farmers of sixteen middle-western states, met in Indianapolis recently and organized a buying combine to be known as the National Cooperatives. The new organization is to engage in wholesale buying of supplies for farm use and may also engage in manufacture and distribution.

This movement is in line with the policy of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, which urges its members to buy together in wholesale quantities and thus secure their farm supplies at reasonable prices. It is foolish for farmers to pay two prices for articles they can buy together at less than half what they are charged. If white farmers of the country find it economical to purchase supplies cooperatively, colored farmers certainly should follow the same course, no matter who opposes the movement. The colored farmer's spending dollar is ust as valuable as anyone's.

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT

A report from the far western state of Idaho says that farmers there are just as bad as anywhere else. It takes the entire gross income of the farms to pay taxes. Only a small part of the taxes have been paid. Farmers have drawn on their life insurance, have taken the money out of the baby's bank, have sold or mortgaged their personal property, have given up autos, radios, telephones, papers and books, and even sugar and coffee. Their shoes and clothing are badly worn, and in some places the schools are closed for lack of funds. As in some parts of the South, many farmers would be starving were it not for the aid of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which gives six days work a month to married men only. Farmers are mighty glad to get the $12 per month.

These are nearly all white farmers. Colored farmers are hardly any worse off. All are in the same boat. During these times, and until condition are made better, we should be thankful indeed for a roof over our heads and a full stomach.

The new farm bill is now being considered by Congress and no one can say just what it will be when finally passed and signed by the President. Let us hope and pray that it will be a real benefit and blessing to all of us.

Are you preparing to plant and cultivate a community farm this year? It will bring you more blessings than you hope for. Working together along this line is a good way to learn cooperation. In some northern cities, Negro congregations are planting church and Sunday school gardens.

Remember that written contract this year. Any landlord who refuses you a written contract bears watching. Such a landlord is not looking for good tenants. He is looking for the kind he can take advantage of.

Don't borrow any more than you can possibly get along with. Debts must be paid and it is always harder to repay than to borrow. Borrow wisely if you must borrow.

Resolve to purchase a home of your own. You will not be a REAL FARMER until you become a FARM OWNER.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS WRITES FROM HEMMINGWAY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Modern Farmer,
447 Fourth Ave., N.
Nashville, Tenn.,
Mr. Editor:

Sir, be informed of this that the St. Mark Unit of the Indiantown Township of Williamsburg County, S. C. was organized in the said St. Mark A. M. E. church by Mr. O. Lightbourne of Chicago, Ill, Feb. 26, 1931. We the officers and members hereof, do highly appreciate and send greetings to this valuable paper of yours, or ours, titled, "Modern Farmer, the mouth-piece which we hope will bear tidings of great joy to the nation for and near relative to the success and prosperity of the N. F. of C. F. in all the states of the Union. The officers with their post office address are as follows:

M. D. Cooper, Pres., Hemmingway, S. C.. R. 4, Box 88.

M. W. Wilson, vice Pres., Neswith S. C., R. 1, Box 27.

Rev. C. W. Williams, seed and sale gent, Hemmingway, S. C., R. 4, Box 121.

Kelly Thomas. Treas., Neswith, S. C., R. 1, Box 25.

Wm. Thomas, Sec.; Hemmingway, S. C.. R. 4. Box 82.

Please send us a copy of your first edition and oblige.

Yours truly,
Wm. Thomas,
Hemmingway, S. C., R. 4, B. 82.

POULTRYMEN CAN MIX CHICK FEEDS

Use of Own Farm Grains Is Possible; Formulas Are Outlined

Many poultry flock owners who are wondering about using their own farm grains for chick-starting feeds this spring can do so with good results if they carefully select, grind and mix the ingredients says H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist at the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

Flock owners of the state were raising more than 38 million chickens annually in the last census, so that economy of feeding is a big item, he pointed out.

When ground wheat is used in place of wheat bran and wheat middlings, a good starting mash can be made as follows the figures indicating pounds):

Ground yellow corn	50
Ground Wheat	15
Finely ground oats	10
Dried skim milk or buttermilk	10
Meat scrap	10
Alfalfa leaf meal	4
Salt	1

When wheat bran and wheat middlings are used in place of ground wheat, the formula is as follows (figures in pounds):

Ground yellow corn	50
Alfalfa leaf meal	4
Wheat flour middlings	10
Dried skim milk or butter milk	10
Meat scrap	10
Bran	15
Salt	1

When the chicks can be given milk to drink instead of water, a mash can be made from the following formula (figures in pounds):

Ground yellow corn	55
Alfalfa leaf meal	5
Finely ground oats	15
Ground oyster shell	2
Ground wheat	15
Bone meal	2
Meat scrap	5
Salt	1

A mash mixture which has given satisfactory results when fed to chicks confined to batteries is as follows (figures in pounds):

Ground yellow corn	40
Wheat bran	20
Wheat flour middlings	20
Alfalfa leaf meal	4
Dried milk	4
Meat scrap	10
Cod liver oil	pint
Salt	1

ALABAMA COURTS RULE COLLECTORS MUST BE LAWYERS

One Bernard Berk, conducting a commercial collection agency, was charged with holding himself out to the public as ready, able and willing to represent, out of court, any person or company in the adjustment, collection or compromise of any claim or demand; that he would turn claims or demands over to his attorney to prosecute actions thereon: that he did so turn over such claims or demands to his attorney, says Bradstreet's.

A proceeding was instituted questioning Berg's right to so transact business without obtaining a license to engage in the practice of law. Upon a hearing the court entered an order prohibiting him from proceeding as he had until he should become regularly licensed as a member of the Alabama state bar. This was upheld by the supreme court in an opinion declaring that the court should take judical notice that the usual business of lawyers in the state of Alabama included office practice, not necessitating appearance in court, and collection and settlement of claims and demands

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date ....

It was further held that the statute requiring a license to engage in such practice was valid exercise of the police power; did not constitute usurpation of judical power; did not deprive Berk of his liberty or property without due process and did not amount to a denial of civil rights nor a grant of special privilege and immunities, nor a denial of rights retained by the people.

REDUCTION IN SWEET POTATO ACREAGE SEEN

Washington, D. C.—The acreage of sweet potatoes for harvest in 1933 seems likely to be about 806,000 acres, judging by the March reports of growers, the Department of Agriculture declares. This is 13 per cent less than the 926,000 acres harvested in 1932 but still 3 per cent larger than the harvested acreage of 1931. In general, the major decreases are expected to occur in those southern states where acreage has been expanded greatly in the past two years. Comparative acreage figures appear in the following table:

State	Harvested 1932 Acres	Indicated 1933 Acres
New Jersey	12,000	10,000
Indiana	4,000	4,000
Illinois	7,000	7,000
Iowa	3,000	3,000
Missouri	10,000	10,000
Kansas	6,000	6,000
Delaware	7,000,	7,000
Maryland	8,000	8,000
Virginia	38,000	38,000
North Carolina	94,000	80,000
South Carolina	66,000	63,000
Georgia	109,000	98,000
Florida	25,000	24,000
Kentucky	25,000	22,000
Tennessee	75,000	58,000
Alabama	101,000	92,000
Mississippi	79,000	67,000
Arkansas	38,000	27,000
Louisiana	84,000	71,000
Oklahoma	22,000	22,000
Texas	100,000	75,000
California	13,000	14,000
United States	926,000	806,000

Estimates for each state cover the entire acreage, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.

GROWTH OF COMMUNITY GARDENS

Bloomington Pantagraph: The summer of 1932 was the first season when the conduct of gardens on a large scale was used as a serious effort to combat the needs of public relief for the unemployed. The history of the effort for Bloomington-Normal and the substantial results achieved are recent history.

It appearing that the extent of necessary relief will be fully as great this year as last, plans for the coming summer here are extended to a considerable degree. One tract of eighty acres has been obtained in one body, with several smaller pieces of land, and innumerable private gardens of one city lot or less. Probably hundreds of unemployed men will find in these gardens the opportunity for helping with the production of food supplies for the summer and winter for families who are not yet able to support themselves entirely.

Other communities are planning even larger expansion of the garden work. Over in Danville, for instance, a tract of 800 acres has been obtained for use as community gardens, and it is said that this is the largest single enterprise of its kind in the United States. If fully tilled, it is now estimated that the land will produce food enough for the summer for the 3,000 families now receiving public aid in that city, together with a large surplus for winter canning which will make a substantial cut in the need for cash relief next winter.

The extraordinary size of the tillable tract at Danville will require constant service of a special committee for the board of supervisors to provide proper supervision, assignment of workers, harvesting and care of the products. This committee is already organized and will begin to function as soon as the first plantings are made.

WITCHES AND FAIRIES IN CAROLINAS, INDIANS SAY

Real witches, wizards and fairies cavort to this day among North Carolina's great Smoky mountains—real, at least, to the Cherokee Indians who live there.

The Cherokee's imagination peoples the woods, rocks and streams of the remote Great Smoky country with as many supernatural beings as any child's fairy tale, says report to the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. Frans Oldbrechts.

Should you meet a Cherokee witch among the mountains, shoot him with a bullet around which is wound one of the hairs of your head, old folk of the tribe will tell you. But before you can shoot the witch you must see him in his regular human form. To do this you must fast until sunset for seven days, and drink a concoction made from a shrub which is believed to give the witches themselves some of their power.

Instead of a witch, however, you may meet the "two little red men," sons of the thunder, friendly fellows who may be recognized by their peaked caps of purple and red, and who always travel together.

Also usually friendly to men are the "little people," akin to the European fairies, who are very small with long hair falling to their heels. They live in colonies like humans, hold dances and councils, and lonely travelers at night may sometimes hear the sounds of their music and dancing, the Cherokees say. Sometimes the little people forget their kindness and cause disease, especially among children.

Ghosts, at least Cherokee ghosts, are creatures whose attentions are well meant but unwelcome. Because they are homesick in the ghost land to the west, they try to make their friends and relatives ill so that they will die and join them.

Dreaming of a dead relative is considered the first symptom of disease, so the Cherokees try to blot out the memory of the dead by merrymaking, no matter how much they may feel the loss.

Most feared of all are the witches and wizards, human beings believed to possess supernatural powers of evil. They try to take the life of their victims and add it to their own, the Indians say, by stealing their breath. Witches can take the forms of animals and fly through the air or travel underground. Often they appear as ravens or earthworms.

Coming of a witch, the tribe lore says, can be detected by dropping powdered tobacco on hot ashes. If a particle of the tobacco catches fire it shows by its position the direction from which the witch is approaching.

AFTER RABBITS, GOT FISH

Two Rock Island, Ill., school boys went hunting last month and came home with a large fish. While hunting they climbed to the top of a 125 foot cliff above Carroll Lake. Shoving a large rock loose, they saw it hit the ice, break through and send the water spouting high in the air. The fish also came up with the water. The boys made their way down the cliff and picked up the fish.

"Corn Cob Bill" Hudson, unemployed teamster, struck oil eighteen feet under ground at Blackwell, Okla.

Horse and mule population in Tennessee declined from 350,000 in 1910 to 157,000 in 1932.

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NEGROES CONSERVATIVE IN RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The emotional paroxysm of "getting religion" is passing among the Negroes, according to a report published by the Institute of Social and Religious Research. It is also said that the Negro is "overchurched," and that the teaching of religion in Negro churches is at a "low ebb," reports the Literary Digest.

In the fourth ward of Atlanta, an area of less than one and one-quarter square miles, forty-seven Negro churches are concentrated, say the authors of the report, Benjamin Elijah Mays and Joseph William Nicholson, Negro ministers.

"Scores of churches in close proximity to one another, and often of the same denomination, many with only a handful of people,' are doing the same type of work; in many instances they are doing it poorly, and in addition are competing against one another," they say.

The other-worldly, highly emotional type of preaching" is passing, add the authors, because ministers often experience great difficulty in getting their hearers to shout and cry "amen."

"The shouting, highly emotional sermon can not survive except in an atmosphere where the response is spontaneous and warm," they write, "and two years' observation during the period of his study would lead one to believe that the 'shouting' sermon is rapidly on the wane."

MISSISSIPPI SHIPS A CAR OF JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES

Picayune, Mississippi.—A 30,000 pound shipment of Jerusalem artichokes, probably the first carload of the product ever to leave this state, was recently shipped from the south Mississippi experiment station at Poplarville to the United States Bureau of Standards, according to George E. Murrell, horticulturalist of the Southern Railway System. This shipment, Mr. Murrell believes, may open the way for a new industry in Mississippi.

"This product," he declared, "has a number of possible uses. It belongs to the sunflower family but bears tubers underground resembling knotty Irish potatoes which are superior hog feed. These tubers, when boiled, are thought by many persons to equal or be superior to Irish potatoes."

A farmer received a crate containing some fowls. He wrote to the sender, informing him that the crate was so badly made that it had come to pieces when he was taking the hens home with him and they had all escaped, and, after much searching, he had only succeeded in finding eleven of them. In due course he received the following reply:

"You were lucky to find eleven hens, because I only sent you six!"

FARM STATISTICS

Statistics gathered by the department of agriculture for President Roosevelt show in figures what the farmer's troubles are:

Since 1928 the price of the things the farmer grows have dropped an average of 60 percent. The things he buys have dropped only 29 percent.

Since 1910 farm mortgage indebtedness has risen from $4,320,470,000 to $,241,390,000.

Forty-two percent of all farms were mortgaged in 1930.

In the fiscal year 1931-32, 2.84 percent of all farms were lost through foreclosure.

From 1913 to 1930 farm taxes increased two and one-half times.

In 1931 these taxes took 47.2 percent of the money the farmer had to be paid in cash had been met.

Agriculture's gross income dropped from around $12,000,000,000 in 1929 to $5,200,000,000 in 1932.

The value of farm lands has dropped 50 percent since 1920.

The farmers share of the national income dropped from around 17 percent in the period between 1914 and 1919 to less than 7 percent in 1932.

EXPERIMENTING WITH NEW FRUIT VARIETIES

Kansas City.—There are endless possibilities for the novic in the production of new varieties of fruits of every sort, Missouri specialists say. If he has trees, plants or vines of several varieties of the same species he can experiment as well as the trained scientist.

As soon as the pollen develops, he can pick a blossom from one variety and invert it over a blossom of another variety, shaking or gently tapping it against the center of the flowers and left until the fruit has Then this blossom so fertilized may be covered with a paper sack securely tied around the twig below the flower and left until the fruit has set.

This prevents more pollen from some other source coming in contact with the flower and so causing a further and unknown mixture. The sack can be removed any time after the fruit has started to set. The seed from this fruit when ripe is saved and planted. The result is almost certain to be a new variety, it is stated.

MODERNS CAN USE BOW, ARROW, AS WELL AS INDIANS

After waiting years for the opportunity, J. S. Farmer of Texas shot and killed a 7-pound buck deer, using a bow and arrow, comments the Toledo Blade. Indian fashion, he shot from a distance of only 45 yards. That is excellent work for a modern hunter using primitive methods far antedating the discovery of America when red skin natives slew their tribal enemies and obtained food by means of archery.

Archaeologists say flint arrows date back 25,000 years and arrows without stone points were used ages earlier. It is generally believed that our Indians were the world's greatest archery adepts, but such is not the fact. The bow of some African tribes has a draw of eighty pounds and the arrow is cast 250 yards. White Americans frequentlyy have excelled Indians in archery contests and have record kills of grizzly bears in this country and lions in Africa with the arrow. They draw a good bow—as good or better than any barbarians. As Robert Louis Stevenson wrote in Black Arrow: "Who'll shoot me a good shot? It's there the eye comes in and the head between the shoulders."

PRUNING AID FROM SHOE BRUSH

Washington, D. C.,—Fruitgrowers may make a simple and cheap aid for painting the wounds of fruit-trees pruned with a pole saw or pruning poles by fastening a 10c shoe dauber to a bamboo or similar pole says the Department of Agriculture. The pruning wounds which are beyond easy reach or difficult to get at with a paint brush may then be easily painted with the long handled brush which usually has the bristlse on the side.

HORSES DESERTED IN POLAND

Farmers in Poland are getting rid of their horses to stop the cost of feeding them. In one district not far from Warsaw a horse was sold for 50 cents. In another place one was given in exchange for a man's cap. Sometimes horses whose owners have failed to sell are deserted in market places.

TWO CENTS PER MILE IS THE NEW RATE

Those who travel by rail, those who ride the railroads, those who are to enjoy the benefits given by these serviceable institutions, the railroads, have been given further advantages by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company of which Mr. Whitefoord R. Cole, a former resident of this city, is the president.

The following excerpt and part of an interview from the President appeared in a recent issue of several newspapers and magazines:

"Throughout the system of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, reduction of passenger fares goes into effect April 1st," states President Whitefoord R. Cole. "In coaches, the new rate will be 2 cents a mile. In sleeping and parlor cars, it will be 3 cents a mile, with no surcharge."

"It is a well known fact that for several years the railroads have experienced a continuous decline in passenger revenue," said Mr. Cole. "We have encountered one form of competition after another. We have realized that changing conditions call for changes in our operations. Various methods for solving the problem have been presented, but we have agreed upon the reduction of fares as the most practicable solution."

"We believe the public values the advantages of travel by rail. People like the cleanliness, safety and comfort of our trains. They appreciate the savings of time and trouble. Now we are making these benefits available at a rate which removes the economy of competitive methods of transportation from consideration."

"Beginning with April 1st, countless men who have been using their own automobiles for short trips will prefer the greater economy and ease of the train trip. For long trips, there will be no question as to the desirability of the train, from the standpoints of comfort and convenience, as well as cost.

"The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission," said Mr. Cole, "to make this experiment in reduced fares for a period of six months. At the end of that time the justification of the reduced rates must be judged by the results, but it is our hope and expectation that the 2-cent rate will bring back lost passenger traffic to such a degree that its continuance will be justified."

MAKING IT SNAPPY

If you have a thing to say,
  Cut it down!
Something you must write today,
  Cut it down.
Let your words be short and few.
Aim to make them clear and true.
Monosyllables will do.
  Cut it down!

Are you writing to the press?
  Cut it down!
Make it half or even less,
  Cut it down!
Editors like pithy prose,
Lengthly letters are their foes.
Take a hint from "One Who
  Knows."

Cut it down.
—Grenville Kleiser in the Paris Herald.

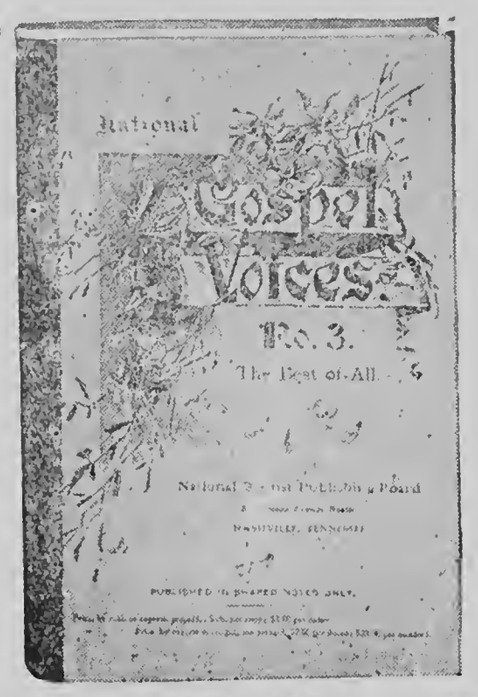
IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATES ORDERED

Congress Secretary Says Early Delivery Assured

Thousands of Identification Certificates have been ordered printed for distribution by the Secretary of the Sunday School Congress. They will be issued by Mr. J. E. Hannegan, the chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Association Territory Bureau at St. Louis, after which they will be forwarded here to the Congress Secretary's office in Nashville. He in turn will dispatch them to the "Key People" throughout the Convention, to be distributed to Congress messengers only and dependent members of their families, as provided by the regulation promulgated from the Association Bureau provided for the use of these certificates. Each one will bear a fac simile signature of the Congress Secretary.

It was expressed in his office this week that within the next fifteen or twenty days those desiring the certificates might secure them by writing directly here to Nashville.

For the past few years the rate has been passed on the certificate plan, and railroad ticket agents are required to sell a Congress round-trip ticket upon presentation of this certificate by the messengers and the accredited representatives of the various religious organizations who contemplate attending this annual gathering.



Gospel Voices
No. 3.

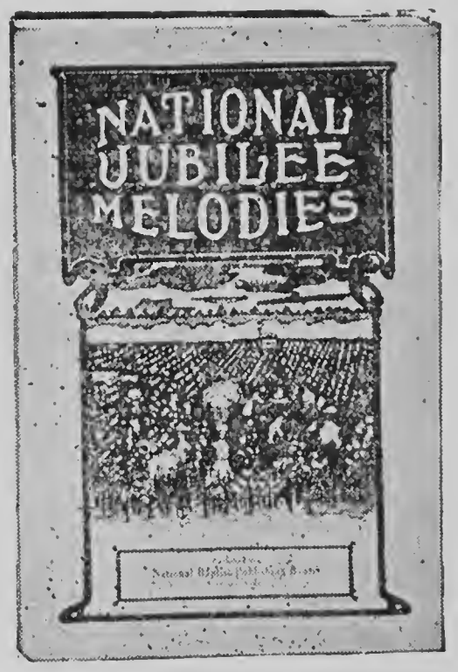
Gospel Voices Song book is especially adopted for use in the Sunday school room. This little song book is said to be the best of all Gospel Voices Song books.

THIS BOOK
SELLS FOR ONLY
40 CENTS

National Jubilee Melody Song Book

American's original music. Songs from the Plantation and Slave Days. More than one hundred thousand sold in the year of 1921. More now going. Send your order.

PRICE 50c.



Make all orders payable to
NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
Henry A. Boyd, Secretary,
523 2nd Ave., North, Nashville, Tenn.

EXTENSION TRAINEES PARTICIPATE IN BETTER HOMES MOVEMENT

Build Sanitary Privy in Nearby Neighborhood as Demonstration

As a part of their regular course in extension training, two of Hampton's agricultural seniors recently constructed a sanitary privy at the nearby home of a poor widow This project was undertaken as a practical example of how the Extension agent can encourage better health conditions through demonstrations.

After deciding on the plan of construction, these young men donned their over-alls, secured the necessary timber, and built the house during their spare time. Practically all the materials used were salvaged from the old Whittier School building which was abandoned last year. The only materials purchased were the nails and a small piece of roofing. The boys did the whole job with dispatch and accuracy, and have good reason to be proud of their work.

Earlier in the year, two of the Home Economics classes renovated and painted the outside of the dwelling located on the same lot. Plans are under way to landscape the grounds this spring. When fully completed, the little home will be a striking contrast to the forlorn and dilapidated hut that appeared on the same lot six months ago.

Negotiations are being made with W. M. Cooper, Director of Extension at Hampton, to enter the project as a part of the better Homes campaign.

35c A DAY IS ALABAMA PAY

Montgomery, Alabama—The revelation that farm labor can be obtained in Lowndes County for only food and shelter and that a maximum of 35 cents a day is being offered in other sections of the state was discovered by an AFRO representative here last week.

Criticism has been leveled by whites at the Red Cross for giving aid to destitute laborers, white plantation owners pointing out that as long as such conditions exist the laborers will refuse to work for the 35-cents-a-day wages offered.

Lowndes County recently put on relief work through money obtained from the R. F. C. and set the price for labor at 50 cents a day. Over 600 men have been put to work for the foregoing wages and 500 more are said to be on the waiting list. The men are entirely dependent on this pittance for feeding their families through the winter months.

President Howe has upon several public occasions during the past few weeks given some very inspiring talks concerning Hungerford School, at Maitland, Florida. Very recently Hampton friends sent a truck load of provisions and equipment to this struggling little school, where L. E. Hall, J. C. Williams, and several other Hampton graduates are carrying on so gallantly.

NEW CONSUMER PACKAGES PUTTING IN APPEARANCE

Washington, D. C.— Innovations in packaging fruits and vegetables have been developed this winter, says the Department of Agriculture Strawberries are wearing cellophane faces; celery is appearing in colorful cartons having a front window; many fruit sand vegetables customarily sold in bulk are being retailed in mesh bags.

Container manufacturers report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that they have developed consumer cartons for practically all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Most of these cartons feature a front window. A new tomato package is a two-pound carton with the window feature.

Paper baskets and paper hampers are growing in popularity. Grape and apple baskets and berry boxes are being made of paper .

Last week there appeared on the Chicago market a carload of California cauliflower with heads trimmed of outer jackets, wrapped in oiled paper, and sealed in pasteboard boxes, each of which held from 11 to 18 heads. The chief advantage of this container is said to be a saving in freight costs; the package is easy to handle, and the cauliflower requires little preparation by store keepers. Chicago receivers stated, however, that the package has too many disadvantages to make it acceptable to the trade. They listed these as heavier shrinkage at shipping points, probably double the expense of packaging, and danger of rapid deterioration during warm weather.

Bureau officials believe that consumers have been pleased with the new consumer package, principally on account of sanitary features.

"FERTILIZER PAYS ON LIGHTER SOILS"

Ithaca, N. Y.—"Grape growers who have vineyards on the lighter, gravelly soils can expect 800 pounds more grapes, on the average, from a 200-pound application of sodium nitrate or the equivalent amount of ammonium sulfate," says G. P. Scoville of the New York State College of Agriculture. "The same amount of fertilizer applied on the heavier soils returned but 300 pounds more grapes," he says, in reviewing a survey of New York state vineyards in 1928 and 1929. At the time of the study grapes were worth $22 a ton and it took $12 worth of fertilizer to grow an extra ton of grapes.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO EVERY READER

If you have moved from one address to another please send a written notice to your postmaster; write it out plainly and give it to your letter carrier if you live in the city, or your rural route carrier, if you live on a rural free delivery route. If you fail to do this the publisher of this paper will have to pay two cents on every paper going to your old address. This is a new postal law and regulation.

It is unfair to the publisher of this paper to have to pay the government two cents every week merely because you do not send a written notice to your post office. Not only should you notify the post master at once, even when you know you are going to move, but you should send a written notice to this newspaper so that they could change your address on the mailing list. Do not overlook these instructions.

THE MODERN FARMER

WHY I BELIEVE IN PROHIBITION

(By Henry Ford)

"I believe in PROHIBITION because I believe in the new industrial order that America is creating. Booze is as much out of place in that new order as a horse and buggy in down town Detroit—and a lot more dangerous.

"The HORSE and BUGGY order is gone and liquor had to go with it. Society could take chances back of a dashboard that it can't afford to take behind a steering wheel!

"Perhaps," he said, "you don't recall the old hitching post days Well a lot of folks seem to have forgotten them. They shouldn't The streets on Saturday nights were lined with wagons and buggies and the saloons were filled with customers. At closing time a crowd of irresponsible men backed their rigs into the streets, the horses were headed towards home the reins dropped over the dash and forgotten. THE HORSES WERE SOBER!

"Well, if we want our streets lined again with shops that do that kind of business we shall have to put up our automobiles and go back to the hitching posts. Automobiles wan't go straight unless they are driven straight, and THEY DON'T KNOW THE WAY HOME.

"An industrial order that has discorded the reins, dashboards and a team-that-knows-the-way-home can't afford to line its highways with 'regulated liquor shops'— not with a forty-horsepower motor under the toe of the drinking citizen."

WHERE TO FIND HELPS

If you are impatient, sit down quietly and talk with Job.
If you are just a little headstrong, see Moses.
If you are getting weak-kneed, take a good look at Elijah.
If there is no song in your heart, listen to David.
If you are a policy person, read Daniel.
If you are getting sordid, spend a while with Isaiah.
If you feel chilly, get the beloved disciple to put his arms around you.
If your faith is below par, read Paul.
If you are getting lazy, watch James.
If you are losing sight of the future, climb up the stairs of Revelation and get a glimpse of the promised land.

—Selected.

LET ME BE KIND TODAY

Let me be kind today,
Nor carelessly let fall
One cruel, hurtful word
Which I cannot recall.
The heart I wound today
Tomorrow may be stilled;
I cannot gather up
The poison when 'tis spilled.

I must not waste today,
Life's harvest time is brief;
How scant the hour allowed
For me to glean my sheaf!
Haste, Haste! Oh, leggard hand,
To plant the goodly seed;
Bear in the golden grain,
Perform the noble deed.

I would be true today—
Today is all I own;
Tomorrow may not dawn,
And yesterday has flown.
May I be given strength
To do my task, I pray,
And in my humble place
Let me be true today.

Don't put manure on the garden or lawn which contains live weed seeds.

LEROY MORRISON, NEGRO PIANIST, IS ACCREDITED WORLD'S OCTAVE CHAMP

(Boulder Daily Paper)

It was learned today that LeRoy Morrison, son of Mrs. Dewey Emanuel of this city, and a fine piano player, is able to span one full octave and four additional keys—a total of 12.

This feat is not considered of exceptional news value until a story in a Denver paper told of the ability of Walter Gieseking, famous German pianist, to span a full octave and declare his accomplishment a world record The fact that Morrison is able to better the feat of the famous German was revealed in a conversation today with Prof. Merle Black, instrumental instructor in the Boulder schools, who has Morrison as a pupil at Prep. Morrison is a prep and plans to study music at the University and make it his life work. His father, the late Lee Morrison, was a well known musician. His orchestra gained fame throughout the entire country LeRoy is 19 years old and lives at 2224 Pine street with his mother and step-father. He has a fine record in the Boulder schools.

M. V. James, 351 Williams avenue, is an uncle of LeRoy, and his aunt, Mrs. Myrtle James is in California for her health. His mother Mrs. Manuel, and grandmother, Mrs. Jennie James, visited in Portland a number of years ago.

THE WAY TO SUPPORT A CHURCH

There was a church in our town
Which though 'twas wondrous wise,
It tries to pay expenses
By selling cakes and pies.
But after years of trying
That plan to raise the cash,
The folks got tired of buying
And the whole thing went to smash.

There was a church in our town
And it was wondrous wise,
It always paid expenses
By simply paying tithes.
For when 'twas found the tithe did pay,
It seemed so very plain,
Forthwith 'twould have no other way,
No, never once again.

—(Clipped.)

So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

—Psalm 90:12.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE!

PRIZES OFFERED!

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE AVERAGE NEGRO FARMER?"

Some question, is it not? Well, we want to know and nearly everyone wants to know. We want you to tell us in your own way and in your own words.

We want to know so badly that we are offering three cash prizes for the best letters received as an answer to the question. Any man, woman or child may write. The contest closes September 1, 1933. Write 'em long or short, just answer the question. You may win a prize.

FIRST PRIZE—Five Dollars in Gold.
SECOND PRIZE—Three Dollars.
THIRD PRIZE—Two Dollars.

The best letters will be published throughout the year. All letters become the property of the Modern Farmer, when received. Judges are the editor and one representative from each state in which the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has chartered Units. These representatives will be chosen by the Executive Committee of the organization. Prizes will be awarded during the 1933 N. F. C. F. Convention.

Mail all letters written for this contest to

LEON R. HARRIS, Editor,
Box 209 Moline, Illinois

As a sample, we publish below a little sketch about? "What's The Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer." Don't copy from this, it won't count. We just want to give you an idea.

"What's the Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer?

"The average Georgia Farmer gets up in the morning by the alarm of an Illinois clock (Big Ben), buttons his Chicago suspenders to a Detroit overall, washes his face with Cincinnati soap in a Pennsylvania pan, sets down to a Grand Rapids table and eats Chicago meat, Indiana hominy, fried in Kansas lard, on a St. Louis stove.

"He then lights his New York lantern and goes out to the barn and puts an Indianapolis bridle on a mule fed by Iowa corn and plows the farm covered by an Ohio Mortgage with a South Bend plow, and when bed time comes he reads a chapter in the Bible printed in Boston and says a prayer written in Jerusalem. Crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey only to be kept awake all night by the barks and wails of a Georgia yellow hound dog, the only home product on the place, and then wonders why he cannot make money."

Now Get Busy And Answer The Question And Win One Of The Prizes

AGRICULTURAL SENIORS RETURN FROM RURAL TRAINING CENTERS

Spend Busy Three Weeks Learning the Job at First Hand

On the night of March 8, nine young college men arrived back on the Hampton Campus, considerably wiser and more experienced after having spent three short weeks as apprentice teachers or county agents in outlying communities.

There are ten young men who hope to complete the agricultural course this year. Of this number, two are taking the course in extension training, seven the teacher-training course, and one, Harold Williams, of Roanoke, Virginia, is specializing in Horticulture.

The whole project in apprenticeship training was carefully planned in advance, and conducted under the general supervision of O. R. LeBeau, agricultural teacher-training at Hampton. Messrs. Klinck and Ridgway also visited most of the trainees while the work was in progress. The respective training centers, together with the agents and teachers who cooperated, are listed below.

Extension Training Class

S. E. Marshall, Morgantown, W Va., Prince George and Surry Co., Va., Herbert W. George, Agent.

Henry Rose, of Luther, Oklahoma. Nansemond County, Virginia. Howard P. Reid, agent.

Teacher-Training Class

L. T. Brown, of Richmond, Va., Sussex Co., Training School, Va P. M. Morton, Teacher.

R. A. Bryant, of Kimbrough, Ga., York County Training School, Va James A. Allen, Teacher.

A. C. Grant, of Salisbury, N. C., Hawkins School, Warrenton, N. C. C. S. Wynn, Teacher.

N. A. McLean, of Lillington, N. C., Warren Co. Training School, N. C., J. L. Bolden, Teacher.

G. A. Rivers, of Phoebus, Va., Nansemond Co. Tr. School, Va., W. B. Godwin, Teacher.

K. C. Rowe, of Wadley, Ala., Gloucester Co. Training School, Va., E. L. Harrison, Teacher.

R. O. Wilson, of Richmond, Va., Southampton Co. Tr. School, Va., W. F. Banks, Teacher.

These young men will continue to round out their training by doing additional observation and practice work in the vicinity of Hampton during the spring quarter.

Deaths

Randolph Ruffin, Hampton '21, died Feb. 27, at his home near North Emporia, Virginia. He had been suffering from circulatory trouble for the past eighteen months.

Ever since his graduation from Hampton, Mr. Ruffin has served as the local agricultural agent in his native county, Greenville, Virginia. With his passing Negro extension work lost one of its most esteemed and valuable workers. He is survived by his wife and four small children.

Only a few days before this, Mrs S. V. T. Smith, local home agent for Nelson County, Virginia had succumbed at Massies Mill, Va. She was a frequent visitor at Hampton.

Hampton workers were glad to see such a large number of graduates and friends present at the Inaugural Pageant which was staged so successfully on the campus by the Y. M. C. A. on March 4.

THAT WOULD BE NEWS

Suburbanite: "Your hens have been over the wall and scratched my garden."

Neighbor: "Well, there's nothing queer in that. It's the nature of hens to scratch. Now, if your garden had come over the wall and scratched my hens, you'd have something to talk about."—The Reflector (Elgin, Ill.)

FARMERS' SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1933

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Executive Board of The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., I, James P. Davis, president of said organization, do designate Sunday, April 30, 1933 as our annual "Farmers' Sunday." All Local Units are hereby ordered to have appropriate religious exereises on that day.

Again we have the happy privilege of assembling together to render thanksgiving and praise and to pray for guidance and help in this hour of need. In spite of all diffienlties, we must be patient. We must keep our faith in the God of our fathers and mothers, in our eountry, and in our fellowmen.

We should be thankful for life and opportunities. We should be thankful that our organization has been able to endure. We should be thankful that we still have a way and a chance to help others through our organization.

Today, let us pray for more patienee, for more faith, for more knowledge, for more love. Let us pray for our organization, for our offieers and brethren, and for the many thousands of our group who need our assistanee but know us not. Let us pray for our enemies. Let us pray for our native land, and for those in authority; that we may have peaee and prosperity and that every citizen may have an equal chance to live and grow therein.

For this purpose therefore, every Unit under the jurisdiction of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is instructed to assemble in some ehurch on this day to render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings we have been permitted to enjoy, and to pray for Divine guidanee and assistance. Every member is hereby instructed to take part in the exereises.

May the prineiples of cooperation, of service, and of charity, fill every mind and heart on this day and, united, may we go forth with a stronger determination to advance the work and welfare of our organization.

Given under my hand, this, the 15th day of March, 1933.

(Signed) JAMES P. DAVIS, President.

FARM PROBLEM PRODUCE PRICE

The principal problem of the farmer was simply and lucidly expressed by Fred H. Sexauer, president the Dairymen's League Cooperative association, Inc., when he said:

"Our biggest problem today is one of low prices, not low prices of milk alone, but of butter, cabbage, hay, beef, wheat, hogs, onions, etc. Low prices in themselves would not be so serious were it not for the fact that those things which make up our living costs have not gone down as much as have the prices of our products.

"The solution of our problem, then, lies in one of two courses: either we must reduce the prices of things bought to the level of those things which we sell, or raise the price level of those things which we sell to the level of the things we buy."

The latter course is obviously the most desirable and the most feasible. Mr. Sexauer believes that it can be partly achieved by a revision of the monetary system, to recognize other mediums as well as gold, as the basis of credit. This would doubtless help to a great extent, and some such change may come. But the farmer must not believe that that alone would save him. To the efforts of cooperative leaders and public officials must be added his own individual efforts if he is to succeed in freeing himself from depression.

He must, in other words, cooperate with his fellows in any program designed for the common good. It is unquestionably true that an important factor in the collapse of the farm price level, was disorganization, an every-man-for-himself policy that gave the middleman the upper hand in all dealings. All of us buy as cheaply as we can. The farmer will always sell cheaply unless he is represented by some organization with power equal to that of the purchaser.

In short, the farmer must bend his own shoulder to the wheel along with those who are seeking to solve his difficulties for him.

BRO. R. B. BANKS PASSES

We note with sorrow the death of Bro. R. B. Banks, chairman of Sandy Bayou Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., which occured at his home on March 14. Bro. Banks was a good, fearless man and a fine leader. His passing will be keenly felt by the members of his Unit and by the N. F. C. F. The MODERN FARMER extends sincerest sympathy to the bereaved family.

Bro. Sim Washington has been elected to succeed Bro. Banks as chairman of his Unit. We wish him abundant success.

SOY BEAN PAINT FOR FORDS

The Ford Company has announced that paint used on the new cars manufactured this year will be developed from oil extracted from soy beans. Mr. Ford believes in using farm products in industry. He says we are going to have a better standard than ever and wages won't have anything to do with it.

FARMERS' SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1933

OFFICIAL ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

Authorized by the Executive Board,
The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Song—"Bringing In The Sheaves."

Prayer—

Responsive Reading—Led by Master of Ceremonies.

Master of Ceremonies:—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity..

Congregation:—"O Lord, how manifold are thy works: in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches.

M. of C.:—"Behold, the eye of the Lord is upon them that fear him, upon them that hope in his mercy;

Congregation:—"To deliver their soul from death, and to keep them alive in famine.

M. of C.:—"He loveth righteousness and judgement: the earth is full of the goodness of the Lord.

Congregation:—"The poor man cried and the Lord heard him, and saved him out of all his troubles.

M. of C.:—"A little that a righteous man hath is better than the riehes of many wicked.

Congregation:—"He causeth grass to grow for the eattle and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth.

All:—"Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.

Song:—Selected.

Reading of President's Proclamation.

Address of Welcome on Behalf of Church.

Response.

Song:—"The farmer's Hymn" Official Hymn, National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. (**Tune: "My Country 'Tis of Thee.)**

God bless us, we, who toil
Upon the goodly soil
Which thou hast made:
Uphold us by thy might,
Help us to know the right,
And ever, day and night,
Be thou our aid.

Send plenteous sun and rain
On mountain, hill and plain,
And valley wide:
Grant us prosperity,
Increase our faith in Thee,
O may we happy be
Whate'er betide.

Unite us heart and hand
In one fraternal band
Unto the end:
That we may praise thy name,
Of all men, Lord, the same,
Our God, whom we proclaim:
"The farmer's Friend."

(Copyright: By Leon R. Harris).

Address:—"How Organization Helps Colored Farmers."

Song—Selected.

Introduetion of Visitors.

Three Minute Talks:—By Officers and Agent for MODERN FARMER.

Sermon, Offering, Announcements, Benediction.

INSTRUCTIONS

Officers and members of local Units should strive diligently to make "Farmers' Sunday" a great day for the eause of Organization of Colored Farmers throughout the Nation. Appoint a special committee for this day. Invite the public to attend. Send notices to all the churches in your community. Invite your city friends. Have special music. The Chairman of local Unit will act as Master of Ceremonies. Secure your best talent for the address on "How Organization Helps Colored Farmers." The program may be lengthened or revised if desired. Remember this is "Farmers' Sunday" and an all-day meeting would not be out of place. Let the public know that you are proud of your organization and that the N. F. C. F. merits any assistanee given it.

SPECIAL NOTICE, NO. ONE

Officers of Loeal Units are instructed to send one-half of general offering received on this day to the NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC., Vineennes Hotel, CHICAGO, ILL. This money is for the "Missionary Fund" and is used to carry the gospel of organization and cooperation to the many thousands of American Negro farmers yet not organized. Be liberal. It is a great work and must be carried on. "As ye have received, freely give."

SPECIAL NOTICE, NO. TWO

All Units of the N. F. C. F., and affiliated Women's Clubs that have not held their festival for the benefit of the MODERN FARMER, as ordered at 1932 Convention, are instrueted to hold this affair the day before Farmers' Sunday, Saturday, April 29. All receipts from festival should be sent promptly to MODERN FARMER, 447 Fourth Ave., N.,. Nashville, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICE, NO. THREE

Please preserve this issue as this program will not appear again. You will need it for your services. If more copies of this paper are wanted, you may get them for five eents per copy. Address the MODERN FARMER, 447 FOURTH AVE., N., NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VI. NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY, 15, 1933. No. 1.

BOTH RACES AT TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE

SURVEY OF SMALL FARM OWNERS MADE

Nine Cotton Growing Communities in Four Alabama Units

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., May 9th:—A Conference of white and Negro leaders from all parts of the State of Alabama was held here yesterday to consider the report of a survey of nine cotton growing communities of small farmers, and thirty plantations of share tenants in four counties in this state, typieal of both farms tilled by Negro farmers, both land owners and share tenants. The survey comprised studies made by the Federal Counell of Churches of Christ in Americа, under the direction of two of its staff, Dr. Benson Y. Landis, Department of Researeh and Edueation, and Dr. George E. Hayes, Department of Race Relations. The field work to gather faets was done by Ernest A. Grant, Agricultural Department of Tuskegee Institute. In the nine communities of small farms studied here were two thousand four hundred eighty-two white rural residents and five thousand seven hundred fifteen Negro rural residents. The community populations ranged from forty to forty-seven whites and from three hundred to one thousand six hundred ten Negroes. The smallest farming eommunity had a total population of four hundred sixty-four and the largest had a total population of one thousand seven hundred thirty-eight persons. On the thirty plantations there was a total of two hundred ninety-two whites and two thousand two hundred sixty-three Negro persons. The survey dealt with questions of cash and other returns from farming, white and Negro landownership, eontractural relations of white landlords and Negro tenants, credit and credit sources for Negro farmers and a number of other questions, such as tool equipment on farms, housing, sanitation and health. The data covering three hundred twenty-two small farms, operated by Negroes, showed that 43.5 percent of the farms were operated by Negro owners, 37.5 pereent were operated by Negro tenants and 19 pereent by Negro croppers. The pereentage of farms owned is higher than the Negro farm ownership for the county as a whole. The survey ineluded a series of case reeords of both successful and unsuecessful efforts of Negro farmers to buy land and houses of their own. The study of eredit showed that short term loans now come largely from produetion loans of the Federal Government for seed, feed and fertilizer, while long term loans were from banks and individuals. Prevailing rates of interest for short term loans all ranged above 8 pereent and some communities reported as high as twenty-five pereent prevailing interest rates. On long term loans two communities reported prevailing rates between 9 and 14 percent and one above 15 pereent. A number of suggestions and recommendations to improve conditions

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

RED CROSS RUSHES AID

Tornado Victims to be Given Assistance

Washington, May—(By the Associated Negro Press)—The American Red Cross Wednesday wired its chapter chairmen in Minden and Arcadia, La., to meet the emergency needs of victims of the tornado which struck in their communities and also ordered four national staff disaster relief workers to proceed to the seene to give neeessary relief.

The tornado last night was the fourth serious one in southern states within thirty days each eausing heavy loss of life and property. The Red Cross had a staff of workers in Red River parish, immediately south of Webster parish of which Minden is the largest city, who had only yesterday concluded a similar tornado relief operation following eyelonie winds of March 30. Other national workers were sent yesterday to Yazoo City, Miss., where a tornado struck Saturday night.

CAN BE REACHED THE WORLD OVER

National Baptist Publishing Board and Another Race Institution Renew Their Cable Address

Two institutions in this city can be reached from anywhere in the civilized world where Unithe use of just one word. This was made possible again by these firms renewing the cable eode addresses. These eode addresses are as follow: "BAPTIST," whieh means when deciphered anywhere in the civilized world where Universal or Western Union Code Book is used, "NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD, 523 2nd AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE." The other word is "CITBANK," which when deciphered means "CITIZENS SAVINGS BAND AND TRUST COMPANY, FOURTH AVENUE, AND CEDAR STREET, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Both the bank and the Publishing Board have earried their addresses in a eable book for a number of years. Only recently much money was saved in getting information from a foreign eountry to this city by having this cable address. When Rev. E. D. Hubbard, who passed away in Afriea, died, his relatives were able to save money in reaching the Publishing Board by using the word "BAPTIST" as their eable address. The same oeenrred when the late Minister of Liberia Mr. Francis, died an inquiry was sent to the widow, Mrs. Francis at Morovia, and she was able to reply in the code address and this insured prompt delivery of the message.

The Lever Code Book of Ad-Book of Addresses are two of the best known in the world.

COLORED AIRPORT DESTROYED

Announcement From Dale White, the Mgr.

Chicago, May—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Robbins Airport, located at the all-colored town of Robbins, and operated by the Challenger Aero club, founded by Johnny Robinson, was completely destroyed by a freak of the storm which swept this city's suburbs last Monday.

Airplanes in the hangar were blown 150 feet in the air and landed a block away from the field on top of a house.

The plane of Mrs. Janet Waterford, the only woman pilot in the race, was completely destroyed.

Robbins Airport was the only licensed port owned by Negroes in the United States.

Dale White, business manager of the Challenger Air Pilots Association announced after Monday's storm that plans were to be hurried to rebuild the hangar by the time of the opening of the World Fair.

MORE ABOUT MIS-EDUCATION

Prof. Kelly Miller Elaborates on Subject of Writer

Washington, D. C.—The late Julius Rosenwald stated that he was "miseducated" in the public schools. Dr. Carter G. Woodson has collected a series of essays under the title: "The Miseducation of the Negro." Lord Macauley used to take the title of an author as a point of departure using it as a pretext to indulge his own dissertation upon the suggested theme. Prof. Horace M. Bond has made an adequate review of Dr. Woodson's book in the April number of the Journal of Negro Education. I shall discuss the subject as if the book had not been written.

The higher education of the Negro in private schools may be divided into three periods: (1) under support and tuition of Northern philanthropy, with religious aim, (2) the Armstrong-Washington regime, and (3) under direetion of the educational foundations.

The early philanthropists posted a definite aim and ideal. They sought to make the Negro a Christian and to give him as mueh of the so-called higher learning as he was able to take so as to make him serviceable in the uplift and reclamation of the race. They borrowed the elassieal curriculum, which had proved itself effeetive for the needs of the choiee white youth throughout the European world. Their ideology was definite and certain or of the North pole to whieh it points. Of this they had no more doubt than the captain of his compass. Ware of Atlanta, Tupper of Shaw, Reynolds of Lincoln, Cravath of Fisk, Matoon of Biddle, and Patton of Howard lived, labored and died in the faith. Although they did not reach the goal aimed at, it would be sacrilegious to refer to their work as "Miseducation."

Armstrong and Washington formulated a different ideal, and aimed at a different objective. With them, religion as a dynamic was

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

F. D. ROOSEVELT TO HELP NEGROES

WAR DEPARTMENT'S ORDER

Thousands to be Sent to All Forest Camps

Washington, May—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Robert Fechner, director of the Emergency Conservation Work, Thursday approved War Department orders authorizing the movement of 24,400 additional men from conditioning camps to Emergency Conservation Work camps in the National Forests and National Parks. The men will be established in 122 camps located in twenty-six states. All told, orders have now been approved authorizing the movement into forest eamps of 33,600 of the young men who have been selected for reforestation work in accordanee with the President's Emergency Conservation Program. A total of 168 eamps will be needed to aeeommodate these men. Nine of the 168 camps are now occupied, the first having been established near Luray, Va.

Not all of the unit movements authorized today will be made at onee. In several instances the men who will go into these camps are just being enrolled. These men still have to go through the conditioning eamps set up in the various eorps areas by the War Department. In all cases the actual dates when men will be moved from conditioning eamps into work eamps in the National Forests or Parks will be arranged by Corps Area Commanders and Regional Foresters. No movements will be made until the men are ready, the forest eamp sites are in condition to receive the men and both the Army and Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture are in agreement that they should be made. In the movement of men, the general policy is being followed of sending men to work camps in the same States in which they were enrolled when this is practicable.

Up to date approximately 40,000 young men have been enrolled to carry out President Roosevelt's Reforestation Program. A total of 821 forest camps have been selected and approved by President Roosevelt and Mr. Fechner.

WOODSON TO BE KNOXVILLE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER

Knoxville, Tenn., April 29—Dr Carter G. Woodson will deliver the commeneement address to Knoxville College seniors this spring and Dr. Huber Ferguson of Washington, Pennsylvania, will speak at the Sabbath baecalaureate service and to the Christian associations.

Dr. Woodson, nationally known Negro historian, was to have appeared on the artist-lecture eourse of the college this spring. By arrangement it has been possible to have him is the eommencement speaker instead.

SEC'Y OF LABOR REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Reconstruction Plans for Employment to Include All People

That the Negroes of America will not be overlooked in the vast reconstruction plans for employment and relief of the Administration was assured to Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League in a letter addressed to him by Miss Frances Perkins, Seeretary of Labor. Miss Perkins' letter to Mr. Jones was prompted by a special memorandum for The President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, on "The Soeial Adjustment of Negroes in the United States", whieh the National Urban League recently submitted to The President and to his cabinet and other high officials of the government as well as leading citizens, black and white, throughout the nation.

Miss Perkins in her letter said: "May I congratulate you on the Special Memorandum for the President on "The Social Adjustment of Negroes in the United States." He asked me to tell you that he is very glad to have this factual summary. He realizes the unfavorable economie position of the Negro, and the tremendous suffering which the present depression has brought to them and to other unskilled as well as skilled workers.....

"I can assure you that as this Administration undertakes the problems of relief administration, of providing work opportunities, of raising basic wage levels, etc., etc., we shall not forget the speeial problems of the more than ten million who belong to your raee."

Last week Mr. Jones and T. Arnold Hill, Direetor of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, were granted a conferenee with the Secretary of Labor and the plight of Negro

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

MOREHOUSE MINISTERS STAGE CAKE RACE

Atlanta, Ga., May—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Keen competition is expected in the Annual Cake Race to be held at Morehouse college Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock under the auspices of the Ministers union.

The event, which is a three mile cross eountry run starting from the campus and ending with three laps aromnd the athletic field, will have for its favorites two members of the Junior class, Theodore Stewart of New York City, who was the winner of the event two years ago and "Josh" Archer of Atlanta, who was victorious last year.

With an entry list of seventy or eighty eompetitors, there is still room for several dark horses to furnish surprises.

Fifteen eakes donated by members of the faculty will be awarded as prizes for the first fifteen runners to cross the finish line.

MORGAN COLLEGE NEWS ITEMS

Dramatic Club presents Three One-Act Plays

Three one-act folk plays were presented by the Morgan College Dramatic Club at the Douglass High School auditorium before an audience of more than one thousand persons on May 4th. The scope of the program ranged from stark tragedy to hilarious comedy as the student actors interpreted stories of North Carolina, New England and Alabama.

The bill opened with "Rain" a study of New England "peasant" life by Dana Burnett. Pitched in a somber key, it shows a woman going insane under the pressure of monotony, haunted by the memory of a lover who perished at sea many years before. The role of "Allie Baird" was excellently portrayed by Phenola Valentine and she was ably supported by Robert Burrows and James Brown.

The tension created by this play was broken instantly by "Magnolia's Man," a Carolina folk play by Gertrude Coffin. It portrayed the story of a spinster who ordered a husband through the mail and was somewhat disappointed when he turned out to be not exactly what she had ordered. Real comedy was provided by Helen Edmonds, Elizabeth Bradley, Ages Bryand and Eldridge Waters who composed the cast.

The program closed with "Bad Man", an inter-collegiate prize winning play by Randolph Edmonds, who is director of the Morgan Players. Taking for his lacale a saw mill camp in Alabama, the author painted the portrait of "Thea Dugger, killer, desperado and gambler, who in time of stress, displayed qualities of heroism. Filled with fast-moving action, the play held the attention of the audience at a high pitch. The role of "Thea Dugger, niller, desperado and gambler, preted by James Mebane and he had an excellent supporting cast which included Annette Colbert, James Grant, Agnes Bryant, Robert Burrows, Eldridge Waters, Wililam Lewis and James Browne.

The entire program was enthusiastically received by the audience as being one that pointed to a brilliant future for the Negro in the dramatic field and for the Morgan College Dramatic Club and their director, S. Randolph Edmonds.

HERSHEY COMPANY PRESENTS MOTION PICTURE

On May 3, a motion picture portraying the manufacture and preparation of the Hershey Chocolate products was shown as a special feature of the weekly assembly program.

The picture was presented by a representative of the Hershey Co., and was conceded by all to be of outstanding educational value.

"THE NEGRO IN AMERICA"

The Westminster Adult Bible Class for April Contains Article

On page 194 of The Westminster Adult Bible Class, a monthly magazine for April, there appears an article under the caption of "The Negro in America." It is in the editorial point of view section of this publication, which is said to have more than a million circulation, because it contains the International Uniform Series Lessons.

The publication is issued by the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. The article reads:

In 1790 there were 757,206 Negroes in the territory comprising the United States. The census of 1930 gives 11,891 143. When the Civil War opened there were less than five million.

This editorial aims to call attention to a fact frequently overlooked by people who see the Negro primarily as a problem. This fact is the progress made by this race since the Civil War. A recent compilation of achievement showed that there are 4,000 Negro musicians and music teachers; nearly 20,000 ministers of the gospel; more than 1,000 college presidents and professors; 3,500 trained nurses; over 1,000 dentists, and nearly 300 artists and teachers of art. Roland Hayes has sung before royalty, Dr. Carver has become a recognized authority on chemistry, and Booker T. Washington has won a place among the immortals of the United States. In the best universities Negro students are receiving their higher degrees, and they already have a telling representation in Phi Beta Kappa.

For a number of years the education of the Negro was a national problem. This was never shown more forcibly than in report of a conversation held between President Theodore Roosevelt and Dr. Buttrick, who was then seceretary of the General Education Board. Dr. Buttrick had come to consult President Roosevelt on the policy of Negro Education.

Said Roosevelt, "I believe in giving the Negro eight grades of schooling and then an industrial education.

"Yes," replied Dr. Buttrick, "that is good; but who will teach the eight grades?"

"That's so," said Mr. Roosevelt, "if you are to have eight grades, you must have twelve grades to train teachers who will teach the eight."

Dr. Buttrick continued, "But, Mr. President, if you are to have twelve grades, who will teach the twelve?"

In characteristic manner the President slapped his leg, saying, "By George, Buttrick, there is no end to this thing, is there?"

To which Dr. Buttrick replied, "No, sir; no more end to it than there is to the education of white boys and girls."

The Presbyterian Church, along with other denominations, has long had a policy of Negro education. It is hoped to fit Negroes for complete living and to take their place in making the contributions to life that God may grant them. Mr. Rosenwald, who died recently, has been the Negro's loyal builder of public schools. In the year preceding Mr. Rosenwald's death, the fund established by him had expended almost $2,500,000 on schools, medical welfare, and research. He provided for a continuance of this work in his will.

Surely the achievements of this race cannot be taken lightly. The abominable and unchristian prejudice with which a majority race often looks upon the minority cannot be sanctioned in the face of the facts. When the later history of our commonwealth has been put into the chronicles of men, the Negro will certainly have earned a right to share in the glories of accomplishment. The Church that knows these facts will undergird the Board of National Missions and the Board of Christian Education in their work with the Negro.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

A demonstration school of some of the methods of progressive education will be held at Atlanta University this summer in connection with the Atlanta University Summer School according to an announcement made by President John Hope.

Miss Jessie Stanton of the Bureau of Education Experiments in New York and Miss Helen Garrett, Director of the Mount Kemble School in Morristown, New Jersey will direct the work with the assistance of Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, Director of the Oglethrope School. They will be assisted by members of the teaching staff of the Oglethorpe School. The demonstration school will be held in connection with work of the kindergarten and the first grade and also of two upper grades.

Miss Stanton and Miss Garrett have come from long experience in progressive schools and their classes will demonstrate not only methods of teaching the academic skill subjects, but also integrated activity curricula. The programs of the two lower groups will center around the inherent interests of small children; the content will be developed from trips explaining familiar neighborhood situations. The classrooms will be equipped with the kinds of materials with which the children can play out these experiences.

The programs of the older children, in a like manner, will demonstrate activity programs centered around maturer content, including history and the social sciences and will be developed through trips and source materials which naturally lead from the immediate environment to more distant fields.

In connection with the school, Miss Stanton and Miss Garrett will give a course in the methods in the school. Mrs. Whiting will supplement this course with one on the academic skill subjects, reading, writing and arithmetic.

The topics discussed in the course by Miss Stanton and Miss Garrett will include the interests of children of different maturity levels, teachers' attitudes, the use of the environment as curriculum content and how this develops into the social sciences, including history and geography. The development of the programs through the 6 weeks will be followed in order to show how the curriculum content is used by the children in different forms of creative expression from block building through language and painting perhaps to the development of a play.

Paul Robeson is creating a new Ashor, a German-American Jew, in "All Gods Children Got Wings." Critics say his acting is great because, unlike white actors who work regularly, Paul has the leisure to develop his art.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO EVERY READER

If you have moved from one address to another please send a written notice to your postmaster; write it out plainly and give it to your letter carrier if you live in the city, or your rural route carrier, if you live on a rural free delivery route. If you fail to do this the publisher of this paper will have to pay two cents on every paper going to your old address. This is a new postal law and regulation.

It is unfair to the publisher of this paper to have to pay the government two cents every week merely because you do not send a written notice to your post office. Not only should you notify the post master at once, even when you know you are going to move, but you should send a written notice to this newspaper so that they could change your address on the mailing list. Do not overlook these instructions.

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IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATES ORDERED

Congress Secretary Says Early Delivery Assured

Thousands of Identification Certificates have been ordered printed for distribution by the Secretary of the Sunday School Congress. They will be issued by Mr. J. E. Hannegan, the chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Association Territory Bureau at St. Louis, after which they will be forwarded here to the Congress Secretary's office in Nashville. He in turn will dispatch them to the "Key People" throughout the Convention, to be distributed to Congress messengers only and dependent members of their families, as provided by the regulation promulgated from the Association Bureau provided for the use of these certificates. Each one will bear a fac simile signature of the Congress Secretary.

It was expressed in his office this week that within the next fifteen or twenty days those desiring the certificates might secure them by writing directly here to Nashville.

For the past few years the rate has been passed on the certificate plan, and railroad ticket agents are required to sell a Congress round-trip ticket upon presentation of this certificate by the messengers and the accredited representatives of the various religious organizations who contemplate attending this annual gathering.

GUADALUPE COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL.

PRESIDENT J. R. LOCKETT SAYS FIRST TERM BEGINS JUNE FIFTH, SECOND TERM, JULY SEVENTEENTH

Seguin, Texas—(Special)—Guadalupe College will have a summer session for 1933 in various courses and studies. The president of the institution, J. R. Lockett, announced this past week that the first term would be from June 5th to July 15th, while the second term would start July 17th and conclude August 26th. They will offer the following courses: English, Education History, Economics Sociology, Mathematics, Spanish, Chemistry, Bible, Home Economics

The president further stated that a quarter's work is offered for credits toward the A. B. or B. S. degree. The extension of certificates, higher certificates, self-development, culture, professional efficiency are some of the things, he declared, that will be stressed.

In discussing the cost for students in summer school he said that the expenses will be astonishingly small. The total for both terms which include twelve weeks, will not exceed fifty-two dollars for tuition, board, room rent and incidentals. He added further: "Among the faculty members there will be not less than five who hold the M. A. of M. S. degree.

This institution is located in one of the most fertile spots of Texas, being partially a health resort, as there are hot sulphur baths free throughout the summer.

A STRANGE WILL

The Rev. Percy B. Prior, Marrickville. Sydney. Australia

An American lawyer who was in a lunatic asylum at the time of making his will, was rather poetic in his treatment of his gifts and, indeed, his imagination was rather that of a poet than a lunatic. His ideas were fantastic, but decidedly pretty. He made his disposition as follows:

To the Children

Item: I leave to children inclusively, not only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields, and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely, according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks, and the golden sand beneath the waters therefore, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

To the Boys

Item: I devise to boys, jointly, all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snow-clad hills where one may coast; and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate, to have and hold these same for the period of their boyhood.

And also all the meadows, with the clover and butterflies thereof, the woods with their appurtenances the squirrels and the birds and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found.

And I give said boys each his place at the fireside at night, with all the pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy it without let or hindrance, and without any encumbrance of care.

To All Lovers

Item: To lovers I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need, as the stars of the sky, the red roses by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorn, the sweet strains of music, and aught else that may require to figure to each othe lastingness and beauty of their love.

—The Homiletic Review.

PUZZLED

Most men are puzzled today. A writer in a British journal, The New Statesman, says: "We are probably living in the most puzzled age in the world's history..... We are puzzled in our politics, we are puzzled in our theology, and even the sciences and the arts are puzzling us as mortals were never puzzled before .....I have ceased to know, and am now merely puzzled ....I cannot for the life of me understand why, if the civilized world can produce more than it can consume, everybody has not a reasonable share of food, clothes, and shelter. I am puzzled as to the cause of unemployment, and I am puzzled as to its cure. I am puzzled as to whether great reserves of gold in America and France are hampering international trade, and if so, why? .... I am puzzled about India. I am puzzled about Russia....., Amid all my uncertainties, however, I am certain of one thing, and that is that uncertainties such as mine are more general today than they used to be .....The chief puzzle of the present age, it seems to me, is how long the general puzzlement will last, and whether the puzzle will be solved by a man who knows or by a man who only thinks he knows."

It may be said, humbly but truthfully, that the only people on earth today not puzzled are those who, born again from above by faith in Christ as Saviour, find in these staggering puzzles in current events the most convincing fulfillment of God's Word. The Scriptures have so plainly foretold these manifold puzzles as certain to occur in the end of the age, and heralding the Lord's return, that those who "love His appearing" recognized all this confusion as a sure sign, among many others, of his early return.

The Lord Jesus Himself said that, just before he comes again, there should be "upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity" (Luke 21:25). The divinity predicted preplexity is certainly here, with "men hearts failing them for fear."

The Scriptures also tell us that this world-wide puzzlement will be temporarily sodier for a while by a world-ruller supernaturally empowered by Satan, a "man of sin ....the son of perdition; who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; ....showing himself that he is God" (2 Thess. 2:4). But under his reign the world will be plunged into worse tribulation, as a result of God's judgments, that has yet been known; and then the perplexity will be ended by Him who alone can solve all the world's problems and bring permanent peace and eternal blessing. For "then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory. And when these things begin to come to pass then look up; and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." (Luke 21:27, 28. —Sunday School Times.

WOODMEN OF UNION LAUNCHES ECONOMY PROGRAM

Hot Springs, Ark., May—(By the Associated Negro Press)—In what was considered a very important move in the direction of a complete rehabilitation of the Woodmen of Union, local fraternal organization, the executive board in session Tuesday afternoon, launched a vigorous program of economy and set in motion plans to rebuild the membership to its former standing.

In order to get within its present income and at the same build up a surplus for the liquidation of its outstanding indebtedness and for the development of its field activities, the board unanimously adopted an economy program which calls for the temporary closing of its hotel and bath house during the summer and the maintenance of its hospital on a smaller scale in keeping with its present membership. With its overhead expenses thus out down to a minimum, it is the opinion of the Board that the Order will be in a better position to fulfill its obligation of service to its membership and at the same time keep up with its current expenses.

One member of the board, in discussing the measures of the "new deal" adopted by that body Tuesday afternoon stated that the reaction to those measures will mean the dawn of a new day for the Woodmen of Union. All the members of the board and the entire official staff pledged themselves to renew their efforts and work hard for an immediate increase of the membership.

After the adoption of the above economy program, plans were worked out for the immediate launching of a gigantic membership campaign. Five thousand new members is the goal set to be reached within the next ninety days or by the time the Supreme Lodge meets here in August.

Members of the Board present at the meeting were: William H. Falconer, chairman, E. A. Kendall, M. D.; Jno. L. Webb, Jno. E. Evo, M. D., and Mrs. Mary F. Horton.

ARKANSAS A. AND M. COLLEGE MAY SEEK R. F. C. LOAN

Pine Bluff, Ark., April—(By the Associated Negro Press)—At a meeting of the board of trustees of the A. & M. college here, attended by Gov. Futrell, the possibility of applying to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $30,000 was discussed. J. B. Watson was re-elected president of the college.

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Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controloled marketing unit."
Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BIBLE IN YOUR OWN LANGUAGE

American Bible Society, New York City

For the first time in many years Turkish men and women have been openly confessing Jesus to their scandalized neighbors. They have been haled before minor Government officials and severely dealt with according to a recent report from the American Bible Society's agency in Turkey. But those officials later have been rebuked from the capital for their failure to respect the liberty of conscience which the laws of the Republic guarantee to every citizen. Though God has used many means to awaken the hearts of these men and women, the American Bible Society gives special thanks that its new Turkish Scriptures are having definite part in this significant work.

In the closing days of 1932 a new location is Lima, Peru, was occupied by the American Bible Society. The depot is located on a busy street and the window display is proving attractive to passers-by.

One gentleman after looking at a set of pictures illustrating Bible stories walked back and forth several times, looking in through the glass door, evidently hesitating to enter. Presently he went in and asked for a copy of Proverbs which he had seen in the window. When he had examined it he asked about other Scripture volumes and wad shown a New Testament and a Bible. But surely the Testament was very cheap! It was explained to him that certain editions are sold by the American Bible Society below cost price so as to make them available to even the poor.

He decided to take the Testament. And the Bible? What did it contain? He was surprised to discover that it contained both the proverbs and the New Testament and so he bought the Bible and left the other two. He evidently knew little about the Holy Scriptures but went away very much interested in his purchase.

SOWING AND REAPING

"As we sow so shall we surely reap,"
Reads a Scripture Law we cannot break.
Co we forth to sow and oft' to weep
And for harvest time patiently wait.
Do you ask me, "What will harvest yield?"
That depends on sowing seed, you know.
If we bountifully now our field,
Then will great increase the harvest show.

If we, in our sowing, seed withhold,
And but sparingly there falls the rain,
Then in harvest we shall sore behold
Very small increased output of grain.

We should watch the kind of seed we sow,
Should select it with painstaking care;
For both bad and good will surely grow,
Whether planted it be wheat or tare.
If, instead of good, we sow the bad,
Then the fault is surely all our own.
Then the harvest time shall make us sad,
For we must reap that which we have sown.

Sowing season period lasts so brief,
But the reaping season runs for aye.
Would we know the joy and not the grief.
Best to spirit sow while morn is nigh.

Have we sown seed good for us to reap?
Then there'll come to us no sad dischord;
For we'll come rejoicing— not to weep—
When we lay our sheaves before the Lord.

T. B. Rouse.
1104 Madison, Paducah, Ky.

GEORGIA'S 6,000 TEACHERS APPEAL TO "UNCLE SAM"

Discrimination Against Negro Laborers in Government Cited

Savannah. Ga., May—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Following an address delivered by Jesse O. Thomas, southern field director of the National Urban League, before the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, in session here. a resolution was adopted urging Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins to discourage discrimination in the distribution of federal relief.

Mr. Thomas whose speech was the keynote address of the occasion spoke on the "Unemployment among Negroes in the South." He related some of the experiences he had in company with T. Arnold Hill, another official of the National Urban League, in traveling by automobile through parts of seven of the southern states, and visiting some forty odd cities. The speaker stated that in every community visited there was unwarranted, unexplainable and unsocial discrimination practiced on the basis of race in the allocation of both food and work relief.

The Association representing six thousand teachers in the State of Georgia adopted and forwarded a resolution to Secretary Perkins urging that she use her influence and powers delegated to her to the end that Negroes be included in the reforestation proect and other measures of relief over which the government has control, on equal footing and participation with other race elements.

DR. MARY F. WARING CAMPAIGNS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Mounds, Ill., May—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Dr. Mary F. Waring, vice president of the National Association of Colored Women in company with Mrs. Annette Officer of E. St. Louis, vice president of the Illinois State Association; Mrs. Jeanette Smith, state organizer; Mrs. Nannie Mae Williams, state recording secretary; Mrs. Nannie Reed; Mrs. Ruth Steele, Mrs. Cora Patton, all of Chicago were guests of the Southern District Association last Friday and Saturday which convened at St. Paul A. M. E. church. Mrs. Alice J. Charlton of Madison is president.

The session opened Friday with a local program, Mrs. Hannah A. Woods of Carbondale presiding. The large delegation was welcomed to the city by Mayor J. B. Jones.

Dr. Waring who is a candidate for national president made two addresses during the session. She is a pleasing and forceful speaker. The Southern District voted unanimously to support her candidacy in the National election at Chicago in July.

Mesdames Nannie Mae Williams, Nannie Reed, and Ruth Steele took part in a skit showing the progress of the National Association during the past three years.

The next meeting will be held in Marion, Illinois.

THE FAITHFUL PASTOR

He held the lamp each Sabbath day
So low that none could miss the way,
And yet so high to keep in sight
The picture fair of Christ the light
The handle coming thus between
The hand that held it was not seen.

He held the pitcher stooping low.
To the lips of little ones below
Then lifted to the weary saint
And bade him drink when sick and faint
The pitcher coming thus between
The hand that held it was not seen.

He blew the trumpet loud and bold
To storm the fort of Satan's hold
Then with a tender note and clear
That trembling sinners need not fear
The trumpet coming thus between
The hand that held it was not seen.

But when the Master said "Well done
Thou good and faithful servant, come,
Lay down the pitcher and the lamp,
Lay down the trumpet, leave the camp,"
Thy hand is now most clearly seen
Clasped in His pierced one, naught between.

—The Baptist.

WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT PRICE

Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us;
The beggar is taxed for a corner to die in,
The priest has his fee who comes and shrives us,
We bargain for the graves we lie in;
At the devil's booth are all things sold,
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold;
For a cap and bells our lives we pay,
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking:
'Tis Heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking;
No price is set on the lavish summer;
June may be had by the poorest comer.

—By James Russell Lowell.

KINDNESS

"What is the greatest good?" I asked in musing mood.
"Order," said the Law Court.
"Knowledge," said the School.
"Peace," said the Wise Man.
"Pleasure," said the Fool.
"Love," said the Maiden.
"Beauty," said the Page.
"Freedom," said the Dreamer.
"Home," said the Sage.
"Glory," said the Soldier.
"Equity," said the Seer.
Spake my heart full sadly,
The answer is not here,
Then deep in my bosom
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart knows the secret, kindness is the word."

LONELY SERPENT

Whoever sees serpents go together in bands? A serpent goes alone. And what is more, he never means any good. So it is with a person who slides off to the side, forsaking his fellow Christians in the village. He means no good! Evil he plans, and evil he will do. Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together! Keep within the fellowship.

—Record of Christian Work.

Big jobs usually go to men who prove their ability to outgrow smaller ones.

Clipped.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name ....

Address ....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

....

Address ....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address ....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

NEGRO PRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR RACE'S MANY CIVIL VICTORIES SAYS BUSINESS SPECIALIST OF UNITED STATES COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Jackson Cites Power of Colored Papers in Directing Purchases of Masses

Baltimore, Md., May By the Associated Negro Press)—"The purchasing power of the Negro, as expressed in the five-cent pieces that buy more than 800,000 Negro newspapers each week, is the foundation upon which all our efforts in the Scottsboro case and the Crawford case—these race challenges to full citizenship rights—has been built," declared James A. Jackson, Business Specialist of the United States Department of Commerce, in an address with which the Negro Trade Week sponsored by the Association for the promotion of Negro Business was opened last Monday night.

Explaining his declaration, Mr. Jackson said that within the past twenty years the growing Negro press had awakened white commercial Americans to the value of the Negro as a market and to regarding the race in terms of dollars and cents. This changed idea of race value has been responsible for millions of dollars of advertising from white sources in Negro publications. This has greatly assisted the growth of the size and influence of the Negro press; and this income made possible the coverage of the Scottsboro trials by representatives of the Associated Negro Press and the Cooperative Publishers Association.

Without the publicity eid rendered by the more than 244 Negro publications, the arousing of public sentiment, the collection of funds and the assembly of indignation meetings would have been difficult. if not impossible.

"Thus," said he, "one business proves its direct and indirect benefit to the people who sustain it. This value is quite supplement to the 6,000 Negroes who today are supported by employment with Negro owned newspapers and magazines. Those men and women are useful members of society, skilled artisans or academically degreed people who would not be absorbed in American businesses by others.

"As it has been in journalism, just so with all businesses, Education and the depression has helped us realize that business development is not an individual interest; and that the interests of the race group are interdependent. It is the medium through which our earning capacity and purchasing power is translated into the powers and prerogatives of citizenship. That's why 35 per cent of all Americans of other groups are engaged in business.

"With 142,100 Negroes constituting 14.8 per cent of the population, Baltimore, to be equal to other peoples of the city, should have 2,446 retail stores with 5,663 clerks if the whole $53,000,000 earned annually were spent with race businesses. Instead the state has but 515 Negro businesses who employ 195 clerks, 142 of whom are in Baltimore.

"Don't quarrel with our merchants," he concluded. "But help teach them to become better merchants. Don't worry what they don't have, but buy what they do have that meets your needs, and like others they will soon be able to expand their stock to compare with any.

The week's program included visiting Negro owned stores throughout the day and a series of meetings at Odd Fellows hall each evening. T. Wallis Lansey is president of the association; C. Henry Jenkins, executive secretary, Wm. Fitzgerald, vice president and Josiah Diggs, treasurer.

STEPIN FETCHIT STOPS IN TOWN.

Stepin Fetchet, famous stage and screen star, stopped in the city last Monday afternoon en route from Florida to Chicago where he will begin work for his parts in the World's Fair.

The famous comedian stopped at Charles H. Thorn's Roof Garden Cafeteria in the Morris Memorial Building for dinner, and continued his motor trip towards the "Windy City" after having consumed a heavy dinner which included two large orders or cabbage.

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE FORMULATES PLANS FOR COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

By Napoleon B. Edward

Plans for commencement at Prairie View State College have been formulated. Dr. Edward Bertram Evans, chairman of the committee on graduation, has announced the following committees to provide every phase of commencement procedure, programs and special announcements, awards and prizes, alumni and visitors, decorations, ushers and arrangements, traffic and parking, transportation and baggage.

Alumni Day is May 27. On that day graduates and former students from all sections of Texas will gather in annual session. The Local Alumni Club under the direction of President Roby W. Hilliard is making special arrangements to entertain the alumni and former students.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday, May 28th, by Dr. Charles C. Selecman. president of the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

The commencement address will be delivered by Dr. J. Newton Jenkins, pastor of New Hope Baptist Church, Waco, Texas: and degrees will be conferred and prizes and awards will be presented May 29. Registrar John B. Cade reports that there are forty candidates for the bachelor's degree and thirteen andidates for the diploma in nursing education.

In speaking to the faculty recently assembled in general session. Principal W. R. Banks said: "Soon the regular session of 1932-1933 will pass into history. From many angles this has been a most successful and fruitful year. There is evry evidence of definite progress. The achievements of this year are attributable to the training and fine spirit of cooperation on the part of everyone. Therefore, may I express to each of you my deep feeling of gratitude for your contributions to the success of this noble enterprise?"

Prairie View State College continues to grow in usefulness to the masses and in recognition by the standardizing and rating agencies of the country. This is largely due to the wisdom and industry of Principal Banks, ably assisted at all times by a cooperative and outstanding faculty.

FALLING TREE KILLS AGED WOODCHOPPER IN ARKANSAS

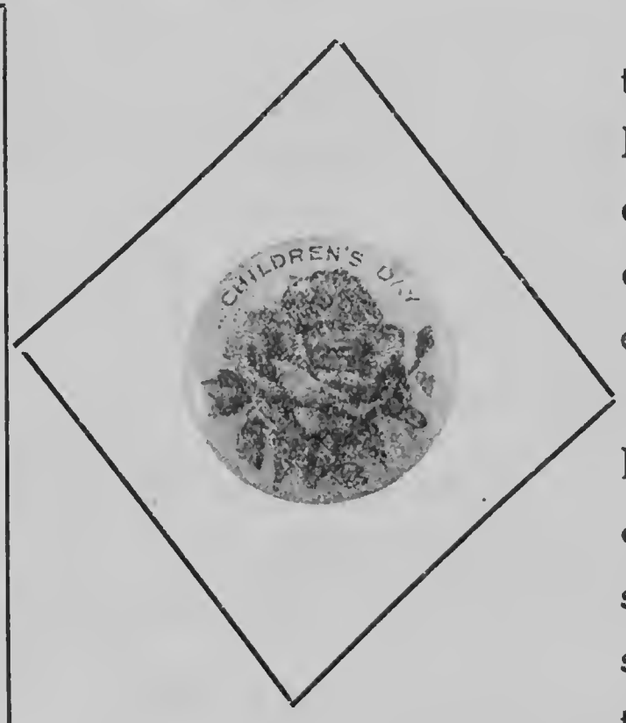
Camden, Ark., May—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Joseph Curry, 85, was killed when he had his back broken when a tree he had chopped down fell on him last Saturday.

The aged man had been missing from his home when his body was found by a searching party in the woods a half mile from his home.

CHILDREN'S DAY PROGRAMS READY

Music-Recitations-Dialogues With Good Ceremonies

This Brown skin Baby Button for Children's Day would be a joy to every child in Sunday School. Price 60 cents per dozen. They work well with Children's Day Programs.



Children's Day Programs for 1933 are just from the presses of the National Baptist Publishing Board Plant. They are ten cents per copy. People with discriminating taste who have seen the publication declare that it is a superior article to any of its predecessors.

Send $1.00 for one dozen copies, or if you want less than this number send at the rate of ten cents each. Do not ask for C. O. D. shipments. Every school desiring assistance in preparing for the observance of Children's Day would do well to order the Children's Day Programs. Send all orders to the

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD

Henry A. Boyd, Secretary

523 Second Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee.

TUSKEGEE TRACK AND FIELD TEAM BEAT FIVE HUNDRED CRAMTON BOWL

Montgomery, Ala., May 4—The Tuskegee Institute track and field team descended upon Cramton Bowl Thursday afternoon, May 4th and captured thirteen first places, eight second, and three third places in a dual encounter with State Teachers College and won the thrilling and spectacular meeet with 97 points. The local team won a representative assortment of awards and rolled up 77 points. The Teachers flashed superior form in the college men's section and ran away with the races. The upset of the afternoon competition was the 100 yard dash in which Hayward Henry of State Teachers College raced ahead to win over James H. McCarthy, Tuskegee's cinder path ace and Olympic qualifier, in the splendid time of 9.6 seconds. Henry, whose home is in Birmingham, Ala., appears to be a real dash threat and his triumph over McCarthy, conceded winner of the dash event, marks him as a man to be watched in the century at the Tuskegee Relay Carnival, which will be held in the Alumni Bowl at the Institute, May 12 and 13.

James Fields of State Teachers College won the javelin throw with a heave of 151 feet and 3 inches. James Martin also of Teachers College was second, with an even 151 feet, while third place went to Geo. L. Smith of Tuskegee. His distance was 140 feet.

Leroy Lazenberry, Tuskegee Freshmen of St. Paul, Minnesota, won the discus. Lazenberry heaved the platter for a distance of 106 feet. Second and third place in this event went to Patrick Wesley (Teachers College) and Morelee Singleton (Tuskegee) respectively.

Thelma Earl, a Tuskegee junior, from Kalamazoo, Mich., won the girls' shot put with a distance of 32 feet, 9 inches. Florence Wright of State Teachers College won second place.

John Martin (Teachers College) won the boys' shot put with a distance of 38 feet, six inches; Thaddeus Green (Tuskegee) was second with a distance of 37 feet, 9 inches and Patrick Wesley (Teachers College) won third place. His distance was 37 feet, 6 inches.

Tuskegee and the Teachers divided the honors in the boys' high jump. Raymong Johnson, Tuskegee, and Edward Morris for the Hornet team, sailed over the bar for a height of 5 feet, 10 inches.

Mamie Hardnett of the Tuskegee Institute High School Department, an Opelika, Ala., girl, outjumped her competitor, Kate Griffin of State Teachers College, and captured this event with a height of 4 feet, 4 inches.

In the running broad jump, Vesta Crayten and Frances Ary, her lithe running mate from Chicago, Ill., took both the first and second places in this event. The distance was 15 feet, 3 1-2 inches. Mattie Paige (Teachers College) won third place with a distance of 12 feet, 7 inches.

Estella Pearson (Tuskegee) won the javelin throw with a distance of 77 feet. Second place went to Florence Wright of Teachers College.

Ruth Kidd (Tuskegee) threw the baseball 185 feet. Dollie Adamson (Teachers College) was second with 145 feet. Florence Wright won third place. Her distance was 126 feet.

Florence Wright (Teachers College) won the girls' discus. She heaved the saucer for a distance of 104 feet, 2 inches. Estella Pearson (Tuskegee) former Tuskegee Relay title holder won second place.

In the college men's section, State Teachers College won the 100 yard dash, the shot put, the 440 yard relay, the broad jump, the javelin throw and the 880 yard relay.

Tuskegee won the discus throw, the one mile relay and the two mile relay.

In the high school section the Tuskegee Institute boys won handily and garnered the 440 yard relay and the 880 yard relay.

In the girls' section the young dianas from Tuskegee Institute completely outclassed their friendly rivals of State Teachers College by winning eight of the nine events contested: Mary Ashford, Tuskegee Freshmen from Millsboro, Ala., won the fifty yard dash. The gem of the girls' afternoon performance was the one-fourth mile relay which Tuskegee's fast traveling foursome composed of Hattie Clark, Frances Ary, Marie Ferguson and Vesta Crayten showed saddling speed on the rain-soaked track, turning in the remarkable good time of 55.1 seconds.

The meet was well handled and the indications are that the cinder season followers in this region may look forward annually to a growing gallery.

The officials were: H. C. Trenholm, referee; C. L. Abbott and G. F. Lewis, starters; R. S. Darnaby and Franklin W. Taylor, timers; Benjamin F. Stevenson, R. A. Mundy, John H. Brown, G. H. Lockhart, Van Dyke, Lewis and Elisha Campbell, judges.

THE HAPPIEST HEART

Who drives the horses of the sun
Shall lord it but a day;
Better the lowly deed were done.
And kept the humble way.

The rust will find the sword of fame,
The dust will hide the crown;
Aye, none shall nail so high his name
Time will not tear it down.
The hapiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast
That found the common daylight sweet,
And left the heaven the rest.

—John Vance Cheney.

MESSENGERS

Mississippi Will Send Increased Number in June

Shreveport, La.—(Special)—Five hundred men and women representing every church and every denomination greeted Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the Sunday School Congress, and Prof. H. B. P. Johnson, the chorister, here Monday night. It was the first organization and set-up meeting of the mammoth chorus that will be trained from now until the curtain is lifted on the 1933 session of this religious Summer School of Methods. Interest has been at fever here ever since it was announced that the secretary, the musician and the national chorister would come down to starte their work for May 8th.

Ministers from North Louisiana motored over to join with those here, so that Monday during the day they could hear this national worker further expose his plans for the rousing, intensive and yet helpful session which will be the twenty-eighth in its history.

Sunday was a busy day with him. He arrived Sunday morning over the Cottonbelt Railroad at 7:45, was met by a reception committee and taken at once to the home of Dr. Harris. But they say that Henry Allen Boyd will not stay in, that it is the nature to go; so by nine o'clock he was ready. They visited nearly every school in the city with a flying squadron, and then wound up at the Galilee Baptist Church for the eleven o'clock hour. Hence, on Monday night Shreveport was a beehive of activity. The organization work having been completed, the Baptist leaders here are predicting that this will be an epoch-making occasion, a historical setting, and that more and better Sunday Schools will be the result.

Unless I had the spirit of Prayer, I could do nothing. If even for a day or an hour I lost the spirit of grace and supplication I found myself unable to preach with power and efficiency, or to win souls by personal conversation. In this respect my experience is what it always has been—Charles G. Finney.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE!

PRIZES OFFERED!

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE AVERAGE NEGRO FARMER?"

Some question, is it not? Well, we want to know and nearly everyone wants to know. We want you to tell us in your own way and in your own words.

We want to know so badly that we are offering three cash prizes for the best letters received as an answer to the question. Any man, woman or child may write. The contest closes September 1, 1933. Write 'em long or short, just answer the question. You may win a prize.

FIRST PRIZE—Five Dollars in Gold.
SECOND PRIZE—Three Dollars.
THIRD PRIZE—Two Dollars.

The best letters will be published throughout the year. All letters become the property of the Modern Farmer, when received. Judges are the editor and one representative from each state in which the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has chartered Units. These representatives will be chosen by the Executive Committee of the organization. Prizes will be awarded during the 1933 N. F. C. F. Convention.

Mail all letters written for this contest to

LEON R. HARRIS, Editor,
Box 209 Moline, Illinois

As a sample, we publish below a little sketch about? "What's The Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer." Don't copy from this, it won't count. We just want to give you an idea.

"What's the Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer?

"The average Georgia Farmer gets up in the morning by the alarm of an Illinois clock (Big Ben), buttons his Chicago suspenders to a Detroit overall, washes his face with Cincinnati soap in a Pennsylvania pan, sets down to a Grand Rapids table and eats Chicago meat, Indiana hominy, fried in Kansas lard, on a St. Louis stove.

"He then lights his New York lantern and goes out to the barn and puts an Indianapolis bridle on a mule fed by Iowa corn and plows the farm covered by an Ohio Mortgage with a South Bend plow, and when bed time comes he reads a chapter in the Bible printed in Boston and says a prayer written in Jerusalem. Crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey only to be kept awake all night by the barks and wails of a Georgia yellow hound dog, the only home product on the place, and then wonders why he cannot make money."

Now Get Busy And Answer The Question And Win One Of The Prizes

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FISK UNIVERSITY OFFERS SUMMER SCHOOL OPPORTUNITIES

Nashville, Tenn., April 28, 1933—In 1932 summer school was held at Fisk University for the first time since 1928. So successful was it that a summer quarter is being offered again this year beginning on June 16 and ending August 18. While the summer school is intended primarily for high school teachers and administrators seeking a Masters' Degree and for advanced students and workers in Sociology, it offers also Graduate and Senior courses leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in Education, English, History, Mathematics, Psychology and Sociology.

Summer school will be taught by present members of the faculty. Miss Belle Parmenter is working with Dr. Harold F. Smith, head of the Department of Education and in charge of the summer school; Prof. Theodore Currier is in charge of the Department of History; Prof. Bertram Doyle is working with Dr. Charles S. Johnson in the Department of Sociology; Prof. Lillian Cashin is in charge of the English Department and Prof. Alto Snell is in charge of Psychology.

All work offered in summer school is equivalent in method, quality and credit to that of the rest of the academic year, and is accepted by state boards for certification purposes.

WILL HONOR DEAD COMRADES WITH SERVICE

Calanthes, Juveniles, Uniform Ranks and Omars Get Proclamation

"Memorial Day" is designated as next Sunday, according to a proclamation just issued by Sir N. N. Reynolds, the Grand Chancellor, from his headquarters at Pulaski. Every Pythian in the Grand Jurisdiction is urged to have services for their departed ones. This takes not only the parent body of Brave Knights, but provides for the members of the Court of Calanthe, the Juveniles, the Cadet Groups, the Knights of Omar and the Uniform Rank Division.

In the Proclamation just released, which is No. 6, Series H, the Grand Chancellor said:

"To All Grand Lodge Officers, Deputy Grand Chancellors, Supreme Representatives, Chancellor Commanders, Officers and Members of the Subordinate Lodges, N. A., S. A., E., A. A. & A., Jurisdiction of Tennessee, Greetings:

If ever a people deserved commendation or praise, that recognition belongs to the members of one of the greatest orders that ever existed, namely the Knights of Pythias of Tennessee. We all know that this has been an exceedingly hard year with everybody, the climax of the Depression which has been gradually creeping upon the world for years, the full force of which has been felt keenly for the past few months, with thousands of men idle, many times with large families dependent upon them and no means of supporting them, so that it is not surprising that hundreds of Knights with bleeding hearts have been compelled through force of circumstances to drop by the wayside. But realizing anew the fact that this Order is founded upon brotherly love, bound by the obligations taken at the sacred altar, to cleave together in times of need and distress for the protection of each other, these men, hundreds of them said, "We are down but not out", and at the first sound of the bugle of returning prosperity, they returned to their allegiance and are again trudging side by side under the triplicate banner of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, determined to stick to the end. We thank you for your loyalty and commend you for your foresight, and pledge anew that we shall also continue to abide by these principles for the advancement and upbuilding of the Brotherhood.

Memorial Day

Many of our faithful Knights have fallen asleep in death, and we mourn their passing. One of our Deputy Grand Chancellors, Dr. J. L. McGowan of Knoxville; and Sir M. F. Burke, his predecessor for many years, and husband of our own Grand Worthy Counsellor, also of Knoxville, were called from labor to reward, and scores of others who were dear to us. Therefore in accord with the laws of the Grand Lodge, I, N. N. Reynolds, Grand Chancellor, do hereby declare Sunday, May 14th, as Memorial Day for the Jurisdiction of Tennessee, and each Lodge, Court and Juvenile in the State will assemble themselves together in some hall or church and hold memorial services in honor of our deceased Brother Knights, Sister Calanthes and Juveniles.

"One by One like dead leaves they fall ,
Returning to the Mother Dust,
We mourn our loss and promise each
To meet them, for in God we trust."

Consecrating our lives anew to the service of humanity, and praying with you that our Order, our State, our Country may prosper and reap the blessings in store for those who do the will of the Great Ruler of the Universe, and again with thanks and best wishes, I am

Yours in F. C. & B.,
N. N. REYNOLDS, G. C."

Attest:
F. J. EWING, G. K. R. S."

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE YOKE

"What is a yoke?" In a Sunday school class of tiny girls this question was asked after the teacher had tried to explain that a yoke was something placed on the neck of oxen which enabled them to draw great weights.

One little girl shyly answered, "It is God putting His arms around our necks." What a lovely thought, and how much truth it contains.

We are so often inclined to look on a yoke as something to be dreaded. This ought not to be, for Jesus said: "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me ....for my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

Jesus knows how to fit and adjust our yoke so that it will not rub or irritate, so that it will enable us to draw burdens without feeling the weight of them.

An ox can pull three times as much when its yoke fits properly, and at the same time pull the load with only a fraction of the fatigue that it would have to endure were it to have to pull the load without the yoke, or with a yoke that did not fit perfectly.

A yoke signifies that the wearer does not have to work alone, he is coupled with another in order that together they may do a great amount of work in the best and easiest manner.

In choosing our yokefellow, we must see to it that he or she is a true Christian. We are warned against being unequally yoked with unbelievers.

—Young People.

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	National Baptist Concert Quarterly Issued Christmas, Easter, Children's Day and Mothers' Day, 5c per copy; 60 cents per dozen			
	BIBLE LESSON PICTURE ROLL In colors $1.25 per quarter.			
	EASY LESSON PRIMER 32 pages, with A. B. C.'s and easy lessons for beginners, by R. H. Boyd, D. D., 6c each, 72c per doz.			
	Child's Question Book or the Bible as My Mother Taught Me, by R. H. Boyd, D. D., 5c each; 60c per doz.			
	Baptist Sunday School Catechism, by R. H. Boyd, D. D., 5c each; 60c per dozen.			
	National Baptist Union-Review A Religious Weekly Newspaper An eight page weekly; $2.00 per Year; $1.25 for six months.			
	In ordering these supplies if you want Metoka, mark out Galeda and if Galeda, mark out Metoka			
	Metoka and Galeda Magazine Quarterly. Used for Study of Sunday School Lesson, 20c per copy, $2.40 per dozen			
	Metoka or Galeda Hand Book—Gives methods of organizing and conducting Classes, with Constitution, 10c per copy, $1.00 per dozen			
	Metoka or Galeda Chart—Entitles Class to Membership in the National Metoka and Galeda Departments. Printed in colors 14x17 (in ordering charters give name of Sunday School) $1.00			
	Metoka or Galeda Class Button—For Class Members in three colors 5c each, 50c per doz.			
	Metoka or Galeda Class Pin—Gold plated. Price 50 cents each			
	Metoka or Galeda Watch Fob—A Useful as well as ornamental Class Emblem, 40 cents each			
	Metoka or Galeda Pledge Cards—Beautifully printed in three colors Will certainly increase the interest and loyalty of the members, 1c each, $1.00 per hundred.			
	Metoka or Galeda Invitation Cards—Attractively printed in colors to be sent to visitors and prospective members, 1c each, $1.00 per hundred			
	My Brother and I. Metoka Class Book—Gives the spirit of the class and a great book for young men. Price 60 cents			
	God and Me—A study book for the Galeda classes. Price 60 cents			
	Metoka or Galeda Wall Object and Pledge Charts—Printed on cloth in colors. Price $1.50			
	Hand Book with Drill Manual, 10 cents			
	B. Y. P. U. MAGAZINE (Quarterly) 12 cents per copy; $1.44 per dozen			
	SENIOR TOPIC CARDS 20c per dozen; $1.50 per hundred			
	JUNIOR B. Y. P. U. MAGAZINE (Quarterly) 10 cents per copy; $1.20 per dozen			
	Junior B. Y. P. U. Topic Cards 20c per doz., $1.50 per 100.			
	INVITATION CARDS 50 cents per hundred.			
	PLEDGE CARDS 50 cents per hundred.			
	CELLULOID BUTTONS 5 cents each or 60 cents per dozen Gold filled pins 40 cents each.			
	Suggested Constitution and Guide 15 cents each or 2 for 25 cents.			
	B. Y. P. U. Manual 60c (Board) $1.00.			
	B. Y. P. U. Record and Roll Book, $1.00			
	B. Y. P. U. Object Wall Charts, $1.50			
	B. Y. P. U. Pledge Charts, at $1.50			

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

WHITE AND NEGRO

(Continued from Page 1).

were made by leaders living in the communities.

In the study of thirty plantations many cases showing conditions in the relations of landlords and share tenants and croppers were recorded the estimated net incomes for 1930 and 1931 were considerably lower than even the low incomes of the preceding year. In both years a large number reported new losses, large number reported new losses. The highest new income in 1930 was less than $500.00 and in 1931 less than $650.0. The Conference yesterday was called by Dr. Robert R Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. L. N. Duncan, Director of Agriculture and Extensions of Alabama Dr. Duncan presided at both afternoon and morning sessions. The survey was made with the advice of a committee of which Dr. Duncan and Prof. R. C. Atkins of Tuskegee Institute were co-chairmen. This committee was formed at a preceeding Conference which planned the survey in 1931. After a full day of thorough discussion of the report the Conference adopted some concrete recommendations on further study and practical steps for land purchase and settlement by Negro farmers and practical steps to improve landlord and tenant relationship, improvement of credit facilities and operations, especially better rates and terms for short time loans. The conference authorized the committee, with Dr. Duncan and Prof. Atkins as co-chairmen, to continue and enlarge its membership to carry out the plans approved by the Conference.

Persons attending the Conference:—Miss Helen Kennedy, Extension Nutritionist, Auburn, Ala. Dr. C. C. Ferguson, County Health Officer, Dadeville, Ala. Mr. Arthur Raper, Atlanta, Georgia, Prof. L. N. Duncan, Chairman, Auburn, Ala., Extension Service, Mr. R. C. Atkins, Director of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mrs. V. C. Turner, Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mr. C. J. Calloway, Director, Extension Department, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Miss Bess Fleming, Girl's Club Work, Auburn, Ala., Mrs. Lida Jones, County Home Demonstration Agent, Tuskegee, Ala., Mrs. Marvin Taylor, Macon County Nurse, Tuskegee, Ala., Dr. E. Wilson, State Health Department, Montgomery, Ala., Mr. Arthur Floyd, Agricultural Education, Tuskegee, Ala., Mrs. Laura R. Raly, Home Demonstration Agent, Alabama, Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mr. A. W. Roper, County Farm Demonstration Agent, Calhoun, Ala., Mr. H. J. McDavid, 254 South Jackson St., Montgomery, Ala., Principal County Training School Autaugaville, Ala., Mrs. Mary McDavid, 254 South Jackson St., Montgomery, Ala. State Jeanes Supervisor, Department of Education, Montgomery, Ala., Mr. J. T Alexander, County Farm Demonstration, Montgomery, Ala, Mr. N. Kollock, Movable School Agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mr. Oswin Bull, Director Technical Education, Basutoland, South Africa, Mrs. B. B. Walcott, Editorial Assistant, Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Rev. Sam B. Hay, 125 E. Thatch Ave., Auburn, Ala. Miss Dorothy Dean, Extension Specialist in Clothing, Auburn, Ala, Miss Nell Pickens, Extension Economist, Home Management, Auburn, Ala., Mr. T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, U. S. D. A. Tuskegee Inst Ala., Mr. R. T. Thurston, County Farm Demonstration Agent, Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Mr. Ernest A. Grant, Agricultural Education, Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Robert R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mr. J. R. Otis. Professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Mr. H. A. Hunt, Principal Fort Valley N. and I. School, Fort Valley, Georg'a. Dr Benson Y. Landis, Federal Council of Churches, 105 E. 22nd Street, New York, N. Y., Miss Motta Sims, Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Mr. H. S. Seay, Principal Lomax Hannon High School, Box 287, Greenville, Ala., Mr. F. N. Farrington, County Farm Demonstration Agent, Dadeville, Ala. Rev. M. J. Sherard, Selma, Ala. Mr. Wm. H. Dinkins, Selma University, Selma, Alabama, Miss Mela E. Grace, Home Demonstration Agent, Dadeville, Ala., Dr. J. S. Lambert, Director of Negro Education, Department of Education, Montgomery, Ala., Mr. E. G. McGehee, Jr., State Department of Education, Montgomery, Ala., Mr. Arthur D. Wright, 726 Jackson Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

MORE ABOUT

(Continued from page 1)

relegated to the rear. They looked upon the Negro as a peasant class destined to till the soil and perform hand work as their fixed place in the social and industrial scheme. Through industrial education, they would make him industrial, thrifty, well behaved, helpful, and not harmful to their white fellow citizens, and comfortable in his circumscribed sphere of life. Their program fitted this objective. They also died in the faith. But the World War, the mass production by machinery and the inevitable rise of technocracy frustrated their ideal and confused their program. Although the whole scheme of education must needs be reformed in light of changing conditions, it certainly cannot be fairly called "miseducation" but rather education which became outgrown by the shifting demands of the age.

After the seeming failure of the religious objective and the collapse of the industrial inter regnum, came the last stage of higher education under manipulation and control of the great foundations, whose chief objective is to keep things going so as to uphold and perpetuate the existing order. The Negro is encouraged to the higher education mainly to serve his own people on the professional level and to keep the peace between the races. They have no abstract ideal. They do not profess to know what is to be the black man's place in the final scheme of things. They have no ideology but would keep the Negro satisfied and happy as the days go by. To this end Howard, Fisk, Atlanta and Dillard have been smothered with millions of donations to help sustain in his present status the Negro rather than to direct him to any definite goal.

Call this not "miseducation" but rather pro[illegible] education. Booker T. Washington is the only Negro who has impressed any dominant influence on the educational program for his race. Neither under the old philanthropy dominated by Northern missionaries, nor under the new dispensation dominated by the Northern boards has the Negro any decisive voice as to the educational policy for his people. Although Negroes have been largely put in charge to man these institutions, yet they have little more to do with general policies than the captain of a ship is permitted to dictate the policy of the company which operates the line.

I purposely did not mention the upper level of public education in state schools and colleges. This must needs be under supervision and control of Southern white educationalists who fix the programs to adjust the Negro to his alloted sphere and placement in the general social scheme. Nor yet can this properly be called "miseducation" when we consider the means and method calculated to reach the end in view.

The fallaciousness of most educational theories—a fallacy under which, I fear, Mr. Woodson also labors, is that they look upon educational process as an end in itself rather than as a means to an end. Education is not a primary, but a secondary process. After the objective has been fixed education tells you how to reach it. It does not tell you where to go, but how to reach your avowed goal.

It requires genius, philosophy and statesmanship to find and posit the ideology. The great difficulty today with Negro education is that the race has no ideology. We still await the genius, the philosopher or the statesman to tell whither before we may expect and the requisite pedagogy to tell us how. Till then our higher education will flounder in a sea of uncertainty, justifying such startling titles as "The Miseducation of the Negro."

KELLY MILLER.

HAMPTON GLEE CLUB SINGS FOR ROOSEVELT AT DINNER

Washington, April—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Forty male students from Hampton institute, composing the school's Glee club, sang at the White House Wednesday night during the course of a dinner given in honor of M. Edouard Herriot, former premier of France, who is visiting this country for an economic conference with President Roosevelt.

The Glee Club was directed by Clarence Cameron White, director of music at Hampton, who was in this city upon attendance at the festival of Chamber Music, promoted in the Library of Congress under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation.

This marks the second time a Negro singing group has been presented in the White House this year, the first being upon the occasion of the return of the Tuskegee choir from its engagement at Radio City, New York.

ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1)

workers was graphically portrayed by these Urban League. officials They requested of the Secretary that the Negro be represented in all phases of the proposed program of reconstruction and they were assured by Miss Perkins that the Department of Labor would not condone race discrimination in work opportunities made possible by the government for the unemployed.

TRUE INTERNATIONALISM

It was a Jew who brought the Gospel to Rome, a Doman who took it to France, a Frenchman who took it to Scandinavia, a Scandinavian who took it to Scotland, a Scotchman who evangelized Ire- the missionary conquest of Scotland. No people have ever received the Gospel except at the hands of an alien.— From The Sunday School Times.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

THE MODERN FARMER

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S1 M6

H. A. Wallace Is Veteran In Agricultural Field

Plea For Backing Started For Unemployed

GUY HOUSLEY SENDS DAILY NEWS ARTICLE

On Road to Self-Support Is Fully Explained To All

(In Chicago Daily News)
Editor's Note

This interesting account of how the unemployed of Dayton, Ohio are helping themselves out of the misery of depression and poverty should be of special interest to colored farmers. First,— the idea originated with us. A colored group first started the movement. It was so good the white folks adopted it. Secondly, —it has been a success. Unity and cooperation have made it so. There are no logical reasons why communities of Negro farmers should not be successful if they would get together and establish small industrial plants to provide sparetime employment and much needed surplus funds. The Negro community that does this will have no trouble keeping its young people at home and on the farms.

Dayton, O., A group of Negroes representing thirty unemployed families called on Dr. Elizabeth Nutting, executive secretary of the Dayton Council of Social Agencies. The spokesman explained that the families were on the relief rolls.

"But we don't want to be treated as useless dependents," he pleaded. "With just a little backing— if just given a chance— we can pay our way."

That conference was nine months ago. It was the start of a madework campaign which today is supporting 700 of the 9,000 unemployed families of Dayton. The first unit was formed among Negroes. Shortly afterward two more Negro units and ten white units were formed.

"Those people stressed that tney were not helpless, did not want to be placed on a shelf," said Dr. Nutting, "and through the aid of the community chest we gave them a chance. Through their own efforts and under our supervision each unit has a building of its own, either donated by the city, loaned by the owner as rent free or is being paid for by the unit itself.

Accumulating Capital

"Not only have they become self-supporting, but they are accumulating capital. One unit, for instance, has broadened its activities so much that it has purchased a farm for the production of raw materials. Another unit, using reclaimed brick and lumber, is constructing a $25,000 factory on land purchased out of its savings.

"Today the units, in addition to being self-supporting, have accumulated of $5,000. Certainly the experiment has proved a success."

The made-work enters almost every activity. For in the units

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

Constructive Organization And Cooperation Urged

"Why Can In Tin," Says Expert

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE INQUIRES

Farmer's Bulletin Number Fourteen Seventy-One's Question

Washington, D. C.—The following statistical data with regard to Henry A. Wallace, President Roosevelt's new Secretary of Agriculture, was recently released by the Department of Agriculture.

Henry Agard Wallace was born October 7, 1888, on a farm in Adair county, Iowa. He is the son of Henry Cantwell Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture under Harding and grandson of Henry Wallace, member of Roosevelt's Country Life Commission. All three Wallaces have served as editor of Wallace's Farmer. Henry Wallace and his sons, Henry C. Wallace and John P. Wallace, founded the magazine in 1895. Henry C. Wallace succeeded his father as editor when the latter died in 1916; Henry A. Wallace succeeded Henry C. Wallace when the latter took the position as Secretary of Agriculture in 1921. Since 1929, when Wallace's Farmer and the Iowa Homestead were consolidated, Henry A. Wallace has served as editor of the consolidated magazine.

Three major influences impressed Henry A. Wallace during his childhood. First was the influence of the Adair county farm; second, the influence of Iowa State College, where his father served on the faculty of the dairy department for some time; third was the influence of the family paper, started when he was only seven years old. He has always retained his intimate connection with farm affairs; has owned and supervised the operation of a Polk county farm for years. He was graduated from Iowa State College in 1910. He began work on the editorial staff of Wallace's Farmer immediately after graduation.

He married Ilo Browne of Indianola, Ia., in 1914. Children, Henry B., aged 17: Robert B., aged 14 and Jean B., aged 12. His mother, Mrs. Henry C. Wallace is living in Des Moines. His brother, James W., is connected with Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead; another brother, John B., is in business in St. Petersburg, Fla.; a sister, Ruth, lives in Des Moines; another sister, Mrs. Angus McLay, in Detroit, and another sister, Mrs. Charles Bruggmann, in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Wallace has had wide experience in three major fields: Agricultural economic, breeding experiments, especially in corn, and editorial work. The first two, of course, are in a sense a part of the third.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1).

REV. B. W. BYRUM'S POSITION

Chairman of Bolivar Co., Mississippi Unit

Rev. B. W. Byrum, Chairman of Bolivar Unit, has issued his regular spring advice to members of his Unit and all farmers of his community. Bro. Byrum is energetic, faithful and loyal. His advice was published in the local paper at Mound Bayou and reads as follows:

I am speaking to the N. F. C. F. members of the State. I am sure we have had a hard winter, many have been without food and some have even been without shoes and clothes but; in spite of all that hard times God has cared for us. We must not put all of our trust in men. We must trust in the Lord— Who can do all things well. Now brother N. F. C. E. will you begin this crop year by raising more at home to live, by raising more potatoes, more meat and more molasses and a better garden, more corn and pigs and when business begins just buy what you really need.

The N. F. C. F. is just a sign board to teach our people how to live at home and be better citizens. When we learn how to treat each other and say something good about each other, rather than slander every thing the colored man undertakers then we will become a great race.

Rev. B. W. Byrum, Chairman of N. F. C. F.

Sees Oriental Daisy as a Colorado Field Crop

Fort Collins, Colo.—An oriental cousin of the common field daisy has disclosed to chemists secrets which may prove valuable to Colorado farmers.

This far-eastern flower, L. E. Evans, assistant in horticulture for the Colorado agricultural college experiment station, in a collaborative report this week to the American Chemical Society convention in Washington, D. C., declared, is the source of one of the world's most important insecticides.

Known by the name of phyrethrum, the oriental relative of the ordinary American daisy, Mr. Evans said, possesses the remarkable faculty of being extremely poisonous to insects but harmless to man. It offers fine possibilities as a field crop for Colorado, Mr. Evans believes.

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

—Shenstone.

F. E. CALDWELL OF DUBUQUE, IA., WRITES

Says Negroes of Nation Should First Become Race Conscious

Writing in the Chicago Defender, Mr. F. E. Caldwell of Dubuque, Iowa, says that the Negroes of the Nation should organize constructively and cooperate if we expect to obtain all rights and privileges that belong to us. His interesting letter follows:

"I have been reading in recent months quite a bit about the essential needs of the Negro race in your paper, as well as several others, and also magazines. Now I do not style myself as a Moses nor as a legal adviser to the Negro race, or to remind them of their shortcomings, as I have plenty of them myself, but I am now mending most of them.

In my opinion, the Negro should first get himself race conscious before he can expect to acquire all the privileges which are rightfully his. But he will have to organize himself if he expects to obtain these rights.

The Negro has before him daily examples of how other races stand by each other. The Jews, Irish, German, Jap and many other races co-operate with the rest of the world, but their race comes first, because they have race pride, and that's why they are successful.

I am a firm believer in the old adage, "Charity begins at home," and I think that we need reconstruction throughout the race. We have in my opinion, too many worthless fraternal organizations which have proven to be destructive of their purpose. If we organize more constructively, then take inventory of our work and be sure we have the products that the world demands, we can make a vast change in our economic life. We have got to establish an agency and learn to sell our products to prove that in organization is strength. Note the power of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has only a membership of some 150,000 Negroes or thereabout.

Suppose 1,000,000 or more Negroes were members of the organization, then we could do miracles. We don't teach enough race pride to our children, but seem to be satisfied to have our sons and daughters drag in the same old ditch that we have traveled.

We know too little about topics of the day, we are carried away on folly. I hope to live to see the Race begin to think wisely and act accordingly."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEW SECRETARY COMPETENT

Has Been Connected With Industry Virtually All Of His Life

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in "Farmers' Bulletin No. 1471," has this to say about tin cans:

"They have certain advantages over glass. There is no danger of breakage, either during canning or afterwards during storage and transportation, and they are easier to handle than glass when processing under pressure. Tin cans also heat through more quickly and may be plunged into cold water immediately after processing, which, of course, is impossible with glass jars. This rapid cooling checks the cooking and produces a more desirable product. The larger opening in the newer type of can makes it easier to pack some products in cans than in jars. * * * The top is entirely open and is sealed by a double seaming of the cover onto its edge.

With the Burpee Home Can Sealer, the method above endorsed by the government, can now be employed by every one.

The Dixie Canner Co., of Little Rock, Ark., will be glad to send readers of the MODERN FARMER information about the Sealer and their pressure Cooker. Let's beat the depression by canning everything possible this summer.

Farmers See Display Of Five-Horse Hitch

An interested group attended the big team hitch demonstration on the W. M. Wilson farm in Rural township yesterday afternoon. Five horses were hitched to the two-bottom gang plow and were driven with two lines. The principle of the big team hitch is a proper set of eveners and the driving of the lead team only. The back three horses are led by the front team and are tied back to the traces with buck ropes. Mr. Wilson and others attending the demonstration expressed themselves as highly pleased with learning this new method of hitching a five-horse team, and a number indicated their intention of rigging up similar outfits.

In fact, over the state as a whole an extra acre a day is plowed by farmers who have discarded the old four-abreast hitch for gang plows and now work two horses in front of the other team. The new plan saves about 20 percent of power which was previously lost in side draft; it is easier on the horses, and the plow does better work, as well as more work. Where horses are strung out in pairs, they walk straighter and work more quietly, with less crowding and worry and they keep cooler than horses hitched abreast.

—Moline Dispatch

INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

Prominent business and professional men of New York City observed the birthday anniversary of Booker T. Washington. One of the main speakers was Albon Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League and former secretary of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Holsey said that the late educator had faith in the masses of the Race and that his life was an inspiration to all who came in contact with him. Booker T. Washington was born in a log cabin on a Virginia plantation April 5, 1856. Colored farmers should remember this day and observe it each year. Booker T. Washington was the colored farmer's firm and true friend.

There are 941 colored farmers in the state of Kansas, a decrease of 194 since 1920. Owners number 540, there are ten managers of farms and 391 tenants. Negro farmers of Kansas own some of the richest soil in the state, especially in the Kaw valley, famous for Irish potatoes. Grove, the Negro "Potato King," owned several fine farms in this section during his lifetime. His home farm is now owned by the Missouri K. of P.'s. Land and buildings owned by Kansas colored farmers is valued at $3,538,885.

Premiums paid by colored insurance policy holders to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York in 1930 amounted to $64,810,119 and this company does not employ any colored help at all. Premiums paid to the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., of Chicago by colored people the same year amounted to $624,112. This is a Negro company and employs 458 Race people as agents, managers, etc. It would be profitable for colored people to insure with their own companies,— with the companies that will employ them.

Storm King, grand champion Hampshire boar, and half-brother of Will Roger's Blue Boy which starred in the movie, "State Fair," died recently in Kewanee, Ill. He was owned by Dr. John H. Oliver, president of the Hampshire Breeders' Association. This boar had sired more prize winners than any other of the Hampshire breed. His progeny has been shipped all over the country and to some foreign countries as foundation for stock. Last year he was grand champion in five western states.

Colored farmers from all sections of Virginia attended the annual Farmers' Conference at the Petersburg, Virginia State College last month. The chief agricultural problems and needs of the times were discussed.

Baby refrigerator cars, 22 feet long, have been developed for handling less than carlots of fruits and vegetables. The new car was built to win back some of the business railroads have been losing to the trucks.

Hundreds of Arkansas citizens of both races paid tribute to Scott Bond, one of the best known colored farmers of that state, who died in Little Rock last month as a result of injuries received when he was attacked by a bull. Bond was an ex-slave, born in Mississippi in 1852. In 1920 his estate was estimated to be worth near a million dollars.

Plans have been approved for the construction of a one and a half million dollars group of buildings for Dillard University, in New Orleans. Dillard is a Race institution and Dr. Will Alexander, prominent in southern interracial movements, is its president.

Many rural ministers are being paid for their services in food, shelter and clothing during the depression. They receive very little cash. They are living better than ever before but have no money.

COLORED FARMERS, BUY A HOME!

Some Reasons Why You Should

"The home owner has a constructive aim in life; he spends his leisure more profitably and he and his family live a finer life and enjoy more of the comforts and cultivating influences of our modern civilization.

"A husband and wife who own their home are more likely to save. They have an interest in the advancement of a social system that permits the individual to store up the fruits of his labor. As direct taxpayers, they take a more active part in local government. Above all, the love of home is one of the finest instincts and greatest inspirations of our people."

Motherhood demands settled life. A woman's lot in life makes permanent living conditions her only safety. The duties and difficulties of motherhood are cruelly multiplied by the roving life. Mother draws a breath of deep relief on the day that she sees the family settled in a home of its own. The considerate husband will never be satisfied until that home is obtained.

Do not rent— own your home. You owe it to yourself, to your wife, to your children, to your State and to your Nation, and as a representative of a civilized community and a believer in justice and right you cannot afford to delay, nor to spare any effort to protect you and yours from the ignominy, distress and suffering from a penniless old age.

VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY CAMPAIGN, MAY 7-14

National Urban League Would Improve Status of Negro Workers

T. Arnold Hill, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, in announcing plans of the fourth vocational opportunity campaign to improve the status of Negro workers, states that considerable emphasis will be put this year on student participation in the campaign because they have race pride, and young people are beclouded by low occupational visibility." A pamphlet has been issued giving pertinent suggestions for college and high school programs during the campaign.

In explaining the campaign, Mr. Hill says:

"The immediate objective of the Campaign is not to get jobs. Its purpose is two-fold: First, we would acquaint Negroes with the trends in occupation and the influences that are impelling these trends. And, second, we would arouse their awareness of the occupational changes taking place within the race, and what might be done individually and collectively to insure larger opportunity in the work processes of the country. (An analysis of occupational classifications will show interesting parallels between Negro and white wage-earners at some points and wide disparity at others.)

This is the fourth year of our unfortunate business crisis. But unemployment is not occasion for despair, rather it is an opportunity to observe mistakes of the past and chart new distances for the future. The loss of traditional types of employment—the so-called "Negro jobs'—automatically forces the Negro to find new fields for his labor. Just as the boll weevil emphasized the necessity for diversified farming in the South, so is unemployment proving the necessity for variety in occupations among Negroes.

And, too, there are graduates who are coming out of schools with little hope of employment unless the racial barriers in industry are broken down. For the varied talents and the lofty ideals of Negro youth, who, despite unemployment, have not lost their hope and cheer, we need a larger assortment of jobs.

The Urban League will continue to urge public and private employers to grant employment opportunities to Negroes on the basis of personal capacity. But it likewise will insist that individual Negroes improve their talents, fortify themselves with occupational information, and follow recognized practices that make for success."

WE ARE ALL RIGHT

Charleston News and Courier: Crack-brained fools talk about a "redistribution of wealth." What "wealth?" Where is the "gang that could make a living out of a factory if it were given them?

In the last four years there has been in this country the mightiest "redistribution of wealth" that has taken place since Columbus made his discovery. If anyone be skeptical about it, let him read the figures of decrease in income taxes.

As for you farmers, if you had land worth $10,000 in 1929 and still have it, would you be willing to swap it for railroad or factory stock then worth $10,000? If so, you will have no trouble in finding a trader.

Men who have strong arms, fifty or a hundred acres, and are willing to dig food out of them are about the only class who are comparatively free from anxiety in this country. If the legislature taxes them too highly, whose legislature is it? It is composed of their representatives.

In a democracy government will be no better than the people make. They make it.

To the South Carolinans is no danger of famine or widespread distress. The proportion of people actually suffering is smaller, smaller by far, than it was forty years ago.

It is the belief of the News and Courier that before the year ends "times will be better." That is not saying that we shall have the high living of a dozen years ago.

Here and there in South Carolina is a man with a family who is "doing well." In the forty-six counties are some thousands of them. They are at work and their heads are cool.

If one able-bodied man can support a family in South Carolina in these times, so can 400,000— and the number of families is not much larger than that.

There is fear in South Carolina, but it is not that people will starve. The fear of the people is that they will not be so rich as they were, that they may have to give up their cars and some of their other luxuries.

If our people were in a really dreadful condition, pestilence would stalk. It always does when a country is in dire poverty. The plain truth is that the average, of health has scarcely been lower than usual the last four years. If the whole population, white and black, 1,738,765 men, women and children, could be placed on the scales our guess is that they would weigh as many pounds as in 1928.

We call ourselves a "Christian people." How much faith have we? We are murmuring much as the children of Israel murmured when Moses was away on the mount.

We, a healthy, strong people, with abundance of land in a blessed climate, are bleating and bellowing like calves and bulls.

YES, HE'S A "WATCH" DOG

Brown: Is that a good watch dog?

White: Well, he spends his time watching my neighbor's chickens dig up my garden.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to grow red clover on many Iowa farms due to the depletion of soil fertility, soil acidity and reduction of humus supply.

Farm poultry records kept in Tennessee indicated that 75 percent of the income from poultry was from egg sales.

LEAD ARSENATE SPRAY FOR CROPS CONDEMNED

Recent rulings by the federal department of agriculture place restructions on the interestate shipment of certain truck crops such as cucumbers, tomatoes, cauliflower, lettuce, Brussels sprouts and others which have been sprayed with lead arsenate.

Truck growers are urged to keep these restrictions in mind and avoid the use of this insecticide on any truck crops that may carry a slight residue when marketed. Calcium arsenate can in most cases be substituted for lead arsenate and in some cases Paris Green can be used in place of lead arsenate. Certain of the newer plant poisons may also be used to advantage on these crops.

What a magic word is "Home!" What memories cluster around it! From our earliest childhood to our dying day there is perhaps no single word that is used more often by every one so fortunate as to be born and reared in a civilized land. The word itself embraces the concentrated memories of father, mother, son and daughter— of comfort, peace and happiness.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE!

PRIZES OFFERED!

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE AVERAGE NEGRO FARMER?"

Some question, is it not? Well, we want to know and nearly everyone wants to know. We want you to tell us in your own way and in your own words.

We want to know so badly that we are offering three cash prizes for the best letters received as an answer to the question. Any man, woman or child may write. The contest closes September 1, 1933. Write 'em long or short, just answer the question. You may win a prize.

FIRST PRIZE—Five Dollars in Gold.
SECOND PRIZE—Three Dollars.
THIRD PRIZE—Two Dollars.

The best letters will be published throughout the year. All letters become the property of the Modern Farmer, when received. Judges are the editor and one representative from each state in which the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has chartered Units. These representatives will be chosen by the Executive Committee of the organization. Prizes will be awarded during the 1933 N. F. C. F. Convention.

Mail all letters written for this contest to

LEON R. HARRIS, Editor,
Box 209 Moline, Illinois

As a sample, we publish below a little sketch about? "What's The Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer." Don't copy from this, it won't count. We just want to give you an idea.

"What's the Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer?

"The average Georgia Farmer gets up in the morning by the alarm of an Illinois clock (Big Ben), buttons his Chicago suspenders to a Detroit overall, washes his face with Cincinnati soap in a Pennsylvania pan, sets down to a Grand Rapids table and eats Chicago meat, Indiana hominy, fried in Kansas lard, on a St. Louis stove.

"He then lights his New York lantern and goes out to the barn and puts an Indianapolis bridle on a mule fed by Iowa corn and plows the farm covered by an Ohio Mortgage with a South Bend plow, and when bed time comes he reads a chapter in the Bible printed in Boston and says a prayer written in Jerusalem. Crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey only to be kept awake all night by the barks and wails of a Georgia yellow hound dog, the only home product on the place, and then wonders why he cannot make money."

Now Get Busy And Answer The Question And Win One Of The Prizes

IT'S DIFFERENT! IT'S RELIABLE! IT'S PROGRESSIVE!

THE MODERN FARMER

The Only Publication For The 900,000 Colored Farmers In The United States

ISSUED MONTHLY! EIGHT PAGES! FORTY COLUMNS!

AND ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

The MODERN FARMER is read by colored farmers in every state and by many white farmers as well...It preaches to colored farmers the gospel of CO-OPERATION; of buying, producing and selling together, that all may receive more from their efforts as producers.

The MODERN FARMER is read by progressive leaders and friends of the Negro racial group who desire to know our problems and our progress...The MODERN FARMER publishes reliable information...It is not afraid to tell the truth.

The MODERN FARMER is read by religious and welfare workers who are interested in rural problems...These leaders know that the United States cannot be "right" as long as three million Negro Ruralists are in a condition of poverty, ignorance and debt-slavery.

The MODERN FARMER is read by business and industrial leaders who are interested in the potential "Negro Farm Market."

"I have been reading the Modern Farmer two years and I have learned more in the two years than I have in my whole life before. It's a wonderful paper. I wish all colored farmers would read it and learn what's being done."

E. W. Williams,
Vaughn, Miss.

"The Modern Farmer is so gratifying that we regard it as a God-send to the colored farmers of the southern states. Its instructions and information have caused our members here to be in a prosperous condition. We are not making much money but we are raising our living and feel sure that we will be better rewarded next fall. There is nothing too good for us to do or say for the Modern Farmer."

T. T. Brown,
Auguilla, Miss.

"It is indeed a newsy little sheet and well gotten up."

Geo. R. Arthur,
Associate for Negro Welfare,
Julius Rosenwald Fund.

"Negro farmers should organize. They should be informed what the world is doing. They should become more and more the owners of the farms they cultivate, and they need a paper which will give to them the latest developments along all phases of agricultural life. I wish for the MODERN FARMER the largest possible success.

Dr. James E. Shepherd,
President North Carolina College for Negroes.

"The Modern Farmer gives us more light than any other farm paper. I intend to work until I have everyone of our 180 members a subscriber."

Fred Williams,
Choctaw Unit, Shaw, Miss.

"I am always glad to receive my Modern Farmer."

R. W. Griffin, Chairman,
Gages Spring Unit, N.F.C.F.

THE MODERN FARMER

THE COLORED FARMER'S MOUTHPIECE! THE COLORED FARMER'S CHAMPION!

THE COLORED FARMER'S FRIEND!

Your Children Should Read It! Your Friends Should Read it!
Your Neighbors Should Read It!

Published in Nashville, Tenn. The Publishing Center of the South.
(Official Organ, The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.)

AND ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

Subscribe Now! Subscribe Today! Don't Miss an Issue!

ADDRESS

THE MODERN FARMER

447 Fourth Avenue, North. Nashville, Tennessee

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and develojment of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controloled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

Count that day lost
Whose low descending sun,
Views from thy hands
No worthy action done.
—Longfellow.

ORGANIZE OR STAY POOR

The farm community of Villa Ridge is in the southern part of Illinois,—not in Mississippi or anywhere else in the South. The land is fertile and this portion of the state has become noted as a fruit and vegetable producing section. Several hundred colored farmers live within a radius of forty miles of Villa Ridge section got together are good vegetable and fruit growers. Many are farm owners.

The other day the white farmers of Villa Ridge section got together and organized a cooperative shipper's association. Five directors were elected and a manager employed. The organization has lined up the following acreage: 100 acres asparagus, 300 acres Klondyke strawberries, 150 acres Latham Red raspberries, 300 acres string beans, 250 acres Elberta and Hale peaches and 150 acres Nancy Hall sweet potatoes. Several cars of apples will also be handled. These white farmers are going to produce and ship cooperatively and they will make a good profit this year. Chicago is the main market and Chicago will consume everything they can grow and ship. By getting together as they have they are certain to get the best market prices.

The colored farmers of this community have organized two or three Units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers and then have forgotten WHY THEY ORGANIZED. They have the same opportunity to make money that the white farmers have but are letting the opportunity slip by. Their national office is located in Chicago, the marketing center of the country, and would be glad to handle their products, if enough of them would cooperate in producing and shipping. It seems that they would rather stay apart and stay poor.

Colored farmers have got to get out of that old every-man-for-himself way of living and working. Let's organize, and after we organize let's do something sensible and profitable. The officers and leaders of the N. F. C. F. are not satisfied in only organizing a lot of Units. They want the Units to do something. They want the Units to practice cooperative buying, producing and marketing, to establish small processing and industrial plants, to capitalize credit unions and building and loan associations so that every member will become a farm and home owner, prosperous, contented and happy. When you organize your Unit you have just started on the road. Keep busy,—keep going, and GET SOMEWHERE! You can do it if you try hard enough.

THE SMALL FARMER'S FATE

The late Dr. W. J. Spillman, distinguished agricultural economist, told the world that "this depression has sealed the fate of the small farmer." About the time the depression started, students of agricultural problems were saying that farm machinery and the violent break in world commodity prices would drive eight million small farmers and laborers from the farms to industrial centers. The truth is, that within the past two years, nearly a million former farmers and farm laborers have returned to the farms.

We believe there is plenty of room yet in this old world for the small farmer. And it is not absolutely necessary for him to be debt-ridden, poor and persecuted, simply because he is a small farmer. He is suffering now because he has not received a square-deal from the big fellows, within and without the government, and no kind of firm relief legislation or aid from large industrial interests will ever do him much good until he learns to look out for himself first. His fate is largely in his own hands. He must become a good thinker as well as a good worker. He must become willing to accept sound advice and endure sound doctrine.

CLEAN UP YOUR BURYING-GROUNDS

Thousands of our burying-grounds are eye-sores to our communities and a disgrace to civilization. Our dead are due more respect than we give them. We forget too soon.

May 30th is Decoration Day. No matter how busy we are that day, let us take some time off,— gather at the burying-ground, and give it a good cleaning up. Cut down the weeds and briers,—fix the fence, — mark the graves and plant some flowers. And finally, arrange a "time-about plan" so you can keep it clean, pretty and decent always. We may not be able to buy fine tombstones but we certainly can keep our burying-grounds from becoming brier patches and stock pastures.

BE PATIENT

Every colored farmer should read the Book of Job. Job was a farmer who had a hard time. But he endured to the end and his patience was abundantly rewarded.

These hard times have taught us many bitter lessons. Things have changed much and will never be the same again. We are beginning a new day and a new age. We must get "new" with it. We must get new ideas,—discover new thoughts—make new plans,—be new men and women. But we must not forget the old virtues. Patience, industry, honesty and foresight are needed now more than ever.

Many of us are kicking because our loans are not large enough,—because the landlord can't carry us,— because conditions are worse than they have ever been. Be patient. Learn to labor and wait. A new day and a better day is dawning.

VOLUNTEERS TO GET N. F. C. F. MEMBERS

Plans to develop a large membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers have been announced by the Executive Committee. Five picked men from every chartered Unit are to be selected who will agree to volunteer to give time and attention to building up the membership during the next five months or until the meeting of the 1933 convention. These men will meet regularly at their several homes and discuss the Federation program. They will attempt to get at least six new members each. Members secured will have their names recorded on a separate membership roll until yearly dues are paid.

The Committee believes the organization's membership can be greatly increased in every state if the need for organization and the advantages of membership can be made plain to colored farmers. The ones to do the work are those members who have been helped by the organization. Secretaries are requested to send the names of the five chosen to do this volunteer work to the national office immediately. The Unit securing the largest increase in membership during this five month period will receive the best reward given at our Convention this year.

PROTEST AGAINST INSULTS

Not long ago the American Junior Red Cross News, a publication of the American Red Cross, carried a cartoon which showed a priest administrating the sacrament of communion to a donkey. The Board of Education of the city of Somerville, Massachusetts termed the cartoon an "insult to 20,000,000 Americans" because it ridiculed the great central act of worship of the Catholic religious denomination. They promptly discontinued all junior Red Cross activities in the public schools and demanded an apology of the publishers.

Newspapers and magazines are constantly insulting and ridiculing twelve million American Negroes and we grin and bear it all just as though we had to do so. At least half of our American publications never capitalize the proper name "Negro." They also refer to colored women as "negresses," just as they call animals like the female lion a "lioness." We should take a lesson from the Somerville folks and protest against such insults.

Colored farmers should stop supporting insulting publications and should not let their children read them. We can't prevent the insulters from insulting but we certainly can keep our subscription money out of their pockets.

Many colored farmers have applied for larger loans than they can repay or at the present market situation warrants. Because such large loans were refused they feel that they were discriminated against on account of their color and condition. This is not so. Government money is taken from all of us and must be handled carefully. We must learn to be careful and stop depending on the government and the other man. Plant large gardens. Increase your chickens, hogs and cows. Live at home. Don't buy what you can do without until you have plenty of extra cash. But a farm and home first of all. And if you have a landlord who refuses to let you raise enough garden truck and meat to support yourself and family, leave him right now, even if you have to walk away with nothing but your clothes on your back. You might as well starve on the road somewhere as to work for such a man all summer long and then starve where you are now next winter. — L. R. H.

Observe Farmers Sunday. If you did not do this on April 30th, do it the first Sunday you can. Make it a great day for your Unit and community.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE AVERAGE NEGRO FARMER?"

ANOTHER PRIZE LETTER

Here is another prize letter. This one comes from a Mississippi dirt farmer. Have you written yours yet? You may win one of the prizes.

Dear Editor:

The trouble with the average Negro farmer is that he is a debt-slave because he does not look out for his own welfare in business matters. He works after the plans of other men and those plans are how to get all the proceeds of his labor and keep him in the dark from year to year. If the Negro farmers would unite and stand by the National Federation of Colored Farmers and their leaders, like other farmers do, they would get their rights. The Negro farmer fails to school his children as he should, but he does not fail to send them to the fields. And about all he ever gets at the end of the year is a Due Bill. These things have kept the Negro farmers down. Other races and nationalities have become great and wealthy by keeping the Negro in debt and his children out of school.

—E. W. Nelson,
Pace, Mississippi

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

.....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS ABOUT "STAYING ON THE FARM"

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

The MODERN FARMER has a slogan, Brother Farmers, which is printed in large type at the head of the editorial columns on page four every month. This is the Colored farmers' war-cry, and it should be the war-cry of every colored farmer in America. "STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!

Well I picked up the paper the other day and read that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, a government bureau in Washington, estimates that more than one million people returned to our farms last year. This is the largest number of people who have ever gone back to farming in this country in any one year. More people are living on our farms today than ever before.

Of course, many of this million were men, women and children of our Race. They went back home where they could get something to eat. I believe that most of them are going to be thoughtful enough to stay there. You can say what you please,—but farm life is the best life for most of us yet, and if you are not getting any "kick" or happiness out of it, Brother Farmer, you want to be certain that the fault's not in you, before you give the old farm a bad name. A big Supreme Court judge said one time that "the thinking people of the country are the tobacco chewers," and I am firmly convinced that the thinking people of the Negro group in this country are the colored farmers. We are going to think harder, bigger, and better from now on and are not going to be pulled off the farms by promises of five dollar-a-day jobs in big cities where it costs us six-dollars-a-day to live.

But we might as well be real frank and plain-spoken about this staying-on-the-farm business right now. If you've never gotten anything out of farming except hard work and debt and poverty, there is something wrong somewhere. Let's find it.

Perhaps you are not located where you should be. Then move. There are thousands of acres of land in this country that should be given a fifty years' rest. No one can make any more than a living on them and it's foolish for you to try to do the impossible. If you own the land and know you can't build it up in a few years and make it better than you found it,—better sell it for what you can get and buy half as much better land somewhere else. It may be the "home place",—and I know it's hard to leave the old home and kinsfolk, but what's the use of you working and starving on it just because your father did?

Perhaps you are a tenant or sharecropper, working on a plantation that is getting poorer and poorer every year. The landlord may be doing pretty well yet for he is getting profit from the work of ten or more families. All he has to do is see that you work and take his share. By the time he gets his share from the ten or more families on his plantation he is sitting pretty. But where are you? You've done the work,—made the crops,—made him money,—but you're no better off in the fall than you were in the spring.

Even if you have to go a hundred miles, find a farm to work on where you can make more than just a living. Colored sharecroppers and tenants move too much but the trouble is THEY DON'T CHANGE ENOUGH! They jump out of the frying pan into the fire, then back in the frying pan again. Investigate! Watch what you're doing! Find out if the fellow who left the house where you are thinking of moving made anything before he left.

I know a lot of farm owners who are staying in the hole simply because they are thoughtless and lazy. They may work their arms and legs and stock well enough but they don't work their heads enough. They know it all and no one can give them any advice. They don't even believe what they read in good farm papers. They are afraid to experiment and take a chance. They won't join a good farm organization because they don't like the chairman or some neighbor farmer. No wonder such a farmer gets along so poorly. He is asleep and if he doesn't wake up and change his ways he will always be in the hole.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers helps its members find better farms and better landlords. It is beginning to discover just about where most of the bad farms,—bad landlords,—and bad farm communities are,—and it wants its members to stay away from them. It wants its members to be better farmers and more prosperous and happy farmers. It doing ago od work,—slowly, because it is receiving little support, and the job is a mighty big one, but it is doing its best and a lot of colored farmers have been helped much by joining it.

Stay on the farm,—but for your own sake and for the sake of your family,—become an organized, modern, sensible farmer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO EVERY READER

If you have moved from one address to another please send a written notice to your postmaster; write it out plainly and give it to your letter carrier if you live in the city, or your rural route carrier, if you live on a rural free delivery route. If you fail to do this the publisher of this paper will have to pay two cents on every paper going to your old address. This is a new postal law and regulation.

It is unfair to the publisher of this paper to have to pay the government two cents every week merely because you do not send a written notice to your post office. Not only should you notify the post master at once, even when you know you are going to move, but you should send a written notice to this newspaper so that they could change your address on the mailing list. Do not overlook these instructions.

THE MODERN FARMER

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

WE SURPASS IN KINDNESS AND MERCY

Southern Planter Tells of Race As He Knows It.

Writing in the Reader's Digest Mr. Archibald Rutledge, a southern planter, says that the "milk of human kindness" is a more natural product of the Negro's heart than it is of the white man's. His article in part follows:

"In downright kindness and mercy to one another, Negroes surely surpass all other races in America. I am thinkng of them as I have always known them in their joyous primitive state in the deep rural South of today. My observations of their ready compassion toward members of their own race have extended over a period of nearly 50 years, since boyhood days in the lonely hinterlands beyond Charleston.

On the borders of my plantation is a village of some 60 Negroes. But for the little medicine I dole out, these humble people, from birth until death, have no care from a physician. If one is injured or taken sick, he immediately becomes the care and the concern of the whole community. That the assistance is rarely effective in no way impairs the beauty of the compassion. Sympathy is the great prescription all of them use. And I can testify that any trouble which comes to any member of a Negro community never fails to produce an outpouring of sympathy and help that is the very flowering of the human spirit.

Sue, my cook, came late to breakfast. "You see, Cap'n," she explained, "I was sittin' up all night with Sister Anne." Sister Anne had typhoid.

Negroes make it a point never to leave a sick friend solitary. Perhaps no other people realize so clearly that life with its varied joys and griefs, is distinctly a mutual thing. In the more remote rural districts, smallpox is not uncommon among them. While none of them are ever vaccinated against this plague, they are fully aware of its dread character. Yet I have never known an afflicted patient to lack volunteer nurses, both men and women. Their disregard of danger is not due to igorance, but rather to the noble positive virtue of self-sacrifice.

While it is not my purpose to draw any invidious comparisons between the relations of whites among themselves, I believe the among the Negroes of whom I Negro's philosophy of life makes "the milk of human kindness" a more natural product of his heart than it is of ours. For example, among the Negroes of whom I write rivalry is practically unknown. On the contrary there is a sense of mutual dependence, of fellowship, that directs them not so much to share their worldly possessions—of which they have pitifully few—as to share their hearts, and to spend their spirits for one another. Their constant use of the words "brother" and "sister" connotes a conscious racial rather than family relationship."

RESEARCH SHOWS CHICKS NEED VITAMIN A VARIETY

Durham, N. H.,— Vitamin A becomes increasingly important in the ration of chicks as they approached maturity. It can be supplied most effectively from several sources such as yellow corn meal and alfalfa leaf meal rather than from cod-liver oil alone, says the the University of New Hampshire. This is the indication of several years of research on Vitamin A requirements of developing chicks up to 16 weeks of age, according to a report issued by the poultry department of the University experiment station.

Several groups of chicks were used in the work in 1932, one getting the New England college-conference ration only, five others the conference ration plus 1 to 5 per cent cod-liver oil in addition to daily exposure to ultra-violet light to insure plenty of Vitamin D, and three control pens receiving the light treatment plus a basal ration entirely lacking in Vitamin A.

The conference ration led all others in putting weight on the birds, turning them out at 16 weeks averaging 4.211 pounds apiece as compared with 4.031 pounds for the 3 per cent oil ration, which ranged second. Birds on this standard ration never showed evidence of lack of Vitamin A; all other chickens did. No other ration made a better record for livability. Mortality on this ration and on the 1 per cent cod-liver oil was only 3 per cent; on a ration entirely lacking in Vitamin A, the mortality was 63 per cent the first 12 weeks.

The conference ration produced one pound of gain for every 5.32 pounds of feed, while the basal ration plus 3 per cent cod-liver oil gave a pound of gain on 4.48 pounds of feed.

Another fact developed in the experiment was that the larger the amount of oil fed, the greater the mortality. One conclusion is that healthy baby chicks apparently do not need Vitamin A in the the feed for the first two weeks..

SWEET POTATO DISEASE

Valdosta, Ga.,—A disease referred to as "black spot" is said to be responsible for considerable losses in seed sweet potatoes this season in this area. Thousands of bushels of sweet potatoes banked for seed beds this spring are reported to have been attacked by the disease, making it necessary to throw them away as utterly worthless. The disease appears in the shape of a black spot which affects the whole potato.

Although the total indebtedness of agriculture in Hungary is $35,000,000, three-fifths of the farmers of the country are free from debt.

Lady: "But Sonny, dear, what do you expect to raise from that light bulb you've planted?"

Youthful gardner: "Aw, get wise, lady Ain'tcha never heard o' currents?"

TOBACCO IS GOOD SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR GOVERNMENT

No other article is so highly taxed as tobacco, says Howard Florence in Review of Reviews and World's Work. When you pay 10 cents for a package of cigaretts these days more than half of your money goes to Uncle Sam.

Four cents represents cost and profit to the farmer, transportation to the factory, cost of manufacturing (including such things, as machinery, labor, tinfoil and cellophane), profit for the manufacturer, transportation to the retailer, and overhead and profit for the storekeeper.

Four cents for all those things, including risk; and 6 cents for the government. Similiarly there is a heavy tax on cigars, varying with the price grade, and on all other forms of tobacco.

It is, indeed, the country's most stable source of revenue in this period of depression, passing customs duties to become the second largest items in Uncle Sam's income budget.

HORSE MANAGEMENT

GOOD HORSES WORK BEST. Horses of good draft type, fine quality and energetic, kindly dispositions do the most work, endure heat well and sell for highest prices. Sour-headed, coarse, rough, long-legged stallions do not sire good colts. The good sire has a clearn-cut head, bright eyes, deep chest, round ribs, muscular thighs, smooth, hard, shapely legs, large, round, deep, tough feet and free, straight action. Quality is more important than size. A pair of good mares can keep an average farm supplied with good colts that are a pleasure to work and profitable when when sold. Well-bred horses often sell twice as high as common ones.

HEALTH EASILY MAINTAINED

Horses which have good pasture when idle, plenty of water and feed when at work, salt at will and kind treatment usually keep healthy. Annual winter treatment to remove bots has resulted in better health and thrift and quieter working in summer. Farmers made favorable reports on 129,109 horses treated on 20,851 Illinois farms in sixty-six counties last winter.

HELPS FOR HOT WEATHER

Horses endure the work better in hot weather if they are turned out on pasture at night with water available. It also pays to take water to the field and water the horses several times during very hot days. When enough horses can be included in a team so that the pull is reduced they can keep going in very hot weather. In hot weather, when a horse refuses to eat, that is a danger signal, and the horse should be turned on pasture to rest.

REMOVE THE GRAIN SURPLUS. Home-raised horses fed home-grown feed furnish power at first cost. A horse eats the pasture, hay and grain from about three acres of land and can do the work on twenty-five and thirty acres. Thus the crop from about one-tenth of the farm is eaten by the horses and can not swell the surplus of crops for sales. At the same time, accounts show that horses properly hitched and handled do field work cheaply and well. The general use of horses for farm work would help to keep farm cash at home and would remove so much grain from market channels that prices would be higher.

LEGUME HAY ROUGHAGE helps to keep horses in good health and flesh. Legume pasture and legume hay are fine for growing colts. These nutritious roughages make it unnecessary to feed much grain to colts. Short crowded old pastures tend to get horses and colts infested with worms.

Consider the fish....If he didn't open his mouth, he wouldn't get caught.

OLD CORN FOR TURKEYS

Lexington, Ky.,—A statement from the poultry department at the experiment station and college of Agriculture, University of Kentucky says that new corn should not be fed turkeys until it is dried out thoroughly. Turkeys should be fed and fattened in the fall on old corn. If it is impossible to keep turkeys away from new corn then they should be fed early in the morning a mixture of whole oats and old corn, so their appetite for grain will be satisfied before they roam to the cornfield. When a turkey becomes sick from eating new corn it should be given a table-spoonful of castor oil.

BUILDING UP BUYING POWER

Peoria Star:—James D. Tew, president of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company, has issued a statement declaring that as an industrialist he is heartily supporting President Roosevelt's farm bill and the interesting thing about this is that Mr. Tew's rubber company uses vast quantities of cotton, and will find its manufacturing expenses greatly increased if the bill boots the price of cotton as the administration expects it to do.

"We feel very strongly," says Mr. Tew, "that in the interest of the farmers and the welfare of the country as a whole, it is our duty to forget selfish interests and back up whole-heartedly the efforts of our president in restoring stability to the economic life of the nation."

For this project cuts both ways. It might boost the prices of raw materials, but if it did it would also add greatly to the farmer's purchasing power; and Mr. Tew and his brother industrialists might discover that if their operating expenses rose their sales would rise even more rapidly.

Experiments have shown that soybeans are at least equal in feeding valne to linseed meal or cottonseed meal. A good legume roughage should be fed with the grain ration.

THE HARDEST CHORE

Teacher: "What is the hardest thing to learn about farming?"

Student: "Getting up at 5 a. m."
—M. I. T. Voo Doo.

ST. LOUIS N. A. A. C. P RAISES $1,000

St. Louis, Mo., June 2.— A total of slightly more than $1,000 was raised in the recent membership drive here of the St. Louis branch N. A. A. C. P. under the general chairmanship of Sidney R. Redmond, Jr. Editor J. E. Mitchell is president of the branch and Robert P. Watts is secretary. William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. directed the campaign.

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Save More! Earn More! Have More! Be More!

EVERY COLORED FARMER

SHOULD BE A MEMBER OF

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

ORGANIZED JUNE 5, 1922
PROGRESSIVE, Not Radical!

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER 19, 1930.
SANE, NOT VISIONARY!

IF A FARM OWNER, TENANT, SHARECROPPER OR FARM HAND, YOU SHOULD JOIN THIS ORGANIZATION

It is the only national organization of colored farmers in America.
Its growth has been steady and substantial.
Its officers and leaders are men of experience and foresight.
It is non-partisan and non-secret.
Its actions speak louder than its words.
Its policies are sane, sound and progressive.

It teaches co-operative buying, production and marketing.
It is a builder of Negro farm communities.
It promotes the general interest of all its members.
It studies and investigates all agricultural problems.
It fosters the improvement of rural homes and rural life.
Its members work together to accomplish what cannot be done individually.
It makes farm business more profitable.

Delegates to 1932 Annual Convention, N. F. C. F., Memphis, Tenn.

The following are excerpts from letters on file in the national office.

"Through the N.F.C.F. we have been able to grow crops in Wisconsin that none thought could be grown here. We are planning for group cooperative farming next year since that is the only way we can get our people out of these northern cities back on the farms."

David Bassett,
Wisconsin Dirt Farmer.

"I have been with the N.F.C.F more than five years, have traveled in every county in the Delta and have made a host of friends among both white and colored farmers. The N.F.C.F. makes colored farmers better farmers, better Christians, better citizens."

Rev. B. W. Byram,
Mississippi Farmer-Minister.

"The N.F.C.F. inspires the young Negro to turn back to the soil and again become a part of the backbone of the industries of the world, the industry of farming."

Grace Wilson Evans,
Indiana Clubwoman.

"Nothing is needed among colored farmers in the state of Oklahoma as much as such an organization as the N.F.C.F."

Rev. J. D. Brown,
Oklahoma Farmer-Preacher.

"I joined the N.F.C.F. when we were having trouble trying to save our farm. Our national officers got busy and saved it for us. The N. F.C.F. is the greatest organization in the country for colored farmers."

R. H. Sanders,
Missouri Farmer and Stockman.

"Since joining the N.F.C.F. we have saved in our community from 25 to 40 per cent on the purchase price of farm and home supplies."

J. H. Tenholme,
Alabama Dirt Farmer.

"We have asked our field representatives to make a special investigation regarding the distribution of relief in counties where there have been complaints."

National Officers, The American
Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

"Today I'm holding the deeds to 86 acres of land, one mile from railroad station, on good road, with good house, water and a fine growing crop. For this I am indebted to the N.F.C.F.

J. L. Lebeaux,
Louisiana Dirt Farmer.

"The N.F.C. F. has safe and sane leaders. There is nothing we will not do for the organization that has done so much for us."

L. T. Gartside,
Georgia Dirt Farmer.

"The N.F.C.F. is worth much to humanity in general and to our group in particular. Your officers are some of the most beneficial leaders of the times."

President of a Georgia Agricultural
College.

"You may have the complete assurance that the Bank wishes to encourage the sale of its land to any of the members of your Federation who are in a position to properly take care of farms and handle them in a workmanlike manner."

W. E. Clark, Land Dept.,
Federal Land Bank of
New Orleans, La.

"I am favorably impressed with the objectives of your Federation and I sincerely hope that you will be successful in cultivating among the colored people the mind to cultivate the soil and thus insure a happier existence than that which accompanies them in the overcrowded cities especially in periods like that through which we are passing."

Hon. Daniel C. Roper,
Secretary of Commerce.

"We expect to produce several cars of sweet potatoes cooperatively this year. We have received more help from the N.F.C.F. in two years than from any other organization in the past twenty years."

John Thomas,
North Carolina Dirt Farmer.

"By following our leader's instructions and raising less tobacco and more something to eat, I have kept out of debt during these hard times and am better off than I have ever been before."

William Millson,
Virginia Dirt Farmer.

"I am tired of talking organizations. The N. F. C. F. is a sure enough DOING organization."

T. L. Brackenburg,
Florida Dirt Farmer.

What the American Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmers' Union have done for the white farmers of this country, the National Federation of Colored Farmers can do for you. Your membership in the N. F. C. F. tells the world how good a farmer you really are. Join today! Join the local unit in your community. If you have no unit, organize one. Write to the national office for all information.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS INC.

Vincennes Hotel Chicago, Illinois

JAMES P. DAVIS, President. MAJOR R. A. BYRD, Vice Pres. LEON P. HARRIS, Sec'y, S. B. WILSON, Treas.

C. R. RICHARDSON, Chm. Board of Directors.

Guy Housley

(Continued from Page 1)

are workmen from virtually every walk of life. The only care in watching the expansion of the units' development is to see that in their efforts they do not encroach on the fields of those already employed.

In case the units successfully solicit outside work prevailing prices are charged, so as not to run afoul union rules or to ruin the man already in business.

Among the activities carried on by the units are baking of bread and pastry, barbering, classes in beauty culture, bookkeeping and typing, broom making, carpentry and cabinet work, manufacturing of brooders and incubators, files, furniture, looms and ovens, electrical work, repairing and building houses, gardening canning, grinding corn and wheat, making maple sirup, motor repairing and the conducting of nursery schools, paper hanging and interior decorating, plumbing and printing, rabbit and poultry raising, tailoring and sewing, knitting, shoe and boot repairing, soap manufacture, weaving of rugs and cloth and wood cutting.

Sap for the maple sirup is obtained from the marginal woodlands around Dayton, where the wood cutting activities is carried on.

One unit even has opened an undertaking establishment, while others are finding profitable work in basket and cement work.

Each unit is ruled by a council of its own members, supervised by a committee from the Dayton council of social agencies. And in addition to the work-a-day activities the groups also serve as centers for social activities.

Each of them regularly conducts dances, musicales, discussion groups and general forums.

Similar to Illinois Plan

These activities on a smaller scale are comparable with the activities which a group of philanthropists in Chicago headed by Alfred Stern, son-in-law of the late Julius Rosenwald, is trying to father. The group is sponsoring a series of housing corporation bills in the Illinois legislature at Springfield, through which they hope to rebuild a portion of the slums in Chicago.

The bills, introduced by Representative Thomas Sinnett of Rock Island, democratic whip, are now before a house committee. They are designed to give the philanthropists' corporation right of eminent domain to condemn certain sections of the slums through personal subscriptions and rebuild them with modern dwelling places.

Included in the benefits of the plan is the creation of work for Chicago's unemployed and better housing conditions for residents of the poorer districts. The bills are carefully safeguarded against increased rentals and segregation

Department of Agriture

(Continued from Page 1).

In the field of experimental work in production, Mr. Wallace in 1913 began experiments toward the development of a higher yielding strain of corn. The principle of inbreeding and crossing the in-breds had been developed as a botanical experiment, but Mr. Wallace went on to apply it to the practical task of creating better yielding strains. He worked for years on this, and in 1926 was ready to test his hybrid seed in the Iowa Corn Yield Test, conducted by the Iowa State College. In that year and in every year since, his hybrids have outyielded ordinary open-pollinated corn and other hybrids also. Corn produced according to his plan is being used extensively by Iowa farmers. Paul De Kruif's "Hunger Fighter's" gives a detailed account of Mr. Wallace's work in corn breeding. Mr. Wallace's own textbook, "Corn and Corn Growing," (1923) also outlines his methods. Mr. Wallace has done similar experimental work with hogs and chickens.

As an editor, Mr. Wallace has profited from his work in these other fields. His work as an economist for years made it possible for him to give an expert market advisory service to his readers; he was able to predict the crash of 1920 in editorials written the year before; he was able, in 1922, to predict that another crash was due when the American loans to Europe stopped, unless the United States cut the tariff or reduced production of exportable surpluses. As an experimental worker in the field of production, he has been able to select with unusual discrimination the fruits of experimental work in general that are applicable to corn belt conditions.

ITS HARD TO DESTROY THE CUCUMBER BEETLE

Geneva, N. Y.,—Controlling cucumber beetles is largely a matter of "chasing" the bugs out of one field into another, for no dust or spray mixture or method of application has yet been perfected that will permanently reduce the number of beetles, declares Dr. H. C. Huckett, entomologist at the state experiment station here. Dr. Huckett made a number of experiments on Long Island where cucumber beetles are often troublesome, and the results of his tests are believed to be generally applicable wherever these insects are abundant.

The beetles appear soon after the plants are above the ground, and the period of greatest danger extends from the time the seedlings break through until they are four to six weeks old, or until the plants are well established, says Dr. Huckett. Hand spraying or hand dusting are the only effective means of applying insecticides for the cucumber beetles, he says, because the application must be so thorough. Sprays are less harmful to the plants than dusts, but to offset this hand dusting is so much more quickly done than hand spraying that dusting will probably be resorted to in large plantings.

The most effective spray mixture used in the tests contained three pounds of calcium arsenate, three pounds of kayso, and 50 gallons of water. The best dust mixture was composed of one pound calcium arsenate and 15 pounds of gypsum or land plaster. Hydrated lime may be used instead of gypsum, but its use increases the danger of plant injury. Whether dusts or sprays are used, the plants must be thoroughly covered, especially around the base of the stems and at the tender shoots, he says.

An effective means of destroying large numbers of cucumber beetles tried out in the tests was to provide a supply of squash seedlings in the cucumber field as "trap" plants. The squash seedlings were not sprayed or dusted and the beetles tended to congregate on them in large numbers as they were driven from the cucumber plants. By the judicious application of a blow torch large numbers of the beetles were then easily destroyed on the trap plants, he says.

QUICK FROZEN VEGETABLES CALLED NEW FARM OUTLET

Geneva, N. Y.,—Belief that an important outlet for farm products may be opened up through development of quick freezing is expressed by Prof. C. B. Sayre, of the New York state experiment station here, in a partial report on experiments during recent years.

With frozen foods rapidly assuming importance, station officials are studying all angles of the new industry and have tested a large variety of fruits and vegetables for their suitability to the process. As a result of these tests, Professor Sayre says, several hundred acres of peas were grown in New York last season for quick freezing.

The tests have revealed that the variety of peas commonly grown for canning is not as suitable for commercial freezing as are the market garden varieties, said Professor Sayre. The chief objection to the canning varieties for freezing is their pale gray-green color. The large-seeded market garden peas with their bright emerald green color such as Thomas Laxton, Gradus and Telephone, have proved especially well suited for quick freezing, he declares.

Among the corn varieties tested, good strains of Evergreen, Crossgreen, Red Evergreen, and Golden Bantam made attractive frozen packs, both as cut corn and on the cob. Work is to be continued at the experiment station on various other problems encountered in the quick freezing process, including chemical, bacteriological and physiological phases.

SULPHUR AND MOLASSES, SASSAFRAS AND TARTAR

Small bundles of sassafras bark are for sale in the markets. It is used in making tea, considered an ideal spring tonic when the country was new. Prevalent ideas then were that the blood was made thick and heavy by eating the rich food of winter and liberal portions of sassafras tea were needed to thin and purify the contents of the blood stream.

A companion spring tonic was sarsaparilla extract, a tea made from the small roots of the vine. If members of the family had a regular course of these two teas, and then used a dozen doses of sulphur, cream of tartar and molasses, mothers and grandmothers were confident there would be no spring fevers and health would be preserved.

Sassafras tea still is popular with many. With a little sugar it is an acceptable drink. Whether or not it has a tonic value, one loses nothing by drinking it. An early day custom was to use sugar water from the trees in the maple camp in making the tea and any who have tasted it will not forget the delightful qualities of the drink as prepared.—Ohio State Journal..

ADVISES GROWERS TO BED SWEET POTATOES FOR EARLY SETTING

Raleigh, N. C.,—It will take about eight to ten bushels of average-sized sweet potatoes to produce enough slips to set one acre of land at the first pulling but if two or three successive pullings can be made, five bushels of seed will be sufficient, says E. B. Morrow, extension horticulturist at State College.

"A good rule to follow is to plant the beds at least six to seven weeks before the plants are wanted for setting in the field. For eastern Carolina, this means planting the beds during the first week in April and for the Peidmont and mountain sections a few days later. By all means use seed that is free from blemishes and rotten spots. Treat the seed with a solution of mercuric chloride to kill any disease spores that may be present."

"The mercuric chloride solution is made by mixing one ounce of the chemical to 24 gallons of water. This will give better results than the formaldehyde solution.

"In preparing the solution, mix the mercuric chloride with a small amount of warm water and then add the additional cold water. It is best to use a wooden container and after 15 bushels of seed have been treated, make up a fresh solution."

Mr. Morrow says the potatoes should not be bedded until they are dry. "Then place them about three-fourths of an inch apart in the bed to prevent crowding of the slips. Cover with two to three inches of clean sand. If the bed is dry at the time of bedding, water moderately but never soak the bed until it is water-logged.

"When potatoes are bedded as late as the first week in April, protection is not absolutely needed though a layer of pine straw about four to six inches deep will protect from the cold and conserve the moisture," he adds.

FARMERS START SEASON WITH REDUCED PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

Washington, D. C.,—Further retrenchment in farm production programs is in evidence this spring says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its April 1 report on the agricultural situation.

Farmers have reported to the Bureau intentions to reduce corn acreage by 3.5 per cent or nearly 4,000,000 acres; to decrease the acreage of spring wheat and oats by 3 per cent, sweet potatoes 13 per cent and potatoes 5.4 per cent. The principal increase is one of 22 per cent in tobacco acreage.

The eastern and central corn belt apparently is planning to shift about 2,000,000 acres out of crops into asture, says the Bureau; and the acreage of crops harvested in the central and northern great plains area and in portions of the Pacific coast states will show a reduction of about 4,000,000 acres, it is expected. West of the Mississippi in the south, it is stated, farmers are planning a decrease of about 2,000,000 acres in food and feed crops, "although this does not mean necessarily that much reduction in total crop acreage."

The livestock industries, says the Bureau, are struggling with varying phases of the price depression. Hog prices have improved slightly but are still lower than a year ago; lamb prices have moved up slightly, and the sheep industry appears to be heading toward lessened production. Milk is so cheap that many dairymen are letting the calves do part of the milking. Eggs, during the last two months, have returned to producers an average of about 1c. apiece; in consequence, farmers have sold their hens until flocks are now down to about the same size as a year ago.

WATER IS IMPORTANT FOR THE LAYING HEN

Lexington, Ky.,—Poultry farmers who get best results supply their hens with plenty of clean fresh water, points out a statement from the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, here. Since the egg is nearly two-thirds water, production will be limited unless the hens have access to good water. Slightly warmed water is appreciated by the layer in winter. Flocks that have all the milk they can drink do not need water. More care is needed to keep the containers clean where milk is used. It is highly important that utensils holding water or milk be kept thoroughly clean, and that the water also be clean and fresh, says the statement.

In seeking opportunities, don't look "soft snaps" and easy places. Rather look for problems that need to be solved. Look for situations that you can improve. Look for chances to make things better— and remember this, that "A man's judgment is never better than his information."

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

S1
M6

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VI. NASHVILLE, TENN., JULY 15, 1933. No. 3.

NEW DRYING MACHINE

Joiner, Arkansas, Gin Owner Reports

Memphis Appeal
By W. H. Swiggins, Jr.

A cotton drying process which the inventor claims will enhance the value of the staple from $2.50 to $7.50 a bale will be installed shortly in his gin in Joiner, Ark., by G. A. Newton, designer of the device.

Mr. Newton was in Memphis yesterday to consult with sheet metal constructionists regarding the building of the apparatus. He has secured a patent on the device.

Much cotton goes to the gins in a damp or wet condition, Mr. Newton said, due to rains or picking after a heavy dew. If damp cotton is fed directly into the gin for cleaning its treatment there results in a shortened fibre. Mr. Newton claims his dryer by turnovers in a heated chamber will sift much dirt, loosen the staple and resnlt in a fluffier and whiter product reaching the ginning machinery proper. As a result, he pointed out, longer staple will come out with consequent higher classification and an increased price for the farmer.

The device is in the form of an adjunct to the gin and, after initial cost of installation, operation does not call for further expenditure. The dryer can be used at either steam or oil engine operated gins. It consists of a sheath encircling the smoke stack or enclosing the exhaust pipe. In this baffle boards are may be.

The sheath provides a chamber nine inches around the stack or exhaust pipe. In this baffle boards are regularly spaced inclining at an angle of 26 degrees. The cotton instead of being drawn directly into the gin first moves through this passage where it contacts heat from the smoke stack or exhaust and through function of the baffle boards is forced in rotary fashion around the warm interior.

A small chamber, one inch in depth, separates this carrier chamber from the stack or exhaust itself. This eliminates possibility of too close contact with the heat and resultant fires.

Mr. Newton, a cotton grower and gin man of long experience, said the device can be installed at a first cost of $1,000. No further expense even in the suction of the cotton through the passage is entailed, he said, as the regular gins fans already in use are employed and the heat costs nothing.

Temperatures maintained in the dryer range from 180 degrees to 200 degrees. Mr. Newton said, with the lower preferable for all purpose.

Only one other device for drying

(Continued on Page 8)

RAIN WORTH MILLION TO COTTON FARMERS

Memphis, Tenn., July 10—(AP)—W. M. Landess, Shelby County agricultural agent, estimated today that Sunday's heavy rain was worth at least $1,000,000 to cotton and truck farmers in the Memphis territory alone.

Reports from North Mississippi and Arkansas indicated rain also benefitted that territory. Helena Ark., reported 3.93 inches precipitation.

"Cotton will get more growth now," Landess said. Pastures, lawns and truck gardens also will benefit."

PRIZE HENS FOR 1933

Poultry World Heading Toward Exposition

High-bred biddies, the aristocratic cacklers of the poultry world, are heading toward the world's fair from most of the states and a half-dozen foreign lands. The first six carloads of houses, in which they will live for five months, reached the grounds this morning.

Under the direction of Harvey Woods, who is the executive manager of what will be the biggest poultry show ever shown, workmen began immediately to prepare the area in the south end of the exposition grounds for the international egg-laying contest under the auspices of the National Poultry Association, an organization of poultry breeders and allied industries.

Harvey Woods expects 1950 hens and 150 roosters to greet President Roosevelt with exuberant chicken noises when he passes the exhibit May 27 on his rounds of the grounds. The feathered ladies by that time will be getting into their strides in the egg-laying contest, which will begin May 15 and last until Oct. 1, the day the exposition closes. All during that time not one fowl will set foot on common soil.

There will be a village of 150 contest houses, each 12 by 12 feet in size, made by the James Manufacturing Company of Atkinson, Wis. The wooden floors will be covered with oat litter, for hens must scratch around to keep well, and the floors of the sun parlors will be like suspended popcorn poppers they will be made of woven wire fabric, hung about eight inches above the ground for hygienic and cooling purposes.

The modern hen village will consist of 150 "coops," each made up of thirteen hens and one lordy rooster.

Every bird must be physically examined before it is permitted to move into a house. A hospital 14 by 20 feet in size, with two rooms will be kept open day and night.

When an entry of birds comes in they will be taken to the clinical room of the hospital and will be examined, inspected and otherwise gone over by E. S. Weisner, lent to the big show by the Michigan State college. He is the superintendent of the contest and will live on the grounds. Dr. Little B. Brown, Angola, Ind., will be the physican of the hospital.

NEW YELLOW-FLESHED POTATO A HEAVY YIELDER

Moorhead, Minn.—A new yellow-fleshed potato developed by the United States Agricultural Department is being tested in South Dakota, North Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan and several other states this year, according to word received in Moorhead.

In preliminary trials it has produced heavy yields. It is a hybrid of northern and native South American types, and produced more than 500 bushels per acre when tried out in Maine. Federal plant testers report it contains an abundance of the growth-producing vitamin A.

The Department of Agriculture has no seedstock of the new potato available for distribution. It places small lots with state experiment stations for cooperative testing and the states are choosing the farmers for the experiment. Before receiving final approval of the Department, the tuber must undergo rigid trials and cooking tests.

OKOLONA, MISSISSIPPI UNIT

Executive Officers Report Increased Numbers

Okolona, Miss (Special)—Farmers of this section are redoubling their effort to maintain their national organization through the several Units. Here in Okolona one of the liveliest of the local organization called Farm Unites in maintained throughout the entire nation. Mr. Jno. Brandon, the chairman, J. F. Walker, the president, Chas. Adair, the secretary, and Mr. M. Jenkins, the market agent, have reported progress all along. Their membership is increasing, they are taking advantage of the reports on market conditions and are lining themselves up to secure such benefits as will be given to the farmers on the recent national laws enacted by the special session of Congress.

More than that, they are in touch with representatives in both houses at Washington so that they will familiarize themselves with the small home loan funds, with the joint live stock bank fund as well as with the seed loans and the loans on farms by the Farm Board.

Mr. James P. Davis, the national president, who is constantly in communication with the various Units, is giving the Okolona Unit the benefit of first-hand information just as he secures it. At a recent special meeting the Unit made a donation of $5.20 sending it direct this time to The Modern Farmer's headquarters and office of publication up at Nashville, Tenn.

A resolution endorsing this farm publication as a periodical and journal helpful to farmers of every class, was introduced and passed at a recent meeting of the Unit.

MOUNTAINEERS OF SOUTH PORTRAYED AS INTELLECTUALS

Laziness and inertia, due to inbreeding, have been used by commentators to explain the habits of the southern mountaineer. The hill people I know are neither inert nor lazy. Nor are they lacking in a really high degree of intelligence, says Endora Ramsay in the Forum and Century.

Not a single parent of the children I taught was an illiterate. All subscribed to some sort of paper, and the daily that came to me was passed around among my constituents and read threadbare.

It is not ignorance of what is going on in the world that keeps the mountainers content with their simple living, for all of them knew twenty years ago what was going on beyond the hills, but merely seemed to lack the curiosity that would send them inquiring into its workings.

Nor has the stock been depleted by the inbreeding about which so much has been written. Women who can hoe and plow and fell trees are no weaklings. Mountain girls, reared to work in the fields beside their brothers, are not conscious of any disabilities imposed by their sex. Like healthy animals, they bear children without the aid of doctor or midwife and are soon about the rest of life's buisness.

TO OUST DEPRESSION

Louisiana Farmers to Cooperate In Plans

Mansfield, La. With the same spirit that characterizes the singing of their hallelujahs, the colored people of De Soto and Red River parishes are participating in the agricultural extension program and are eagerly looking toward it as a means for providing them with green pastures, well-stocked pantries and well-fed bodies. They are not content to sit by and hum "All God's Chullen's Got Shoes," but are cooperating and concentrating on "driving that old depression hog down the road," so expressed by Henry H. Scott, a local leader of the St. John's Demonstration club at Pelican.

Organizing themselves into groups designated as Self-Help leagues, the colored men and women of seven communities have pledged their support to agricultural projects sponsored by Stazzie Hudson, colored demonstration agent, and it is safe to prophesy that better agricultural practices will soon be under way in Keatchie, Stonewall, Shiloh, Kingston, Pelican, of De Soto parish, and in Gahagan and Hannah, Red River Parish.

At Shiloh ten men bought better seed corn in sufficient quantity to plant five acres each. They will endeavor to improve the corn that is being grown in that section and will pass on to their neighbors these improved seed so as to eliminate the poor quality of corn that customarily is found on their places.

Occupying the center of the stage just now is a big canning program that Stazzie Hudson has under way throughout Red River and De Soto. The various adult and 4-H demonstration clubs are holding community canning days and the members are learning the best methods of food preservation and the use of the steam pressure canners and the sealers. The average home conditions are not ignored as Stazzie Hudson shows the people how to can the hot bath way. There are six community-owned cookers and two parish-owned ones and with the assistance of local leaders, Stazzie Hudson has these in operation both night and day.

They are canning lima and string beans, beats, okra and fruit, and members of the Funston community demonstration club report

(Continued on Page 8)

BULLETIN GIVES WAYS TO KILL PLANT PESTS

Stillwater, Okla.,—A vegetable spray calendar which tells how and when to kill the various pests that destroy vegetable plants is now being distributed by the extension division, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

The "calendar," in bulletin form, has a chart telling the appearance of the insect, how it affects the plant, and what remedy to use. In addition there are directions for making and using the various kinds of poisons recommended, and discussions of the pests of the more common vegetables and means of controlling them.

The bulletin may be obtained from county agents or direct from the extension division, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

STILL HAS FAITH

Agriculture no Economic Experiment says Leader

Ames, Ia.,—In what direction, should agriculture look?

Our program is concerned with six master objectives: (1) Recognition of interdependence of rural and urban interests. (2) A favorable economic environment. (3) Efficient management and production methods. (4) Effective group action through organization. (5) A satisfactory social environment and standard of living, and (6) Adequate rural educational opportunities.

The committee at Iowa State college responsible for the formulation of these objectives for agriculture believes that Dr. F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State college, has splendidly presented the essence of some of the social aspects without ignoring the economie, as follows:

"It seems certain that we have been giving too much prominence to the purely commercial aspects of farming. We have emphasized the value of the farm as a business at the expense of its value as a home. As a mere business enterprise with only commercial objectives, farming in most individual instances is likely to be disappointing.

"So many people like to farm that the business of farming usually tends to be overdone. For most people the chief attainable rewards of farming are not economic but social.

"Social values must not be sacrificed for economic values—one of the greatest futilities is to progress economically and retrogress socially. We all need to recognize that we work and strive so that we live better, rather than we live solely that we may work and strive. If we live badly we are poor no matter how much money we have.

"Adversity is impressing large numbers of farm people with the fact. Thus, it is laying the foundations for the acceptance of a rural philosophy that seems likely in the end to prevail.

"People who do not honestly prefer simple living should not live on farms. People who do prefer it usually are able, in the long run, through the practice of good farming, to provide that type of living with corresponding happiness and security.

"Adversity is teaching many of us to enjoy the non monetary wealth with which we are surrounded. This wealth includes an endless variety of things from which happiness and satisfaction may be extracted; things ranging all the way from gorgeous sunsets to the companionship of children."

KINDNESS TO HORSE YIELDS A GOLD MEDAL

L. H. Hansen, manager of the Alamito Dairy company, received a gold medal from the Nebraska Humane society for "conspicuous service and kindness to horses" on the part of the dairy company. Barney, 25-year-old horse, who had delivered milk in Omaha for 17 years, is now retired "to work no more" but to live the life of Barney in clover on the Henry Mundt farm, seven miles southwest of Papillion. The medal awarded by the Humane society was provided by Jessie Millard who for years has been the horses' guardian angel in Omaha.

DRIVE ON TO CUT COTTON CROP

Chicago American—An intensive drive was launched today in the cotton belt to obtain signatures of cotton producers to contracts leasing a definite amount of their cotton acreage to the Secretary of Agriculture.

If a sufficient number of offers are received by the secretary, he will accept them. An effort is to be made to act on the offers within a week or ten days.

OFFER TWO PLANS

The consideration to be given the cotton planter for his land is contained in two alternative plans as follows:

1. A cash payment ranging from $6 an acre for land yielding an average of around 100 pounds lint cotton per acre to $12 for land yielding on the average 275 pounds or more, plus an option at 6 cents a pound on government-held-cotton in an amount equal to that which the producer agrees to retire from production.

2. A cash payment without the cotton option, the payment to range from $7 an acre on land yielding from 100 to 124 pounds an acre to $20 for land yielding 275 pounds or more an acre.

If a sufficient number of offers are received to insure an effective reduction of cotton production and the secretary announces his intention to pay cash benefits, a processing tax must be in effect as of the beginning of the marketing year, which is about August 1, it is stated.

SEEK TO REDUCE CROP

The amount of the tax, under the law, will be the difference between the current average farm price and the fair exchange value. The current average farm price is to be determined from available statistics in the Department of Agriculture.

The amount of acreage to be retired from production will be determined by the secretary after the offers have been received. While no definite amount of acreage has been determined, the aim will be to retire a sufficient amount to eliminate effectively a substantial portion of this year's crop and reduce excessive supplies.

—Chicago American

PEEK'S ASSISTANT WELL ACQUAINTED WITH HIS DUTIES

Chester C. Davis, for many years active in various agricultural organizations in the middlewest and northwest and formerly commissioner of agriculture in Montana, has been selected as production administrator of the new agricultural adjustment administration. The appointment was announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and George N. Peek, chief administrator of the agricultural adjustment act. He is a native of Iowa and has been well acquainted with Secretary Wallace for many years. He has been associated with Mr. Peek recently in a company concerned with the industrial use of cornstalks and other farm waste and the development of methods originated at Iowa State College. He was also associated with Mr. Peek from 1925 to 1928 when both were working for the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill. In 1928 he was vice chairman and secretary of the Smith independent organization committee.

Davis was born on a farm in Dallas county, Iowa, in 1887, and spent his early years there. Until he was 20 he worked on the home farm and also worked as a hand on farms in the corn and hog and winter and spring wheat sections. Later he became a farm owner and operator. He is a graduate of Grinnell college, Grinnell, Ia.

Following his farm experience, Mr. Davis engaged in newspaper work in South Dakota and Montana. For seven years he edited papers in Redfield, S. D., and Bozeman, Mont. After that he became editor and manager of the Montana Farmer at Great Falls.

In 1921 he was appointed to organize the Montana state department of agriculture and was commissioner of agriculture until 1925. He left his work with the state department of agriculture to become director of grain marketing of the Illinois Agricultural association at Chicago and then become actively interested in farm legislative work. In addition to his associations with Mr. Peek, he worked with Walton Peteet, secretary of the national council of the Cooperative Marketing associating. In their legislative activities they represented a number of large farm commodity groups.

THE SONG OF THE CRICKETS

Listen to the crickets as they chirp in the trees,
Singing us their song on their bending knees,
While the stars peek in and the moon is low.
What are the words, my dear, do you know?
Chirip! Chirip! Chirip!

The people in the cities don't have this kind of treat,
They only hear the noise of the cars in the street,
The people in the country get this music every night,
As the crickets chirp in the country moonlight.
Chirip! Chirip! Chirip!

Lovers sit and talk under a tall pine tree
Sometimes my sweetheart, my pal and me
Like to hear the song they sing so well,
What the words are nobody can tell—but
Chirip! Chirip! Chirip!

When I'm sleepy and must go to bed
I hear the crickets (seemingly) over my head.
All of a sudden in slumberland I'm gone,
But I'm sure they continue to sing their song,
Chirip! Chirip! Chirip!

Piney Woods, Miss.
CLAUDE WESLEY PHIFER.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

By Mrs. Mary Morton

MENU HINT

Salmon Loaf

Baked Potatoes or Potato Chips
Green Peas Molden Tomato Salad
Baked Brown Bread
Fresh Berries Iced Tea

Salmon loaf is a good hot weather supper dish. This recipe will serve six.

Recipes

Salmon Loaf—Three cups flaked salmon, two eggs slightly beaten, one tablespoon chopped parsley, one teaspoon minced onion, two tablespoons lemon juice, one tablespoon prepared mustard, one cup milk, two tablespoons butter melted, salt and pepper, fourteen soda crackers crush the crackers and soak in the milk with the beaten eggs. Add the salmon and seasoning and bake in a greased loaf pan 375 degrees for thirty to forty minutes.

Baked Brown Bread—This is an easily made brown bread and delicious; baked in oven instead of steamed. Two cups graham flour, one-fourth cup granulated sugar, one teaspoon baking soda in one and one-fourth cups sour milk, one-fourth cup molasses, one-half cup seeded raisins, eight walnuts. Mix seeded raisins, eight walnuts. Mix dry ingredients, raisins and nuts. Add sour milk and molasses. Put in greased tall one-pound coffee can. Let rise in can forty-five minutes before baking. Bake in very slow oven one hour. Let cool before removing from can.

BAPTIST MINISTER FINDS BIBLE PAYS HONOR TO FATHERS

Fathers' day was appropriately observed at the First Baptist church yesterday with special music and a special sermon last night. Speaking in Father's Honor, the Rev. J. R. Hastings said in part: "I shall never forget the first time I ever attempted to celebrate Fathers' day. A good woman of my church suggested that inasmuch as we had made so much of Mother's day, with beautiful flowers, special music and an appropriate sermon, we ought to give some recognition to Fathers' day. I found that to put on a real, worth-while service for father was indeed no easy task. When I began to search for appropriate songs, they simply could not be found.

"The only popular songs that I could think of that centered around father were two songs that ran like this: 'Everybody works but father, and he sits 'round all day; feet in front of the fire, smoking his pipe of clay. Mother takes in washings and so does Sister Ann; everybody works 'round our house, but my old man.' The other was this: 'Dad, dad, dad, the dear old patience teaser. The fusses I have had with that old worthless geezer. He lacks the spirit of a mouse, most any one can down him. We let him hang around the house, 'Tis cheaper than to drown him.'

"In the field of sacred music I found little more encouragement. Faith of our Fathers, a militant song of the church, was all that I could find in the hymn book of the church that paid any tribute to father, and that was more or less indirect and indefinite.

I would not minimize the honor and glory given to mother, that dearest of all earthly friends. We can not honor mother too much; but is it not most unfortunate that we are so short in our honor to father? Even the poets, who sing the praises of mother in lines which are beautiful and true have overlooked poor old dad.

Honored in Bible

"There is one literature, however, where father is given his rightful place of honor; that is the Bible. God said of Abraham: I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment.

"It is a great honor to a father to be a man of God and to direct his children in the paths of righteousness. The responsibilities of fatherhood ought to be enough to bring every non-christian father to the foot of the cross. If there is nothing in the appeal of the church and the Gospel to bring a man to faith in Christ in itself, then the fact that God has entrusted him with a child who looks to him for inspiration and guidance should bring him to Christ."

EEL FROM ON HIGH

Fairhaven, N. J.—Charles O. Britton is a fish seller.

It was therefore a matter of no little surprise to him when he found a two and one-half pound eel the piece de resistance of his dinner.

Mrs. Britton said it fell into the yard from the beak of a fishhawk attacked by another hawk.

LUMBER PLANT REOPENED

Columbus, Miss., July 10—(AP)—Reopening of the Kentucky Lumber Company plant here, which has been inactive for the past two years, has furnished employment to 150 laborers. The mill is now operating on a fulltime schedule.

BREAD GOES UP

Knoxville, July 10—(AP)—Housewives today were paying six cents instead of five for 16-ounce loaves of bread in most Knoxville groceries. Grocers attributed the advance to the administration's tax of 30 cents a bushel on wheat.

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523 - 2nd Ave., N. Nashville, Tenn.

GARDEN TOPICS
By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Autumn Flowering Bulbs Must Be Planted at the Right Time To Produce Quality—Use a Soil Rich in Decay Vegetable Matter—Dig Tuberoses Before Frost

It will not be time to plant autumn flowering bulbs for weeks yet. But, it is time to begin to make preparations. Many who have grown tulips and daffodils and various kinds of bulbs for years have never really grown high class stock because they have never gone to the trouble to do so. Possibly, they did not know how. No florist can grow as fine quality of tulips in a green house as can be grown in the open field. Neither is it possible for him to equal the best out-door grown daffodils. But if we are going to produce quality we must begin at the right time and actually give the matter some attention.

Many people like to grow bulbons flowers simply because they feel that they can be grown without effort, and while this is true to a limited extent. Real quality is not produced in this way. The requirements for all autumn bulbs does not differ greatly with the exception that narcissus will matter. Growing as they do in the stand a greatly richer ground and more manure than will other bulbs. All bulbs like a soil that is very rich in decayed vegetable wild state in the woods—usually in the shade of trees where leaves fall and decay year by year, it can readily be seen that their native soil is almost pure humus. It also means that while the drainage is about as nearly perfect as it can be, yet the bulbs are never actually dry, for humus holds more moisture than does any other known substance.

Bulbs root more deeply than most of us have any idea. If we will take the trouble to actually trace the roots of either narcissus or tulips to their extreme tips, we will find that they usually root twelve or fourteen inches deep. Of course, this means that if we are going to prepare a soil to the best advantage for bulbs, it must be prepared at least sixteen or eighteen inches deep. Of course, we are talking now of bulbs that are intended to produce strictly high class flowers. First, select the location. Preferably on a slope, although level ground is all right unless it is at the bottom of a hill where it would be too wet.

Remove all soil to a depth of eighteen inches. Throw the surface five or six inches in on pile and the remainder in another. Now, cut weeds enough to put a layer four or five inches deep at the bottom of the hole and on this throw the top five or six inches of soil thoroughly mixed with lawn clippings and one-tenth of its own bulk of ordinary stable manure. This will assure good drainage, plenty of moisture, and fertilizer at the bottom of the bed.

It is well to discard the lower eight or ten inches of soil that was dug from the bed—scatter it anywhere convenient where it will gradually mingle with the other soil. It is seldom of value in filling in the bed. Now secure plenty of thoroughly decayed manure, well-watered leaves or similar material. If stable manure is used it should be at least two years old for this purpose. Mix two parts of the soil, one part of sand or sifted coal ashes—rejecting any that will not pass through ordinary screen wire, and one part of manure. See that these are thoroughly mixed. The coal ashes are not a fertilizer, but are a good soil conditioner, and will furnish materials that will heighten the color of the flowers that grow in it. When thoroughly mixed, add one pound of cottonseed meal to each wheelbarrow of mixture and fill in the bed to within two inches of the top. It will always be an advantage to add weeds, lawn clippings, or similar material to this soil as it goes into the bed.

The upper four inches should consist of equal parts of well-decayed manure, well-decayed leaves and the soil you took from your bed. Fill this in until your bed stands about two inches above the level. Now water them thoroughly and sow rye over it and let it grow until planting time. Many feel that bulbs require shady soil to do their best, but sandy soil is not their natural habitat for most cultivated flowering bulbs.

Narcissus are wild in Spain, Greece, the Holy Land, and adjoining districts in natural clay soil. Tulips are wild in the Holy Land, Asia Minor, and adjoining regions, also in soil that has a clay base. But, they do domand an abudance of humus—decayed vegetable matter. When the bed has been sown and the ryo comes up, water it from time to time in order to keep it growing freely. If we can get the rye to be eight or ten inches tall by the middle of September, so much the better. The roots will penetrate deeply and will take up the crudest of the fertilizers. Somewhere between the middle and the last of September, spade this rye under, being sure that it is all well covered.

Try to get it under the ground four or five inches deep. Now water the soil. As soon as it begins to dry a bit, rake it loose mulch over the surface to hold the water and let it stand for two or three weeks, when it will be ready for planting Tulips, hyacinths, or daffodils planted in such soil will do their best. It is usully an advantage to scatter a pound of acid phosphate over each square rod of space before spading the rye.

Acid phosphate is one of the necessary elements in the production of plants of good blooms. Cover all bulbs planted in such soil three inches deep. By this we mean soil should be three inches above the top of the bulb. Tulips, hyacinths, Dutch and Spanish iris, and numerous other bulbs require no further care. It will be an advantage to any of the narcissus to mulch this bed two inches deep with good stable manure within a week or two of the time the bulbs have been planted. This would mean too much fertilizer for the other bulbs, but it is almost impossible to over-fertilize narcissus as long as the fertilizer does not come in actual contact with the bulbs. We are not recommending all of this labor for the general planting of bulbs where we have no desire to get superior quality. But, if we want really high-class blooms or if we want a rapid increase of bulbs, or both, some preparation similar to this is necessary.

Mrs. C. H. G. asks when to dig tuberoses and how to care for them through the winter so they will bloom again next year. When is the best time, and what is the best method, of rooting roses from cuttings? Tuberoses must be dug, or at least the foliage must be cut off level with the top of the ground just before the first frost. The bulb is fairly hard and may live over the winter in the open ground and while it will grow plenty of foliage the next year, it will have chilled enough so that it will not bloom. In other words, the bloom kills even though the bulb itself apparently is not injured. One should watch very closely for symptoms of the first frost, for the longer the tuberose grows, the bigger and better the bulb will be for the next year. When we grow tuberoses by the thousands, we always had an arrangement with the local weather bureau to call us on the telephone as early as possible to tell us when the first frost was to come, and many times we have cut tops off of tuberoses at midnight to make sure that no tops would be frosted.

Dig the bulbs, shake off most of the dirt, put them in a box or crate and set them in a reasonably dry storage room where the temperature will never go above 50 and never down to freezing point. As planting time comes in the spring, break all the new offsets of the division off of the old bulb and you are ready to plant. The small offsets can be planted in rows like onions and will mostly make blooming sized bulbs the first year. If your question had been of a bulb that has bloomed ever blooming again, the question of varieties would arise. If your tuberoses are of the old Excelsior Double pearl variety, the old bloom is worthless as soon as it has bloomed, except to make new offsets. Most of the single varieties—certainly the ones grown in our district now—are ever-blooming, which in this case does not mean that they bloom all the year around, but that the old bulb will bloom over and over again year after year.

The best time to root roses from cuttings is in March, or early April but that is out of the question now. As soon as we begin to have cold nights— say the middle of September—select a partly shaded location, make a frame the desired size, and fill it with as sharp, pure sand as you can get. It is well to wash this sand until the water comes from it clear, which will mean that there is no heavy infestion of dirt or disease in it. Now, make your cuttings from wood that has grown this season. The shoot that has bloomed is in ideal condition to make cuttings the day the flower withers and falls. Although there is quite a range in time which cuttings may be taken. Make your cuttings four or five inches long—six or seven is all right provided your sand is deep enough. Make the lower cut just under a bud. The upper cut should be an inch or more above the bed. Stick the cuttings in the sand and stamp the sand very tightly around them. Water freely and keep thoroughly moist at all times, but never sopping wet.

One usually has better success if he can put either a cloth like tobacco cloth or a glass sash over these cuttings. Where glass is used, it is always well to powder it well with air-slaked lime so that too much light will not get through. The purpose of the glass is to keep moisture from evaporating.

Most roses will root in from three to five weeks. As soon as a good top growth starts—and be pretty sure that the roses have rooted, they may be either potted or transplanted into good moist soil, or a fruit jar may be turned over them to keep them from drying out until the roots take hold in a new place. A great many people who just root cuttings for their own use stick them in rather thinly and when they have rooted and new growth has started, mix good, rich soil in among the sand and allow them to grow where they are until early next spring when they are transplanted. The easier varieties of roses may be rooted in the open ground in ordinary soil, but it takes a longer time and this is never so sure of success as where sand is used.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT AWARDS PRIZE TO ROBINSON, NEGRO ENGINEER

New York — (CNA) — Robert Robinson, Negro engineer and inventor, has been awarded a premium by the Central of the All-Union Inventors Society of the Soviet Union for his active work and splendid contributions to the rapid progress as Socialism in the U. S. S. R.

Robinson was one of several workers invited to the Soviet Union. Before leaving the United States, Robinson had been employed by the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, Mich. The bars set up by the U. S. ruling class to prevent promotion of Negroes, promoted Robinson to accept invitation of the Soviet Union where race prejudice has been abolished by the Revolution along with unemployment and mass misery.

Before going to Moscow, Robinson had studied at the Stalingrad Tractor Plant for several months. In 1930 he was attacked by a white American, Lewis, in a collective restaurant. Lewis was found guiltu of white chauvinism in a mass trial and deported from the Soviet Union, after Soviet workers declared they would not tolerate American race hatred on their soil.

PRAYING ALWAYS

The very fact that prayer is so important a factor in our spiritnal conflict makes it certain that the great adversary will try to hinder and defeat this weapon of attack. Therefore, we need all perseverance as well as all sincerity and devoutness. It is not enough to find access to God in prayer and be conscious of the answering witness of the Holy Ghost. We I trifle with my Master. I ask Him for toys, for pretty things, while all the time He is waiting to give me "unsearchable wealth," "sight, riches, healing of the mind." "The Lord is great;" and shall I add, "and greatly to be prayed!"

And how delicately gracious it is that our Lord should attribute the miracle to Bartimaeus himself. "Thy faith hath made thee whole!" As though the Lord had had no share in the ministry! He makes so much of our faith and our endeavor, and our obedience. "If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed!" That's all He wants, and miracles are accomplished.

J. H. Jowett.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and developjment of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-contrloled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday,
Among the fields above the sea,
Among the winds at play,
Among the clover-scanted grass,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what might come,
I cast them all away,
Among the clover-scanted grass,
Among the new-mown hay,
Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.

—From "Mortality"

SOMETHING ELSE THAT'S COMING

Most of the automobile tires manufactured in the U. S. are made in Akron, Ohio. The tire factories are very large, they employ thousands of workers, and the overhead is high. It is rumored now that smaller plants, located in smaller cities, have been cutting under the prices of the large factories and as a result, the large factories may have to decentralize.

Many industrialists claim that small plants, located on the edge of farming regions, are the ones that have beat the depression and have the brightest future. This claim should be of interest to Negro farmers everywhere. If the claim is true, farmers will be able to get factory employment during slack seasons, their sons and daughters will be able to find steady employment near home, and living on the farm will look rosier in the future than in the past.

But why should colored farmers wait until these factories are built and equipped in their communities? Why don't they build them and run them cooperatively? When every colored farm community has a cooperative industrial plant we will be progressing sure enough. And the good thing about it is this: we are expecting at least two such plants to be erected and in operation in less time than one year. One will be in North Carolina and the others in Mississippi.

YOUR MEMBERSHIP PAYS WELL

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is not a very old organization but many members realize that for every nickle they pay in membership dues they receive full value and much more. No farmer-member has ever lost a penny by joining his organization. The organization's bulletin service alone is worth much to the farmer. Advice relative to buying and selling cooperatively, marketing service, publicity service, information about purchasing farms and homes, seed, fertilizer and livestock, information about government relief, all this is available to members and enables them to save more and have more.

All really progressive and modern farmers are good organization farmers. The time is here now when the colored farmer who is not a member of a farm organization is looked upon as a mighty poor farmer and is treated as such. Join your organization, the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., pay your dues, and get the benefits of organization now.

OPPORTUNITY TO BUY FARMS

The better and most progressive class of white people of the southern states are getting sick and tired of the tenant and sharecropping system of farming, wich has enslaved thousands of poor colored and white farmers of the South for fifty years, and are demanding that opportunities be given tenants to become owners of the land they cultivate. The tenant system is doomed, it is going, and we believe it will be gone within the next twenty years. Those tenants who seize the opportunity now to purchase small farms will get first choice and will be much better off than those who delay and live in hopes.

The N. F. C. F. has announced that information about buying small farms on the best of terms may be had by members for the asking. This land is for sale in most of the southern states and the owners want to sell it to colored farmers If you are able to make money farming for some one else it is a cinch that you can make it for yourself. Start now and prepare to secure a farm and home of your own. Write to your national office, say where you want to live as a homeowner and get the information you want. Now is the time to decide and to act. Stop being a tenant. Become a farm owner.

THE PRESIDENT BELIEVES IN HOME MARKETS

It is evident that Mr. Roosevelt believes in putting less emphasis on foreign markets and more on the markets at home. He wants to raise farm prices and wages so the people can have more money here to purchase goods manufactured at home. He wants Americans to live as Americans should live. He wants them to have all the necessities of life and as many luxuries as possible. He wants farmers to be able to wear good clothes, eat good food, own good automobiles, have electricity and gas and other conveniences in their homes and have some time for recreation and rest and to enjoy themselves as they should.

About a million colored American farmers and their families would like to have all that Mr. Roosevelt wants them to have. They have been living pretty shabbily for many years, just a little better than Chinese coolies, Mexican peons, or Russian peasants. They do not deserve such a living and it is not their fault that they have been compelled to live like this. They are ready to buy as soon as they can get the money to buy with. The colored farm market should not be overlooked or forgotten. We hope prosperity will not pass us by when it passes the corner. The colored farmer has gotten plenty of special persecution in the past. We hope Mr. Roosevelt will give us a little special consideration. We believe we deserve it.

THOSE CITY FARMERS

We often poke fun at the city farmers who are so willing to give the dirt farmers advice, but some of them are putting it over in a big way and it would pay us to do some imitating. Up near Peekshill, N. Y., Crosby Gaige, a theatrical producer, owns a farm of several hundred acres. He specializes in raising spices and condiments and grows nearly everything in that line except salt and sugar. He grows tomatoes for flavor. It is reported that he has experimented with some fifty species, red and yellow, their exposure to sunlight and growth in various soils.

He has a laboratory on his farm and distills oil from flower petals and manufactures perfumes, cold creams and etc. But he is not a farmer. He is a theatre man. We wonder what all he would do if he farmer millionaire.

We have often said that the colored farmer should experiment and specialize more. He should be able to grow one thing better than anyone else. We are really the best farmers in the world but we are so meek we won't let anyone know it. Its time to toot the horn a little. The rest have been doing it for years. The colored farmer who becomes the mustard greens' king of the nation is apt to become the first colored farmer millionaire.

DESCRIBES SEVERAL NEWER VEGETABLES

Columbia, Mo.—Additional profit, food value and variety may be obtained by using some of the vegetables that are not now grown to any great extent in this state, says Miss Essie M. Heyle, in charge of the home economic extension work of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The newer vegetables that she especially recommends are chives, kohl-rabi, broccoli, Swiss chard, celeriac, summer spinach and Chinese cabbage.

"Chives belong to the onion family, but the grasslike tops are used with foods when a delicate onion flavor and a bit of color are desired. They contain less of the strong aromatic oil than do onions.

"Kohl-rabi is coming to be a favorite with many gardeners. It tastes like a turnip, but is sweeter. It is a pale green bulb that grows above the ground. It is cooked and served like turnips. For summer use early planting is desirable.

Broccoli is a member of the cauliflower family and has a delicate cabbage flavor. It thrives in Missouri but only enough should be planted for immediate use since it has a concentrated cabbage flavor when canned. It is a cool weather crop so must be planted early, or late for fall use.

"Swiss chard is a favorite for summer greens, because the leaves are broad and easily washed. If the outer leaves are cut, the plant will continue growing and putting on new leaves.

"Celerica is a turnip-rooted celery which has a rich, meaty, celery flavor and may be used cooked in salads, or cook and served alone.

LET'ER GO

Youngstown Vindicator: A manufacturer says that some morning we'll wake up and wonder where the depression has gone. Well, we won't summon any bloodhounds to try and bring it back.

BIG FEATURES COMING TOO!

Topeka Capital: Senator Glass terms the Morgan inquiry a "circus stunt." The government in its New Deal gives the country a thrill a day, so the movies will have to look out for their laurels.

HELPING

Special to the Christian Science Monitor
Coleman, Texas

A young Negro who does odd jobs by hauling with a wagon and a team was asked by a woman if he was getting much work to do during the time of banking difficulties.

He answered cheerfully, "Yes, ma'am, I'm getting a good deal of work to do."

Thereupon the woman replied, "Well, I'm glad to know that somebody is making money these days!"

"Oh, no," he replied, "I'm not making any money, because nobody has any money to pay with now. I'm just working on a credit."

"You don't mean that white people are asking you to do your little 25 and 50-cent jobs on credit, do you?"

"Yessum," he answered. "They will pay all right—and besides," he meditated, "these are times when I think we all ought to help each other all we can."

Truly, this was a beautiful and helpful spirit, more commendable coming from one who, from a material viewpoint, was not so fortunate as those whom he served.

BLAST OF BIG WHISTLE CALLS STEEL MEN TO WORK

Birmingham, Ala., July 10—(AP)—The blast of the big whistle over the Ensley works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., this morning called 1,500 men to work in the rail mill, which has sufficient orders for a three weeks' run.

The operation of the rail mill followed by one week production of steel ingots in the Ensley blast furnaces, and this afternoon the Woodward Iron Company will blow in its No. 2 blast furnace.

A conservative estimate of the number of men employed in steel and iron production, including those in the coal and ore mines, fixed the number at 20,000, or about 60 per cent of those normally employed in this industry.

Blowing in of the Woodward No. 2 will bring to mind the number of blast furnaces in operation in the district, with the Republic Steel Coporation expected to add another to the list at an early date.

Eighteen open hearth furnaces were in operation producing steel ingots today, keeping the production of the district at 75 per cent of capacity.

THIS IS SILLY

Cannaan, Conn—A gander on the Krause farm refused to be outdone by the females of his species. Finding two geese setting, waiting for their eggs to hatch, the followed suit—taking his post on an empty coffee can.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

MRS. F. D. SMITH OF BETHEL UNIT WRITES

Tchula, Miss,
R. 1. Box 136,
Mr. Leon R. Harris,
June 7, 1933,

Hon. Editor:—I've intended to write a piece to be printed in The "Modern Farmer," the best paper I know of or have read. Entitled—Our Paper—A Mouth Piece and its work. I have not found words of praise good enough to exalt our "little" instructor, The Modern Farmer. It keeps us informed in the leading ways and walks of life; it tells us of the past, present, and future day. The part we ought to know and want to know. It helps the officers of all units of the N. F. C. F., to show the members and to teach them the value of organization. I am indeed glad that the very executive head of this N. F. C. F., reached this state, county, and section as early as he did. We have the happiest hearts to know that this much needed organization was brought to us just before the depression hit us hardest. I do believe in diversified farming, grading, packing and shipping of farm products cooperatively and to purchase farm needs cooperatively. Our Modern Farmer even outlines a program for our National Farmer's Day.

A Sunday, I especially enjoy. May our National President, Mr. J. P. Davis and good editor, and secretary, Leon R. Harris, live long and carry on this good and much-needed work; because the "New" day has come with the New Deal and Colored Farmers must march forward.

MRS. F. D. SMITH,
Chairman, Bethel Unit

BACK FARM BILL, IS ADVICE GIVEN BY STATE UNION

A warning to farmers to be on their guard against propaganda being widely disseminated by private handlers and processors of farm products against the Roosevelt administration farm program has been issued by the Illinois Agricultural association.

The only serious opposition to the new farm bill," said the association's statement, "is coming from the handlers and processors of farm products whose sole interest in the farmer is to keep him producing a large volume of produce, from every unit of which they may collect tolls and commissions.

"The Roosevelt farm program provides first that an orderly retreat in production of certain commodities may be initiated if necessary so as to remove burdensome surpluses and eventually to establish prices that will give the farmer the same purchasing power he had in the period from 1909 to 1914. This is what is meant by parity prices.

"The new farm bill provides further that the secretary of agriculture be empowered to levy an excise tax on the processing of the commodity benefited which will go to the farmers who retire land from production.

"The bill is flexible, and necessarily so, that the administration may apply different principles to different crops without the restrictions of previous legislation. It would give the secretary board powers to do everything and anything within the constitution to bring about a long overdue rise in commodity prices.

"The opposition to the measure by processors and other middlemen," said the association's statement, "is prompted purely from selfish motives. These people are not interested apparently in the farmer getting a better price for his products so long as they can collect the same commissions and percentages they have been accustomed to taking in the past. They are particularly opposed to the farmer reducing his production even though he produces at a loss for a market which has ceased to exist.

"Enemies of the farmers' best interests," continues the I. A. A., "are reading things into the bill that are not there. Their admonition to farmers to oppose the bill so as to preserve their independence has a hollow sound. Too much individualism among farmers is largely responsible for their present plight. It's time farmers worked together for their own welfare. The administration farm program points the way.

"Planned production, orderly marketing, reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries, and other measures are all provided for in the new bill. That kind of program certainly is more promising than the one we have been following.

"The processors come with poor grace in opposing this legislaton on the ground that it will raise the price to the consumer when under present conditions farmers are receiving only 25 percent of the consumer's pork dollar and a smaller percentaage of the consumer's bread dollar. Let them first show their interest in the producer by offering something constructive to raise prices, and by doing something to reduce the tremendous spread between the price the farmer gets and the price the consumer pays."

BEES AND DROUTH

Decatur Review: A group vitally concerned with one of the minor creations of God is the beekeepers. One thing can be said for these enthusiasts: they do not bore laymen in telling about their hobbies. An account of the habits of bees is about the easiest thing to which one can listen.

We note from the report of the most recent meeting of the Macon County Beekeepers' association that hives are weak this spring due to stoppage of the honey flow last summer by heat and drouth. The summer was not particularly dry, though it may be that the blooms on some of the plants favored by bees were unfavorably affected. Bees that could stand the terrible drouth in 1930 should have been able to do well in the summer of 1932.

8 MILLION MORE HORSES, EXPERT'S IDEA TO BRING BETTER GRAIN PRICES

Urbana, Ill.,—That joke about the old gray mare isn't what it used to be.

It has assumed a serious complexion—involving the whole problem of farm prices.

The decline of the horse has continued to such an extent, according to studies made by C. W. Crawford, horse husbandry expert at the University of Illinois that his conclusion is this:

Restoration of the 8,500,000 horses which have disappeared off American farms in the last 17 years would do "more than anything else" to wipe out under-consumption of grains and bring back the 68-cent corn and 43-cent oats of 1915.

If there were 21,195,000 horses on United States farms—as there were in 1915—Crawford says:

"They would eat more oats than are now marketed and 85 per cent of the corn which was shipped out of producing counties in 1932."

Crawford discounts the idea that low grain prices are results of increased production.

"Quite the contrary," he contends. "We have been producing about the same amount of corn and oats in recent years as we did before the war."

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INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

A letter submitted by the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., through its secretary, Leon R. Harris, to Hon. George N. Peek adjustment administrator of the United States department of agriculture, has been widely published by the white and colored press of the country. Editorial comment has been very favorable. The letter offered three suggestions for the benefit of colored farmers: First, that not less than fifty per cent of cotton acreage reduced be included in the two states of Oklahoma and Texas, second: that any planter who asks for option on cotton on which the government has made loans be refused said option unless he is willing to agree that each tenant family on his plantation be given opportunity to provide for self-sustenance, third: that Negro tenants and lessees be given proper encouragement to remain on the farms and eventually become land and home owners.

There are 807 colored farmers in the state of Delaware, a decrease of 65 since 1920. There are 273 full owners, an increase of 18 for the past ten years. Total acreage owned is 13,781 and value of land and buildings is $804,240. There are many colored gardeners in Delaware.

Total value of by-products of American meat packing houses has been estimated at $350,000,000. From a 1,000 pound steer 550 pounds of meat and 450 pounds of by-products are obtained. From the beef carcass many articles are manufactured, including violin strings and tennis rackets from the intestines, glue from the hoofs, pipe mouthpieces and buttons from the bones, knife handles and combs from the horns, bristles for paint brushes from the back, and shoes, belts, bags and etc., from the hide after it has been tanned and made into leather.

Mississippi and South Carolina donates less to the American Red Cross than any states of the eastern area. More colored farmers of these states should join the organization.

The Hopewell home for Col. and Mrs. Chas. A. Lindbergh, from which their son was kidnapped and slain has been given to the public to become a children's welfare center. The object is "to provide for the welfare of children, including their education, training, hospitalization, or other allied purposes, without discrimination in regard to race or creed."

Beauty, the world's champion milk cow, is dead. The cow had given milk continuously for eighteen years and nine months. She belonged to N. J. Johnson, of Emmet county, Iowa.

The department of agriculture reports an increase of 3 per cent in this year's spring pig crop and an increase of 8 per cent in the number of sows to farrow this fall compared with 1932.

A brood mare can do nearly a full years work and also raise a foal. She should have light work and liberal feeding, or else a rest on pasture while suckling her foal. Weaning colts should be fed oats during the first winter to insure good growth.

Odorless garlic has been put on the market in New York. The cooks are happy. But who wants an odorless onion?

European women are reducing and the potato demand has so decreased in Belgium that farmers are planting other crops. American women are wiser and are eating more sweet potatoes.

Chicago has become the "peanut capitol" of the nation on account of the candy and nut processing factories. North Carolina and Virginia members of the N. F. C. F. have made inquiries recently relative to selling carlots of peanuts on the Chicago market.

Farmers who are using governmental seed and fertilizer loans this year are not required to purchase any particular brands or manufacture. Borrowers are free to use the proceeds of their loans for any needed supplies and should endeavor to get the best possible values for the money spent. Colored farmers, who have reported that certain merchants and dealers are attempting to compel them to trade at their stores, should realize that they do not have to do so.

The auction system for selling truck crops has been started in South Carolina.

A Chinese, Li Ching-Yun, died recently in the Province of Szechwan, at the age of 197 years.

Watermelon growers of Hoke county, North Carolina, are selling their melons according to grade this year. The variety and name of grower is labelled on each melon. The county has 575 acres of melons for commercial purposes.

It is reported that 30,000 acres of crops in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, have been destroyed by grasshoppers.

NEW BROOM FOR PRESIDENT

Following are some of the main points of the farm bill in three sections covering direct agricultural relief, farm mortgage relief and inflation:

Authorizes President to increase Federal Reserve credit by a maximum of $3,000,000,000.

To cut gold dollar in half.

To accept $200,000,000 in silver at 50 cents an ounce during next six months for war debt payments.

To issue maximum of $3,000,000,000 Treasury notes with which to buy back Government obligations; secured not by gold but solely by credit of the United States.

To fix a ratio of gold to silver and to permit free coinage of silver at the stipulated ratio.

Authorizes President and Secretary of Agriculture to license producers and processors of staples, such as wheat, cotton and hogs and to limit the domestic market to domestic consumption demands, at fixed prices based on the 1909-1914 average.

Guarantee cost of production to farmers.

To cut production of agricultural crops to domestic needs by leasing marginal lands and withdrawing specified acreage.

To refinance farm mortgages at 4 1-2 per cent interest by federal bonds with only interest guaranteed.

WE ARE RICH AND BETTER

Los Angeles Times: It is often said that the depression is good for character, but few appreciate the fact that it is equally good for cows.

Among other worthless things the hard times have been thinning out are cows that do not produce the requisite amount of butter fat. They are being slaughtered and better bovines are being installed, literally.

Also orange trees that have been yielding small, sour fruit are being yanked out by the roots and better varieties substituted. The depression is putting the squeeze on the inefficient in many lines of life.

When we reach normalcy again, we shall have bigger and better oranges, richer milk and finer strains among animals and fruits in general. Already California dairymen have increased the butter fat rating by 2.2 pounds per cow in a group of 970 animals tested. These cows produced an average of 938 pounds of milk with an average butter fat content of 39.4 pounds Santa Ana, the southern California cow center, reports better herds.

What holds true in cattle, likely holds true in all kinds of live creatures and manufactured goods. With better grades in everything even in politicians and bankers things ought to go better.

We need a depression every now and then to squeeze out the water and wind from promotion and to scrape off the parasitical from our institutions in general. This is nature's way of disposing of the vicious and inefficient.

We are all richer and we thought we were poorer.

RADIO WAVE MAY BE USED TO SLAY PESTS ON CROPS

Several years ago the writer made some preliminary tests on small quantities of infested wheat with a view to determining if radio methods could be effectively used to exterminate the eggs and larval forms which may be concealed within the material, as well as the adult insects, says J. H. Davis in Scientific American.

Thirty and 5-meter waves were used, the former of low capacity and the latter of high capacity. The 30-meter low capacity waves were effective in exterminating adult insects in small quantities of wheat within a period of about ninety seconds, but the eggs later hatched out. With the 20 kilowatt, 6 meter waves, as exposure of six second was sufficient to exterminate eggs, larvae and adults.

The testing plant has been in operation for a year and many kinds of infested material have been successfully treated, including wheat, corn flowers and garden seeds, tobacco, spices, nuts, beans, peas, cocoa beans, packaged and bulk milled cereals, and so on.

Results of the writer's research work indicate definitely that weevils in all stages of their development, from eggs to adults, can be exterminated without injury to the germinating properties of grain, or appreciably affecting the moisture content, and without adversely affecting the food value. There are indications that the germinating properties of wheat and other seeds treated may be enhanced.

Worms, mites and other infestations of cocoa beans, spices, tobacco, nuts, packaged cereals, and so on, can be exterminated without injury to the products treated. Where the equipment is properly installed there are no adverse effects upon persons working or stationed in the vicinity of the apparatus.

Three-fourths of the nation's forest area is east of the Rockies.

SHE WASN'T TACTFUL

Detroit Free Press: Secretary Frances Perkins believes, it appears, that a "social revolution will take place if you put shoes on the people of the south." Evidently Miss Frances has more fixed "ideas" than common sense. Already she has brought from a former governor of Georgia, a half satirical, half angry assurance that people below the Mason and Dixon line do sometimes wear shoes, and from Senator Glass, a tart remark that when he was a boy, "we didn't care a thinker's dam for a boy who wore shoes, and he was regarded as a sissy."

We are afraid Miss Perkins isn't going to be much of a hit in Dixie. After all, the people of this country are not clinical subjects for social workers, and they don't really care to be managed, even by a lady in high position in Washington. If the secretary of labor remembers this, she may increase her general usefulness as a public official.

Elixcie—Castoria, Whaffor yo' goin' in dat beauty parlor?

Castoria—Big boy, Ah's goin' git me a puhmanent straight.

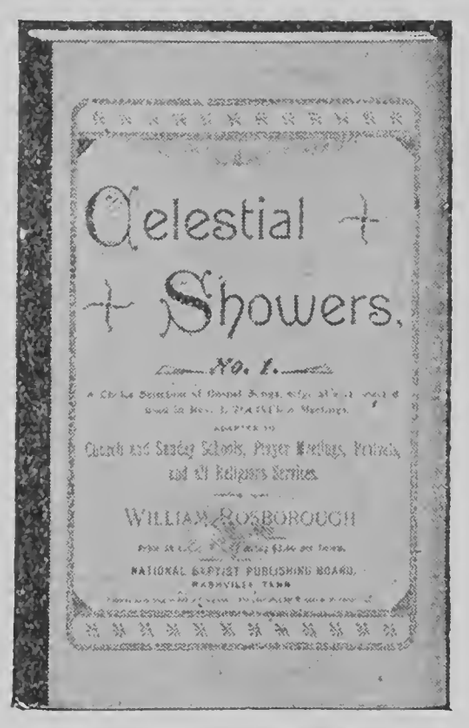
By lighting and heating a beehive by electricity in Europe recently the production of honey was increased seventeen pounds.

RUSHING THE SEASON

Wun: "Eloise is always in fashion."

Tun: "I hope to strangle. She's so up to date she gets spring fever in October."

—Stanford Chaparral.



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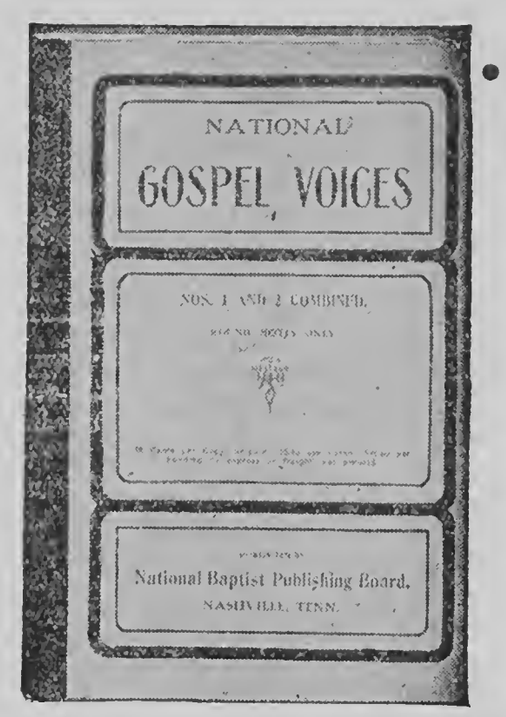

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PRESIDENT EXHIBITS COURAGE IN ADDRESS

(New York World-Telegram)

President Roosevelt has great courage. Last night he resisted the temptation to boast of his achievements and to make big promises for the future. As for the remarkable record of the last two months, he simply recounted the facts and let them speak for themselves.

He even went to the extent of warning the country against over-confidence, saying:

"Industry has picked up, railroads are carrying more freight, farm prices are better, but I am not going to indulge in issuing proclamations of over-enthusiastic assurance. We cannot ballyhoo ourselves back to prosperity."

Here is the answer to those who are afraid that the president is losing his head about this inflation business. Unlike the cure-all inflationists, he is not having pipe dreams.

He said definitely that he would stop inflation at the point where debtors can pay back at prices they borrowed, that is an honest dollar.

He said definitely that gold is a good basis for currency, and that is why he "decided not to let any of the gold now in the country go out of it." With the nation that extreme inflation as such can bring prosperity, the president has no traffic.

Instead, he soberly turned to the bigger job yet to be done. A return to an honest dollar and to the type of prosperity we had before the crash is not enough. That kind of so-called prosperity was the cause of the depression. Hence the president's warning:

"I do not want the people to believe that because of unjustified optimism we can resume the ruinous practice of increasing our crop output and our factory output in the hope that a kind providence will find buyers at high prices. Such a course may bring us immediate and false prosperity, but it will be the kind of prosperity that will lead us into another tail spin."

As an alternative the president proposed national economic planning. Not a government dictatorship over industry, "but rather a partnership in planning and partnership to see that the plans are carried out."

From his address last night, as from his Thursday speech to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, it is clear that the president considers one issue more important than any other in this depression, one reform more necessary than any other.

That is the need for the government to help industry to achieve a basis of order; permitting planned production, eliminating unfair competition by pirates and sweatshops, abolishing child labor, apportioning shorter hours and higher wages.

This goal has many names—sustained purchasing power, a mass market, justice for labor, redistribution of wealth—but whatever the name, it is the common goal of the economists and the wisest business leaders, who see that prosperity is not possible with low wages and concentration of wealth.

The president pledged a governmental message "to give to the industrial workers of the country a more fair wage return, prevent cut-throat competition and unduly long hours for labor, and at the same time to encourage each industry to prevent over-production."

Industry has proved that it cannot bring this reform working alone. For exemple, the president cited the cotton goods industry in which perhaps 90 per cent of the manufacturers would agree to eliminate starvation wages, long hours, child labor and over-production, but would be powerless to act because of the unfair competition of 10 per cent.

The president is going to smash that system, which once paraded under the title of rugged individualism but is now unmasked as chaos and national suicide.

Mr. Roosevelt's declaration of national economic planning follows:

"Government ought to have the right, and will have the right, after surveying and planning for an industry, to prevent, with assistance of the overwhelming majority of that industry, unfair practice and to enforce this agreement by the authority of government.

"The so-called anti trust laws were intended to prevent the creation of monopolies and to forbid unreasonable profits to those monopolies. That purpose of the anti-trust laws must be continued, but these laws were never intended to encourage the kind of unfair competition that results in long hours, starvation wages and over- production."

We shall not be as modest as the president regarding his program. We believe it is safe to predict not only a return to prosperity, but to a better prosperity, if the Roosevelt foreign policy is accepted abroad and if at home the president receives the full cooperation of congress, industry and labor in his pledge for government enforcement of economic planning.

OPPORTUNITY

Christian Science Monitor: Men do not need more opportunities so much as they need to learn how to take advantage of present opportunities. An opportunity neglected constitutes a rebuke. The human so-called mind often seems so blind that it does not perceive a genuine opportunity. This was illustrated in the case of Hagar, who, with her child, was thirsting for drink in the wilderness. To Hagar's material thought death seemed inevitable. But when an angel, God's message, corrected her thinking by uplifting her vision, Hagar found her need supplied. This is but one illustration of how the claim of evil, if heeded, would blind mortals to their God-bestowed opportunities.

What is an opportunity? It sometimes seems as though this question needed specific definition. It is defined in part in a dictionary as "a time or occasion attended with propitious or favoring circumstances." Have we ever found ourselves in a position where it was impossible to do good—where there was no occasion to go good, for ourselves or others, in the service of God, Surely the opportunity for service is ever available, and is the spirit and essence of all employment. Our main trouble has been in measuring opportunity in terms of self-profit, forgetting that our own need can really be supplied only as we bless others. True service is designed to benefit and bless our fellowmen. If this sense of opportunity were grasped and utilized, unemployment would be as impossible as an amalgamation of light and darkness.

We always have one opportunity of employment that we seem prone to overlook. It is the opportunity of improving our thinking. When we realize the connection between our thinking and our enivronment, and discern the true meaning of cause and effect, we shall vigilantly increate our efforts to be faithful to truth by thinking constructive and spiritual thoughts.

From 25 to 35 good healthy leaves are required on a tree to build a good-sized apple.

FARM POPULATION GROWS; MOVEMENT TO CITIES DROPS

For better or worse, between one and two million Americans have quit cities and villages during the last three years, leaving the shadow of the bread line for the seeming plenty of our farms, as the bureau of census defines "farms," according to Arthur Pond, writing in the Atlantic Monthly.

As many more have moved from industrial centers, not to farm, but to small semirural holdings on the outskirts of cities, in the hope of establishing a two-way grip on life by growing part of their food while continuing to work for wages as they can find work.

These folk have left cities and towns quietly, usually on their own resources, but in many instances with the encouragement and even the help of employers, communities, states and of the federal government itself. Their initiative and daring have received little recognition, yet this migration, insistently increasing while the counter movement from the farm to the city has slackened, has brought the once-declining farm population to 32,242,000 as of Jan. 1, 1933.

This is the peak for farm population in our history, the previous high being 32,076,960 in 1910. The latest estimate of the department of agriculture, on April 20, 1933, indicates that the farm population gained more than a million in 1932 alone, but part of this gain is represented by surplus of farm births over deaths. With this item eliminated, the net farm gain from migrations to and from town was 553,000 for the year.

Practically all the habitable farms among the 200,000 abandoned during the five years between 1925 and 1930 have been or are being reoccupied, in many cases by experienched farmers returning from city life.

NEGRO PRINCIPALS TO HOLD CONFERENCE HERE

The annual State-wide principals' conference under the driection of W. A. Turner, State agent supervising high schools for the State Department of Education, will bring together all the Negro principals and high schools teachers of the State in the two-day program to be held Tuesday and Wednesday at the A. and I. State College.

Among the outstanding speakers to address the group on the first day are Dr. Joseph Roemer, professor of secondary education and director of instruction in the Junior College Demonstration School, George Peabody College for Teachers; Fred McCuistion, executive agent for Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Nashville; Dr. Charles W. Knudsen, professor of secondary education, George Peabody College for Teachers, and Dr. Walter D. Cocking. State Commissioner of Education, Nashville. President W. J. Hale of the A. and I. College will give the welcome address.

Addresses by the principals of the various high schools of the State will feature the second day's session. The body will attend the special seminary which has been conducted the summer for principals, supervisors, and teachers under the direction of R. E. Clay, State Rosenwald agent.

A NEW METHOD FOR SHELL TREATING EGGS

College Park, Md.—According to a market news letter from the state department of markets and the University extension service, treating the shells of eggs by oil is not a new process.

"We are told that Benjamin Franklin supplied eggs which had been treated with oil to vessels on their journey to Europe which took two or three months.

"Shell treatment of eggs consists of coating the shell of the egg with a thin film of clear, odorless, and flavorless mineral oil, and allowing this oil to soak down into the pores of the shell," says the letter.

Ohio State Journal: It would be great if President Roosevelt could put the unemployed to work removing mortages from farms.

OUT IN THE OPEN

Louisville Courier-Journal: One of the best signs of the times that the depression no longer is referred to in a roundabout way as if it were sinful to entertain the idea of its existence, and is mentioned casually as a current, passing event.

GREAT AMERICAN HOME

Ohio State Journal: While there may not be a chicken in every pot, there is a jigsaw puzzle on every table.

Farm wages in Alabama, averaged 45 cents a day, or $8 a month, with board on January 1, 1933, says F. W. Gist, federal and state agricultural statistician.

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PINEAPPLES AID IN PREVENTING GOITRE, SCIENTISTS ASSERT

Pineapples are being drafted by the armies of science to fight goiter, which now afflicts 50 per cent of the school children in some parts of the United States, according to Dr. Earl M. Bilger of the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

"Pineapples contain more iodine than any other fruit or vegetable grown in the United States of which we have record," said Bilger. "Iodine is important in the diet because it is a constituent of a secretion called thyroxn, the lack of which causes goiter and other ailments. In certain areas in Canada practically 100 per cent of the women and children have goiter.

"On a dry basis Hawaiian pineapples contain approximately three times as much iodine as peaches grown in South Carolina, where the iodine content of the air and soil is considered high. In all instances where we have comparable information, Hawaiian vegetables outrank Pacific coast vegetables in iodine content.

"Hawaiian string beans have 1426 parts of iodine for every billion parts of dry matter, whereas California string beans have only eight. Island carrots include 548 parts of iodine as compared with 2.3 parts in Oregon carrots and 8:5 parts in California carrots."

TO OUST DEPRESSION

(Continued from Page 1).

that since March 1 the families there have put up 700 jars of fruits and vegetables. Their total will be greatly increased at the end of the season. Maggie Barnes, an energetic worker in this community, canned enough vegetables and fruits for her family composed of seven members, and then she turned around and canned beef and vegetables for her neighbors, including two white families. Such cooperation as this is of significant value.

Hard times and the absence of things to work with do not seem to atrophy these colored people; on the contrary, they are seemingly stimulated by such a situation. The 4-H club girls at Logansport-70 of them—each planted one row of okra and one row of tomatoes for the purpose of turning the vegetables over to the club to be canned and sold so as to raise money to equip a canning kitchen in their community. This kitchen will be used by the adults as well as the juveniles.

At Pelican, Henry Scott and his wife put on an entertainment called the old folks' concert, which had as its main feature the wearing of old-fashioned clothes. The school house was crowded with both whites and colored and when all expenses were deducted they had $?? to add to their fund for the purchase of canning equipment.

But the canning story is just part of the big program that these good citizens have under way. Ophelia Anderson over in Red River parish, has seven Jersey cows from which she sells butter and milk to her neighbors. Her income is about $17 a month which does not include the home consumption of the dairy products. She has her own pastures and her feed bill is not very costly, but she is in need of better equipment. Practically every colored demonstration member has one cow and so Stazzie Hudson is urging the use of more milk in the daily diet and an improvement in dairy sanitation.

An effort is being made by the agent to have a small poultry flock on every yard in the parish to take care of individual family needs. This the agent is striving to place on the same basis as the gardening program where she has had a 100 per cent response from her club members. She boasts that there is not a family without a home garden.

And then there is the aesthetic side. The agent is appealing to her people to make their homes more attractive and livable by planting flowers and shrubs that may be gathered from the woods. One demonstrator from Mansfield gave to the agent more than one thousand plants of larkspur and petunia and then an exchange was formulated at which neighbors swapped flowers.

With such practices as the demonstration program fosters it is not surprising that Stazzie Hudson reports a small percentage of pellagra among her people. It has almost become an unheard of thing among the children of demostration club members. Her aim now is to reach more of the people in the parish, she says.

This program is going a long way toward the solution of the great economic problem confronting our colored neighbors. They are becoming better citizens; they are contributing something else besides their delightful songs and, how much more lustily and harmoniously will their hallelujahs be sung when they are well fed and well cared for.

—Shreveport Journal.

NEW DRYING MACHINE

(Continued from page One)

at the gin is a government apparatus, Mr. Newton said. This machine costs $2,200 for installation and there is a continued expense in operating, Mr. Newton declared. Expense of this latter is passed on by the ginner to the farmer in instances running 5 cents per 100 pounds, it is estimated.

GOOD GARDENING

By Dan Halliday

How can one raise asters successfully? This is a perennial question, and well it may be for, unfortunately, asters are one of the most difficult annuals to raise successfully, although they are so lovely that they will repay any extra trouble. One thing is absolutely necessary in order to have good, healthy plants; they must be raised in a different place each year. If they are raised in the same soil successively, it becomes infected, and the plants die. If you have only one spot for a garden and want to raise asters it will be necessary either to bring in fresh soil every year, or else you will have to grow them on alternate years. Asters like loose, rich soil, Any garden soil that has been under cultivation for some time should be suitable, but a hard clay soil should be mixed with humus and hard coal ashes, or slag. Aster plants should be started early in a cold frame in the house. After hardening them off, transplant them to the garden after the soil becomes well warmed up, and danger from frost is past. Tobacco dust or shredded tobacco used as a mulch around the roots will keep them from being attacked by root lice and a preventive spraying with arsenate of lead or Paris green will help to keep away any chewing insects. See that the plants are well cultivated and they should repay for this care with plentiful bloom.

COTTON COMMENTS

New - York, July 10—(AP)—While somewhat conflicting operations were expressed, most of the commission house comment here today favored the constructive side of the market.

Extracts from letters follow:

E. J. Schwabach and Company: "The bullish features including dollar depreciation to date, seem to be losing much of their force, now that prices are within striking distance of 1926 levels, and we feel that profits should be taken on long commitments and that hedge sales at present prices and on any further advances are advisable."

Jenks, Gwynne and Co.; "Developments at Washington will continue of major importance and with the critical period of the crop just ahead we believe a further good advance will be recorded."

Orvis Brothers and Co.: "With the administration apparently committed to a policy of advancing commodity prices still further, it would seem advisable to take advantage of periods of weakness to make purchases."

Mayden, Stone and Co.: "Whether bullish views of prospective distribution would prove strong enough to sustain prices should official returns from the acreage curtailment campaign be disappointing may be questioned. Pending developments in this connection think caution advisable in following advances."

Post and Flagg: "It has been expected that some sort of announcement be forthcoming from the department of agriculture over the week-end concerning results thus far had in the acreage reduction campaign, and the trade will await such announcement with considerable anxiety. Forecasts thus far have been mixed, but newspaper articles coming from Washington today are somewhat more encouraging than those at the beginning of the week."

Fenner, Beane and Ungerleider.: "These (acreage) figures were perhaps somewhat larger than generally expected though, in the light of the acreage reduction campaign now in progress, we consider them as of little market import. We therefore continue to advise accumulation of contracts whenever the market, for any reason, is under pressure."

ADVISES TREATMENT FOR TOMATO SEED

Fayetteville, Ark.,—At least three serious diseases of the tomato are carried on tomato seed and attack the young seedlings as they emerge from the seed, according to Dr. V. H. Young of the Arkansas College of Agriculture. For this reason, he says, it is good economy to treat all tomato seed before planting. The solution used is mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) in a one to 1,000 solution. Only glass, wooden or earthenware vessels should be used as the solution is corrosive to metals. It is also extremely poisonous and must be kept away from children and animals, states Dr. Young.

"The seed is disinfected by placing it in a cheesecloth bag and immersing it in the mercuric chloride solution for seven or eight minutes. The bag should be pressed and stirred with a paddle to see that all seeds are wetted by the solution. The bag is then removed and the seed thoroughly rinsed in several changes of pure water. After the seed is thoroughly rinsed, spread it out in a thin layer in the shade to dry."

SPOTLIGHT IS HELD BY COTTON MARKET

New York, July 10, (AP)—The cotton market held the speculative spotlight today by soaring $2.50 a bale in the active contracts.

Gossip in trading quarters attributed the rise to a change in sentiment on the acreage curtailment situation.

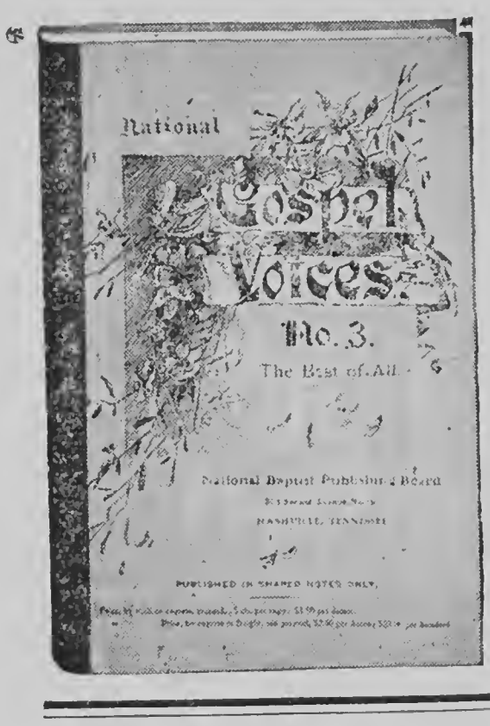
The official report on acreage published at the close of the market on Saturday left traders a bit disappointed because the figures were unexpectedly high, but a later announcement viewing the acreage retirement plan as making substantial progress and unofficial forecasts that it would achieve the results sought by the Government gave the market strong support. An early rise of about $1 a bale, was later extended another $1.50 or so.

The market derived little encouragement from the stock market which was rather soggy in tone, but was bullishly influenced by the strength in grains.

At the high levels the market was back to or slightly above the year's peak prices touched early last week.

SIMPLE ECONOMICS

Robert Quillen: What's the good of inflation? Well, you got $10 for a bushel of wheat. And then spend the $10 for 30 cents worth of gigham.



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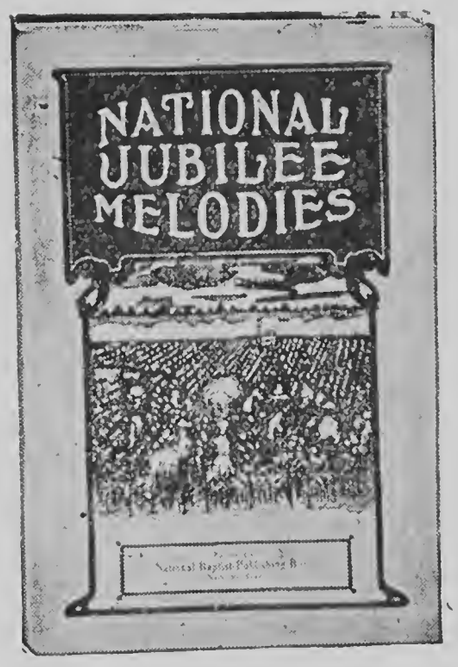

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VI. NASHVILLE, TENN., AUGUST 15, 1933. No. 4.

MEMPHIS TO ENTERTAIN N.F.C.F. ANNUAL CONVENTION

CROP EXPERT'S PREDICTION

Smaller Wheat Harvest Seen by B. W. Snow

Intense heat and drought during July cut down the prospective grain crops of the United States around 25,000,000 bushels, as indicated by the estimates of leading Chicago statisticians given to the trade yesterday. This reduction was shown a comparison with the private returns of a month ago, which were somewhat above the government figures.

Aggregate wheat and oats crops were the smallest since 1893, with corn smallest, with one exception, since 1903. The wheat crop of 480,000,000 bushels was about equal to the actual bread requirement of the country, with no allowance made for seed, feed or other use. The average disappearance for all purposes during the last five years, as given by B. W. Snow, was 682,000,000 bushels.

Grasshopper Plague In West Canada Keeps Poisoning Army Busy

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Winnipeg,—Section after section of growing grain crops in western Canada are being destroyed. A sudden appearance of millions of grasshoppers advancing steadily has turned potentialy fine crops into waste acreage.

So severe are the pests that farmers state that if they are not halted within a day or two there will be no crops this fall in southern areas of the provinces.

An impromptu poison plant, established in Limerick, Sask., has been running 24 hours a day, keeping six men busy mixing poison.

Wagons, trucks, buggies —even bull teams and every other conveyance —line up outside the poison plant day and night. Many have to wait as long as ten hours for their share, and of late difficulty has been experienced owing to a shortage of bran. Two large trucks operated from the plant constantly.

Intensification of the poison campaign of the Alberta department of agriculture was announced on 1,500,000 acres and these became serious affected by the grasshopper pleague now at its peak.

The Hon. George Hoadley, Alberta minister of agriculture, announced 400 tons bait to destroy the hoppers was being distributed daily from 60 stations in the southern section of the province with favorable results.

Total quanities of material used to date in one of the heaviest campaigns in the history of Alberta has been 2,600,000 pounds of bran, 3,600,000 pounds of sawdust, 15,000 gallons of arsenite and 16,000 gallons of molasses.

An area producing between 25,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels of grain each year is affected to more or less degree.

15 MILLION BALES PROMISED

Cotton Crop Figures Compiled by States

A cotton crop of 15 million bales is estimated by the Clement, Curtis-Murray report. Condition on July 25 was 72.5 normal, compared with a ten year average of 68.8 per cent. Production forecast on the basis of acreage planted is 15 million bales, an improvement equal to about 265,000 bales the last month. Last year's crop was 13,200,000 bales, and average for the preceding years was 14,657,000 bales. Production and condition by states, with the last three ciphers omitted, follows:

	Cond.	Forecast bales	Crop 1932
North Carolina	78	795	660
South Carolina	78	930	716
Georgia	77	1,237	854
Alabama	77	1,324	947
Mississippi	70	1,598	1,180
Louisiana	62	682	611
Texas	72	4,711	4,500
Oklahoma	72	1,246	1,084
Arkansas	66	1,322	1,327
Missouri	64	205	307
Tennessee	76	497	480
Other states	86	453	336
All U. S.	72.5	15,000	13,002

Pace, Mississippi Unit Makes Donation

In keeping with the request of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, the Pace, Miss., Unit of which Mr. N. A. Ward is the secretary, sent a donation to the publication to assist in the circulation of their official organ. When Mr. Ward wrote the letter he said the donation was not as large as they had expected it, because of inclement weather and present economic conditions caused by the depression.

They pledged their support, and promised to use their influence in seeing that every farmer gets on the mailing list and subscription books.

Sweet Corn Higher

Washington, Aug. 21— (AP)— The farm administration announced today that sweet corn canners in 15 states will take concerted action for the revision of contracts to pay higher prices to the growers.

In most instances the contracts were made last spring when prices were very low.

Farmers have complained they were not getting the benefit of advances which have taken place since and were having to pay higher prices for everything they bought.

The farm administration said contracts would be increased on an average more than 25 per cent raising the purchasing power of sweet corn growers by approximately $750,000. A sliding scale of prosposed increases was adopted because of varying conditions in the different producing areas.

—Nashville Banner.

WILL HELP FARMERS' LANDS

Millions to be Spent For Erosion Curb

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, D. C.,— (Special).— Uncle Sam, spending many millions of taxpayers' dollars to take cotton and wheat land out of production, today shelled out $5,000,000 to put other lands into production.

The sum was included in a list of projects announced by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, under the public works program. A total of $19,851, 648 in easy money was allotted under today's orders.

To Lessen Soil Erosion

The $5,000,000 will be spent in efforts to control soil erosion. Mr. Ickes announced that the department of agriculture, the same agency which is levying taxes by the hundreds of millions for reduction of wheat and cotton crops, will supply engineers to assist land owners in counteracting soil erosion. This will be done by terracing the land, it was stated, with the government supplying the technical direction and terracing equipment, and the land owners the power and labor.

The department of agriculture has projected a one year program for the terracing of approximately 4,752000 acres of land. The department engineers stated that 17,000,000 acres of formerly cultivated land has been destroyed by erosion; that erosion removes 126 billion ponnds of plant food material from fields and pastures every year, and that the annual loss to farmers is 200 million dollars.

Garden Topics

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Methods of Combatting Caterpillars On Walnut and Fruit Trees— Kind of Soil for Columbine — Keeping Myrtle Bush Through Winter — Worms on Grape Vines.

At this season of the year caterpillars are apt to begin to appear in great numbers on walnut trees. If we look out for them and find them when they first begin to work while they are still very small, and spray the clusters of leaves where they are feeding with a little arsenate of lead, we will soon end the matter for the season. If we pay no attention to them, in the matter of five or six days after they stop feeding these caterpillars will be worms from one to two inches long covered with white wool-like hair and may consume almost all of the leaves on a tree. There will be great cries about what to do about this later on when the damage is done. Now is the time to prevent the thing by the use of a little timely spray. Tent caterpillars and web worms will be appearing in frult trees and a few other varieties at any time now in large numbers. These caterpillars do

(Continued on page 2)

FARM PROFITS DISCUSSED

John Hertz Says It's A Key to Revival

(Chicago Tribune)

By Philip Hampson

America is on the road to recovery a recovery that's real because it is based on an enhancement in values of fundamentals. The purchasing power of the producers in our country— the farmers who grow wheat in the west, corn in the middle west or cotton and tobacco in the south— is the most important factor making for prosperity.

This is the view of one of the leading financial figures in Chicago, and who occasionally is found in the role of farmer philosopher— John Hertz.

Mr. Hertz was interviewed yesterday in the clubhouse at the Arlington race track. Tanned by the sun and of robust figure, Mr. Hertz has the appearance of one who spends a large part of his time on the soil. As he discussed the prospects of the nation, he looked across the track to the rich fields just beyond.

Sees Dependence on Farmer

"The wealth of the country comes from the dirt." he remarked. "When the farmer is able to make a profit on what he grows or raises, the rest of us prosper. The farmer is now able to raise his products at a profit.

"Every since President Roosevelt went into office things have been better in this country. His plan for farm-relief was bound to help the farmer. And industry appears certain to be helped by the President's recovery plans.

"Some days ago I told a friend who was somewhat pessimistic about conditions that I would make him a written guarantee that a month's time would see prices sharply up. Well, they're headed up all right.

"I am by nature a conservative,

(Continued on Page 2)

Report of Booth I. Harper Unit

Bassfield, Miss.

Since December 26, 1932 enrolled 32 members. Total money paid to the Red Cross $32.00. Money in Treasure $16.00. Through the operation of this unit we obtained the Red Cross. This chapter has received from the Red Cross 550 yards of cloth, 52 sacks of flour, 5 dozen pairs of socks, 4 dozen pairs of lady hose, 4 dozen under suits, 4 dozen pairs overalls 2 dozen pair of work pants 1 1-2 dozen Jumper. 6 dozen children stockings. 16 sweaters, 14 blankets, I comfort. 3 dozen play suits which has been distributed to the needy.

This auxiliary is composed of members of our unit.

J. H. Harper, Chairman.
Robert Growe, vice chair.
V. W. Booth, Secretary.
Mrs. V. W. Booth,
Market, Agent.

FARMERS CALLED TO ATTEND 1933 SESSION

More Prizes Listed Than Ever, Prominent Speakers Programmed

Chicago, Ill. — The Executive Committee of the National Federation of colored Farmers, Inc., announced today, through its secretary, Leon R. Harris, that the 1933 convention of the organzation will be held in Memphis, Tenn. The exact date was not given but will probably be during the last week of October.

Relative to the choice of Memphis for this year's meeting, Mr. Harris issued the following statement:

"The Executive Committee of the N. F. C. F. believes that in choosing Memphis it has acted in the interest of a vast majority of members and delegates. This city is centrally located,— transportation facilities are excellent, — and the local committee and citizens have assured us that we will be royal entertained. We regret the necessity of having to decline invitations received from Little Rock, Ark., Houston, Tex., Chicago and Greensboro, N. C."

Prizes Listed

Aproximately fifteen hundred dollars worth of prizes will be distributed. Many of these prizes will be donated by leading manu-

(Continued on Page 2)

From Far Away Republic of Chile

Farmer From Down In South America Sends Communication To This Newspaper.

To the Readers of The Modern Farmer:— We submit this communication to the farmers who make up a Federation, who are supporting its policy and who believe in its principles, merely to show that the influence and reputation of this publication is not confined to any particular state or country.

The Republic of Chile is down in South America. It is known for its stockraising, agriculture, mining and other industries. This letter comes from Mr. Faure Petit, Valparaiso, Chile, South America. It says:

"To The Modern Farmer:— I am a Chilian Seed Dealer and Grower of Chilian native seeds, and I wish to advertise some items of interest to American farmers, especially adapted to the climate of your state.

"Enclosed please find copy of advertisement for which please run in your publication for two times on one double columnar inch. If you let me have your bill I will make remittance by return mail.

"Also please send rates for advertisement, as there are in Chile and Peru many English-speaking farmers who would be interested in your paper, and I shall be glad to act as your subscription agent.

Yours truly,
Faure Petit,
Republic Seed Store,
Valapraiso Chile, S. A."

GARDEN TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

a great deal of damage if not destroyed promptly.

Two methods of combatting these worms are: one, by burning the web and caterpillars with a torch as soon as they appear the second is by thoroughly spraying the leaves adjacent to the web so that as the caterpillars extend their web over the new leaves they will eat the poison. The web is so thick that is acts as a viel to screen the caterpillars from sprays, but as fast as the leaves inside the web are consumed hunger forces the creatures to extend their work to leaves that have been poisoned. The yellow billed cuckoo— the bird that is commonly called the rain crow— is a great friend because it prefers these wooly caterpillars to any other food and will eat an unbelievably large number at a single meal.

We wish to emphasize again the fact that any insect that feeds on leaves, actually swallowing the leaf material, is easily destroyed by spraying that material with arsenate of lead or some similar poison. Arsenate of lead or its counterpart arsenate of lime are cheap. While there are various strengths of these poisons on the market the package in which they are purchased will always give this information on it. One doesn't need an expensive spray with which to apply this poison. Fifty or 75 cents will be what it will cost for a spray that will hold a pint or more of material that will do the work perfectly. Of course this would not be satisfactry for spraying large trees or for orchard work but it is all that the ordinary person needs to fight insects in his garden and on his lawn. Such a spray gun in also effective in applying any of the remedies for mildew, rust, and similar fungus diseases, but we would remember always to thoroughly cleanse the spray gun washing it out most carefully with water when through spraying. Otherwise it will become clogged by the drying of the spray material and will be worthless. Such a spray gun is even effective in fighting red spider on evergreens often being more effective even than a larger spray gun, for the simple fact that it can be pushed up into the inside of the trees and every part can be reached easily.

Mrs. C. A. R., Fayetteville, wishes to know the best soil for columbine. She has had lovely plants but for the past month they have turned brown or black and have died —some of them rotting off at the top of the ground. They show no signs of new growth but are absolutely dead. She asks if it is a condition of the soil or due to disease. Columbine is a wild flower that has only been partly domesticated as yet. They will grow in almost any kind of soil that contains plenty of leaf mold or decayed leaves. They are not a longlived plant. Most vines live only three or four years, and they are subject to the ravages of dry rot which affects them just where they grow out of the ground. The best thing to do is to grow new seedings every year or two and work abundance of humus into your soil so that each year it is more adapted to this plant. If you would get surface soil from the woods and fill it into your bed five or six inches deep you will have very little trouble in keeping columbine five or six years.

Mrs. R. G. F., Nashville, says 'Please tell me through your column in THE BANNER, how to keep a crepe myrtle bush from killing down every winter. I have one that killed to the ground every winter, and though it grows well each summer, it never gets large enough or strong enough to go through the winter. Perhaps there is some sort of protection that Ioc uold give it. Also please tell me when is the best time to sow crimson clover, to be turned under next spring." Crimson is best sown the first half of August but if there is enough moisture in the soil to bring the seed up it may be sown at any time until the middle or September. We are just about on the borderline of hardiness for crepe myrtle. Some plants are hardier than others and you may be unfortunate enough to have an unusually tender variety. However, if you will withhold water from this just as much as possible after the latter part of September and if you will see to it that it is not fertilized from the time you read this article or until fall, then if you will mulch the soil about the roots with two or three inches of leaves or similar material about Christmas, then your plant will go through the winter if there is any chance of its ever doing so. Crepe myrtle comes in leaf very late in the spring and often the tops are cut back under the impression that they are dead when they would have come out all right if allowed two or three weeks' time. It is almost impossible to tell from the looks of the wood whether it is dead or alive in the spring.

E. M. W. wishes to know why his grape vine leaves— predominately in the shade—are reduced to lacework. He asks the cause and the remedy. On close examination you will find a creature that looks similar to a caterpiller is doing this work. It feeds only on the underside of the leaf and eats the green part of the leaf without destroying the veins. Spray with arsenate of lead making sure that the spray goes on the underside of the leaf.

FARMERS CALLED

(Continued from Page One)

facturers and corporations. The tentative list announced includes Best quilt,— a sewing machine,— best sample cotton,— men's suit or ladies dress,— best turnips and peanuts,—cartons of washing powder,— best corn,— cases of soap,—best wheat and oats,— set of dishes,— best loaf of bread and home-made cake,—set of aluminum cooking ware,—best home cured ham,— set of silver ware, — best display canned fruit and vegetables,— fruit jars, assorted sizes,— best peck sweet potatoes,—barrell of flour,—best ladies dress, 1 bolt apron checks,— best man's shirt, one bolt fruit-of-the-loom bleaching,— Sewing Club having best exhibition,— one bolt bleaching,— best display children's ware,— ladies dress pattern— member securing paid up membership,— pair registered pigs,— secretary sending in most prompt and best reports,— one Aladdin lamp,— member securing most subscriptions to Modern Farmer,— one pen purebread chickens, chairman of most progressive Unit, —one cultivator— best gallon cane syrup,— five dollars in cash, —best gallon sorghum, — five dollars in cash. Valuable prizes will be given for best stalk sugar cane,— best peck field peas, — and best sample hay. Numerous smaller prizes will also be distributed.

Perishable exhibits will be kept in good condition. No member will be eligible for prize who has not paid his yearly dues.

Prominent Speakers Invited

Governors of twenty-one states have been requested to commission out-standing farmers and leaders of our group to attend as their representatives. In addition, some of the prominent speakers invited are Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, of Nashville, secretary of the National Baptist Sunday School Congress, president of the Citizens Saving Bank and noted leader of our group,— Dr. J. C. Austin, of Chicago,— Madame Annie E. Malone, president of Poro College, —Hon. Oscar DePriest, —only colored representative in Congress,— representative from the Ill. Central R. R. Agricultural Department, one from the Agricultural Department of Tennessee, and a representative of the U. S. Agricultural Department.

A unique feature of the Convention will be a banquet, given the first day in honor of all visiting ministers. The public banquet will be held the last night of the session.

FARM PROFITS

(Continued from Page 1)

but what this country needed was something a bit radical. We needed something that would start us moving. President Roosevelt has given us the impetus with his leadership.

"Most depressions in the past have been ended by some great event— a war, a famine, or a catastrophe. Now we have mother nature coming along with a drought to assist the President's farm plans.

Finds Optimism Prevails

"It has been marvelous the way things have gone under Roosevelt. He has changed the psychology of every one. The old feeling of pessimism has been swept away —every one is now willing to try again.

"You couldn't expect this country to enjoy prosperity when 20 per cent of its buying power was swept away. That's what happened when the farmers were unable to produce at a profit. Now all that is changed. Land is increasing in value. Farms near mine have gone up. Farms in other parts of the country have increased in value which could mean that a holder of mortage on property isn't going to push the farmer as much as he did formerly. The mortage holder knows that the farmer will be able to produce at a profit a year hence if his crops fail from weather conditions now. This helps the life insurance companies and the banks. It makes for confidence all around.

Cites Improving Employment

"We can see it. It is reported that people are going back to work at the rate of about 2,000,000 a month, and we hope that by next winter there'll only he four of five million idle. The automobile business is helping the steel and rubber industries. And all three are helping chemicals. We can't make anything more without chemicals and that's the reason we are seeing great activity among producers of these commodies."

Mr. Hertz wanted it made plain that he is not attempting to tell any one about his business, that he was just describing conditions as he saw them— his point of view is that of a farmer.

"If you don't think things are better, how about this?" he concluded. "We have just elected three new members to the Post and Paddock club here, and each membership cost $10,000."

Five Scotland Neck Citizens Drowned In Chowan River

Ahoskie, N. C.— (CNS) — by the over turning of a boat in the Chowan River near here on August 16, five persons all resident of Scotland Nock were drowned. There were six in a small row-boat when it capsized. Reginald Ethengane clung to the boat and was rescued

Those drowned were: Grant Smith, 45; Topsy Scott, 25: Susie Randolph, 14, Evelyn Johnson, 15 and Lillian Johnson, 13. The bodies of Grant Smith and Susie Randolph were recovered.

Negro Spirituals Sung In London, England For Charity

New York City—(CNS)— The lyric voice of an American society leader of London, singing old Georgia Negro spirituals, has been "lent" to the League of Mercy, an English charity in which the Prince of Wales is interested.

Mrs. John Ormond Lawson-Johnston, once a great favorite in Washington society, is recording several old songs of the Southland for phonograph records which are to be sold for the benefit of the league.

This charity was founded by King Edward VII. to raise funds for British hospitals. The Prince of Wales, a friend of the Lawson-Johnstons, is the grand president.

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S. W. GREEN AGAIN HEADS PYTHIANS OF NATION

Dr. E. E. Underwood and Other Officers Re-elected at Supreme Lodge

Chicago, Aug.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias moved quietly into the World's Fair city Tuesday and opened its 27th Biennial session at its magnificent building, the National Pythian Temple, and closed as quietly Thursday evening. All officers were unanimously re-elected. The closing night of the convention was climaxed with a brilliant military ball at the 8th Infantry Armory building. It was indeed a "Century of Progress" for the American Negro.

The Pythian Temple Commission met Monday to insure the preparations for housing the meet of the progressive fraternity. Tuesday morning the majestic building was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. The very building itself was inspiring. It represented a racial achievement.

The business sessions of the order began Tuesday morning and continued until Thursday. At the opening of the conference Hon. S. W. Green, supreme chancellor, presided.

The bi-ennial report of the secretary of the endowment department read in part for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1933:

"Like every business enterprise in this country, this Department of the Order has felt very keenly the heavy hand of the nation-wide depression.

"Many members have fallen out of the Order, not from lack of love and interest, but because they could not carry on. Members have died in this time of depression as they did in days of prosperity.

"In the face of these facts the Endowment department has striven earnestly to maintain its integrity, protect its members and justify their continued confidence."

The total credits for the Endowment department are $168,795.40. Total death claims filed aggregated a sum of $10,090.

The names of the officers elected by a unanimous vote and installed were: Hon. S. W. Green, supreme chancellor, La.; Dr. C. B. Wickham of Oklahoma, supreme vice chancellor; the Rev. J. H. Nabrit of Ga., supreme prelate; Dr. E. Underwood of Ky., keeper of the seal; T. G. Nutter of W. Va., supreme master of Exchequer; J. Allen Reese of Calif., Supreme Lecturer; George A. Watty of Md., Past Supreme Chancellor; Dr. W. O. Taylor of Mass., Supreme Master at Arms; Dr. C. P. McClendon of N. Y., supreme medical registrar; S. A. T. Watkins of Illinois, supreme attorney; Robert R. Jackson, major general of the Uniform Rank department; J. E. Smith of Texas, supreme inner guard; H. A. White of Iowa, Outer Guard; F. B. Smith of La., assistant supreme keeper of records.

The members of the commission elected for the Pythian Temple and the $400,000 Sanitarium in Hot Springs, Ark., are Lee Crawford of N. Y.; W. H. Randolph of Miss., J. R. Jefferson of W. Va., S. D. McGill of Fla., H. M. St. Clair, Md., W. H. Porter of Indiana. Edward D Green of Illinois is secretary of that body.

The members of the finance committee elected were: Robt. Zeno of New York and W. F. Cozart of N. J.

OFFICERS OF NEGRO INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE TO ADDRESS CONFERENCES

Washington—(CNS)—In order to facilitate the cooperation of all the Negro organizations in the fight for recognition of Negroes under the National Recovery Administration, John P. Davis, Executive Secretary of the Negro Industrial League, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Director of Research of the organization, left the city last week to attend the Elks Convention and the meeting of the Negro Business League. Mr. Davis went to the Elks' Convention at Indianapolis, where he will discuss the position of Negro workers and business men under the President's program for Recovery. Plans for the future cooperation of the Elks with the other fraternal and church bodies belonging to the joint committee of National Recovery will be perfected at the convention. Dr. Weaver is at Durham to the meeting of the National Business League. He will discuss the general problems of the Negro under the National Recovery Program, and the particular problems that face the Negro business man under the codes of fair competition. The program for joint action under the committee for this purpose will also be perfected at Durham.

These activities of the executives of the Negro Industrial League are a part of the League's program for the maintenance of a united front in the fight for the Negroes' equal treatment in all phases of recovery. Already a joint committee of National Recovery has been established with its office at Washington. The committee will continue the fight for the Negro workers and business men initiated at the capital by the Negro Industrial League in July.

Leaders in all phases of Negro life have expressed their conviction of the fact that it is imperative at this time for all Negro organizations to present a united front in this critical battle. It was out of such an attitude that the Committee on National Recovery grew.

Committee to See Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor

Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, chairman of the committee, has announced that there will be a meeting of the Committee on National Recovery in Washington on the 30th of August. Mr. John P. Davis, secretary of the committee, has arranged for a conference with the Secretary of Labor, Miss Perkins, on the first of September. Thus, one of the chief purposes of the meeting the last of this month is to form the plans for this important conference with Miss Perkins. The department of research of the Negro Industrial League has already drawn up a preliminary statement of the problems of the Negro under the Recovery program.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and develojment of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-contrloled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

Help the weak when you are strong
Love the old when you are young
Own a fault when you are wrong
It you are angry, hold your tongue.
—Unknowa.

"GO TO THE ANT—"

The wise king, Solomon, advised the lazy man to go to the ant and consider her ways and be wise. We know few farmers are lazy but many of us are thoughtless. We forget winter is coming until we feel the cold wind blowing. Then it is too late to prepare for winter.

We should all lay in a good, big supply of food for next winter. It is a good plan to can, dry and preserve at least fifty per cent more food products than we know we can consume. We have seldom heard of a family that had much left over when the next spring came, no matter how large a supply they had. It just goes, somehow, and when it is gone we have to begin buying and for many that means "going in debt."

We should not expect aid from the Red Cross next winter unless some terrible catastrophe comes upon us. The good Lord is giving us a good season. Let us prepare for winter now. Let us take care of everything we have that can be preserved and eaten next winter.

There is another excellent reason why colored farmers should be saving and sensible. Many of us want to get farms and homes of our own. We have some fine opportunities now to purchase on easy terms. But no landowner nor the government will be willing to help a farmer buy a farm on time if he has to be furnished. The day of "furnish" is about over. We must learn to stand on our own feet and support ourselves. The farmer who proves he is able to do this will be favored. The farmer who is so trifling that he will not save enough in one season to feed his family and his stock through till the next season is a "no good farmer" and would not pay for a farm or take care of one if the had a chance to purchase it.

We must get out of the habit of depending on the other man. There is no "other man" any more. From now on, YOU ARE THE OTHER MAN. Learn to depend on yourself. Work hard, think hard, and save something so you can be a real man and a modern farmer all around.

THE "SKIN GAME" GOES ON

Letters received from members of the N. F. C. F. in Mississippi inform us that some landlords are taking advantage of cash and share croppers in the plowing up of surplus cotton by wanting to give croppers forty per cent of the bonus money paid instead of the fifty per cent they are entitled to receive.

It is unfortunate that some landlords just will not be fair and square. By hook or crook, in some way they are constantly attempting to take from their tenants what they should not have. This injustice must not continue. A fight is going to be made to see that Negro tenants farmers get all that is coming to them and every case where landlords are trying to cheat or take advantage of Negro tenants will be reported to the federal Department of Justice.

IT'S TO THE FARMER

Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, who is one of the best friends of the farmer in Congress, has little faith in government relief. He does not believe that the farmer will get justice and equality until he is organized so strongly that none will dare mistreat him. United, he will stand, but in spite of all the government's relief plans, he is going to keep on being the under-dog just as long as he fails to organize and co-operate with his brother farmers.

We believe Senator Thomas is right. No class in this country has ever gotten very far or very much by depending on the government. Farmers must organize and stick together and then, all farm organizations must co-operate and work for those things that will be of benefit to all farmers, colored and white, east or west.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is well organized, — it has existed during these trying times,— it is the only national organization of colored farmers in existence and all colored farmers should join and help support it. We will not get very far as a class or group until we are organized and able to demand justice and opportunity to progress and prosper.

THE 1933 CONVENTION

We believe delegates to the 1933 N. F. C. F. convention will come to Memphis with the determination to do all within their power to back up their officers and leaders in plans proposed to make the organization a hundred per cent stronger and bigger during the next twelve months. These plans have been well worked out and the program can be put over if everyone will do his or her duty. Every member who can possibly do so, should attend this year's meeting. It is going to be the biggest and the best meeting of Negro farmers every held in the United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MODERN FARMER

I have just been a week on the question: "What is the matter with the Negro Farmer?" The question seems easy, in my judgment it is deeper than the deepest sea, it is almost inexpressable.

I heard a wonderful sermon once preached from the Bible subject, 'Use what you have." That is one great thing to master. He will not use what he has in many instances, he does not know and will not be learned.

I know that is one thing the matter with him, the greatest hinderance of all, there is no cooperation, among them, or not enough. It seems hard to learn Southern Negro the lesson of co operation, that is one of the greatest backsetting; he is trying to live alone.

Failing to recognize God's Word— how can two walk together unless they first agree? Organizing is the first thing, cooperation the second, and success the third. This lesson teaches Union, Love and Friendship, and too, I would not like to make criticism because it is ignorance. Of course, he hasn't the money, nor ten chances with due respect without criticism on one side or deceit on the other.

The majority of the Negroes of the South do not stand for anything. One of the great hitches is, God is not respected as the General Owner of the whole world, and General Boss as well as being the Supreme Ruler.

The farmers failure is, he fails to recognize Him as such. They are trying to live on an independent scale, but I say all for lack of cooperation. The farmers and all others have gone from God. He is now calling words like this "O, Israel return unto me, and I will return unto you. I will be your God and ye shall be my people."

Faithfully Yours,
Rev. H. H. Ingram.

Prairie View State College Closes Annual Session

By Napoleon B. Edward

Saturday, August 12, following the final term examinatons, the annual session of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College came gradually to a harmonious and successful closing.

The enrollment for the year, regular and summer sessions, according to reports from the Registrar's Office, is 1,303, including the enrollment in the extension schools. For the two sessions there were graduated 91 students from the five divisions of the college as follows:

—Regular Session—

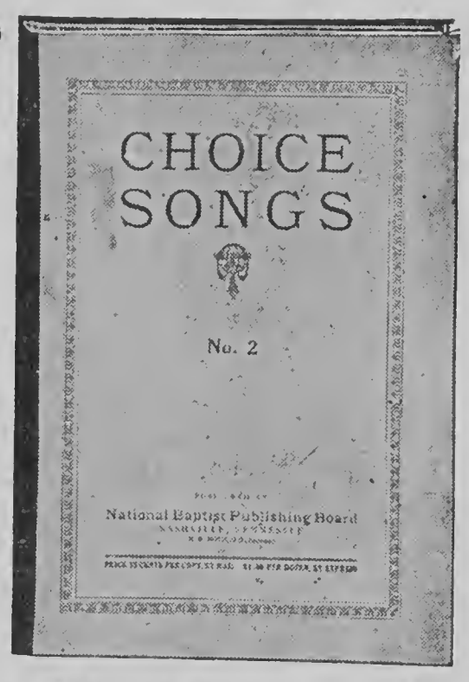
Agriculture	5
Arts and Sciences	16
Home Economics	6
Mechanic Arts	2
Nursing Education	10

—Regular Session—

Agriculture	15
Arts and Sciences	29
Home Economics	8
Mechanic Arts	0
Nursing Education	0

Records disclose that hundreds of students were denied the privilege of attending college because of unfavorable economic conditions. But the wave of depression is ow passing and it is anticipated that the enrollment for the fall term beginning September 20 will be larger than either session of the past two years.

Dr. Edward Evans, acting-principal, assisted by an able and cooperative faculty during the absence of the Principal, has wielded the gavel of principalship with unquestionable executive ability. Easy of aproach annd of a refined congenial disposition, Dr. Evans has been able to render the fullest service to the college and its constituency.



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ON

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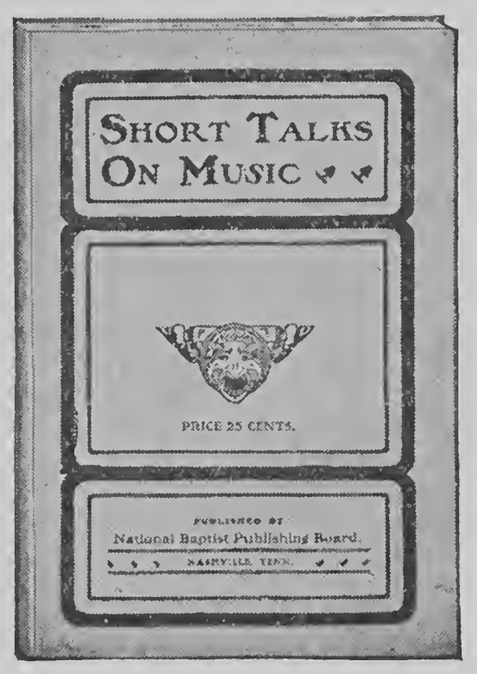

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DRYING IS EASY, CHEAP WAY TO PRESERVE FOOD

(In Chicago Tribune)

B. Mary Meade

You've certainly jammed, preserved, and pickled all your cookery life— but have you yet learned the knack of preserving foods by drying? So many letters have come in lately asking all about it that this seems to be the time for us to do a bit of explaining and for you— if you'd like to save an interesting penny— to do a bit of adventurning. And by the way, because these writers-in were the first to rouse the drying spirit within us, we dedicate this piece to Mrs. M. S. and Mrs. J. T.

Drying is one of the oldest, simplest, and cheapest ways of preserving perishable fruit and vegetables. Dried foods keep well, refresh and cook easily, require small storage space, and retain a good texture and flavor.

The equipment for drying may vary all the way from the simplest screen for sun drying to the many-shelved cupboardlike arrangements using artificial heat. A drier may consist of a series of trays hung from the ceiling over the kitchen stove. Or the oven may be used. Spread the prepared foods on baking pans pie pans and place in the oven with the door open and the temperature not higher than 150 degrees F. Whichever plan you follow and whatever type of equipment you select, consider the protection of the foods from dust and insects and the free circulation of dry air.

Vegetables and fruits that are fairly mature and those with a high sugar content are easier to dry that the quick growing, immature kind. They should be fresh products and of first class quality. The vegetables that can be dried most successfully are sweet corn, beans, and peas. The fruits are apples, pears, and peaches.

The prearation of the food products is simple.

Vegetables, for instance, are cleaned thoroughly and then blanched with hot water or steam. Fruit, like apples and peaches, are peeled and sliced and then dipped for one minute in a cold salt bath (two and one-half tablespoons salt to one gallon of water) to prevent discoloration.

When ready to submit them to the drying process, remove the surface moisture, then spread them in a single layer on the screens you have provided with netting covering the top to keep off insects. Stir them frequently while drying. Fruits are dry enough when a handful of the slices is elastic to the pressure of the hand, when the slices separate promptly on the release of pressure, and when they leave no moisture on the hand. This stage will be reached after a period of two or three days in the sun.

Store the dried foods in pasteboard boxes or paper bags which will be free from insects and dust.

All of this general information is boiled down and crystalized for you in the following recipe. The same directions hold for other fruits:

Dried Apples

Select apples that are firm and in good condition. Peel them, remove the core, and slice in eighths or in crosswise slices forming rings one-eighth inch. Discoloration will be prevented if the apples are dipped in a salt and water solution as we directed above. Do not allow the fruit to stand long before drying. Remove the fruit from the salt, dry the surface moisture, and spread out in a single layer on the screen. If you dry them outside in the sun see that a net covers the fruit to protect it from insects and dust. When thoroughly dried store the fruit in bags or boxes for delectation next fall and winter.

(Copyright: 1933: By the Chicago Tribune.-

THE BIBLE AND SOCIAL MORALITY

In 1789 a ship of the British Navy was cruizing in the Pacific. The crew were rough and harshly treated, and there were many privations. They mutinied, put the captain adrift in a boat, and seized the ship. Afraid to return to a civilized port, they took up their abode on a lonely island named Pitcairn. That was a bad day for the island. Drink, lust, violence and murder held sway. One after another the mutineers died or were killed, until a single survivor remained, Alexander Smith. In a seaman's chest he found a book. He read it, and his life was wholly changed. He became pious, God-fearing, generous and sober-living, and taught the islanders the same. A friend of mine, visiting the island, was charmed to hear them singing in the sunset glow as they paddled their canoes from the ship back to the beach,

In the sweet bye-and-bye,
We shall meet on that beautiful shore.

A conclusive evidence of the moral value of the Bible is furnished by the experience of countries which have banished it from the schools. A daily paper sets forth the evil consequences of this policy. In a leading Australian city, after ten years of exclusion of the Bible from the schools, crime advanced by leaps and bounds. Convicted criminals doubled in the period. Yet education overflowed, 99.56 per cent of the population being educated.

In America the Presidents of Harvard, Clark and Chicago Universities testified that the results of eliminating the Bible had been disasterous to morals. Crime steadily increased. Out of 10,000 boys in Denver, 2,000 had been in jail.

In France the Chief of Paris Police wrote that young criminals were springing up like weeds between the cracks of the pavement. He added: "If the philosophers are conscientious, they must confess that modern education has not been without disastrous effect. The materialistic school is gaining ground, and the intelligence cultivated at the expense of the heart is producing startling results."

Compare those countries where the Bible has been circulated and studied with lands where its reading has been forbidden. Consider the difference between North and S. America the land of freedom and progress, South America until lately a land of gross immorality, most of the time plunged in revolution. According to the laws of inductive logic, thoughtful men who see these facts, have the strongest reason to assume that we have here cause and effect as between the Bible and morals.—A. R. Short in "Bible and Modern Research."

—Western Recorder.

BASE BALL IN AFRICA

Washington, Aug. 21—Introduction of baseball in the British African colony of Kenya was noted today by the commerce department.

Its official reports told of adoption of the game by the colony's leading athletic club, with the possibility of formation of a league in East Africa and development of the game in competition with such British sports as cricket and rugby.

—Nashville Banner.

BIG BOOM IN SOVIET COUNTRY

Robert J. Cromie, Editor of Vancouver Sun Sends Missive

New York—(CNS)—A contrast between increasing prosperity under the Soviet system and growing mass misery under decaying capitalism was made yesterday by Robert J. Cromie, white editor of the Vancouver Sun, upon his return from he Soviet Union.

Mr. Cromie declared "there is under way in Russia one of the world's greatest booms". The Soviet Union's policy of constantly raising the living standards of the toiling masses, Mr. Cromie told the Associated Press, "will for years keep her people's desires ahead of their ability to supply these increasing appetites.

"That is why Russia is to be envied; that is why her business and growth are bound to boom, while we in North America, in England and other parts of the world retrogress or stand still."

The Canadian journalist admitted he went to the Soviet Union "expecting to see depressed and starving people," and found instead a "tempo and enjoyment and aliveness" that "are a revelation to most people."

"However much one may disagree with part of their technique no fair-minded person could visit Russia and come away without feeling deep respect for the conception and directness of the government policy and without being impressed with the enthusiasm and pride which the Russian people show in putting their plans into effect."

Himself a capitalist, Mr. Cromie attempted to defend the dying system with its sentence of death upon millions of toilers, declaring he felt the principle of capitalism was sound, albeit admitting that capitalism "curtails production and distribution and thereby prevents the growth of appetites and desires.

Prairie View State College Opens Sept. 20th

By Napoieon B. Edward

The regular session of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College will begin September 20. At that time class work will be resumed in all five divisions of the college, Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Home Economics, Mechanic Orts, annd Nursing Education.

Reports and inquires coming from all sections of the state make it practically certain that a new day has come, economically, and that the enrollment in September will be considerably greater than it was for the same time last year.

Board and lodging has been reduced more than eight per cent and the total cost per year for each student will compare most favorably with any other higher standardized institution of learning in the country.

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College is the largest Land Grant College for Negroes. It is recognized by the American Medical Association and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, enabling its graduates to continue their advanced education in the graduate schools of leading colleges and universities.

During the incumbency of Prof. W. R. Banks as principal, the ablest faculty has been employed; the status of the college has been raised, and added prestige has been given to its grauduates in every secttion of the country.

"Prairie View State Normal and Industrial Colege has three separate and distinct functions clearly set forth in State and Federal Acts, as follows:

1. "It is a normal school for the preparation of colored teachers.

2. "It is to maintain a four-year college course of classical and scientific studies.

3. "It shall without excluding other scientific and claassical studies and including military tactics, teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislature of the state may respectively prescribe in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

4. "In addition to the foregoing it shall offer such training inhealth education as will provide the state with professionally trained nurses while at the same time providing opporunity for observation and practice to newly graduated students of medical colleges."

John Pride Horse "Doper" Gets Two Years in Prison

Chicago— (CNS) —Among the five convictions for "doping" race horses was John Pride who was sentenced to two years in Leavenworth penitentiary.

'YEAH MAN' REVUE GOES OVER AT LOEW'S STATE THEATRE IN NEW YORK

New York City—(NCS)—"Yeah Man," headed by the Mills Brothers and Don Redman and his orchestra, assisted by Myra Johnson, Harlan Lattimore, Pete, Peaches and Duke, and a chorus of twelve put on a fine show at Loew's State Theatre in New York last week. Red and Struggie dancing comics, were featured in this presentation.

The Mills Brothers offered a combination of spirituals and popular music in closing the show in a most satisfactory manner. Don Redman and his orchestra, replacing Ruby Zwerling and his Loew's State Senators, provided Harlem interpretations of current airs.

RETAIL STORES OPERATED BY NEGRO PROPRIETORS IN 1929 IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Washington—(CNS)—The Bureau of the Census announces the number of retail stores operated by Negro proprietors in each of the fifteen cities having a Negro population of 50,000 or more, as shown by the Fifteenth Census. The city of Chicago ranked first in the number of stores, in the number of employees and the amount of the pay roll, and also in the amount of net sales. Detroit occupies first rank in the average per capita net sales based on the Negro population, and New York leads with the highest average value of sales per store. Of the $27,862,020, the total amount of net sales in these fifteen cities, 17.3 per cent was reported by the Chicago stors, followed by 11.9 per cent for New York, and 11.3 per cent for Philadelphia. Although having a larger Negro population than seven of the other cities in this group, Birmingham reported the lowest amount of net sales.

Of the 25,701 retail stores operated by Negro proprietors in the United States, 22.3 per cent of them were located in these fifteen cities, and of the total $101,146,043 reported as the total amount of net sales for the United States 27.5 per cent was reported by these principal cities.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

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City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

WRITER DEFENDS SORORITIES, NAMES FINE WOMEN IN GROUP

Chicago, Aug.—(By Jeanette Triplette Jones for the Associated Negro Press)—The annual and biennial conclaves of Greek Letter organizations held in Chicago during the current month, focus public attention upon the program activities of these societies. Much discussion usually centers around the question as to whether or not fraternities and sororities are worthwhile contributors to community life, or whether they are useless apendages. The answer to this question and others of similar nature is to be found in the personnel of these groups For example, taking just one sorority for this resume, Delta Sigma Theta women justifiably view with pride those within their group who have made and are making definite contributions in the fields of education, the professions and the arts.

In any survey of the field of education Mary McLeod Bethune's achievements at her experimental school in Daytona Beach, Florida, are conspicuous and significant. In Chicago the notable efforts of Mme. Mason Higgins, M. A. in Education from the University of Chicago, to make available the Negro children type of instruction usually enjoyed by the children enrolled in the University Elementary School only, are of like significance. Delta claims also as aids to these great at pioneers those artists of the school-room who make real contribution to school-room practice. Bessie Burke and Pauline Slater are principal and head assistant respectively of one of the public schools in Los Angeles, California. Ethel Calimese is cooperating teacher on the teacher training staff of the University of Cincinnati.

Though education is not their chosen field, Delta counts among her numbers many young women whose distinguished scholastic achievement won Phi Beta Kappa keys. There come to mind, among others, the names of Jessie Fauset, at Cornell; Esther Pepol Shaw, at Dickerson; Carol Carsen, at Michigan; Lillian Alexander, at the University of Minnesota; Mae Wright Adams, Augusta Emanuel, at Syracuse; and of Josephine Matson, at the University of Chicago. Among those who have earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy are Eva Dykes and Sadie Mossell Alexander.

Because they seem to hear a call to serve their kind, we see numbers of Delta women in the field of medicine. In Chicago, Dr. Helen Dickens, first Negro girl to graduate from a medical school in the city, is now an interne at the Greater Provident hospital. Other physicians of note are Dr. Virginia Alexander of Philadelphia, Dr. Mae Chinn of New York, and Dr. Mary Fitzbutler Waring and Dr. Fannie Emanuel (honorary members) of this city. Gwendolyn Covington Lee, in the allied field, bacteriology, is now on the staff of the Greater Provident Hospital.

Another group educated by the urge to serve humanity is enrolled in social and medical social service. Zephyr Holman is head assistant in the Medical Social Service Department at Greater Provident. While some of the staffs of the city's various social service agencies are manned chiefly by Delat women, there is none which does not include at least one of the sisterhood.

Again responding to the impulse to aid one's kind, Delta women are leaders before the bar. Among these women privileged to do so are Elsie Austin, youngest woman to pass the Ohio bar, and Sophia Boaz Pitts of this city.

It is with great pride that her sorors regard the unusual accomplishments of Esther Tibbs Mann, of Michigan. Choosing as her field a science left heretofore to men, she is the only Negro woman actuary in the United States.

The gifts of Delta women are rich and varied. From the number who have earned distinction in the field, music would appear to be their forte. The brilliance of the work of Shirley Graham, composer won the acclaim of all the critics who witnessed her startling opera, "Tom-Tom.", in Cleveland. Another composer is Camille Nickerson, noted for her "Creole Sketches." Internationally known in her own right as a pianist, in addition to her work as accompanist for her celebrated husband, George R Garner, Jr., is Netta Paullyn Garner, one of the first Negro artists to appear as soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Among other pianists and vocalists of first rank are Eloise Lowe, Jessie Covington Dent, Roena Muckleroy Savage and Cecilia Irwin, while Florence Cole Talbert and Charlotte Wallace Murray are vocalists of national fame.

LINCOLN LETTER STOLEN FROM EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO FAIR

Chicago —(CNS)— The wigwam exhibit at the Century of Progress Fair is minus a 13 word letter taken from the Lincoln group. The letter was written by President Lincoln and dated February 25, 1865. It read "Will the Secretary of the Navy please see and hear this Connecticut gentleman?"

As the case containing the letter did not appear to have been forced open— there is an air of mystery attached to the report of theeft.

NATIONAL "MEDICS" DIVORCE "DENTS" AND PHARMACISTS

Chicago, Aug.—(By P. M. Carter for the A. N. P.)—Reorganization of the National Medical Association which will make it an organization more nearly like the American Medical Association was prepared this week at the annual N. M. A. convention here. It is expected that the body will reorganize itself into a federation of local associations and that delegates to the convention hereafter will be chosen from these member organizations. This change in policy, according to the president, Dr. Hamilton Francis, Virginia, will result in a more efficient body and will seek to eliminate the unnecessary waste of time and effort which is prevalent in the present society.

Another drastic change that is contemplated, will result in the severence of relations of the organized medical men from the pharmacists and dentists, all of whom have heretofore been affiliated under the one banner. The National Medical Association. Dr. Francis stated that this change will be made in order that the activities of the physicians might become more centralized, thus enabling them to create a more efficient fraternal organization.

The officers of the new body will be: president, vice-president, treasurer, speaker, vice speaker of the house of delegates and seven trustees. All officers will be elected annually.

THE NEGRO AND THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

II. Hearing on Bituminious Coal Codes

By George Edmund Hayes, Ph. D., Executive Secretary. Department of Race Relations Federal Council of Churches

Washington, D. C.—Leaders of capital and labor in the bituminous coal industry scattered over thirty states hurried to Washington last Wednesday at the urgent call of Col. Hugh S. Johnson. National Recovery Administrator, following the end brought to the Pennsylvania coal strike. They remained for the rest of the week discussing codes or parts of codes of fair competition submitted by operators and owners. The attendance was greater than that at the steel hearing the preceding week. The auditorium of the Department of Commerce, which seats about 1,000 was full when the first session opened.

Corporal's Guard of Negroes Present

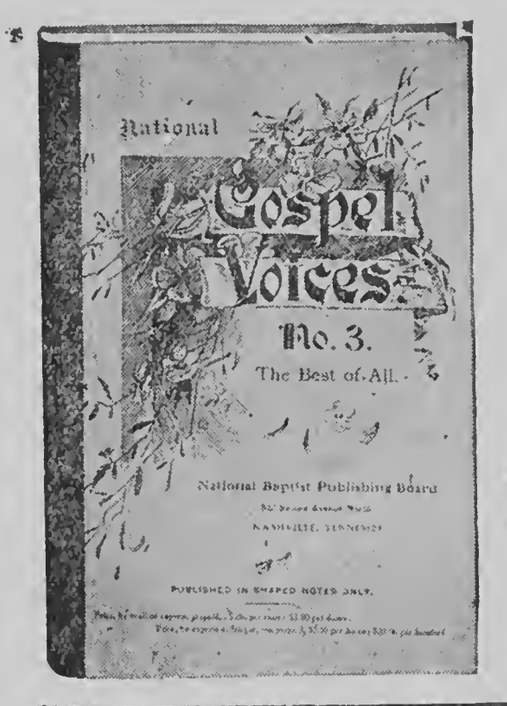
Again ,as at the preceding hearings, Negro workers were represented by only a corporal's guard. Dr. Robert P. Weaver and John P. Davis of the Negro Industrial League and this writer were there at the opening as at the steel code hearing, although we had worked and conferred until after the preceding midnight on a brief to be presented in behalf of Negro mine workers. Bishop E. W. D. Jones and Rev. Wallace of the A. M. E. Zion Church soon joined us. Bishop Reverdy C. Ramsom sent a telegram asking us to speak for the wage-earners of the A. M. E. Church; Miss Nannie Burroughs had endorsed our plans; and Dr. R. R. Moton sent a telegram urging no discrimination in wages for Negro workers. Two Negro mine workers with a left-wing union group from Pennsylvania were present.

INTERESTS OF NEGRO WORKER TO BE STRESSED ON LABOR SUNDAY

New York, August—The observance of Labor Sunday, September 3, offers a most opportune occasion this year for the Negro churches to interpret and give emphasis to the National Recovery Act and to make plans that will ensure a new deal to Negro labor. The Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches joins with the Department of Social Service in calling special attention of churches throughout the Nation to the significance of this observance, and urges Negro churchmen to arouse themselves to this crisis in their economic life.

It is urged that a full and clear interpretation of the new economic and social program be made to congregations at all service on this Day in order that intelligent light may be shed upon the full meaning of the new day in industry as it affects the Negro worker in matters of wages, hours and general working conditions. Every Negro within and without the churches is vitally affected by these codes of fair competition being set up for industry; and is urged to seek information and counsel about his relation to them thru his local church leaders.

In the Labor Sunday Message recently made public the churches are challenged "in this period of long continued hardship and human suffering" not to forget "to lift high the ideals and principles of their faith upon which a better world must now be built." The Message suggests that clergymen preach special sermons on the relation of Christianity to industrial problems and the ideals of a Christian social order; that union services be arranged for a number of churches with speakers representing labor officials, employees and social workers. The Church is called upon to "teach, inspire, and provide the moral and spiritual dynamic as the Nation moves forward in its economic life to the realization of the ideals of justice and human brotherhood."



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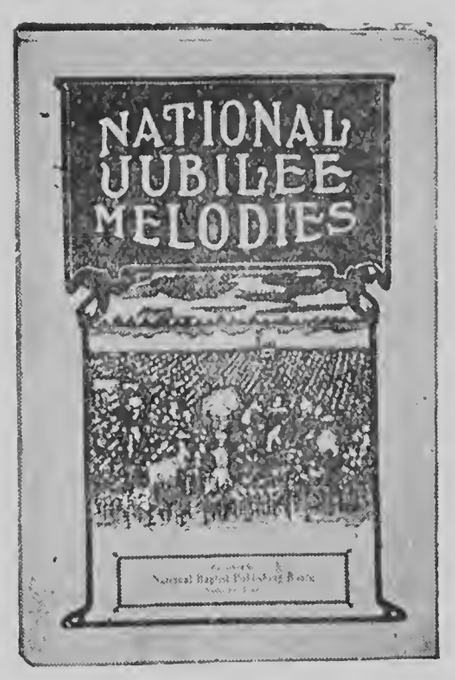

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MORRIS HUNTER'S ARTIST

Zulu Youth Conquers Odds—World's Model

Levon Horton in Special Article to Central Press Association

New York — The first germ of a desire was planted nineteen years ago, just at the time when the first sinister clouds of the World War began to threaten the civilized universe.

A savage little Negro chore boy crept wild-eyed to the bedside of a fever-stricken American in a hospital in the wilds of Dutch Guiana. In his delirium the American talked much of his native heath. The chore boy listened with eager ears and alert mind to the tales of the land of golden opportunity and its many wonders.

Two years later that boy left his savage parents and his mud hut and embarked on a freighter, with America as his dim, distant goal. Two more years passed before he sighted the towering skyscrapers of New York, a land of mystery and glory to him—two years which he passed sailing on the treacherous Caribbean, slaving silently with only one thought in mind.

In Front Rank.

The remainder is a story of his rapid rise against terrific odds. Today he is heralded, as the world's foremost artist's model. He has posed for almost all of the contemporary masters and is in demand from one coast of the United States to the other.

Morris Hunter, for that is his name, is not satisfied yet, however. Today he is reaching out for new worlds to conquer. He is seeking now to create a niche for himself in a new art, the realm of pantomime. Already he has appeared at many of the larger universities, including Yale and has given recitals at Town Hall and Carnegie auditorium in New York.

Hunter's rise to prominence reads like a fairy tale. When, as a boy bred of pure Zulu stock, a race of tribal chieftains, he landed in New York, he obtained a job as waiter in a Harlem restaurant. Later he became an elevator boy in an apartment house. It was while working there that he was induced by a woman of his own race, in artist's model, to try her field of endeavor.

An Early Success.

Hunter first posed for a class of ten at the Art Students' League. He was an instantaneous success and soon he was widely sought by prominent artists.

He is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 165 pounds, possessing what is considered a perfect physique, although he violates every feature of the Greek figure. The eloquence of his body and his keen sense of the dramatic, more than anything else, have raised him to the high place that he now holds, however.

During the fifteen years that he has been posing—he is now 31—Hunter has served as a model for Boardman Robinson, Charles Dana Gibson, George B. Bridgman, Walter Briggs, V. E. Pyles, Herbert Stoopes, Eugene Savage, Leslie Thresher, Dean Cromwell, Cyrus LeRoy, Baldridge, Mead Schaeffer, Joseph C. Keyendecker, Frank Godwin, Leon Gordon, Lawrence Herndon, Harry Burne, Charles H. Baumann and dozens of others.

His figure was used in three places in the murals done by Ezra Winters for the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company in New York. He has been transferred to wood. Stone and copper many times. He posed for Onorio Ruololo and John Flanagan and for Leonard Chester French for his famous World War statue at Milton, Mass., depicting the poem, "In Flanders Fields."

Many Characters

He has posed for the sketches done for Roark Bradford's Negro stories, assuming as many as a dozen characters, including several women. His face and his figure have appeared as illustrations in and on the cover of almost all of the popular fiction magazines. Many times he has been the model for covers for adventure and action publications, one time as an Arab chieftain of solemn mien, another time as a laughing, carefree Spanish bull fighter with glistening teeth.

Artists agree that Hunter is capable of myriad facial expressions and is able to stay in the same character for hours. At times he has posed for twelve to sixteen hours at a stretch. He transcends the usual efforts of an artist's model. A painter need only hint to him the charaeter he is seeking in a pose and Hunter expands on the artist's version of his subject, affording an uncanny insight into the character.

MY SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

Prof. Kelly Miller in Special Article to Press

Howard University Professor Gives Readers Inside of His Life

My seventieth birthday has come and gone. I am made aware of the flight of time by consulting the calendar rather than by indication of physical or mental infirmities. I have filled out the Scriptural allotment of three score years and ten with every hope and expectation of extending the margin of four score and more. My father died at 97 and was working in the field the morning of the day he died. I fully anticipate another decade of active and effective service. The Trustees of Howard University have granted me one year's extension before retirement after which I will be free to follow the bent of my own inclination along lines of literary work and public discussion.

My seventieth birthday was like any other Summer vacation day and was spent in the usual way. I arose at six o'clock, strolled through my garden, gathered vegetables for dinner, cut a bouquet for the breakfast table, read the morning paper, and then answered the summons of the breakfast bell. After breakfast I went to the University Post Office for my morning mail, chatted some time with the professors and instructors gathered for the same purpose. I then came home, read the mail, including the newspapers and magazines, then wrote for an hour or so at my typewriter. The mid-day dinner was then announced. There were timely feliciations, after that a mid day siesta, then for another hour or so in the library. Towards the cool of the evening I must paddle about the garden and inspected my trees, shrubbery, grasses and flowers to see what further care they needed. There is no delight known to the sons of men comparable to a stroll in the garden early in the morning or in the cool of the evening. The only work while vocation or avocation is cultivating the soil and cultivating the soul. I am called from the garden again by the tea bell. Now for an auto spin about the surburbs winding up at the movies which brings me to the end of a perfect day.

Seventy years is but as a day—a watch in the night—when it passed. It might well be seized upon as a poin tof reflection. If it were not for the knowledge that all men must die, sooner or later, I would feel as if I might live forever. The end of the road has no terrors for me.

I was sent into the world perhaps at the most dynamic period of human history. Abraham Lincoln and I were living at the same time. More progress in mastering lines and transforming discoveries have taken place in my day than had been achieved from Adam to me. I was born in the back part of a backwoods county in South Carolina amidst very crude country surroundings, and did not have a chance to observe movements and events till well in my middle teens. The electric light, the telephone, the electric car, the automobile, the linotype, the radio, and the moving picture have all come into existence since my time. Subtract from civilization what such inventions and discoveries have contributed and the subtrahend would be greater than the remainder. No less striking has been the transformation in the domain of human thinking. Darwin's Origin of the Species was issued just four years before I was born. It did not get under way till a quarter of a century later. Its universal acceptance has revolutionized the whole fabric of human thought and action The basis has been shifted from heaven to earth. Before the dissemination of Darwinism, religion was a ruling passion, since then it has become a ceremonial formula. Democracy was the ideal form of government; but even within the last two decades democracy is yielding to dictatorship in all parts of the civilized world. In industry and economics, competition has given way to combination, and individualism to social control. Roosevelt and Mark Hanna are as far apart in their economic philosophy as Cardinal Gibbons and Clarence Darrow in their religious belief. I have seen this old world of ours standing, as it were, on its head, spinning down the ringing grove of change. It is great to live in such an era as this, even if only as a more or less passive spectator. I still expect to see ushered in a new order of things, the consummation of the progress of the past seventy years. The time of its fulfilment is at hand and the reign of technocracy is near. Like Moses, I shall hope to get a glimpse of the Promised Land, but shall not probably enter into its full fruition. The inevitable Nebo will frustrate such hope.

Now as to the advancement of the Negro. My life is an adequate yard stick by which its progress may be measured. The story of my life, if it is worth the telling, would be a complete history of the Negro race since emancipation. I cannot boast, like father Aeneas, "Magna pars quarun fui"— "I have played a large hand in these things." I have taken very little part in the dynamic movements—in politics, business or religion. Whatever influence I may have exerted has been of the influencing thinking along sane and constructive channels. I have known, with a greater or less degree of closeness, every distinguished Negro who has figured in the racial equation from Frederick Douglass to Marcus Garvey. I have assumed the role, not of a leader but as an analyst, not of an agitator, but an expositor. I shall hope during the next ten years to be of still more efficient service in guiding the race in the way it should go.

KELLY MILLER

AUTHOR OF THE PLANTATION NEGRO AS A FREEDMAN DIES

Baltimore, Md.,—(CNS)— Philip Alexander Bruce, historian and biographer and brother of former United States Senator William Cabell Bruce of Maryland, died on Wednesday night at his home in Charlottesville, Va., near the University of Virginia, after a long illness.

He was the anthor of many publications that appeared over a period of more than forty years, from "The Plantation Negro as a Freeman," 1888, to "The Virginia Plutarch," which was issued in two volumes by the University of North Carolina Press in 1929.

FISK FACULTY MEMBER BUYS "CHEV" SEDAN

The popularity of Chevrolet car in Nashville received another boost the past week when Miss Lillian Cashin, teacher of English on the Fisk faculty purchased through J. Wesley maney, colored salesman of the Jim Reed Chevrolet company a 1933 sedan. Both buyer and salesman, it is announced are proud of the deal.

—Nashville Globe

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EDUCATORS OF SOUTH SUGGESTIONS

Would Put Study of Negro History in Schools

Say Goals Should be Interracial Good Will—Urge Efforts Toward Ends

—That " a textbook giving a faithful account of the contribution of the American Negro to the life of our country" should be prepared and studied in all public schools, white and colored, was the unanimous recommendation of a conference representing the state departments of education of all the Southern states, meeting last week at George Peabody College, this city. This recommendation was made by the Committee on Findings and was adopted by the entire group without a dissenting word.

Further setting forth its viewpoint, the conference said: "There should be taught in both white and colored schools those things that will build up in the lives of the people of both races such a knowledge of the factors involved in a hi-racial civilization and such mutual understanding as will promote good will, fair play, and a spirit of cooperation that will enable us all to work together as one for a safer, a saner , and a more fruitful civilization."

It was further recommended that each state department of education make a careful study of the treatment of the Negro and of interracial questions in its public school textbooks, with a view to such eliminations and additions as may be needed for the building of intelligent, fair-minded attitudes on the part of teachers and pupils. In conclusion the conference urged that each state department of education take immediate steps to put these suggestions into effect.

Sponsored by Interracial Commission

The meeting was called by a number of well-known educators, at the suggestion of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and was for the purpose of considering the duty of public schools to better prepare the future citizens of the South for the persoral and civic obligations involved in a bi-racial civilization. Five state superintendents of education were present in person and eight by proxy, representing al the states from Virginia to Missouri and Texas. The committee formuating the recommendations quoted above was headed by Supt. W F. Bond, of Mississippi, and incuded in its membership the state superintendents of Forida, Louisiana and Texas.

This move is regarded as one of the most important and hopeful ever undertaken for the improvement of interracial attitudes and conditions, and everything possible will be done to realize its goals as rapidly as possible. The follow-up was left by the conference in the hands of its executive committee, which is composed of W. C. Jackson, of the University of North Carolina; J. L. Clark, of State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas; N. C. Newbold, of the North Carolina State Department of Education; Dennis H. Cooke and U. W. Leavell, of Peabody College; State Superintendent W. F. Bond, of Mississippi; State Superintendent T. H. Harris, of Louisiana; W. W. Alexander, Jessie Daniel Amos, and R. B. Eleazer, of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Colored Colleges Represented

Attending the conference as invited guests were President W. J. Hale, Professor Epps and Robert E. Clay, of State A. & I. College and Dr. Thomas E. Jones and Prof. Horace M. Bond of Fisk University. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of the Federal Department of Education, was one of the speakers.

Findings and Recommendations Conference on Education and Race Relations George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, August 3-4, 1933.

Your Committee on Findings submits the following statement as representing the combined judgment of those attending the Conference, in reference to the question of "Education for Citizenship in a Biracial Civilization."

1. Since the fate of a nation is determined by the character of its citizenship, and training for citizenship of the highest order is the main purpose of the American public school, good schools must be provided for the children of all people, irrespective of race, color, or other condition of life, if the nation is to attain its greatest possibilities.

2. By "good schools" is meant schools with strong men and women of noble purpose as teachers well trained for their work, with adequate buildings and equipment and term of sufficient length to give every child a chance to develop fully its powers of soul, mind, and body.

3. Injustice, whether legal, industrial, educational, or otherwise, to any person, however poor and helpless he may be, places a penalty upon all the people, since there is a kind of eternal justice that cannot and will not be denied.

4. Since pride of race is one of the most powerful incentives to noble effort, the good deeds of individual Negroes and the contributions to civilization of the race as a whole should be taught in every school for Negroes. A book giving a faithful account of the contribution of the American Negro to the life of our country should be prepared under proper guidance for use in all our schools.

5. There should be taught in both white and colored schools those things that will build up in the lives of the people of both races such a knowledge of the factors involved in a bi-racial civilization and such mutual understanding as will promote good will, fair play, and a spirit of cooperation that will enable us all to work together as one for a safer, a saner, and a more fruitful civilization.

As a first step in the direction we recommend that each State Department of Education make a careful study of the public school textbooks in use in that state, with a view to such eliminations and additions as may be necessary to the above end. The details of this study should be arranged and the results correlated by a committee of this Conference.

6. Substantial improvement has been made during the last decade in educational facilities for both white and Negro children, the improvement being more marked in some states than others. Every state should have a definite program of education for children of all races.

7. The State Superintendents of Education, with their staffs, are urged to take immediate necessary steps, in cooperation with their higher institutions of learning and other educational and social agencies of their respective states, to put into effect the suggestions outlined in these findings.

8. It is strongly recommended that this Conference be made an annual affair at Peabody College.

Respectfully submitted:

W. F. Bond Chair, Mississippi.
Jno. W. Abercrombie, Alabama.
Nolen M. Irby, Arkansas.
W. S. Cawthon, Florida.
J. C. Dixon, Georgia.
T. H. Harris, Louisiana.
N. C. Newbold, N. Carolina.
D. L. Lewis, S. Carolina.
L. A. Woods, Texas.
Committee.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

LOUISVILLE HAS ANOTHER NEWSPAPER

There has reached this city volume 1, number 15, of The Louisville Defender. Although a child in the journalistic field, having only been born fifteen weeks ago, it seems never to have worn swaddling clothes, it comes full grown, eight pages, eight columns to the page, filled with news and illustrations, with a goodly line of advertisements from commercial concerns, with many features and a lot of national news.

It is being published by the Alvin H. Bowan Publishing Company, with the following members of the offieial family: A. H. Bowman, president, H. D. Bowman, secretary, L. H. Bowman, treasurer, Chester Brendrant circulating manager, Arthus P. Evans, Sr. staff photographer.

The office of the new publication is at 623 West Walnut Street. The date of publication is Saturday of each week.

LENIOR COUNTY FARMER MAY ACQUIRE AIRPLANE

Kingston, N. C. (NCS)— County authorities today said Lenoir County will have its first Negro airplane owner this fall if tobacco prices are good. They reported a colored farmer with a bumper crop of the weed is planning to purchase a plane if he gets enough money for the crop. Neighbors are trying to dissuade him, fearing accident, but the man was said to be determined to own "one of them things that 'zips' and goes streaking for the clouds."

It is reported that the air-minded man has never been in a plane.

DEPRIEST AND SON LISTED AS OWING $12,600 TO DEFUNCT BANK

Chicago— (CNS) — Edward H. Morris, the reeeiver for the defunct Binga State Bank will soon take legal steps to collect amounts equal to the amount of stock owned by numerous stock holders in the closed bank. Congressman DePriest and his son Stanton DePriest are listed in the decree as liable for $6,300 each. Jesse Binga, the former president is scheduled for $119,426.14.

Among others named in the decree are:

Robert S. Abbott, proprietor of the Chicago Defender, $5,000; George R. A. Arthur, $200; Charles D. Bentley, $200; Dr. W. A. Buckner, $100; O. Calloway, $500; C. H. Clark and Marie Clark, $1,200; Charles H. Clark, $5,100; LeRoy Clark, $4,000; Mrs. Marie Clark, $400; U. G. Dailey, $6,500; Harry Garnes, $200; R. C. Giles, $100; T. Arnold Hill, $100; Edward Hudson, $400; W. C. Hueston, $1,000.

Edwin A. Jeltz, $300; Mrs. Eva Jennifer, $7,000; George T. Kersey, David A. McGowan and William J. Morsell $300; Carey B. Lewis, Jr. $200; James L. Mundy, $100; V. Plummer, $200; Provident Hospital and Training School Assoeiation, $500; Adlebert H. Roberts, Sr. $1,000; Carl G. Roberts, $1,000; Dr. Troy Smith, $1,500; H. E. Westbrook, $100; and Dr. R. A. Williams $2,000.

INJURED WHEN CAR OVERTURNS

Birmingham, Ala., Aug.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Amos Sanders was critically injured Sunday when a car in which he was a passenger overturned down an embankment on the highway. The five-year-old son of his employer was crushed to death in the smash-up.

GEORGE ARTHUR OF CHICAGO APPOINTED ADVISOR FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Washington—(CNS)—George R. Arthur, of Chicago, the Negro major-domo in charge of Negro welfare of the Rosenwald Fund, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of the United States Employment Servile The council, appointed by Secretary Perkins, is composed of fifty men and women prominent in industrial, labor and civic circles Mr. Arthur is the only Negro member of the Advisory Committee which will formulate policies and help solve problems relating to employment.

The council was named under the Wagner-Peyser law croating the new employment service, which sets out its duties as "formulating policies and discussing problems relating to employment and insuring impartiality, neutrality and freedom from political influence in the solution of such problems."

The group is headed by Robeert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago. At a meeting held here Monday, Aug. 14, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Senator Wagner were named vice chairman. Fredric A. Delano, president of the American Civic Association, was chosen treasurer, and W. Frank Persons, director of the Unted States Employment Service, was named Secretary.

It is distinctly stated that this advisory set-up is not to be confused wth the NRA program in anyway.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VI. NASHVILLE, TENN., SEPTEMBER 15, 1933 No. 5.

THRIFTY FARMERS WILL RAISE THEIR OWN FOOD

Cut Store Bills

ECONOMIST SHOWS HOW THIS CAN BE DONE DAILY

M. L. Mosher at University of Illinois Urges Prompt Action

This study made by an economist of illinois University shows that the farmers of that state who feed themselves and families off the farms they cultivate are much better off than the thoughtless and lazy ones who live out of the store. Colored farmers should take a lesson from this and resolve to raise their own food first of all. And after you raise it, preserve it. Learn to eat some things you don't like—or think you don't like. As a rule, we colored farmers do not eat enough butter, milk, buttermilk and fruits and vegetables. We subsist too much on bacon, fatback, cornbread and molasses. It is a poor farmer who cannot have a table loaded with a choice variety of good things to eat the year round. Learn to eat right, and learn to eat right off your own farm.—The Editor.

Rather than sell all his marketable produce, the thrifty farmer saves plenty to supply his own table, M. L. Mosher, agricultural economist at the University of Illinois, asserts.

No longer does it hold true that Illinois farmers should take to town markets everything that can be sold; it is more economical to cut down grocery bills by reserving sufficient home-grown food for family consumption. The saving for each person, Mosher said, is about $50 a year.

A survey made by the university's college of agriculture showed that farms which used abundant supplies of their own produce were operated more profitably than those which did not.

The department of agricultural economics collected records from about 200 north central Illinois farms in reaching its conclusions.

"The families using the most farm-raised produce used an average of 365 gallons of whole milk a year as compared with 305 gallons on the other farms," Mosher said. "Furthermore, they used 268 pints of cream as compared with only 67 pints on the other farms. Home-made butter consumption on the farms using the most home-raised products averaged 137 pounds as compared with only 44 pounds on the other farms.

"Other ways in which the one group of families lived better than the other were 259 dozen eggs as compared with 151 dozen, 56 chickens as compared with 34, 135 pounds (liveweight) of beef as compared with only 30 pounds, 1403 pounds of pork as compared with 429 pounds, 23 pounds of mutton as compared with none, 14 pounds of honey as compared with 5 pounds, 22 bushels of potatoes as compared with 10 bushels, 5 bushels of fresh fruits as compared with 1.5 bushels,

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SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TELLS ABOUT FARM ORGANIZATION

AID PROMISED THE SOUTH

Governor O'Neal Believes New Day is Coming

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and a former governor of Alabama says, that the South will get more aid from the new deal for agriculture than any other section of the country.

Gov. O'Neal is himself a southern planter, owning a 2600 acre cotton plantation. As reported in the Chicago Tribune, he says wealth for the southern farmer and says:

"Planned agriculture for the south, where 54 per cent of the nation's farm population exists, will bring new wealth to the south, and will bring governmental aid to the task of curtailing cotton acreage, rejuvenation of worn out soils, combatting soil erosion and the production of crops which heretofore were being purchased by southern farmers.

There are two million families in ten southern states which have been producing two-thirds of the world's cotton supply, he pointed out. Together with tobacco producers and the industries depending upon these two major crops, governmental aid is being given to correct a "system that has penalized producers to the extent that cotton and tobacco farmers' incomes are the lowest of any farmers in the United States."

Reverses Old Fee Scheme

O'Neal pointed out that the new federal scheme is a reversal of the old equalization fee principle fought for by the farm bureau and twice passed by congress to be vetoed by Coolidge. In that plan, he pointed out, the fee was to be collected from producers, while the new processing tax will be borne by the entire nation. The new plan rewards members of cooperative marketing whereas the cooperative farmer has in the past been penalized.

O'Neal said it would be difficult for farmers to realize the necessity for curtailing their production, having had no check upon it for generations. But he believed this would be overcome since the federal program of planned production would not become operative until farmers have subscribed to it in large numbers."

"Bokays" For Modern Farmer and N. F. C. F.

To let our readers and members of the N. F. C. F. know that our organization and paper is being well received and well liked by the public in all sections of the country, we publish below an editorial clipped from a recent issue of the Dairymen's League News, a sixteen-page weekly paper published by the largest dairymen's cooperative in the nation. It is published in New York The magazine, "FORTUNE" one of the biggest and best magazines published, also gave us some pretty boquets in the August edition. We

(Continued on Page 5)

NEGRO'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Dr. Crawford of Georgia Makes Predictions

We are publishing below a letter written by Dr. Crawford, Secretary of the Baptist Convention of Georgia, to the Atlanta Constitution. We are also publishing an editorial from the Constitution commenting on his letter. This is mighty big proof that at last, the South is waking up. The Constitution is a big paper. It has influence. It has vision. It depicts the ideal colored farm community, the very thing the N. F. C. F. is striving to establish. Such communities are bound to come. The wise colored farmer will realize this and will do all he can do to hasten the day. We should buy homes and farms in colored farm communities. It is our only hope and chance to thrive as a group here in the United States.—The Editor.

The Editorial Follows:

The Negro and the Farm

An urgent plea that the great mass of Negroes now idle in the cities of the south be sent to agricultural sections, from which many of them came, is voiced in a communication, appearing on another page, from

(Continued on page 8)

When A Great Man Dieth

We have received a copy of the obituary and account of the funeral of Bro. R. B. Banks, chairman of Sandy Bayou Unit, N. F. C. F., near Webb, Miss.

We were impressed with the simple story of his life and departing. We can understand why his friends, neighbors and relatives gave him due honor at his funeral exercises. Bro. Banks was a real man. He did not waste the sixty-seven years the Master permitted him to live in this vale of tears. He gave the people honest advice. He showed his faith by his works. He reared a respected family. He did his duty.

He was one of the oldest members of the N. F. C. F. and his heart was in the work of the great farm organization. He knew that the farmers could get no place on the road of progress if every man lived for himself alone. So he talked and advised organization. He led the people of his community in building up his Unit. He was successful and had a right to be proud of his success.

Bro. Banks died as he lived, a great man. He told his wife and children before the passing, "I have lived the life. I have nothing to condem me." No man could have said anything more noble than that, no matter what his station, wealth or color.

May those who knew him and loved him profit by his example. May they so live that they may meet him in the Great Beyond and enjoy the bliss of the eternity promised to all men and women who live so well that nothing can condemn them.

NOW "KING VEGETABLE"

Cotton No Longer in the Lead, Says Writer

"King Cotton" has gone back to fourth place, according to Everett Swingle, writing in the Chicago Tribune. This should be very interesting to colored farmers, many of whom believe that the one crop, cotton, is the only crop they can get any money out of. Read this article, Bro. Farmer, and you will be convinced that "raising something to eat" is mighty good business and resolve to get into this business next year.

"Vegetables as "big business" would have seemed absurd a decade ago, yet the value of the 1932 vegetable crop in the United States was exceeded only by that of dairying and livestock.

"King Cotton" has fallen from first to fourth place, and below that are the grain crops, and poultry and eggs. Much of the increase in the value of the vegetable crop has been due to the increase as year round products that once were purely seasonal. These include spinach, carrots, beets, green onions, radishes, peas and others that the average family can now afford practically every month of the year.

517,655 Carloads of Vegetables

American railroads and boat lines delivering fresh vegetables and fresh fruits to 66 large city markets in 1932 reported hauling 517,656 carlots. The amount hauled by trucks is not reported, but estimates place the tonnage at a high figure, especially where cities are near large production areas.

Food shipped into Chicago in 1932 by rail and boat amounted to 117,083 carloads, according to W. T. Hall, in charge of the fruit and vegetable market news service of the United States department of agriculture at this point. He had no figures on the amount of produce brought here by trucks.

For the nation and for Chicago as well the commodity having the greatest volume in 1932 was the potato. Fully one-fifth of the fruit and vegetable trade in Chicago consists of

(Continued on Page 5)

The NRA And The Negro

Tennessean Gives Some Strong Facts

Editor's Note:—In a letter to the Memphis Commercial Appeal, J. F. Lane of Jackson, Tenn., urges justice for our group under the NRA. His statement is strong and interesting and we are glad to republish it. It follows:

"There have been many charges of delinquencies and short-comings made against colored people, but no one has ever charged them with hoarding their money, or sending their earnings to Africa or any other foreign country. Every one knows that colored people are lib-

(Continued on page 8)

COOPERATION NECESSARY HE SAYS TO TILLERS OF SOIL

Article Written for Federal Agricultural Department Magazine

Writing in the Country Home, Sec. Wallace, head of the federal agricultural department, says that farmers must organize and cooperate or they will never get any lasting benefit from government relief. If it is necessary for white farmers to organize then it is doubly necessary for colored farmers to get together. We publish here an excerpt from his article and hope our readers will enjoy what he has written.

In every industry, including agriculture, there is a stubborn and resolute minority who want nothing less than complete rugged individualism, with full opportunity to wreck themselves and their neighbors and anyone else who dares to stand in the way of their unfettered will. I have seen that element in all groups, but I have also seen in all groups a desire for fairness. Out of our common confusion and misery we shall come, I hope to recognize that we all are facing the same mountain, and we must climb it together if we are to arrive as a people at the better land beyond. That land is America made over in the light of modern knowledge, with a just distribution of goods and wealth.

We live in a changed world. If we are to survive as a nation we must be smart enough and brave enough to change our minds and ways. That, I take it, is the pioneer attitude. I have little patience with men and women who brag of a pioneer ancestry, yet look back longingly for an escape from complexity, and seek to lead a sort of dream-life in the past. The real pioneer was tough-minded and adaptable. He — and she — took things as they were found and made adjustments. Readjustment to things as we find them now is the essence, and the challenge, of the farm act.

We have conquered famine. We have invented means of release from drudgery and of protection against flood and plague. We have created superabundance of goods and services, yet millions of blameless men and women have lost the savings of a lifetime; they have lost their jobs or their farms, they have lost their faith and their self-respect and they live in the shadow of want. This is because we know as yet little about controlling the flood of plenty, and the plague of unfair distribution. The task is plain. We must learn how to live with abundance. Sometimes I think it requires stronger characters, greater hearts, and keener minds to endure abundance than it does to endure scarcity. Certainly it requires a new degree of tolerance among competing groups. We must

(Continued on Page 8.)

GARDEN TOPICS

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Many classes of wild flowers are worthly of cultivation— Daisies, asters, golden rod, and wild phlox may be found now— Garden club programs for the whole year are listed.

At this time there are abundances of strictly high-class plants blooming in the wild, many of which are not only worthy of cultivation but are much superior to many of the plants we buy from the nursery trade. We are very strong for the preservation of the wild flowers but we also believe that the final preservation of wild flowers is dependent to quite a degree on the introduction and cultivation of the very best specimens that can be found.

Along the roadsides and in the fields at present can often be found Michaelmas daisies, asters, and goldenrod of unusual beauty. It is well worth the efforts of anyone to move a few clumps of the very best of these into his garden and grow them in the hardy border where they will not only thrive but if given good soil and the benefit of culture will be of very superior quality.

It is altogether possible to grow good goldenrod to a height of seven or eight feet and secure heads of bloom of mammoth size and proportion. It is doubtful whether asters have been very much improved over the best wild specimens in spite of years of cultivation and growing seedlings in the nursery. These plants all have shallow spreading roots and if carefully dug the clump can be lifted in such a way that much of the soil will cling to the roots. The clump should be kept moist and carried to its new quarters where it is planted and well watered. The tops should be cut off to within three or four inches of the ground. True, we will lose this year's bloom but we will have a good strong clump for next year as a result. The large clumps may be divided at this time and if well set and kept thoroughly moist for three or four weeks after they are transplanted will thrive well. One who is able to recognize the foilage of our wild phlox in the autumn can select good clumps at this season of the year and transplant them where they will bloom very freely next year.

There are very few flowers that grow that are more satisfactory for early spring than are pink and blue wild phlox. We can scarcely get too many of them. Plant them in the forefront of the shrubbery border, plant them in the rock garden, plant them in the cut flower garden. There is only one thing to remember, the blue variety will not really thrive in full sunshine but demands plenty of light but partial shade.

Another plant of rare value and wonderful beauty is our common butterfly weed. This is one of the milkweed Asclepias tuberosa) which however, does not have the milky juice. If dug in midsummer when blooming the most freely these plants are difficult to transplant. If, however, they are dug at any time from now on until winter, with a spade so that we can dig out all of the roots without breaking them —which usually means to dig a foot and a half deep —and if the tops are cut back to within four or five inches of the ground and the roots rolled upon some wet material as soon as dug they can be set with every assurance of success. If we search a little we can get this flower in all shades of color from rich golden yellow through all the shades of orange, into the brilliant scarlet. It blooms for weeks and even months in the middle of the summer when gay-colored flowers are scarce, and will thrive either in the boiling hot sun or in the shade. Seed will be ripening soon and if we care to gather a few pods of seed and sow them everyone will come up next spring and if transplanted next fall will produce bloom when they have their second year.

Mrs. J. A. M. wishes to know some good subjects for garden club programs that would help them in learning better how to do their work in this climate. The following would be a good list of topics for a year's work if well studies and properly presented:

1. Soils; their improvement and the types of soil adapted to particular plants.
2. Elements necessary for plant growth and nutrition and the particular work each does in the plant.
3. Plants that thrive in wide variation of soil and climates.
4. Some plants that are worth growing even though they require particular treatment, and what this treatment is as applied to each plant mentioned.
5. What things should be planted in the fall and why.
6. Things we should plant in the spring and why.
7. The cut flower garden; where and how to plant it and what to use in it in order to have cut flowers throughout the season.
8. How and when to cut flowers for best results. How to care for them after they have been cut and how to combine them into bouquets.
9. How to grow plants from seed.
10. How and when to transplant seedlings.
11. Insect pests in the flower garden and how to control them.
12. Rusts, mildews, and other diseases in the flower garden and how to control them.

Mr. P. E. W. has a Marchanell climbing rose about three years old that does not seem to thrive very well. It is in a clay soil and he put bone meal, cow manure and Peruvian guano around it at different times but they do not seem to stimulate it.

This rose either has disease on the roots or has not been given enough good fertilizer. There is one other possibility and that is that it has not had a sufficient supply of water. I would not stimulate growth any more this fall for if you do the new growth is almost sure to be so tender that it will kill back badly. It may even cause the wood that is already on the vine to winter kill. In the early spring spade plenty of stable manure, cotton seed hulls and cotten seed meal or some other good fertilizer into the soil about this bush, being sure not to cut the roots in doing so. When this is done mulch the surface of the soil two inches deep with lawn clippings, cotton seed hulls or some similar material and keep watered well. Be careful not to soak the plant in such a way as to kill it. If new growth does not start vigorously by the middle of April dissolve one ounce of nitrate of soda on a gallon of water and water the plant with it. Unless your plant has so much disease on the root that it cannot possibly grow, this treatment will give the desired results.

Miss L. McL., Nashville, wishes to know whether she should use slacked or unslacked lime on soil that needs liming and how much to use. Asks the best time to plant cuttings of Spirea Van Hootie and also best time to prune a private hedge so that the cuttings can be used to start another hedge. Also asks the best time to root rose cuttings, and whether it injures the lawn to rake the leaves off it; and if it is true that blue grass seed does better if sown on the snow.

In farm work where large areas are to be limed we recommended using finely ground limestone at the rate of two pounds per acre. However for use on the lawn one can usually use air slacked lime equally as well as it is much more difficult to secure the ground limestone dust in small quantities than it is to secure the airslacked lime. Air-slacked lime acts much more quickly, therefore, if we use too much of it we are apt to burn out the fertility of the soil quickly, for limestone causes vegetable matter to decay much more rapidly than would be the case if they had no lime. If the measurements you give for your lawn are correct— about two rods by four making an area of eight rods or one-twentieth of an acre, would advise the use of fifty pounds of airslacked lime which is the equivalent of a thousand pounds to the acre. This should be spread as evenly as possible. Then water the lot thoroughly so as to wash the lime down to the roots of the grass and surface of the soil. There is no particular time when it is better to apply lime, so why not do it now?

If you wish to root either Spirea Van Hootie or privet cuttings, cut them form the first to the middle of December. Make cuttings six or eight inches long and plant them so that only an inch of the top sticks out. You can prune your privet hedge at the present time, however, to make up cuttings. Remove all leaves but the top one or two, plant them where you can keep them thoroughly moist, and practically all of them will live. Thoroughly decayed leaves are a benefit to any lawn and if they are well enough covered with the grass that they do not show I would leave them. Of course, if they are lying on the surface and so injure the appearance of the lawn, rake them up and put them in a pile somewhere and let them decay for future use. If you will fertilize your lawn three or four times a year with nitrate of soda you will soon have nothing but blue grass on it. First application should be very soon now so as to get the lawn in good condition to go through the winter. The next one should come about the first of March, the third one about a month later. Sow thoroughly pulverized nitrate of soda on your lawn, using ten pounds at a time and you will get good results.

Miss M. P. R. says she has a lot of hardy asters that bloom well but when cut and put in water they close up. Many of the Michaelimas daisies close when they go in the shade. You undoubtedly cut yours, put them in water, and took them into the house where they received no sunshine. Asters are usually best cut in the early morning as they will usually keep better if cut at this time. If you dip the tips of the stems say an inch or two in boiling water for one or two minutes it will soften the tissue and cause it to take up water much more rapidly thus resulting in the flowers being gorged so that they do not fade. This is true of many plants that for some reason or other take water slowly.

You also mention having a hydrangea that was sent by a florist. It comes up every spring but does not bloom. Most florist varieties of hydrangeas are not quite hardy here. If you will bend the top over and keep it covered with an inch or two of soil in the late fall and leave it until spring you will have no trouble, for this covering will keep the tops from winter killing and so they will bloom freely. Do not uncover them too early in the spring, or until about the middle of March.

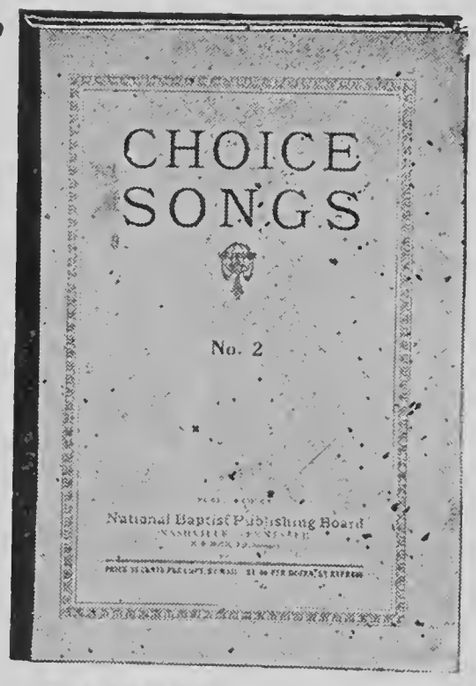
Mrs. B. G. says she has a Beauty Bush (Kolwitzia Amabilis) which was purchased three years ago, but has never bloomed. It is perfectly thrifty and hardy. Grows in a sunny place. She wants to know what to do with this so it will bloom.

This plant has behaved no differently with you than it usually does. Very seldom do plants of this variety bloom before they have been set three or four years. After this they are very free in blooming. There is no reason to believe that the plant lacks anything only age. This plant is closely related to the Deiglias

CHILIAN WINTER POULTRY RABBIT LETTUCE

Best winter green feed. It is economical to grow, can be cut again and again— Yield extremely heavy. Grows 4 feet high loaded with large nutritive leaves. Slip a dollar bill with your address for special seed packet with cultural instruction and to feed 500 hens during winter season.

FAURE PETIT SEEDMEN, VALPARAISO, CHILE, S. A.



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NO. 2.

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SHORT TALKS

ON

MUSIC

This book contains the simple instructions for those who want to learn vocal music. It is almost a self instructor. No greater help can be found for the anxious student.

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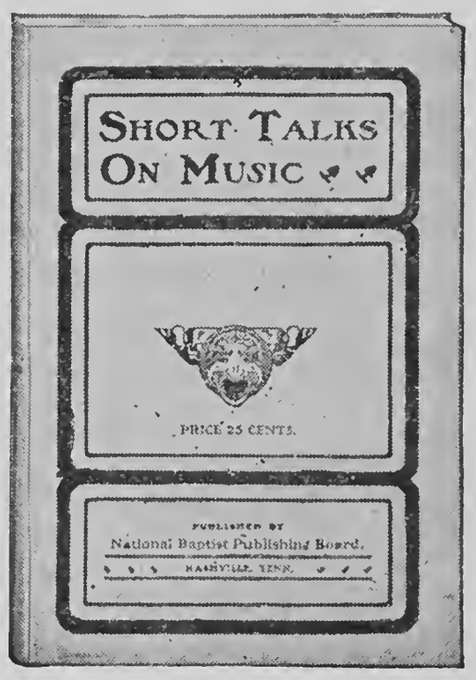

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD

Henry A. Boyd, Secretary,

523 2nd Ave., North, Nashville, Tenn.

and where they are at their best they are decidedly more satisfactory than is the Beauty Bush. However, you will like this plant very much when it gets into full blooming. It will probably bloom next year.

NEGRO GIRL WINS PRIZE FOR DANCING AT IRISH FETE

New York City— (CNS) —Miss Inez Emptage, an 18 year old colored girl, danced her way to three first places in the three hand reel, the double jig and reel. The other girls who danced with Miss Emptage in the three reel were both white. The dances were typical Irish steps.

Miss Emptage, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country at the age of one year. She graduated in June from the St. Joseph's High School and was the only colored contestant in the dancing events. She was entered by her dance instructor James McKenna.

The event was sponsored by a white organization, the United Irish Counties Association.

CLING TO FAITH

Cleave ever to the sunnier side of doubt,
And cling to faith beyond the forms of faith;
She reels not at the storms of warring words;
She brightens at the clash of "Yes" and "No;"
She sees the best that glimmers through the worst;
She feels the sun is hid but for the night;
She spies the summer thorugh the winter bud;
She tastes the fruit before the blossom falls;
She hears the lark within the songless egg;
She finds the fountain where they wailed "Mirage."

—Alfred Tennyson.

FETAQUE TAKES HIS BAG OF TRICKS TO "CHI"

Home Boy Is Headliner Up the Country Same As "Down Home"

Fetaque Sanders, son of the well known Wm. N. Sanders, City Probation Officer and a student in A. and I. State College is back from Chicago where he went over big with his hobby as an amateur magician. He is reported as having "knocked 'em cold" with his bag of tricks with as much success up the country as he does "down home." He went to Chicago a month ago. and made the grade quickly among many unemployed "magicians" who were still working for work. With his baton he was able to make much money out of thin air, caused cigarettes to disappear and do many other acts that made the folks marvel at the "Thrill" and "Hollywood" theatres where he was greeted by thousands, it is reported. He was the only Negro entertainer at the Enchanted Island theatre for children and is proud of the distinction of having appeared at the Regal Theatre with Cab Calloway.

Young Sanders made a neat sum with which to help him in school he says. He is reported as being so good with his magic that mother and "dad" are bewildered with his tricks.

HILL ATTACKS PROPOSED WAGE DIFFERENTIAL FOR NEGROES

New York City.—In a devastating statement published today in the September issue of Opportunity, T. Arnold Hill, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, attacks the proposal for Negroes to receive a lower wage than whites in order to keep their jobs, in the following caustic language:

"If a correlation were established between the wages paid Negro workers and the minimum wage level for all workers, it would undoubtedly show that the starvation wages received by Negroes have been directly responsible for limiting the economic security of all workers as well as for contracting the market for consumer goods. Thus, Mississippi and South Carolina must forever be backward states as long as one-half the members of their population are not allowed sufficient livelihood to purchase their normal share of their nation's products.

"If employers are unwilling to pay Negroes wages equal to those paid whites, then let them be discharged. There should be no wage distinction based upon race in the NRA codes. To the extent that people are unemployed, to that same extent will those who work have to take care of them. This fits Negroes as well as whites. If all Negroes are discharged in the South, so that whites may work, then the employed whites will have to support the idle Negroes. It is unfair, of course, that the race should be forced into mendicancy, but it is better that Negro workers insist upon wages equal to those paid whites, even if it means their ultimate discharge, than to accept smaller wages and thereby perpetuate the class distinctions that now exist."

Mr. Hill said:

"Is the New Deal departing from the conventional in all important national issues, to be listless to the plight of twelve million persons, merely because they are darker than the other 110,000,000? Are we to have a New Deal for whites and an old deal for Negroes? If the 2,500,000 Negroes in the North and the 9,500,000 in the South earned more they would buy more. The masses of Negroes have never purchased food, clothing, furniture, transportation, hospitalization, and the like. Twelve million people would greatly expand production if they were employed and paid according to their economic value rather than their social status."

Wants to Know Where to Buy Stamps

Washington — (CNS) — A puzzled subscriber to the NRA pledge has written to Washington newspapers an inquiry which has been referred to General Hugh S. Johnson for answer:

It reads as follows:

"Will you kindly enlighten a puzzled subscriber? If I sign the pledge to deal only with concerns which have "signed up" and display the NRA insignia, where am I to get my postage stamps? I can't buy them, as heretofore, from the Government, for the Government hasn't signed up."

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	My Brother and I. Metoka Class Book--Gives the spirit of the class and a great book for young men. Price 60 cents			
	God and Me—A study book for the Galeda classes. Price 60 cents			
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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

Nashville, Tenn., Office, 447 4th Avenue, North.

Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardner, Livestock and Poultry Breeder, the Home and the People.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, 75c for six months, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and develojment of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-contrloled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

PRES. DAVIS TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

Excerpts From Recent Bulletin

Farming is an industry in which over half the people of this country are engaged—either directly or indirectly. It is the only profession by which Negroes are able to maintain a direct connection with the raw materials of the earth. Nature is no respector of persons—either creeds or color. Land will yield as much to the intelligence and brawn of a Negro farmer as it will to any other.

During the past few years most farm products have been selling at prices less than what it actually cost to produce them. This was due to many causes, but mainly over-production. In all other lines of activity when business goes bad. these places can be closed up. A farmer cannot shut down. The cow does not know how to quit giving milk when prices are low.

The Negro farmer—land owner, tenant, share cropper and day hand has in most instances been so badly mistreated during this recent period of low prices, by those we will term "technical law observers" (who are in our opinion nothing more than moral and ethical violators) until many have become discouraged.

The most hopeful and encouraging sign is the fact that we are about to see a new deal. The fear of punishment gives birth to good character and perfect morals.

The pioneers who built this nation, Bible in hand, respected the laws of the land, and they gave to their share croppers and tenants a square deal. Their axiom of barter and trade was "Do unto thy neighbor as thou wouldst have thy neighbor do unto thee." With this sterling character they built the most powerful and richest nation on earth. After their passing came disregard for law, and lack of respect for government. Men became diseased by the unethical use of another's property. When it reached the point of saturation there came a public awakening, and power sufficient to clean and cure. This is the beginning of a new deal for Negro farmers.

Doctor Henry Allen Boyd, distinguished Divine, banker and head of the big Baptist publishing house in Nashville, Tenn., who has in our opinion led the fight for Negro farmers, says:

"HAVE FAITH IN GOD AND CONFIDENCE IN THE PEOPLE is my admonition in these times of stress and economic uncertainty. I have read in my Bible this statement, 'Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.' America has worked itself out of every reverse, has come through with flying colors, every embarrassing situation that it has found itself in, and let us as a people at this time put on the whole armour of faith, do our individual duty, observe the golden rule and then wait on the salvation of the Lord."

Disregard the persons who strew poison, for the man or woman who is guilty of destroying faith in God, man and society is undermining every essential necessary to their future welfare and the promotion of the entire race.

United State Government Announces Farm Loans.

Farmers whose lands are not already mortgaged too heavily and who wish to secure an additional loan, can do so now under the new farm relief law which has just been passed by Congress and signed by the President of the United States. Interest on this type of loan is 5 per cent. Members who wish to apply for additional loans should write this office for information.

Refinancing Your Present Debts

The new farm relief measure will permit farmers to redeem their land they have lost thru foreclosure and sale for taxes, provided the time limit has not expired.

Farmers About to be Foreclosed

Farmers who have mortgages on their land that are now past due and who are unable to meet payments and interest on their debts, can apply for a government loan to take up such indebtedness and transfer the mortgage to the government provided the indebtedness is not over fifty per cent of the normal value of the land and 20 per cent of the insured improvements on said land. On these loans the farmer will not be required to make any payments on the principal for three years.

Reduced Rate of Interest on Federal Land Bank Loans

In about 60 days the new rate of 4 1-2 per cent on federal land bank loans will become effective, and remain in force for a period of five years. If you have a federal land bank loan and unable to meet your payments, it is our understanding that you will not be required to make any payments on the principal of this debt for a five year period, but we urge all of our members who have loans and can manage to keep up their payments, do so.

Cotton

At the time of issuing this bulletin cotton is twenty dollars per bale higher than it was this same time last year, and some of the futures trading months are now over ten cents per pound basis middling. It is being predicted by some of the leading authorities in cotton, that prices will be around twelve and one-half cents per pound basis middling by the time cotton is ready for the market this fall. This would make long staple sell at old time prices. From now on it will be our purpose to keep you well advised what the market is doing, and do not sell your crop now. That is your growing crop.

Groceries and Supplies

The markets are gradually rising. Good patent flour is now around four dollars per barrell and will be higher. Corn meal $2.40 per barrel and will be higher. Granulated sugar $4.73 per hundred. Rice $1.95 per hundred. Pure lard in 50-pound cans $3.62. Boiling meat 6 cents pound. Wheat shorts $1.05 per hundred pound bag. White feeding oats 47 cents per bu. Five string brooms $1.65 per dozen. Lamp chimneys $1.55 for a case of 3 doz. In order to hold down living expenses and make this crop net you something in the fall, stay out of debt just as much as you possibly can. Have more hogs and chickens than you have ever had before, and make your garden twice as large as you have ever had it. Plant something every week, and stand behind your wife in her efforts to put up at least two hundred jars or cans of fruit and vegetables for next winter. If you do this we will have something very interesting to tell you in another issue. Those that don't heed must continue to go on in that same old way. If you have ambition to forge ahead, then carry out these instructions.

Mississippi state plant board inspectors report 22 per cent boll weevil infestation in Holmes county, the highest in the state. 20 per cent is reported in Lauderdale county.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE AVERAGE NEGRO FARMER?"

More Interesting Prize Letters

(NOTE—A First Prize of Five Dollars; second of Three Dollars; and a third prize of Two Dollars will be awarded at the Annual Convention in Memphis, to the writers of the best letters answering the above question.)

From Tchula, Miss.

Dear Editor:

The average Negro farmer does not make money because he is not organized and has not a chance to sell his products. He has to take the other fellows' word and that is: "I'll allow you this or that." He can't make money that way. He doesn't know what he buys costs him, he doesn't know what he owes, and he doesn't know how much interest is charged him on the money he borrows to furnish himself and family.

We will have to buy farms of our own, go to work on them, sell our own crops and get out from under the other man. Then we will make some money but not before. We must organize and co-operate and get homes of our own. But as long as we stay like we are, we will be like we are now. As long as we work and let the other man sell what we produce we will never be even able to bury ourselves. Most of us are ragged now, without even money enough to get a dress for our backs.

Mrs. Lucy Hall,
Wife of Market Agent, Bethel Unit, N. F. C. F.

From Tutwiler, Miss.

Dear Editor:

Lack of privilege and lack of faith in God is what's the matter with average Negro farmer.

J. H. Savage.
Sunflower Unit, N. F. C. F.

From Pace, Miss.

Dear Editor:

The trouble with the average Negro farmer is that he is a debt-slave. He depends on the other man for his living. He should depend on himself. A slave must use what his master gives him. We fight every good plan that comes up and we will not co-operate.

The Negro farmer does not look out for his own welfare in business matters. He has nothing of his own. Everything he uses belongs to some one else. He will not educate his children.

If Negro farmers would unite and stand by the National Federation of Colored Farmers and their leaders, as other farmers stand by their leaders, they would get their rights. Negro farmers fail to buy homes as they should. The other race gets great and wealthy by keeping Negro farmers in debt and his children out of school. We should stand together and pray to the Lord. If we would do this we would come out more than conquerors.

N. A. Ward,
Secretary Pace Unit, N. F. C. F.

From Blackhawk, Miss.

Dear Editor:

The average Negro farmer is mostly working by the rule of "Boss". He has to go and come as the boss says. He is mostly found working for someone else, not for himself and family.

The Negro farmer works hard but he does not raise much of anything except the so-called "money-making product," cotton. When that is ready to be harvested, Boss sells and collects. The farmer who has raised the cotton usually comes out in debt, though he has bought nothing except common food and clothing.

Negro farmers are not organized and disorganization is a curse to them. If the average Negro farmer would organize, own his home and farm and raise most of his food products he would become an independent farmer.

Clementine Fluker.

From Tchula. Miss

Dear Editor:

What is the matter with the average Negro farmer is lack of organization through a perfect co-operative spirit. The Negro farmer believes what the other man, who has taken the most from him, says. He likes for some one to put everything near and handy so he will not have to put forth much effort, if any, to get his hands on it. He does not want to be responsible for anything.

He needs to help himself more for the more he helps himself the more he can help others.

Mrs. F. D. Smith.

From Tunica, Miss.

Dear Editor:

The trouble with the average Negro farmer is that he put all of his trust in himself and in the white man. I believe if he would put more of his trust in the Lord and have faith, he would thrive better.

The Negro farmer believes he will starve for want of bread if he is not on "Boss's place." He is afraid to put forth any effort for himself.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name ....

Address ....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

....

Address ....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address ....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

A great deal of the fault is ignorance.

The Negro farmer looks for the man to carry on his business for him. He ought to help his neighbors and his neighbors help him.

We don't have enough home economics. We work too much for the benefit of the other man. The Negro farmer ought to look up—get up—and be a Race.

Susie Fowler.

We will publish more of these interesting letters from time to time. We thank the writers for them. Let them roll in.

AID PROMISED THE SOUTH

(Continued from page 1)

potatoes. They were from 32 states, including Illinois.

Represent Many Sections

There is scarcely an agricultural section that is not represented by commodities carried home on the arm of the good shopper. Food markets of many large consuming centers rely upon supplies which are first shipped to Chicago and then reshipped to other points.

Here are some of the commodities which continue to gain in volume because of the increased demand. An even dozen serve to illustrate the trend:

Apricots and artichokes lead the list alphabetically. Blackberries, raspberries, plums, and strawberries are illustrations of the gain in popularity of fruit. Cauliflowers, garlic, kale, green peas, and rhubarb show a gain. And peanuts comprise a new "high" for the last four years. Chicago, incidentally, is the peanut capital of the nation, principally because of the candy and nut processing factories here.

"BOKAYS" FOR MODERN FARMER AND N. F. C. F.

(Continued from Page 1)

will publish the Fortune comments later. We thank our friends for their interest and faith in us. Probably no other Negro paper or organization has ever been given more consideration by such large and influential publications. The News' editorial follows:

970,000 Negro Farmers

"There are 970,000 Negro farmers in the United States, according to the Modern Farmer, official weekly newspaper of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. The paper is edited by Leon R. Harris of Moline, Ill., and is published in Nashville, Tenn.

The paper is well edited, free from controversial matter and literally sticks to the soil. It is five years old. How many of its readers are dairymen, Mr. Harris does not definitely know, but believes the majority residing in the southern states are engaged in this industry on a modest scale. That both he and his readers are alert to what is progressive in agricultural promotion is patent from his editorial pen and from letters sent in from readers, especially from the south, where 181,016 Negroes own their farms.

Of the 118 Negro farmers in New York state, 112 own the acres they till. In Pennsylvania there are 353, of which 224 own their land and 25 of the 33 in Connecticut are owners. The greatest number of Negro farmers live in Mississippi, the total being 182,000."

There are 5,264 Negro farmers in the state of Maryland, a decrease of nearly a thousand since 1920. Three thousand are full owners. Tenantry in this state decreased during the past ten years. Value of land and buildings owned by colored Maryland farmers is $6,695,319.

N. F. C. F. CONVENTION FLASHES

Interesting News For Colored Farmers

The 1933 Annual Convention will meet in Memphis, Tenn. Time of meeting,— October 25-26-27.

You are invited to attend all sessions. Members of the N. F. C. F. and their families should not fail to attend. All colored farmers and friends of colored farmers should be a member.

Thursday will be Women's Day. There will be prominent speakers and interesting discussions. Members of auxiliaries and Sewing Clubs will report the progress they have made this year.

Notify our general office if you plan on exhibiting anything. Prizes this year will be bigger and better than ever. Prize list will appear in an early bulletin. Let us have double the number of exhibits we had last year.

Our annual banquet will be held Friday night. The public is invited. Dr. Henry Allen Boyd and Editor Leon R. Harris will deliver the main addresses. Be sure to be on hand and hear them.

Representatives of state and Federal agricultural departments will be present to explain the "New Deal" for farmers. This is a momentous subject and we should not fail to hear about it. We will not go wrong if we know the way to go.

See the model of the new cotton chopping and bunching machine invented by a Negro dirt farmer,—a member of the N. F. C. F. The machine is patented and will soon be on the market. The greatest invention since the cotton gin. It will be on display at the convention.

Be sure and attend the convention. Get all the farmers in your community to attend. You need the recreation and instruction and you only get the opportunity once a year. If possible, bring the whole family.

Remember—On to Memphis: To the Annual Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

HENS IN LAYING RACE FASCINATE CROWDS AT FAIR

White Leghorn Flock Leads Rhode Island Reds

By Paul Potter
(In Chicago Tribune)

Despite the summer heat and current governmental moves to curtail farm production, 122 flocks of American and Canadian poultry are proceeding to set new records in egg laying in the international contest housed in the southernmost point of the World's Fair grounds.

The contest, which has drawn together what poultry authorities declare to be the finest collection of pedigreed laying stock ever assembled, is seeking to better the world's record in which a hen lacked only a few eggs of laying one for each day of the year.

Of unusual interest to the crowds in daily attendance at "Poultryville" in the Exposition is Lady Dixiana, five year old white leghorn from Clinton, Mo. Lady Dixiana has laid 342 eggs in 365 days in a previous contest. Now she is continuing to stay near the head of the class in which her grand-daughter is competing.

Visitors from Every State

Residents of every state in the Union and many foreign countries have visited the exhibition, according to Prof. F. H. Stoneburn, poultry authority from Storrs, Conn., in charge of the educational features. Delegations of officials interested in securing American poultry stock and the most modern American methods of poultry production have been sent from the Philippines, Hawaii, Japan, China, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, and Panama. Shipments of fine fowls and equipment have been made to several of these countries from the Fair grounds in recent weeks.

Included in the exhibition are the latest types of poultry equipment, ventilating equipment, feeders, automatic trap nesting to record each hen's production, and the ultra modern laying batteries in which chickens are confined under ideal conditions all their life. City folk seem as much interested in the exhibit as those from the rural sections.

Contest Goes on Till October

The laying contest itself started May 29 and does not end until late in October. Each breeder has entered 13 hens and a rooster, the latter being on hand to show visitors true types for each breed and variety. Fertile eggs are hatched in incubators on the grounds and the young chicks are shipped to distant points. Other types of fowl are on exhibition, including bantams, peafowl, wild turkeys, wild geese and ducks, pheasants, and pigeons.

Thus far the contest is a close race between a white leghorn pen from New York and three pens of Rhode Island Reds from Maine, Massachusetts, and Michigan. The records depend upon a scoring system in which credit is given for total productions of eggs per pen and per ten best hens in each flock. A premium is given those hens producing eggs weighing 2 ounces each and thus far the total production in the contest is averaging eggs weighing above the standard of 24 ounces per dozen eggs. Heavy birds are competing in a separate class from the light birds.

A HARRASSED FARMER'S ADDRESS TO HAPPY MULE

(Contributed by Dr. I. Cohen, Prominent Dentist of Shotwell Building)

"Bill, you are a mule, the son of a jackass, and I am a man supposed to be made in the image of God. Yet here we work hitched together year in and out. I often wonder if you work for me or I work for you. Sometimes I think this is a partnership between a mule and a fool. For surely I work harder than you do. In plowing this piece of ground we cover the same distance, but you have four legs to walk on and I have only two. So mathematically speaking, I do twice as much work per leg as you do.

"We are now preparing for a corn crop. When the corn is harvested I must give one-third of it to the landlord for being kind enough to let me use this corner of God's universe. Another third goes to you, and what is left is my share. But while you consume all your third with the exception of a few cobs, I have to divide my third among a woman and several children and two hogs.

"Bill, you are getting the best of me. It ain't fair for a mule, the son of a jackass, to rob a man, the lord of creation, of his substance. And come to think of it you only help cultivate the ground. After that I have to cut the corn and shock and husk it, while you look over the fence and 'he-haw' at me.

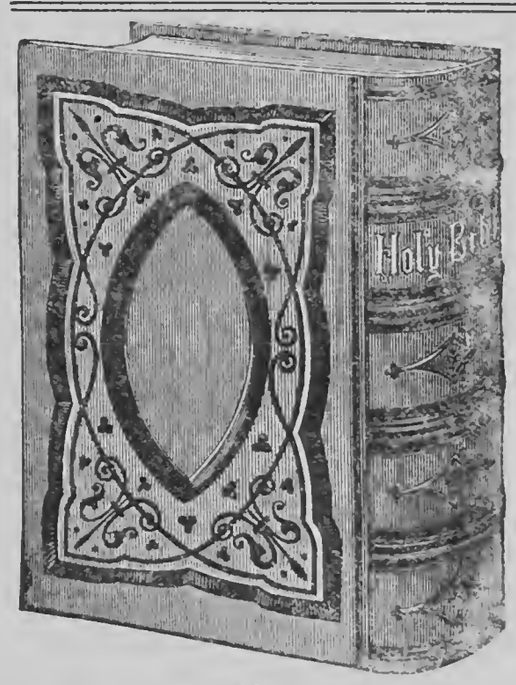
"All the fall and part of the winter the whole family, from me and the old woman down to the baby, have to pick cotton to help raise money to buy you a new set of harness and pay interest on the mortgage! It doesn't worry you any. Not a darn bit. You leave all the worrying to me, you ungrateful, ornery cuss.

"About the only time I seem to have the advantage of you is on election day, for I can vote and you can't. But if I ever get any more out of politics than you do, I can't see where it is."

From "The Fool Killer."

The first car of watermelons shipped out of Florida in 1933 left Naples April 27th. It brought $750.00.

PULPIT AND FAMILY BIBLES



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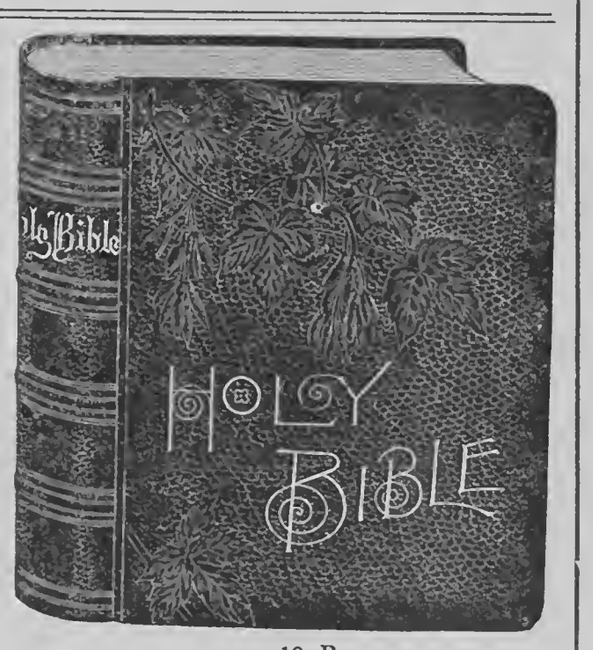

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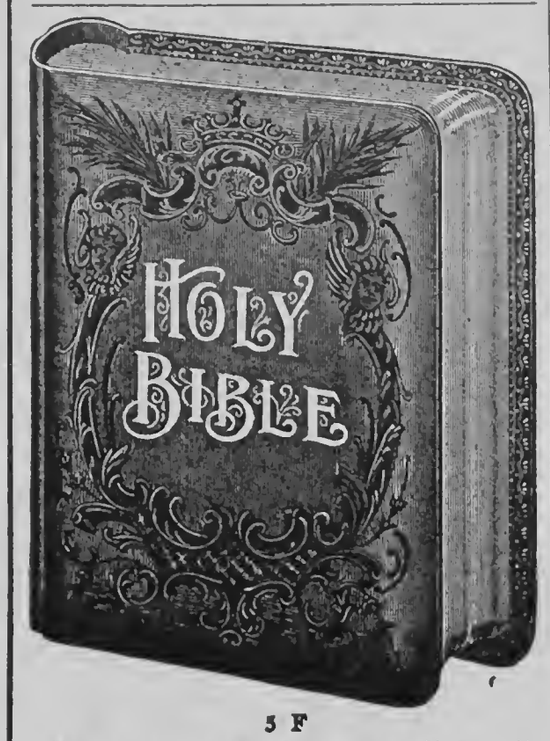

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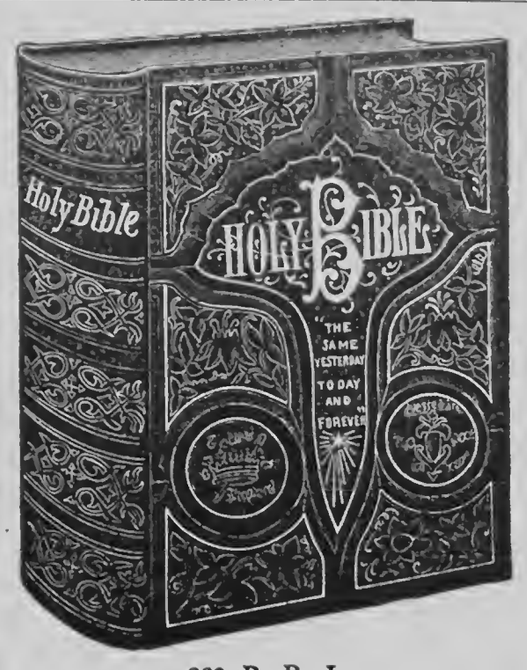

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INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

The tallest farmer, the fattest farmer and the farmer with the largest family were awarded prizes at the Chicago World's Fair during "Farmers' Week." Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, spoke on "Corn and Hogs."

Lee Chrisman, a Kentucky farmer living near Danville, recently won a championship for shouting. His voice was heard a distance of eight miles and in three states, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee.

23,000 bales of cotton were burned recently in the largest cotton warehouse in Europe which is located at Lille, France. The loss was $2,000,000.

An Indian woman, Hannah Anderson, of Tulsa, Okla., recently won a lawsuit and was awarded oil funds totalling $1,050,000. The suit was to quiet title to land she had inherited from her grandmother.

Illinois farmers are planting alfalfa and red clover on land where chinch bugs have ruined corn and barley crops. The bugs have played havoc this year in some areas.

A Pennsylvania bricklayer dropped dead fifteen minutes after he was stung on the forehead by a bee.

Farmers are warned not to pay fees to anyone for information or aid in securing loans from the Federal Land Banks. The government will prosecute anyone who attempts to charge farmers for this aid.

Corn belt farmers are holding much corn for higher prices. Corn that is now bringing farmers fifty cents is the same corn that he was offered ten cents per bushel for last spring.

Ras Desta Demtu, special ambassador of the king of Ethiopia, visited Washington recently to repay the visit of the American special mission which attended the coronation of the king in October, 1930. He was royally entertained and had luncheon with the president at the White House Although called by white people, non-Negroes, any sensible person can tell by looking at the Ethiopians that they are more Negro than white.

Believing that the plan will increase prices at least 30 per cent, the government plans to buy up five million hogs, slaughter them and give the meat to the needy. A processing tax on hogs will pay the bill.

At a sheriff's sale of a farmer's personal property held in Pennsylvania, pigs were sold for three for a nickle and horses and bulls at five cents each. The property was sold to satisfy a judgement of $1800. Farm organization members, who sympathized with the debtor, bid in the property and returned it to him. The courts afterwards declared the sale illegal.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., head of the firm credit administration, estimates that the government lost $350,000,000 of the money the farm board spent in its wheat and cotton stablization venture.

A Negro preacher in South Carolina refused to sign to plow up his cotton in accordance with the government's acreage reduction campaign. A few day's later, lightening struck in the middle of his prized cotton patch and killed a large part of his best stand. He accepted this as a sign from heaven and sent word to the committee he was ready to sign up and plow up.

No home will be foreclosed in the state of Wisconsin for ninety days. This will give debt ridden homeowners a chance to apply for aid from the federal government

Seven million dollars will be spent for flood control on the Mississippi river. Work will continue in tne Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans districts and will provide employment for approximately four thousand men until next July.

The world supply of American cotton was reported the middle of August to be two million bales below last season, the first reduction since 1929.

An interesting depression story comes from New York. An artist who sold many cover designs to magazines for as much as $500 to $1,500 apiece was dead broke. He lived in a fine apartment house. The management knew he was broke but would not put him out for they knew he might make all he owed in one afternoon if the job came to him. But the truth was that he and his family had been missing meals,— had not had enough to eat for a long time The people who lived on the floor of the apartment where the artist lived began to miss their bottles of milk every morning. They complained and would not pay the milk man. The milkman watched. One morning he saw the artist's colored maid scoop up all the bottles and carry them to her master's door. He called the police. They discovered that the milk was all that was keeping the family of five alive. The maid was working out of loyalty and was risking a jail sentence just to keep the family alive.

The police of a western city were called by a motorist who thought he heard some one yelling for aid. When they arrived on the scene they discovered some calves were being loaded into trucks to be taken to market. The calves were bawling loudly.

The first shipment of agricultural products on the new Illinois water way was a barge of 100 tons of alfala and timothy hay.

Mr. Wood Stroud, a pioneer Arkansas producer of Nancy Hall sweet potatoes, died recently at the age of 75. Mr. Stroud was the first commercial produced of Nancy Halls in the state.

$135,000,000 will be paid to wheat farmers of the nation who agree to cut acreage this fall. It is estimated that the 1934 crop will be kept to about 60 per cent of the average production af the 1928-32 five year period.

A Pennsylvania farmer died of grief over the sale of his horses. The farmer, 70 years old, was retiring. All went well at his sale until his six horses were about to be auctioned off when he broke down and a short time later died.

INDUSTRIAL CODES MUST INCLUDE NEGRO WORKERS ROOSEVELT TOLD

New York, July 7—President Franklin D. Roosevelt was warned this week that he proposed industrial code of the cotton textile industry does not benefit the Negro workers in that industry and, in fact, specifically omits benefits from the classes of work which have the most Negro employes.

In a telegram to the president, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, pointed out that the minimum wage provision and the hours of labor are not guaranteed to "outside crews and cleaners" in the textile code and that these two classes of workers contain many Negroes. The telegram urged the president, who has the final say in the adoption of the various codes, to insist on the inclusion of these classes in the benefits of the National Recovery Act.

In addition, the N. A. A. C. P. urged the president to see that there was included in the textile code and all other codes a specific clause prohibiting discrimination against any group because of race, creed or color.

ATTORNEYS BATTLE OVER OWNERSHIP OF MULE AFTER IT DIES

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. (ANP)—Real life humor oftimes supercedes that extolled by such geniuses as Roark Bradford and Octavious Roy Cohen.

Mrs. Mattie Smith and Will Ford both employed high powered white counsel to represent them in a suit Wednesday in court over the recovery of a mule. The attorneys argued heatedly, long and went to bat several times on technical points over the legality of ownership of the stubborn species of the quadrapedes.

Finally Mrs. Smith in a witty manner introduced the corpus delecti angle and ended the legal controversy. She declared:

"Gentlemen," she said, "I don't like to hear you white folks fuss about nothing. Cause that mule done took and died last week."

HE LAUGHED

He laughed when his foreman urged greater care
As he carelessly cleaned the machine.
The doctor remarked as he bound up the wound,
"It's the very worst mangling I've seen."

He laughed when they told him the ladder was weak,
And remarked it would hold half a ton.
It cost him a hundred to settle the bill
When the doctor and nurses were done

He laughed when the doctor ordered him home
For a couple of days with a cold.
In a ward for consumptives he thinks of the past;
It's too late now to help him he's told.

He laughed when told that infection might come
From leaving a cut undressed.
'Tis said he looked natural as if asleep;
His headstone says he's "At Rest."
—"Walworth Wewanee Craftsman."

"DOING GOOD"

At the funeral of a prominent physician in Columbus, his family was not a little startled by and perplexed at the number of floral offerings received from persons unknown to them, and also by the presence of a large group of evidently poverty-ridden men and women who came unobstrusively and left in the same way.

The deceased had built up a modest fortune and, it was believed, had given up active practice some time previously. Yet, in spite of failing health, he had always appeared busy and had been away from his home a great deal. All this remained unexplained until a shabbily dressed woman, sobbing her grief, halted a moment at his bier and said: "The poor will miss him."

In his declining years, he had turned a large and lucrative practice over to others and had built up a larger one from which he could never hope to gain a cent financially. No one but himself and those he aided knew about it. This, we believe, was the true spirit of Him who "went about, doing good."

—Columbus Dispatch.

UNCLE REMUS STORIES TO BE REVIVED WITH ACTING DOLLS

Atlanta, Ga.—(CNS)—The Uncle Remus stories created by Joel Chandler Harris—The Tar Baby, Br'er Fox, Br'er Rabbit and other "critters" are to walk and talk again as marionettes.

Lucian Harris, son of the Georgia author, states that Tony Sarg plan a reincarnation of the famous characters as acting dolls in his New York studio and will take them on tour this winter.

"Miss Meaders and de gals," who lived in "de big house" also are to be recreated as puppets in the dramatization in miniature of old plantation life.

Harris said Sarg had arranged for production with permission of the author's widow, who is to get a royalty. Joel Chandler Harris' quaint tales told through Uncle Remus have entertained youngsters for ye rs 'n book form and the characters now are to find expression by a modern medium.

BIG GOLD RUSH BEGINS WHEN YOUTH FINDS ENOUGH COINS TO BUY CAR

Wewoka, Okla., Sept., (ANP)—This city noted for its oil and frequently referred to as "Wewoka, built by Oil," is now having what is termed "A Gold Rush" and a Negro youth whose name is being withheld has proved the star player of the "gold rush." Here's how it all happened: A Negro youth found a large quanity of gold coins of sufficient amount to purchase an automobile—and the mad rush began.

The gold coins found by the boy are believed to be a part of the $14,500 loot which Floyd Rice is purported to have hid near here in 1926. At that time Rich was only 16 years old, and related how he stole the money from a man named Campbell, but claimed he buried the money and could not find it. Rice was given a suspended sentenced when no one appeared against him.

THE GREEN PASTURES COMPANY TO OPEN FOURTH SEASON

New York City. — (CNS)—Richard B. Harrison and "The Green Pastures" Company will start a tour of the South, opening in Richmond, Va., Monday, October 2. The opening performance this season will be the 31st for the play which opened at the Mansfield theatre in this city. February 2, 1930. Thirty or more southern cities are scheduled to see the show.

A decision to revive the famous stage production was reached only after much discussion by its producer who had originally planned to have Delawd and his gang invade Europe. It however was decided that those sections that had been denied the chance to see the show (the Southland), should be favored before going abroad.

Application for Membership

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS (Inc.)

Vincennes Hotel, Chicago

As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the Colored Farmers should form a National Organization devoted to diversified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products and to the purchase of needed farm supplies through co-operative methods, to the end that a more prosperous financial condition may result from their efforts as producers.
I hereby subscribe $5.00 for membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers for a period of 12 months from date. Also $1.00 for an Annual Subscription to the Modern Farmer.

Name .... Address .....

City ..... County .....

State ..... Date .....

SAVE MORE! EARN MORE! HAVE MORE! BE MORE!

Every Colored Farmer

SHOULD BE A MEMBER OF THE

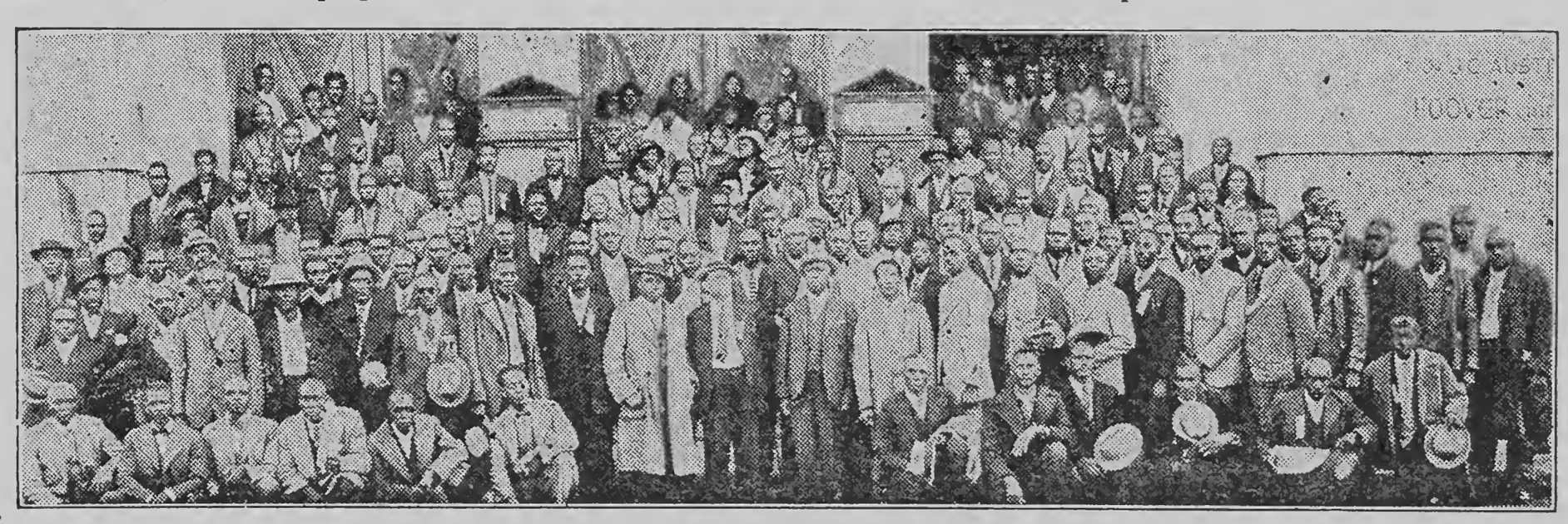
The National Federation of Colored Farmers

ORGANIZED, JUNE 5, 1922
PROGRESSIVE, Not Radical!

INCORPORATED, NOVEMBER 19, 1930
SANE, NOT VISIONARY!

IF A FARM OWNER, TENANT, SHARECROPPER OR FARM HAND, YOU SHOULD JOIN THIS ORGANIZATION

It is the only national organization of colored farmers in America.
Its growth has been steady and substantial.
Its officers and leaders are men of experience and foresight.
It is non-partisan and non-secret.
Its actions speak louder than its words.
Its policies are sane, sound and progressive.
It teaches co-operative buying, production and marketing.
It is a builder of Negro farm communities.
It promotes the general interest of all its members.
It studies and investigates all agricultural problems.
It fosters the improvement of rural homes, and rural life.
Its members work together to accomplish what cannot be done individually.
It makes farm business more profitable.



Delegates to 1932 Annual Convention, N. F. C. F., Memphis, Tennessee.

The following are excerpts from letters on file in the national office:

"Through the N.F.C.F. we have been able to grow crops in Wisconsin that none thought could be grown here. We are planning for group cooperative farming next year since that is the only way we can get our people out of these northern cities back on the farms."

David Bassett,
Wisconsin Dirt Farmer.

"I have been with the N.F.C.F. more than five years, have traveled in every county in the Delta and have made a host of friends among both white and colored farmers. The N.F.C.F. makes colored farmers better farmers, better Christians, better citizens."

Rev. B. W. Byram.
Mississippi Farmer-Minister.

"The N.F.C.F. inspires the young Negro to turn back to the soil and again become a part of the backbone of the industries of the world, the industry of farming."

Grace Wilson Evans,
Indiana Clubwoman.

"Nothing is needed among colored farmers in the state of Oklahoma as much as such an organization as the N.F.C.F."

Rev. J. D. Brown,
Oklahoma Farmer-Preacher.

"I joined the N.F.C.F. when we were having trouble trying to save our farm. Our National officers got busy and saved it for us. The N.F.C.F. is the greatest organization in the country for colored farmers."

R. H. Sanders,
Missouri Farmer and Stockman.

"Since joining the N.F.C.F. we have saved in our community from 25 to 40 per cent on the purchase price of farm and home supplies."

J. H. Tenholme,
Alabama Dirt Farmer.

"We have asked our field representative to make a special investigation regarding the distribution of relief in counties where there have been complaints."

National Officers, The American
Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

"Today I'm holding the deeds to 86 acres of land, one mile from railroad station, on good road, with good house, water and a fine growing crop. For this I am indebted to the N.F.C.F.

J. L. Lebeaux,
Louisiana Dirt Farmer.

"The N.F.C.F. has safe and sane leaders. There is nothing we will not do for the organization that has done so much for us."

L. T. Gartside,
Georgia Dirt Farmer.

"The N.F.C.F. is worth much to humanity in general and to our group in particular. Your officers are some of the most beneficial leaders of the times."

President of a Georgia Agricultural College.

"You may have the complete assurance that the bank wishes to encourage the sale of its land to any of the members of your Federation who are in a position to properly take care of farms and handle them in a workmanlike manner."

W. E. Clark, Land Dept.
Federal Land Bank of
New Orleans, La.

"I am favorably impressed with the objective of your Federation and I sincerely hope that you will be successful in cultivating among the colored people the mind to cultivate the soil and thus insure a happier existence than that which accompanies them in the overcrowded cities especially in periods like that through which we are passing."

Hon. Daniel C. Roper,
Secretary of Commerce.

"We expect to produce several cars of sweet potatoes cooperatively this year. We have received more help from the N.F.C.F. in two years than from any other organization in the past twenty years."

John Thomas,
North Carolina Dirt Farmer.

"By following our leader's instructions and raising less tobacco and more something to eat, I have kept out of debt during these hard times and am better off than I have ever been before."

William Millson,
Virginia Dirt Farmer.

"I am tired of talking organizations. The N. F. C. F. is a sure enough DOING organization."

T. L. Brackenburg,
Florida Dirt Farmer.

What the American Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmer's Unionhave done for the white farmers of this country, the National Federation of Colored Farmers can do for you. Your membership in the N.F.C.F. tells the world how good a farmer you really are. Join today! Join thelocal unit in your community. If you have no unit, organize one. Write to the national office for all information.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

Vincennes Hotel Chicago, Illinois

JAMES P. DAVIS, President, MAJOR R. A. BYRD, Vice Pres. LEON R. HARRIS, Sec'y. S. B. WILSON, Treas.
C. R. RICHARDSON, Chm. Board of Directors.

CO-OPERATION NECESSARY

(Continued from page 1)

unite and set going new measures by which this nation may live in a balanced abundance, at peace with self.

Cooperation is Necessary

I am hoping that the farm act can be operated in that spirit. A bill is mere machinery. A bill in and of itself can not have a soul. It is up to the men representing the farm organizations, to the rank and file of the farmers, to the men in the distributing trades, and to the consuming public to furnish such aid and understanding as will provide this farm emergency act, and all the industrial adjustment measures which have grown out of it, with a soul. If our present great effort to set things right is furnished with a soul fraught with bitterness, the act and all the machinery we set up will fail. If we approach it in a spirit of cooperation, it can succeed.

I confess that I am sometimes irritated when people try to put a tag on this effort, and say that it is a communist scheme, or fascist, or socialist. Those are all old tags. The farm act is something new. It is an American invention. The proposal is not to scrap capitalistic individualism, but to protect it from self-destruction, and to preserve that part of it which contributes to the security and the self-respect of the ordinary American. The proposal is not to destroy initiative but to guard against the abuse which lead to general destruction.

Can we not become as efficient in our social experimenting as we have already proved ourselves in scientific experimenting? The great trouble with us now, as I see it, is that we have used nearly all our knowledge and nearly all of our restless native ingenuity in setting up machinery and then turning it loose to fight. We have created dragons of steel and endowed them with the strength of coal and gasoline or with the power of waterfalls. And now these machines fight one another, ungoverned; and millions of human beings are crushed or driven against the wall.

Not only that: We have set up terrifying machines of flesh and blood, commercial machines, political machines, class machines; contending aggregations of human lives "sold" as we say, to the same purpose, harnessed, and in some mysterious way dehumanized. These machines also we have left for the most part ungoverned; and they rule us, and have all but wrecked us. We must turn that situation around. We must govern both the mechanical machinery which has made our social machinery so out of date; and we must also in building our new social machinery take care to see that it is endowed with a soul, and not run to serve the selfish interests of any group.

The farm emergency adjustment act is our first great adventure in the direction of social inventiveness. Our children, looking back, may smile at it, just as today we smile when we remember models of the first automobile. Everyone who is 30 years old can remember those first crude models, snorting along the roads. Compare those models with 1933 models and you will see how fast we can make progress, once we put our minds to it.

Lift the hood of your car sometime when the engine is running. Even if it is rather an old car now, you will have before you a marvel. Discordant elements of earth, assembled and ordered by the power of human intelligence, have here been made to function harmoniously, with swiftness and power. It is unthinkable that a people with brains enough to make such engines will fail to harmonize the discordant human elements which now divide and impoverish us.

NEGRO'S OPPORTUNITY

(Continued from Page 1).

Rev. D. D. Crawford, general secretary of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia.

This wise Negro leader points out that the Negro occupies a secondary position to the skilled labor of the cities, and that on the farm he will find his best opportunity for independence, prosperity and contentment.

The soundness of this position is proven by such Negro colonies as the one in Hancock county which last year opened a community center, with a handsome community house offering many educational and entertainment feature which are available to few Negroes living in the cities.

In such colonies the Negro can find the ultimate in freedom of acfor improvement— things he can tion, contentment and opportunity hope to achieve in the city only after long years of endeavor, if ever. As Rev. Crawford says, in the city skilled labor has "bested the Negro as a mass, but nobody can beat them on the farm."

Not only the Negroes, but the communities from which they would go and the sections to which they would move, would be benefited by such a mass movement as that suggested in the Crawford communication. It would mean more jobs for those left in the cities and more taxes and more patrons for the stores in their new surroundings.

Editor Constitution: I am thoroughly convinced that our country and practically all groups of our people are in need of a rejuvenated leadership, whose thinking will be straight and whose actions will be right. This is especially true as it relates to the Negro population of this country.

An ot our groups are making a sad mistake by trying to live in city or town and to leave the farms to grow up in weeds. We are also making a mistake by trying to cure all our economic ills with construction and public works. We should take a holiday from such efforts and with the money locate the people on the farms and give them a push-off toward self-support and an independent livelihood. The unemployed must go back to the farm, it matters not how bad they may hate to do so.

As to my people, under the present trend, the rural life is their very best hope for the future, especially the immediate future, and I would like to see a mass movement in that direction. In the cities, skilled labor has them bested as a mass. Nobody can beat them on the farm. Then why not encourage them to do well that which their training best fits them for until they become competent and efficient in that and the few who may choose the trades and profession will have a larger clientele from which to draw support.

The masses of no people will ever become professionals and specialists. That is the lot of the few. It is therefore wrong to hold up phantoms before the masses and cause them to aspire for the impossible rather than to be content in doing that which their ability enables them to do best.

I wish for my people the highest possible measure of development and success, but I know the masses cannot attain these in leaps and bounds. Like all others, the group must take time to lay a firm foundation and they should build on that with care and much deliberation. The position I take here is subject to criticism by those who only have an immature knowledge of the problems here involved and the ends to be attained, but to those I answer, that I have given more than 50 years to development efforts among my people and I have studied the situation from every angle prayerfully.

In my opinion, the government could use some of its money to a most profitable end by colonizing Negroes on farms in independent Negro communities and give them a chance to think and work out their salvation independent of the white man. He seems to be embarrassed by the white man's presence because his dependence upon the white man for centuries. At the same time, I think the white man's attitude toward the Negro should be of constructive sympathy and encouragement. The white authorities should give the colony good roads and ample protection, and encourage the building of good homes, churches and schoolhouses and also see that they get a just share of the public school funds to successfully run their schools. Here in the south and Georgia, it seems to me, is the best place in the world to make such an experiment. All countries seem to be experimenting now, and this to my mind, strikes me as being practical.

Our money investments to my thinking should go into productive enterprises and industry, from which we should receive returns and you cannot get this from public works. Money investments should reproduce itself.

D. D. CRAWFORD,
Executive Secretary, General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia (Colored).
Atlanta, Ga., May 4, 1933.

ECONOMIST SHOWS

(Continued from page 1)

and 148 quarts of home-canned fruits and vegetables as compared with 86 quarts.

"While its is unlikely that the families that used the smaller amounts of home-raised products bought as much other foodstuffs as the differences indicate, it is undoubtedly true that they did buy much more than the families using the most home-raised products. Certainly they did not live as well."

THE NRA AND THE NEGRO

(Continued from Page One)

eral in their spending. Very often they spend too much. Again, they spend all they earn among the people where they are employed. That they spend too freely and save too little is one of their most serious faults. If the people at large want to make sure that the money being paid in the form of wages is put back into circulation, they should see to it that colored people are given employment, and that they are paid a reasonable wage for their work. If the merchants want their goods to move off the shelves and counters, if real estate agents want their rent houses reoccupied, if motion picture operators want their shows better attended, they should see to it that colored people are employed about their places of business, and they can rest assured that every ounce of their purchasing power will be used in pulling the country out of this depression. Secretary Perkins is exactly right when she said that the south is greatly in error when it insists on paying a low wage to any part of its citizenry. Labor unions in exercising their right of collective bargaining in insisting on colored workers being denied membership in their brotherhoods are making the same serious mistake.

In the execution of the National Industrial Recovery Act, it is reported that where the code requires shorter hours and a higher wage, colored workers not only here in Jackson and Memphis, but in many places, are peremptorily discharged. They do not want to pay colored workers a higher wage. This procedure is not only unfair and unjust, but it operates directly against the effectiveness of the act,

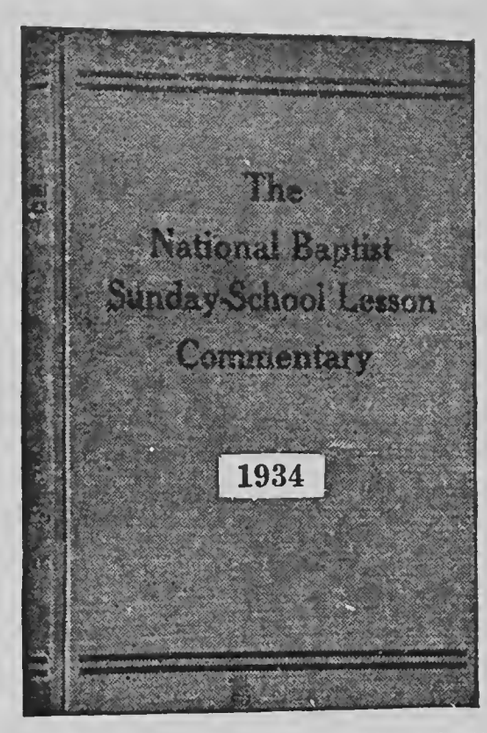
I am making this appeal or plea and makes its success impossible. not on the basis of race, but in the larger interest of the people. "A new deal"—a square deal—requires it.

We all must remember that our country, and in fact the whole world, is in trouble. We have a common enemy to fight, and it is going to require the united effort of all to win. Let us not dissipate out strength by antagonizing the interest of the other."

J. F. LANE.
Jackson, Tenn.

Believing that the plan will increase at least 30 per cent, the government plans to buy five million hogs, slaughter them and give the meat to the needy. A processing tax on hogs will pay the bill.

Feed crops in the west and Canada have been hard hit by drought this summer and corn, oats, hay and mill feed is apt to be high this winter. Colored farmers are warned to save plenty of feed. Any surplus will bring a good price.



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON Commentary

For 1934

Every Sunday School Teacher Should Have It

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THE MODERN FARMER

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COLLEGE GRADUATES AS FARMERS

Carrolton College Editor Of Northfield Minn., Writes

The plan of Carleton college at Northfield, Minn., to allow seniors receiving degrees this spring to return to college next fall for further study without paying tuition or fees should commend itself to college and university authorities throughout the country, according to the St. Paul Dispatch. Thousands of men and women who will finish college work this spring will be unable to find suitable employment under present economic conditions. Even if the economic trend is definitely upward it is extremely unlikely that revived industry and business will be able to absorb the supply of workers available within the next year.

Many graduates and society would benefit if these young people might return to school and continue their work of preparation a little longer. The Carleton plan will make such a course possible for many graduates who will be able to maintain themselves at college when the bar of tuition and other fees is removed.

Ultimately it may be desirable to prolong the period of preparation for work as a regular thing. Such a practice would not only improve professional standards, but it would have the effect, if applied on a large scale, of making a significant cut in the supply of trained men. Whether it is advisable as a permanent policy, however, certainly in the present emergency it would be a good thing if, instead of turning their students onto the "market," colleges would induce many of them to continue their work until a year later, when by all available signs the prospects of employment will be brighter. If adopted widely the Carleton plan should be of immense help.

When Farm Aid Doesn't Aid

Bloomington Pantagraph: Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas is among the veterans of the farm relief movement in the United States. He had been working along that line for many years. Although a republican, he has given earnest support to the proposals by which the Roosevelt administration was trying to give the farmers a better break.

But Senator Capper is "amazed" to find that plans for farm aid through government agencies are not working in his state, however they may be functioning in other states. The senator has lately completed a tour of Kansas, following his return to his home state after the special session of congress. He was hoping to find substantial progress in putting the government plan for refinancing mortgages on the farms. But his summary of what he found was thus stated:

"Frankly, I am amazed at the difficulties being encountered. Numerous cases have been brought to my attention in Kansas and other middlewestern states, in which relief was not obtained although they seemed to constitute just such situations as the new law was intended to alleviate. In one county only five out of 112 applications for farm loans were approved by the federal land bank."

MORE PEOPLE ON FARMS

Report from U. S. Department of Agriculture

Events affecting agriculture have moved swiftly during the past month. The abandonment of the gold standard by this country, the depreciation of the dollar in foreign exchange, the bursting forth of the inflation sentiment into legislative action, the coincident rise in stocks and in many basic commodity prices, all present a picture of forces in motion whose ultimate effects may far-reaching .

So far, the effect has been good for farmers. Wheat and other grains, hides, butter, and cotton prices have advanced 10 to 40 per cent.

In the case of wheat, the so-called inflation buying has been accompanied by bullish developments in the actual crop situation in this country. The report issued last month showed winter wheat in the poorest condition ever recorded, drought still wide-spread, winter-killing heavy in the Northwest, nearly a third of the acreage likely to be abandoned, and probability of the smallest crop in 29 years. Assuming an average spring wheat crop, the indications suggest that we will not raise enough wheat this year to meet domestic requirements and consequently that the surplus carried over will be further reduced.

The improvement in prices, as would be expected, occurs selectively, not only between enterprises but within given lines of production. Livestock has not yet felt the inflaence of rising prices as have the important cash crops which are sensitive to world markets. Yet butter, one of the principal livestock products, advanced about one-third at New York. This marked rise in butter occurred in the face of a milk situation so serious that it has led to "strikes" and disturbances in Wisconsin and New York and even to the fixing of milk prices by legislation.

Spring work is going forward everywhere, though bad weather has delayed grain and cotton preparations in some areas. The movement of fruits and vegetables has now become quite heavy, averaging recently about 2,500 cars a day. This is not quite up to last year, however.

Farm wages this pring average the lowest in 33 years. The average wage paid to hired men last month over the country as a whole was $1.05 a day without board or $22.98 a month without board. The farm wage index of 72 contrasts with an industrial wage index of 164 (pre-war considered as 100).

Our farm population (estimated at 32,242,000) is now the largest in history, according to the estimates compiled last month. The gain last year was a million persons. The great migration away from farms which went on from 1920 to 1930 has slackened. The movement from town to farm also has slowed up somewhat.—**U. S. Department of Agriculture.**

LARGE COTTON CROP

Ginning to Date Exceeds That of 1930

Ginning of cotton is being rushed, and the figure to date is the largest since 1930. The Bennett-Miller cotton report estimates that 5,657,231 bales of cotton were ginned this season to Otober 1, compared with 4,835,990 bales for the same time las year, and 5,409,657 bales in 1931.

For the period from Sept. 16 to Oct. 7 gins turned out 2,556,530 bales, while in the same time last year the aggregate was 1,190,416 bales. In some southern sections the entire crop has been ginned and plants closed.

In Texas ginning aggregates 2,266,496 bales, suggesting a crop of 3,620,000 bales. In Mississippi ginning was 524,520 bales, and the crop is estimated at 1,150,000 bales. In Georgia ginning was 634,625 bales, indicating production of 1,030 bales.

$40,199,041 GIVEN BY U. S. TO COTTON GROWERS

Rental payments totaling $40,199,041 have been distributed to cotton producers of the South who participated in the 1933 acreage adjustment program, it was announced today by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This amount, the total of 345,034 checks, has so far been sent out. Checks are now being sent out at a rapid rate and it is expected this speed will be maintained until all of the approximately 1,037,000 contracting producers have received their checks.

Tendency To Accept Women In Business Has Complications

Under present conditions, it is becoming more and more difficult for men to fulfill their traditional roles. Women will work for less, and therefore, are getting the jobs that are available, says a writer in Harper's Magazine.

That this trend is cutting down purchasing power and intensifying our economic collapse, does not, apparently, make enough difference to employers to convince them that they should employ men at men's wages.

In very many homes the problem is being met by a complete transposition of roles between husband and wife. While the wife earns the living, the man ponders the problem of budgets, meals and outgoing laundry.

The writer heard of one woman who gave up her job when she married, expecting to be a homemaker the rest of her life. When her husband lost his job last year she went to his office, applied for his job, and got it—at half the salary.

She asked why her husband had not been kept on at the lower rate and was told that the organization would not offer a man such a salary. So she took the job, and her husband took over the household.

What A Man!

"Mother," said a little boy after coming from a walk, "I've seen a man who makes horses."

"Are you sure?" asked the mother.

"Yes," he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his back feet."—Vancouver Province.

MAKING THE FARM ATTRACTIVE

PUBLIC SPIRITED INDIANS

Tribe Showed the American People's Thrift

Topeka Capital: It remained for a tribe of Indians to show the American people what real patriotism is in these trying times, by refusing an allotment of federal funds for work on their reservation on the grounds that others are in greater need of the money.

In Wisconsin is a tribe of Indians called Menominee. They had been alloted $30,000 for road building from the fund of $50,000,000 set apart for public works on Indian reservations and government lands.

Following a tribal council two delegates traveled to Washington to notify the "great white father" that the tribe preferred to maintain its 80-year record of self-sustaining independence; and they respectfully requested other tribes be aided.

Secretary Ickes was decently appreciative. He spoke out of a trying personal experience since he was appointed public work administrator in sending this message to the tribe: "With thousands of people using every artifice to seek allotments from the public works fund—many with utterly unqualified projects—the Menominees show the way with true public spirit."

In commenting on the incident the Springfield Republican well says:

"The Menominees are setting an example to their white civilizers that is really embarrassing. Who are the civilized and who are the uncivilized?

Onions Grown In Two Types, Three Colors

Two general types of onions are grown in America for use in the ripe state. They are usually spoken of as the American type and the foreign or European type. As a class, the American onions produce bulbs of smallers size, denser texture, sharper flavor and better keeping quality. They also ripen earlier and are surer to mature properly in the north.

Three distinct colors are recognized in the markets: red, yellow and white. Each of the large markets has its preferences, but in general white onions are in greater demand in the east, yellow in the central west and red in some parts of the north.

Chlorate sprays for nettles and thistles should be applied after rains.

Poultry of State Eats Million Tons Of Feed Annually

Champaign, Sept. 28—Illinois poultrymen attending the 4th annual school for hatchery operators here this week were told that the state's chicken population of 26,000,000 consumes 3250 tons of feed each day, or more than a million tons a year.

Lucius Smith's Article In the Chicago Defender

The amount of publicity given to "The Negro Should Return to the Farm" is interesting, and it would be amusing were it not for the many whose future well-being it involves. From all sections there has been much in the press advising the return of Negroes to the farm. Only two or three, however, of these many advisers have had any extensive, practical experience on a farm.

If Negroes have abandoned the farms for city life in deplorable numbers since 1920, there must be some outstanding reasons or causes. Before any one can make an intelligent approach to the subject, "The Negro Should Return to the Farm," one should know why the Negro left the farm, and under what conditions he should return, if his social and economic status are assured of a new beginning that shall make for permanent improvement.

I, too, would be happy to see a healthy back-to-the-farm movement for a large number of our unfortunate city dwellers. But, should they be "coerced" to return under conditions similar to or worse than those existing before they gave up farming?

When one talks "Back to the Farm for Negroes," one speaks chiefly of the farms south of the Mason and Dixon line, but, apparently one forgets the condition of life and environment which were the farmer's lot even in the good old days of bygone years when Negro farm life was primarily one of dread, despair and fear. If, as a farmer, he did poorly, he feared the heavy hand of the "night rider." If he was progressive, he stood in greater danger.

Not all landlords were wicked and cruel, certainly not. In many communities and counties, one finds the cordial and helpful relations existing between white landlords and landlords and tenants. Too often, however, the life and property of these splendid farmers were in danger, and their crops showed no profit because of competition with "slave" labor.

As I see it, the success of getting

(Continued on page 8)

Regulating, Building And Fuel Foods

Regulating foods are those which keep the body machinery in good running order. They are the foods which contain laxative material minerals, and vitamins. This is the group most often neglected in meal planning. Special care should be taken to include one or more of them in every meal. These foods are cereals, fruits, milk and vegetables.

The building foods are those which keep body in repair and which build the new tissues of the growing child and include cheese, eggs, fish, meats, milk and vegetables.

The fuel foods provide the body with heat and energy. There is little danger of having enough foods from this group, provided the family income is adequate. They include cereals, fats, fruits, sweets, and vegetables.

NEGRO PROBLEM PRESSING FOR SOLUTION; RECOVERY PROGRAM HITS STATUS OF COLORED FOLK

By Paul R. Leach

Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12—For the first time since reconstruction days following the civil war the United States government is seriously concerning itself with the social and economic status of the nation's twelve million Negroes.

Jobs for Uncle Tom and his nephews and nieces in constructing their own industrial communities is one solution advocated.

It is just about imperative that the Roosevelt administration go into that grave American social problem. Its 1933 recovery program has displaced hundreds of thousands of Negroes from their jobs and plantation livelihoods while attempting to recreate employment and restore the nation's nine million unemployed to pay rolls. As a consequence there has grown in recent weeks a serious unrest among the colored people, one which has been by no means ignored by the press of the colored folk.

Million Concerned

Upward of 1,000,000 Negro tenants, according to estimates prepared by racial leaders in the south, are losing what little means of independent livelihood remains to them as tenants on southern cotton plantations through application of the agricultural adjustment administration's campaign for a 25 per cent reduction of 1934 acreage. The A. A. A. contends that a white plantation owner with, say, four Negro tenants living and working on his land on a share basis, should reduce each tenant's acreage a fourth. It is not working out that way, however, for one of the four tenant families gets walking papers, the spokesmen say.

To a lesser degree, but seriously enough to bring repeated protests from the Negro newspapers, the Blue Eagle drive for the national recovery administration, which in theory and in Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's ardent desire has been expected to create jobs for all colors and classes at better pay and shorter hours, has also affected the Negro industrial workman. Jobs usually held by Negroes but now paying better wages, are going in some instances to white men.

Objective Of Ickes.

Under the public work administration, headed by the secretary of the interior, Harold L. Ickes, with its $3,300,000,000 fund for creating construction jobs on a basis of $1,800 a year, the objective is to create some 4,000,000 man-year jobs. There have been complaints from the colored press that in work created by P. W. A. funds, too, jobs which Negro laborers have regarded as their own, have been going to white men.

It is to correct these things, correlate employment activities of the various departments of the government, and with the president's wholehearted approval, the Mr. Ickes has taken into his department youthful, enthusiastic, well-equipped Clark Howell Foreman, who has the title of adviser to the secretary of the interior on the economic status of the Negro.

That a democratic administration should go into national planning for the Negro—jobs as well as housing—and try to correct a wrong which application of its recovery activities have aggravated is not the only paradoz in this picture.

Paradox to Northerners.

Mr. Foreman, who, as his Christian name implies, is a nephew of Clark Howell, who helped to make the Atlanta Constitution one of the great newspapers of the country, and upon whose willing shoulders rests responsibility for finding and planning Negro construction, is a paradox himself. That is, Mr. Foreman is a paradox to northerners, who do not know that among the most serious and constructive white thinkers on the Negro problem are many southerners.

Back of Mr. Foreman are ten generations of southern ancestry. Gen. Sherman's troops burned his greatgrandfather's home. Born and reared in Atlanta and educated there and at the University of Georgia, with a Ph. D. from Columbia, he has served with the Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York, and the interracial commission of Atlanta, all designed to study and find ways of solving Negro racial problems.

In his office, which is situated near that of Mr. Ickes in the interior building, he has a colored girl as his secretary. She is Miss Lucia Pitts of Chicago, who was recommended for the job by Mrs. Ickes, for whom, as a member of the Illinois house of representatives, Miss Pitts had worked when a shorthand reporter of house activities.

Eager for Constructive Work

"I am sick and tired of being a complainer," Mr. Foreman said today when he was asked to tell what he is doing. "I mean that, instead of going to various departments of the government and complaining that Negroes are being discriminated against in the nation's reconstruction I want to see plans worked out whereby constructive work can be done for them."

Those plans, as is Mr. Foreman's idea of the Negro's capabilities, are unusual in a white man.

"W. E. B. Dubois, the famous Negro leader," Mr. Foreman went on, 'says that the only way the Negro can develop is through group effort He is quite right. I propose that the public works administration help him get started in building his own self-sufficient communities."

"You mean Negro cities, built from the group up?" he was asked.

"Yes. Start with the subsistence homestead plan, so that they can have little plots of ground to sustain themselves, with a beginning on housing. With that as a municipal start, financed by their own people—there are many wealthy Negroes you know—and by the public works administration, they would construct their own public utilities. With power and fuel and water developed by their own activities they could next turn to industry."

"Would not that be placing the Negro industry in severe competition with white-controlled industry?"

"Not if it were properly planned, with careful discovery of what is needed, what materials are at hand. The Negro is the first to be let go when depression comes, the last to get his job back when hard times end. The greatest problem the Negroes have is finding employment for the leaders they have developed.

"You have no doubt about the ability of Negroes to do this for themselves?

"Not at all. There is no reason to say that a Negro can not do anything. I do not recognize any limitation upon him and his ability. Reared with an inferiority complex because of the great handicap under which he has always labored in a mixed community, he makes his own limitations."

"This plan would provide segregation of the colored folk in their own communities, would it not?

"I do not advocate segregation, but their communities should be Negro-built, Negro-controlled, so that the colored people would have freedom for exercise of their own abilities, an outlet for the leadership which has been developed."

"What do you believe would be the social result of application of your Negro community?"

"It would solve the economic problem of 12,000,000 people," was the simple reply.

Preliminary Steps

Preliminary steps toward surveying conditions among the colored people were started some time ago by the secretary of commerce, Daniel C. Roper, when he named a committee of investigation. On that committee he placed Harry H. Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, and Dr. Mary F. Waring, president of the National Association of Colored Women, both of Chicago, as members under the chairmanship of Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, colored assistant United States attorney-general in Washington.

Establishment in a separate bureau in Mr. Roper's depa tment for handling racial problems is now under consideration.

—The Chicago Daily News.

COMMEND MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT ON BIG ANNIVERSARY MEET

Major R. R. Wright, Sr., has been widely commended for originating and conducting the 70th Anniversary Celebration of Negro Progress held here recently.

He was personally commended Monday of the celebration week when Mayor J. Hampton Moore, before a large group gathered in the richly furnished mayor's reception room at City Hall, praised Major Wright during his speech. Prominent national figures gathered at Convention Hall the final night of the celebration added their praise.

Excerpts from letters received from any local leaders commending Major Wright follow:

Rev. E. D. Caffee, acting editor of the Christian Review of Philadelphia, offered at the mass meeting the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted as an expression of the highest appreciation of the services of Major R. R. Wright.

"It was moved that this audience of thousands of citizens here assembled give to Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens & Southern Bank and Trust Company, most hearty commendation for the preparation and rendition of this 70th Anniversary Celebration of Negro Progress and we pledge him anew our group support in the efficient conduct of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company with this matchless record of solvency."

The resolution was adopted by raising of hands and by a viva vote of nearly 13,000 people crowded in the convention hall.

Rev. I. N. Patterson, pastor of Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church, says: "As the originator and director of the whole affair, you did a great work."

Mr. Eustace Gay: "I want to congratulate you upon the program Friday last."

Mr. J. Robert Saxon, secretary-manager of the Union Mutual Association of Philadelphia, says: "Kindly accept my congratulations."

Mr. C. Alfred Anderson, of aviation service, Ardmore, Pa., says: "The responsibility of making this affair a success must have rested largely upon your shoulders."

Rev. J. Campbell Beckett, says: "Permit me to heartily and sincerely congratulate you upon the splendid success of 70th Anniversary of Negro Progress, September 17th to 22nd."

Rev. J. E. A. Johns, pastor of James A. M. E. Church, Germantown, Pa., says: "I am delighted over the great victory your hard labor has produced."

Mr. John M. Marquess, exalted ruler of Quaker City Lodge No. 730, I. B. P. O. E. of W., says: "You are to be congratulated upon the splendid work you did."

Dr. A. Mark Harris, president of the National Benevolent Brotherhood of Men and Women, says: "Never in the history of the city of Philadelphia has so many of our group been gathered together at one time."

Magistrate Edward W. Henry says: "I want to offer my congratulations, together with other thousands of your friends and acquaintances, who like me were amazed at the remarkable demonstration at convention hall on Friday, September 22nd, last, which was the product of your fertile brain,"

Mr. William E. Sweet of the Bureau of Public Relations, National Recovery Act, says: "Your celebration last Friday night was a very great success."

Mr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, says: "Really, I was taken off my feet at your meeting last week."

Rev. J. E. East, corresponding secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, says: "I am sending you my congratulations on the wonderful gathering you had and the fine program you brought us."

Rev. Robert S. Jackson, president of Berean B. & L. Association, and the Model Storage Company, says: "Please accept my congratulations, master mind."

Dr. J. H. Dwelle, president of hte State Baptist Convention, writes: "The ecclesiastical, fraternal, professional and business leaders of Philadelphia urge me as chairman of the co-ordinating committee, to extend to Major R. R. Wright, a sincere vote of thanks and congratulations upon having gotten together the greatest crowd of people of color ever assembled in this city. The whole great celebration was the thought-child of a truly grand old man of the Negro race."

One of the most gratifying letters of commendation was that of Mr. Walter C. Beckett, Pennsylvania grand master of the Masons and grand marshal of the parades.

Dr. John P. Turner, police surgeon, writes as follows: "Please permit me to join with the thousands of people of Philadelphia who wish to express their admiration and appreciation of you for the overwhelming success of our recently celebrated "Seventy Years of Progress."

—Philadelphia Independent.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE!

PRIZES OFFERED!

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE AVERAGE NEGRO FARMER?"

Some question, is it not? Well, we want to know and nearly everyone wants to know. We want you to tell us in your own way and in your own words.

We want to know so badly that we are offering three cash prizes for the best letters received as an answer to the question. Any man, woman or child may write. The contest closes September 1, 1933. Write 'em long or short, just answer the question. You may win a prize.

FIRST PRIZE—Five Dollars in Gold.
SECOND PRIZE—Three Dollars.
THIRD PRIZE—Two Dollars.

The best letters will be published throughout the year. All letters become the property of the Modern Farmer, when received. Judges are the editor and one representative from each state in which the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has chartered Units. These representatives will be chosen by the Executive Committee of the organization. Prizes will be awarded during the 1933 N. F. C. F. Convention.

Mail all letters written for this contest to

LEON R. HARRIS, Editor,
Box 209 Moline, Illinois

As a sample, we publish below a little sketch about? "What's The Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer." Don't copy from this, it won't count. We just want to give you an idea.

"What's the Matter With the Average Georgia Farmer?

"The average Georgia Farmer gets up in the morning by the alarm of an Illinois clock (Big Ben), buttons his Chicago suspenders to a Detroit overall, washes his face with Cincinnati soap in a Pennsylvania pan, sets down to a Grand Rapids table and eats Chicago meat, Indiana hominy, fried in Kansas lard, on a St. Louis stove.

"He then lights his New York lantern and goes out to the barn and puts an Indianapolis bridle on a mule fed by Iowa corn and plows the farm covered by an Ohio Mortgage with a South Bend plow, and when bed time comes he reads a chapter in the Bible printed in Boston and says a prayer written in Jerusalem. Crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey only to be kept awake all night by the barks and wails of a Georgia yellow hound dog, the only home product on the place, and then wonders why he cannot make money."

Now Get Busy And Answer The Question And Win One Of The Prizes

TRANSPORTATION PROHIBITIVE

San Francisco Chronicle: The reason a lot of men don't go to the devil is because they're too lazy. The devil would have to call for them in his car.

It's Different! I'ts Reliable! It's Progressive!

THE MODERN FARMER

The Only Publication For The 900,000 Colored Farmers In The United States

ISSUED MONTHLY! EIGHT PAGES! FORTY COLUMNS!

And Only One Dollar a Year!

The MODERN FARMER is read by colored farmers in every state and by many white farmers as well. It preaches to colored farmers the gospel of CO-OPERATION; of buying, producing and selling together, that all may receive more from their efforts as producers.

The MODERN FARMER is read by progressive leaders and friends of the Negro racial group who desire to know our problems and our progress. The MODERN FARMER publishes reliable information. It is not afraid to tell the truth.

The MODERN FARMER is read by religious and welfare workers who are interested in rural problems. These leaders know that the United States cannot be "right" as long as three million Negro Ruralists are in a condition of poverty, ignorance and debt-slavery.

The MODERN FARMER is read by business and industrial leaders who are interested in the potential "Negro Farm Market."

"I have been reading the Modern Farmer two years and I have learned more in the two years than I have in my whole life before. It's a wonderful paper. I wish all colored farmers would read it and learn what's being done."

E. W. WILLIAMS,
Vaughn, Miss.

"The Modern Farmer is so gratifying that we regard it as a God-send to the colored farmers of the southern states. Its instructions and information have caused our members here to be in a prosperous condition. We are not making much money but we are raising our living and feel sure that we will be better rewarded next fall. There is nothing too good for us to do or say for the Modern Farmer."

T. T. BROWN,
Auguilla, Miss.

"It is indeed a newsy little sheet and well gotten up."

GEO. R. ARTHUR,
Associate for Negro Welfare,
Julius Rosenwald Fund.

"Negro farmers should organize. They should be informed what the world is doing. They should become more and more the owners of the farms they cultivate, and they need a paper which will give to them the latest developments along all phases of agricultural life. I wish for the MODERN FARMER the largest possible success.

DR. JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
President North Carolina College for Negroes.

"The Modern Farmer gives us more light than any other farm paper. I intend to work until I have everyone of our 180 members a subscriber."

FRED WILLIAMS,
Choctaw Unit, Shaw, Miss.

"I am always glad to receive my MODERN FARMER."

R. W. GRIFFIN, Chairman,
Gages Spring Unit, N.F.C.F.

THE MODERN FARMER

THE COLORED FARMER'S MOUTHPIECE! THE COLORED FARMER'S CHAMPION!
THE COLORED FARMER'S FRIEND!

Your Children Should Read It! Your Friends Should Read It! Your Neighbors Should Read It!

Published in Nashville, Tenn. The Publishing Center of the South (Official Organ, The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.)

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ADDRESS

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THE MODERN FARMER

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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controloled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

"The six best doctors anywhere
And no one can deny it,
Are sunshine, water, rest, and air
Exercise and diet.
These six will gladly you attend
If you are only willing,
Your mind they'll cheer, your ills they'll mend
And charge you not a shilling."

SECRETARY WALLACE'S ADVICE TO FARMERS

In an address at St. Paul, Minn., Secretary Wallace, head of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, told farmers to pull together, to stop working against each other and cooperate with the government to make the new farm legislation successful. He warned them that if they did not do this, wealthy interests would place money in the hands of radicals and everything would fail. He criticized greed, selfishness, ignorance and prejudice, the main evils that destroy farm organizations.

The Secretary was not speaking to colored farmers but he said one thing all colored farmers should notice. He said: "We must transcend those things that creep in such as hurt feelings, ignorance and prejudice."

Units of the N. F. C. F. would get along much better if officers and members would not carry their "feelings" under their feet, would stop following ignorant people who cannot possibly tell them which way to go, and would stop tattling and telling all their business to outsiders. We must learn to be tolerant. No one knows it all. No one is so well educated that he cannot make a mistake. We all can't see things alike. It is best to let the majority rule and to accept the wishes of the majority willingly. The farmer-member who gets mad every time he cannot have his own way will never make a good organization man.

We should also learn to accept the advice of our officers and leaders and stop running to Mr. Tom or Mr. John and asking them whether it is good advice or not. We should think with our own heads and stand on our own feet.

MR. O'NEAL SHOULD SELL SOME ACRES

It is reported that Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is jubilant because he believes the new farm relief program will aid the South more than any other section of the country. Mr. O'Neal hails from Alabama, where he owns a 2600 acre cotton plantation.

We are wondering how much "aid" the tenants and share-croppers on Mr. O'Neal's plantation will receive. Mr. O'Neal belongs to the absentee landlord class. Tenants of such landlords, especially on large plantations, usually get a misdeal instead of a square deal.

Mr. O'Neal does not need a 2600 acre cotton plantation. He would set his followers a mighty fine example if he would cut most of it up into small farms and sell them to his best tenants. He is certainly old enough and wise enough to know that Negro tenants and sharecroppers are more than just "hands" A majority of them are pretty good farmers. They can certainly raise cotton and corn better than Mr. O'Neal, who probably has not handled a plow in his life. Why not give them a chance to cultivate farms of their own? What's the sense of one man having 2600 acres of land anyhow?

LET US SEE YOU IN MEMPHIS

We hope to meet many readers and subscribers of the MODERN FARMER in Memphis during the N. F. C. F. Convention, October 25-28. Come, and bring your family along, if possible. The recreation will do you good. The instruction you will receive will enable you to become a better farmer and a more prosperous farmer. If you are a member of the Federation your association with your fellow-members during the four days will do you a world of good. You should be so proud of your organization and of your membership that you would not miss the chance to attend your convention and do your part to help make it a success.

The annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is not a farmers' conference. It is a meeting of the only lawfully organized national body of farmers in America of the Negro racial group. Yours is an independent organization. It is not subsidized by the government nor by the federal or any state department of agriculture. Neither is it backed up or "bossed" or promoted by any agricultural institution or philanthropic foundation. Its your own big meeting. Organized farmers support it and you organized Race farmers have the right to run it yourselves. You can also speak right out and say what you want to say. You don't have to be "mealy-mouthed."

Show your faith in your organization and your love for your organization by attending your convention and association with your brother and sister-farmers. Let us prove to the whole country, to our friends and our enemies, that we are advanced enough, wise enough and tolerant enough to build an organization that cannot be crippled or halted, that is determined to endure and prosper and progress. The independent colored farmers of our nation can do this if they try.

DON'T BE UNGRATEFUL

A lot of people in this old world expect something for nothing. They have a mouth full of "gimme" or "helpme" and when they badly want and need a favor they are willing to beg and plead for it. But the moment they get what they want they forget those who have favored them. Many of them even forget to say "Thank you."

Of course many farmers are in this class. The National office of the N. F. C. F. has helped hundreds of colored farmers out of very tight places and situation during the past three years. Requests for assistance have poured in. Some farmers have wanted advice on federal loan applications. Many have wanted help to enable them to purchase or rent better farms. Some have wanted legal advice and assistance. Some have wanted protection. Members and non-members have taken advantage of the ability of the Federation and its officers to assist them.

We are sorry to say that we have been informed, and the records prove that ninety per cent of those who have received the assistance they desired have proven ungrateful. They have not been appreciative enough to even thank those who have helped them. They have put themselves in the class of those who expect to get something for nothing.

Don't be ungrateful. It's a bad, careless habit. The ungrateful person soon finds himself in the place where he can't get anyone to help him no matter how badly he needs help.

EDITORIAL OF THE DAY

THE "BENEFITS" OF INFLATION

(Arizona Star, Tucson.)

Who will benefit by inflation? Certainly not the salary worker, the wage earner, or the individual with a fixed income. Those of this class who are in debt will reap no benefit, for it will take every cent they own to pay for their bare existence. Whence will come their funds to pay old debts?

Who will benefit by this policy? The great industrialists will reap a benefit, because prices for their products will rise much faster than their wage costs and other fixed charges. They will reap money with which to pay off their debts, reap it from the salary worker, the wage earner, and the individual with a fixed income. Is it any wonder they are using their pressure to bring inflation?

Who will benefit by this policy? The astute speculator will reap a gigantic unearned profit. In fact, the astute speculators already have reaped wonderful profits. Those who were wise enough to take their money in February and March and buy English pounds sterling or French francs have splendid profits. They were able to buy the pound then for $3.30. Now they can use the same money to buy dollars and get $4.79 for what they paid $3.30. The same proportion applies to those who bought francs. Likewise the astute speculators who bought equities, common stocks, have made handsome profits. The astute speculator will be able to pay off his debts all right, but how many small salaried workers and wage earners are astute speculators? How many have funds for speculation?

Who will benefit by this policy? The farmer will reap a temporary benefit, but he, too, will find that much of his benefit will be lost in the increase in prices he will have to pay for what he buys. Those farmers who are in debt will find their debt burden easier. But this small advantage the farmer will reap will have been exacted from those frugal and thrifty people who in times of prosperity denied themselves things in order to lay by some savings for old age or a rainy day and from the salaried worker and the wage earner.

Inflation will not bring prosperity. It will not create employment. Right today one of the great evils, merely fear of inflation, is blocking the road to recovery. Those who have money to invest will not loan it on a long time basis because of fear of future value of the dollar. Three years from now, they fear, they might be paid off in 20 cent

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912

State of Tennessee, County of Davidson:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Modern Farmer, and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn above caption requested in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) M. G. FERGUSON, N. P.

Sworn before me this 1st day of October, 1933.

My commission expires January 10, 1939.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

.....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

or 10 cent dollars. The result is no money is available for mortgages or capital expenditures or other new enterprises. Building is at a standstill. Those unemployed millions of the building and allied trades find no work to do. This condition will continue as long as there is fear of inflation or the future value of the dollar, as long as the dollar is not redeemable on a gold basis. Eventually it will bring about both a financial and social crisis which will make the troubles of the last years appear small and insignificant.

Finally the most lamentable result of all is that inflation will make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Whenever and wherever it has been tried from the time of Solon in Greece down to present day Germany and Austria that has been the inevitable result. The pinch felt already by salaried workers, wage earners, and those individuals with fixed incomes is but a pin prick as compared with what they will feel later if present governmental plans are followed to their logical conclusion.

—**The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11, 1933.**

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE AVERAGE NEGRO FARMER?"

More Interesting Prize Letters

(Note:—Prizes will be awarded at the annual convention in Memphis to the writers of the best letters answering the above question.)

From Egypt, Miss.

Dear Editor:

You want to know what is the matter with the average Negro farmer? This is their trouble. They need the power to demand what is right for them to have. They will grow fast when this right is given them. He knows he should live at home and wants to do it, he is powerless. He cannot demand his rights.

C. A. Collins.

FROM CRUGER, MISS.

Dear Editor:—

In answer to your question I will tell you that in 1917 the farmer was in fine shape. They nearly all had their homes clear, —they had some stock and money in the bank. Then everybody thought they were rich. They got ride of their buggies and bought cars. Those who could not buy them were willing to pay others $1 or $2 to take them 15 miles. A horse or mule could not carry them fast enough. They had to go to every picnic and speaking. They stopped raising their food and said it was cheaper to buy it. They got in debt. Then Old Boss stopped giving them "limit money" each month. They found themselves in bad shape and they are going to stay that way until they learn to raise their food, save and stop begging the other man.

Mrs. Louisa Thomas,
Member Holly Grove Unit.

FROM TCHULA, MISS.

Dear Editor:—

What is the matter with the average Negro farmer is lack of organization and a co-operative spirit. He believes what the other man, who has taken the most from him, says. The Negro farmer likes for someone to put everything near and handy so he will not have to put forth much effort to get his hands on it. He does not want to be responsible for anything. He needs to help himself more. The more he helps himself, the more he can help others.

Mrs. F. D. Smith.

FROM PACE, MISS.

Dear Editor:—

The trouble with the average Negro is that he is a debt-slave. He will not look for his own welfare in business matters. He works by the plans of the other man and the other man's plan is how to get the profits from the Negro farmer's labor and keep him in the dark year after year. If Negro farmers would unite and stand by the N. F. C. F. and their leaders as other people stand by their leaders they would soon get their rights. Negro farmers fail to school their children as they should but they do not fail to send them to the fields. At the end of the year's hard work, he gets a due bill. This has kept the Negro farmer down. The other race has become great and wealthy by keeping the Negro in debt and his children out of school.

E. W. Nelson.

FROM MARKS, MISS.

Dear Editor:—

I am glad to say a word for the farmers. I have little education but all of my life I have been a farmer and most of my life I have lived a Christian. The way I see it, the farmer has lost self-control. The farmer has forgotten his home and what it really takes to be a real farmer. The Negro farmer is also afraid to speak up for his rights. It seems like they are all boys. God wants MEN. God wants men who will stand for something. Men who will not give up the ship as long as they see timber to float on.

C. A. McQuitter.

FROM CRUGER, MISS

Dear Editor:—

I think our farmers need a God and a Moses to lead them out. I have been in Mississippi 28 years. We all know that no poor people here receive all their earnings. But I have seen our farmers here pay $500 for an old hack rather than buy a home. I have seen them pay as much as a thousand dollars for a car rather than for a home. I have known them to buy a dog when they did not have any hogs. Some of them will feed five dogs and have not got a hog. Some of them will not plant a garden and will not raise any corn or cane.

I think colored farmers ought to stand for something. They are just like children. When the man is not helping him he is lost. He does not know what to do. My answer is that the average Negro farmer is ignorant. He does not know. Some one will have to lead him.

Mrs. Willie A. Woodard.

AGES OF MAN

Farmers will be amused and satisfied with the "Eleven Ages of Man" as they are outlined concisely and systematically by the "Emmett Daily Index" of Emmett, Ia. They stand, milkily, as follows:

1. Milk.
2. Milk and bread.
3. Milk, bread, eggs and spinach.
4. Oatmeal, bread and butter, green apples, all-day suckers.
5. Ice cream, soda, hot-dogs, (and other light diets).
6. Minute steak, fried potatoes, coffee and apple pie.
7. Boullion, roast duck, scalloped potatoes, creamed broccoli, fruit salad, divinity fudge, peanuts and demi-tasse.
8. Pate' de foie gras, weiner schnitzel, potatoes Parisienne, egg plant a l'opera, demi-tasse, various kinds of cheese.
9. Two soft boiled eggs, toast and milk.
10. Crackers and milk.
11. Milk.

THE HARMLESS KITTEN

(In The Chicago Defender)

Among the greatest enemies of wild birds— and so of farmers whose diligent friends these birds constantly prove themselves—are stray housecats. These abandoned animals, which have reverted to the wild and depend upon hunting for their existence, are large, well-fed and muscular. They are seldom seen, hunting mostly at night, but in winter tell-tale tracks on fresh snow betray their presence.

With all the inherent sly cunning and bloodthirstiness of the cat tribe, plus an audacity and intelligent partly due to former intimate contact with civilization and man, these cats hunt silently and relentlessly night after night, taking terrific toll of quail and other ground-nesting birds, as well as those which build in trees.

Sportsmen Can Help.

Hawks, owls and crows also are enemies of songbirds, but none of the arguments which can be advanced to justify their existence will apply to the renegade housecat. Sportsmen, hutning rabbits or other game, can do their farmer hosts a good turn by keeping a wary eye open for the flash of fur which shows the departure of a sly, green-eyed killer.

At the same time, these sportsmen must be exceedingly careful to destroy only cats which are strictly wild. They may be distinguished from domestic housecats and pets by their wild and furtive actions. Cats near occupied houses and farm places are apt to be the cherished property of some farmer, kept for the purpose of destroying rats, mice and moles. To shoot at such cats would be to incur the justified wrath of their owners. Discretion has it place in all kinds of vermin control.

Don't Abandon Pets

Cat owners can show their friendliness toward birds by never abandoning their pets. There are animals lovers who "haven't the heart" to put a swift and painless end to the lives of cats they no longer desire to keep. Instead they take these animals into the country, miles from home, and abandon them. Overnight their "pets" revert to the wild and become cunning killers. Other people, moving to some new location, take the easy course of calmly forgetting about the pet cat which has called their dwelling his home.

SCIENTIST ABLE TO TELL SEX OF DAY-OLD CHICKS

A Japanese scientist recently examined 100-one day old chicks at the International Baby Chick association in Grand Rapids, Mich., and told the sex of each in 61-2 minutes without an error. The chicks were posted after he had examined them to test the accuracy of his determinations.

COLOR OF EGG YOLK IS CHANGED BY HENS' FOOD

Eggs with extremely pale yolks result when hens are fed a mixture of half oats and half bran, with occasional table scraps and no green forage.

Deep orange yolks are produced when the ration is 52 per cent corn, 24 per cent wheat, 14 per cent oats, 10 per cent dried milk and soybean meal, and green grass pasture.

Excessive amounts of cottonseed or linseed meal will cause very dark, or olive-colored yolks, as will various common weeds belonging to the mustard family.

"Without controlled production," says Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, "no price-lifting effort can possibly work; because if there is no control of production, the better prices increase the next year's plantings, and the greater harvest wrecks the price."

Proof of the longevity of asparagus beds is indicated in North Dakota, where beds have been producing annually for twenty years.

JUST ONE REASON

Atchison Globe: No, we don't practice all we preach. We haven't enough time to do that.

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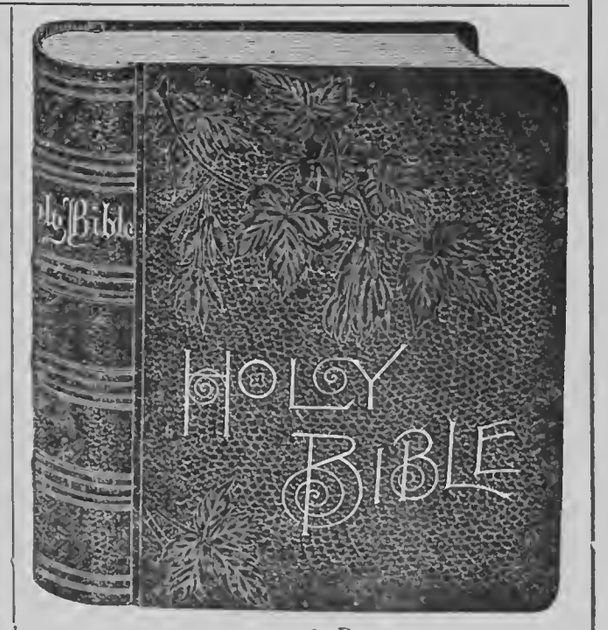

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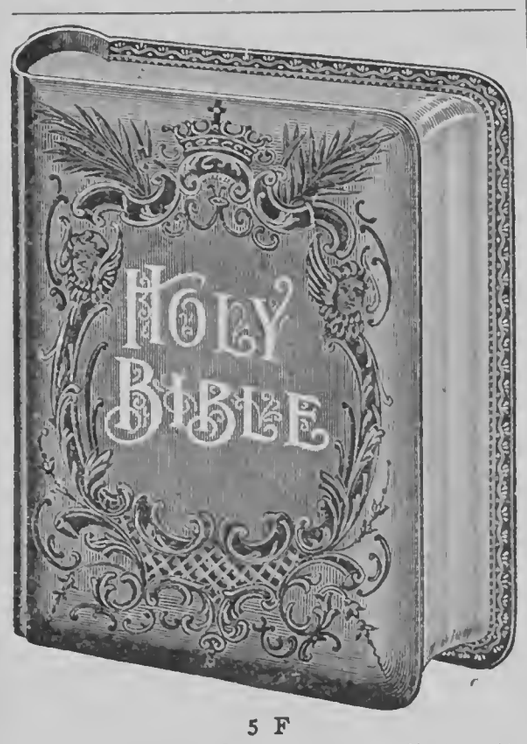

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INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

A cotton listing and bunching machine, recently invented and patented by a Negro dirt-farmer,--a member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers,—is conceded by manufacturers and implement men who have examined it to be the greatest asset to the cotton raising industry invented since the cotton gin. A model of this machine will be exhibited at the coming N. F. C. F. convention.

Will Bean, a colored farmer of Winona, Texas. planted some coffee seed he procured from a friend and has gathered 35 pounds of good coffee from twelve stocks He parches rolls, grinds and drinks his own coffee. This colored farmer believes in living at home.

Mrs. Nena Hayes. of Olean, N. Y., has grown a tomato this season that weightted one pound and thirteen ounces. tl is believed to be a record breaker.

Peanuts have advanced five dollars a ton on the Moultrie, Ga., market. They are now selling at a figure $20 a ton higher than last season's figure. This is good news for hundreds of colored growers of the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia.

Checks to pay cotton farmers for plowing under cotton are being mailed out slowly. It will probably be another month before all farmers entitled to them receive them.

Forty per cent of the mosquitoes of southern Illinois have been found to carry malaria fever germs. Farmers should make war on these mosquitoes.

Lavender Lady, a Missouri Jersey cow, was chosen grand champion for the third successive year at the dairy cattle congress in Waterloo, Iowa.

An Oklahoma farmer near Holdenville grew a cucumber thirty-three and a half inches long.

It is reported that farms in Australia are selling for from two to four dollars apiece. This is not very interesting to colored farmers for they are barred by law from settling in that country.

There are eleven colored farmers in the District of Columbia. Eight of them are owners. The value of their farms and buildings is $43,500.

Cut of cotton acreage in this country is expected to aid Egypt and other foreign cotton producing countries.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FOR MARKETING EGGS

Produce infertile eggs.

Feed a balanced ration and limit the feeding to that ration.

Gather eggs twice a day.

Keep eggs in cool. moderately dry place (below 60 degrees)

Eliminate dirty eggs by providing nest for every six hens, by keeping flock confined to house until noon on days when it is wet outside, by keeping all broody hens off the nest and by keeping the house clean.

Protect eggs from heat and sun when marketing them.

Sort eggs according to size and color of shell.

Sell to dealers properly equipped to handle eggs.

FALL BEST TIME TO PLANT FRUIT TREES

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 28.— The horticultural department of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, says late fall is the best time to set fruit trees in this state. November 15 to December 15 are about the dates of the best time, in most years.

Fall-set trees often began growth better the following spring and frequently continue to show better growth, even after several years, than trees set in the spring, says the college.

"When trees are set in late fall the tops are dormant, but the soil imperature is high enough so that the growth may continue for a time. Then trees are planted in the spring the buds open soon after they are set and the water loss from transpiration retards root development. Some trees, such as cherries, are rather difficult to transplant and a smaller loss of trees results when they are set in the fall."

5,000 Ohio farmers will receive better than $2,000,000 for their sugar beets this year. The 1933 crop is expected to be considerably larger than 1932.

In San Diego County, California, there is an aged pear tree growing near an old adobe dwelling . It is over 100 years old and still bears a wonderful crop each year. The tree was brought to California by the French Mission Fathers late in the 18th century. Better than this, there is grape vine at San Gabriel Mission in Los Angeles over 200 years old. This was also set out originally by the Mission Fathers.

The best of all shock absorbers is a sense or humor.

When we have nothing to say it's best to say nothing, but few of us can do it.

Most of us all try the wrong ways before we submit to the right way of doing things.

Uncertainty is almost as disturbing as bad news.

7—LEAF CLOVER FOUND

If four-leaf clovers are lucky, Leonard Selden, of Haddam Neck, Conn., believes he's in for a year of extra good fortune. He recently found a clover with seven leaves.

DUCKS GOOD BURGLAR ALARM, ALP ASSERTS

"A flock of ducks is about the best kind of a farm burglar alarm," says H. H. Alp, University of Illinois poultry extension specialist. "They are the first to hear any suspicious noise, and they make plenty of noise."

Too close mowing of the lawn injures the bluegrass. Plants manufacture their food in their leaves. Hence, enough leaf surface must be left to build up food for root development.

MAGNETIC MENU

Los Angeles Times: When President Roosevelt dropped in on a conservation corps camp for luncheon the other day, the menu consisted of fried steak, mashed potatoes, string beans, lettuce and tomato salad and apple cobbler. Perhaps this explains why so few of the boys avail themselves of week-end leaves of absence.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

About "Meeting Trials And Troubles"

National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary

I met a young man in Chicago the other day, Brother Farmers, and he told me a very pitiful story. He had just arrived from Georgia. The week before I met him he was a sharecropper on a large plantation. He had a fine crop of cotton, —was expecting at least nine bales,— had the best crop of corn he had ever made,—had three good hogs,— his wife had nearly a hundred chickens and had canned and preserved enough food to last the family during the coming winter. He had five young children, and his conversation led me to believe that the family had been very well contented and happy on the Georgia plantation.

But he was in Chicago because his landlord had ordered him to get on the plantation and get out of the county in two hours. His wife was given two days to get the children and herself out of the community. He had worked hard and "made the crop." The landlord wanted all of it. He forced him to leave so he could get it. I have learned since that this same landlord has forced two other sharecroppers to leave also.

I am not wasting any thoughts on this evil landlord because he is sure to get whats coming to him. Some of these days he will meet a tenant or sharecropper who can t be run off and it will be just too bad for him. But I am wondering what will become of this young farmer . He doesn't know how to do anything but farm and he doesn't know how to farm anywhere but in the South. He is as much out of place in Chicago as he would be were he in Alaska. He asked for advice and I promptly told him to go back South, find another plantation and landlord and try again. Fortunately, as an officer of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, I was able to recommend to him two or three planters either of whom I believe will treat him right.

It takes a mighty strong-willed, cool-headed farmer to buck some of the trials and troubles we meet. Too many of us become so discouraged we give up. We run to the cities, hoping to find justice, liberty and prosperity . But it is simply a case of jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

I shudder to think what will be the fate of many Negro farmers in the near future. Changes are being made rapidly in the agricultural field and many of us are going to find ourselves in uncomfortable situations. I believe federal agencies will treat us right and try to help us but we certainly can not depend on that alone. We must learn to depend on ourselves and on each other. There is strength in unity. We must build up our organization, the N. F. C. F., until it is big enough and strong enough to carry us over the rough spots. When we are able to depend on our organization it simply means that we are able to depend on ourselves. It means that we are able to stick together,— to cooperate,— to be friendly—to live in harmony with each other,— look out for each other's interests. It means that all of us together are providing the opportunity for all of us to rise together,— to prosper and be happy.

There is no other way, Brother Farmers, for us to endure as a producing group. We must organize and help each other become independent, decent, enlightened, progressive and prosperous citizens, or we will become wage and debt-slaves, peons and simply so much human stock to be used to cultivate the land and produce mainly for the benefit of greedy and unscrupulous men. For, ever since the beginning of time, some men have tried to live and grow fat off the labor of others. The "others" have always suffered until they had sense enough to get together and to stay together.

Support the N. F. C. F. Stick to your brother farmer. Fight for your own rights and help protect yourself too.

CUBA MAY RAISE BARRIER AGAINST FOREIGN LABOR

Plans to Force Business to Hire Natives

(By Arthur Evans—Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Havana, Cuba, Oct. 10—President Ramon Grau San Martin told a delegation of motormen and conductors of Havana street railrays today that he is considering measures to limit the proportion of foreign labor in Cuban industries and business.

Grau said a decree on the subject might be issued within a few days. The general impression is that the decree may specify that 75 per cent of the labor employed must be native.

Recall Previous Attempt.

The proposal is a revival of a measure which Cuban labor has tried to pass for years without success. Former President Machado in 1926 tried to pass a 75 per cent native labor bill, but congress thwarted him with the argument that Cuban industries require technical men from outside and that 25 per cent limitation on foreigners would impair business.

In the sugar industry a large quantity of labor has had to be imported in normal times from Jamaica, Haiti and San Domingo, as the ordinary Cuban is said to have a distaste for cutting cane. Conditions have changed since the depression, however, and native labor is now clamoring for work.

Among foreigners in Cuba, the largest proportions are Spaniards, with Chinese and West Indians second and third. The Spaniards are the main element in business and merchandise.

Observe War Anniversary.

This morning in commemoration of the 65th "Grito de Yara," an anniversary of the beginning in 1868 of the unsuccessful 10 years' war for independence from Spain, troops passed in review before President Grau and Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the army.

President Grau in a speech said "I feel extremely optimistic as to the future of Cuba. My government is fully consolidated, with the unanimous support of the national army and navy and various reserve organizations, and has the undivided of support of Cubans."

When the crowds yelled for Col Batista to speak he said:

"Sacrifice and patriotism, words commonly used by former regimes but never interpreted in their real meaning, are now the basis of the acts of the present regime, which is a Cuban government for Cubans and Cuba."

The 1868 revolt was led by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, father of the recent provisional president whose brief regime gave way to the Grau government. Today the young-De Cespedes was practically forgotten.

Menocal Leaves for U. S.

Gen. Mario G. Menocal, former president of Cuba and one of the leaders of the groups seeking to overthrow the Grau regime, left Havana for Miami by plane today. With him were his son, Mario, Jr., and former Congressman Martinez Fraga.

The understanding is that Menocal is on his way to Washington, D. C., to present the arguments of the counter-revolutionists against recognition of the Grau government by the United States.

After the battle at the National hotel a week ago yesterday word was taken to Menocal to stay in his house and would be well. Reports have been current, however, that he was threatened with death by some of his enemies.

—Chicago Tribune.

MRS. ADA PERRYMAN'S REMITTANCE

From down in Clarksdale, Mississippi, where the National Federation of Colored Farmers has a strong organization and the Modern Farmer a splendid circulation, there comes to the Modern Farmer office a substantial remittance from Mrs. Ada Perryman. She sent in her annual subscription to the Modern Farmer and paid her annual dues in the National Federation of Colored Farmers. This publication acknowledged the receipt of both remittances and notified Mr. James P. Davis, the president, of her qualification for this year's membership. They are preparing down there to send a big delegation to the National Convention to be held in Memphis, Tennessee, where farmers in Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky, Southern Missouri and Tennessee have easy access to this city. Mrs. Perryman is deeply interested in the organization of the "tillers of the soil", stock raisers, poultry raisers, fruit growers and in fact every phase of the life known as farmers.

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If you have moved from one address to another please send a written notice to your postmaster; write it out plainly and give it to your letter carrier if you live in the city, or your rural route carrier, if you live on a rural free delivery route. If you fail to do this the publisher of this paper will have to pay two cents on every paper going to your old address. This is a new postal law and regulation.

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THE MODERN FARMER

CIVIC, RELIGIOUS LEADERS JOIN IN COMMENDING MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT FOR 70th PROGRESS ANNIVERSARY

Philadelphia—Commendations of Major R. R. Wright, Sr., president of the Citizens' and Southern Bank and Trust Company, 19th and South Streets, for originating and for the conduct of the 70th anniversary celebration of Negro Progress are pouring into the office of the aged banker here.

Business, civic, professional and religious leaders have joined in lauding the success of the venture. Included among those who have complimented Major Wright during the past week are:

Dr. John P. Turner, police surgeon,, who wrote as follows:

"Our cause has been greatly advanced by the wonderful meetings held. As a climax, the Convention Hall gathering of over 10,000 people, put to rout our enemies who said it couldn't be done, and cemented more firmly the friendship of our friends."

Dr. Dwelle

Dr. J. H. Dwelle, president of the State Baptist Convention, wrote:

"The ecclesiastical, fraternal, professional and business leaders of Philadelphia urge me as chairman of the Coordinating Committee, to extend to Major R. R. Wright a sincere vote of thanks and congratulations upon having gotten together the greatest crowd of people of color ever assembled in this city. The whole great celebration was the thought-child of a truly grand old man of the Negro race."

Walter Beckett

One of the most gratifying letters of commendation was that of Mr. Walter C. Beckett, Pennsylvania grand master of the Masons and grand marshal of the parades.

Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of Cheyney State College, says: "This is merely my personal word to express my appreciation and thanks for the fine spirit with which you carried the Progress Week forward to last night's outstanding success. The audience was the most magnificent Negro audience I have ever seen."

Rev. R. S. Jackson

The Rev. Robert S. Jackson, president of Berean B. and L. Association and the Model Storage Company, says:

"Please accept my congratulations, master mind, on the success of the 70 Years' Celebration of Emancipation.

"You have successfully gotten together the largest group of our people at one time and in one place in my 48 years' stay in Philadelphia. It is my first time to see so many assembled in one place."

Rev. J. C. East

The Rev. J. C. East, corresponding secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, says:

"I am sending you my congratulations on the wonderful gathering you had and the fine program you brought us. Surely you are immortalizing your name by the service you are rendering to your people."

Dr. H. L. Phillips

Archdeacon Henry L. Phillips, who delivered the prayer at the opening of the meeting Friday night at Convention Hall, wrote that the gathering was the most remarkable one in the history of Negro gatherings in Philadelphia. He congratulated Major Wright heartily.

William E. Sweet

William E. Sweet, of the Bureau of Public Relations, National Recovery Act, says:

"Your elebration last Friday night was a very great success and I congratulate you on the size of the audience. It was a rare privilege for me to address them."

C. C. Spaulding

C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, says:

"Really, I was taken off my feet' at your meeting last week. You had the largest gathering of Negroes that I have ever seen in any hall. When I accepted your invitation to speak, I was under the impression that it would be a group in a church —about five or six hundred in number. I actually had no idea of the magnitude of the occasion, or I might have 'backed out.'"

Judge Henry

Magistrate Edward W. Henry says:

"I want to offer my congratulations, together with other thousands of your friends and acquaintances who, like I, were amazed at the remarkable demonstration at Convention Hall on Friday, September 22, last, which was the product of your fertile brain.

"Your program was remarkably smooth and even, and the more than 12,000 persons who were present left Convention Hall congratulating themselves that they were permitted to be present on that memorable occasion."

John M. Marquess

John M. Marquess, exalted ruler of Quaker City Lodge, No. 720, I. B. P. O. E. of W., says:

"You are to be congratulated upon the splendid work you did. You may depend upon our co-operation at all times in any worth while, unselfish movement."

Dr. A. Mark Harris

Dr. A. Mark Harris, president of the National Benevolent Brotherhood of Men and Women, says:

"Never in the history of the city of Philadelphia has so many of our group been gathered together at one time, notwithstanding the importance of the occasion. The great Convention Hall on last Friday night was smothered with a black crowd of anxious humanity, anxious to contribute their quota of success to your meeting showing the Negro's accomplishing during seventy years of freedom."

Rev. J. E. A. Johns

The Rev. J. E. A. Johns, pastor tor of James M. E. Church, Germantown, Pa., says:

"I am delighted over the great victory your hard labor has produced, which is profitable to all concerned, and especially to our group.

"The strain endured gives evidence of your fine vitality as well as to your unusual broad sense of direction.

"My sincere wish is that you may be rewarded by long life and success in all your noble work."

Rev. J. C. Beckett

The Rev. J. Campbell Beckett, pastor of Union M. E. Church, says:

"Permit me to heartily and sincerely congratulate you upon the splendid success of the 70th Anniversary of Negro Progress, September 17 to 22.

"The mass meeting Friday night, attended by nearly 12,000 persons, was a fitting climax and I have never seen that number of our folk together before in our city.

"Too much praise cannot be given you for the idea of the celebration, the splendid manner in which the various groups and professions were brought together and the cooperation given under your leadership."

C. Alfred Anderson

C. Alfred Anderson, of Aviation Service, Ardmore, Pa., says:

"I realize you must have had great difficulty in trying to secure the cooperation of the leaders of our race in Philadelphia, and that the responsibility of making this affair a success must have rested largely upon your shoulders.

"From all indications, you were more than successful in making this affair commemorative and it was not an easy task that you accomplished, for the execution of this program required undaunted courage, perseverance and patience. You have done much toward establishing confidence in your leadership and winning the support of the people of our race in Philadelphia and its vicinity."

P. L. Edwoods

Prince L. Edwoods, advertising manager of the Philadelphia Tribune, says:

"I wish to congratulate you for giving the Negroes of Philadelphia the greatest event in the history of the city; namely, the 70th anniversary of the Celebration of Negro Progress. It will long be remembered as one of the most colorful and gigantic occasions that was ever promoted here by any citizen or group of citizens. I personally believe it to be the most outstanding effort of its kind that has ever been given in this country."

Eustace Gay

Eustace Gay, managing editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, says:

"I want to congratulate you upon the program Friday night last."

J. Robert Saxon

J. Robert Saxon, secretary-manager of the Union Mutual Association of Philadelphia, says:

"Kindly accept my congratulations for the successful carrying out of the program of the 70 Years of Progress of the Negro. One needs only superlatives to describe it. It was stupendous, colossal, superb and certainly merits the most praiseworthy consideration of all who witnessed it."

Rev. I. N. Patterson

The Rev. I. N. Patterson, pastor of Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church, says:

"I have thought a great deal over the wonderful celebration we had at Convention Hall last week. As the originator and director of the whole affair, you did a great work. It was more than a success; it was marvelous. The most inspiring sight I have ever witnessed and places you in the foremost ranks of America's great organizers and leaders."

W. A. Tooks, funeral supply manufacturer: "To my mind, greatest venture that anyone has taken, and met with unusual success. Feel deeply grateful to you for interest displayed in development of Negro race."

—The Afro-American.

APPEALS COURT FREES LAWYER OF CONTEMPT

The Illinois Appellate court yesterday reversed the decision of Municipal Judge Thomas A. Green who last summer found Attorney W. G. Anderson, colored, guilty of contempt of court and sentenced him to six months in the county jail. In citing Anderson for contempt, Judge Green charged that the attorney falsified court records in taking an appeal for a client, Roy Hall, colored.

Hall was found guilty of larceny of an automobile by Judge Green, but the finding was reversed on the appeal. Anderson, who has been at liberty on bond, denied in the Appellate court that he had falsified the records and also contended that Judge Green had no jurisdiction to sentence him for contempt of court.

Anderson was sustained in the opinion delivered by Appellate Judges Martin M. Gridley, John J. Sullivan and Kickham Sanlan.

—The Chicago Tribune.

THE YEAR DOCTOR

Terre Haute Tribune: Modern medicine owes many remarkable cures to recent inventions and discoveries, but still turns for many cures to drugs and herbs discovered by Indians long before Columbus was born. Not only were the drugs discovered by Indians, but they were used to cure the same diseases that physicians prescribe them for today.

These facts are brought out in striking manner in the display of "American Indian Medicine" in the Hall of Science, World's fair.

Show cases are filled with such drugs as capsicum, peruvian bark, cascara, coca, mandrake, snake root, and black cherries. All were used by Indian medicine men.

Capsicum is used to day for the treatment of neuralgia, pneumonia drugs as capsicum, Peruvian bark, called quinine after it is refined, is used in the cure of tropical fever, Cascara, whose curative properties were known by the Indians of the Pacific coast, is used today as a purgative. Coca, used as a stimulant by the aborigines, is used today as an anaesthetic, as cocaine. Snake root is used in salves as a cure for certain types of irritation.

The present-day doctor has done much with his anti-toxins, his hypodermic injections, his insulins and other modern weapons, but the efficacy of the "Indian medicines" is still attested to by a casual glance at the labels along the compounders' shelves. The familiarity of the Indian with these remedial agencies is one of the interesting studies regarding an interesting race.

KILLS MAN WITH TRACTOR

Clarksdale, Ark., Oct.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Jack Taylor Tuesday drove a 20-ton tractor over the head of Jack Chaney who was asleep in the field with his head against a stump. Taylor is alleged to have swerved from the course of the tractor, crushed the stump and Chaney's head and then to have backed over it again.

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MAKING THE FARM ATTRACTIVE

(Continued from page 1)

the Negro to return to the farm under an improved condition is contigent upon two conditions: First, farming in many sections must become highly syndicalistic, supervised and regulated by the state or national government as other large businesses are, or, second, the state or federal government must take the lead in 'facilitating the return of the Negro to the farm by acquisition of farm land, cutting it into desirable tracts, equipping such tracts for various types of model farms with such necessities as will make for comfort and happiness, sell them on easy, long terms to farmers who wish to return to the country with the hope and purpose of redeeming themselves and family.

The old system has made farming an undesirable risk, not alone to the millions of Negroes and whites who have given up farming in the last 20 years, but also to the big landlords, and worse than all, to the insurance and investment companies who have sunk irretrievable millions in worthless mortgages to be redeemed through high premiums and interest rates charged to the rest of us for their services.

One may assume that the American people are paying millions of dollars annually in unnecessary taxes to offset defaults in interest payments on mortgages and taxes of nonproductive farm property as a consequence of land-poor land barons. It appears that intelligent leadership should see the need of a reorganization of American farm practices in harmony with the trend of progressive social forces. At a time when our various state and national governments are falling over themselves to give the "big fellows" a new deal, why not open a new deck and make a new deal for the back-to-the-farm man?

Yes, we should want that millions of Negroes and even whites return to the farm, but let us wish that they return under conditions which offer hope, peace and a reasonable chance for normal prosperity.

ARGENTINE COWS ONCE SLAIN FOR HITCHING POSTS

For two centuries man's chief occupation among the gauchos, or cattle ranchers of the Argentine pampa was the pursuit of wild cattle. Stupendous numbers were slain merely for hides and tallow, as was true in California when Dana saw it and wrote Two Years Before the Mast. Besides the many hides sent to Spain and smuggled out to other lands, countless thousands were used on the pampa for making clothing, huts, tents, sleds, and even fences, says the National Geographic magazine.

Cattle were so cheap that a rider would kill one merely to cut meat enough for his lunch. One Argentine historian says soldiers used to shoot a beef so that they might tether horses to its horns, there being no trees!

And it was easy to capture them. A band of gauchos simply surrounded a herd. Then each man, armed with a long-handled pica, or lance with a sharp blade like a half-moon, hamstrung as many animals as possible before the herd broke away. This done, the gauchos dismounted, skinned the fallen animals, and abandoned the meat to carrion birds and wild dogs.

Hides took the place of money. When, by the Treaty of Utrecht, England attained the sole right to import slaves into the River Plate country, she stipulated that the blacks should be paid for with hides and tallow.

From hunting cattle mostly for their hides, the folk of the pampa turned by 1830 to the export of dried beef. This went to feed slaves in the West Indies, where their labor was then building up the tobacco and sugar industries. "Jerky" (salt beef) is still made by the ton in the meat-drying shed on the big estancias, and sometimes huge racks of it, like haystacks, are piled in the open air.

AS A NEWS READER SEES IT

"For with the same measure that ye mete withal
It shall be measured to you again."
Luke 6:3.8.

The farmer looked at the grain in the field,
Measured in bushels, 'twas a wonderful yield,
But measured in dollars 'twas scanty and thin;
He would not get back the seed he put in.

He looked at his cans full of milk and rich cream,
Measured in quarts, they would make quite a stream,
But measured in dollars, not even a rill
And who was to pay the miller his bill.

He looked at his barns full of hay to the tip
Measured in tons, it would sink a large ship,
But measured in dollars, 'twas light as the down
And a one hourse wagon could haul it to town.

He looked at his orchards, fine apples hung thick,
Measured in barrels, he had a good pick,
But measured in dollars, it was wormy and small
And the farmer was out spray, baskets and all.

He looked at the cattle, he looked at the sheep,
Measured in pounds, many families they'd keep,
But measured in dollars, he wouldn't refuse
To trade a bull calf for a new pair of shoes.

He looked and he pondered, that with plenty around,
As measured by bushel, the quart or the pound,
That measured in dollars he was worthless and poor
That even his lands were far from secure.

The farmer decided that he saw through the trick,
The whole trouble was with the measuring stick,
And now he requests that the stick we revise
And make all the measures of relative size.

—Anonymous.

FARM LECTURE HELPS

Will Bean Negro farmer, of near Winona, Texas, listened carefully to the county agent's agricultural sermon on "living on home products." eH returned to his little east Texas farm, planted some seed procured from a friend, and already has gathered 35 pounds of coffee from 12 stalks. Bean parches, rolls, grinds and drinks his own coffee.

If a hen stops laying in the summer, sell or eat her at once, for she will not start laying again until late winter or early spring.

Kill weeds while they are small.

3 NEW PROJECTS SWING TO ADD TO U. S. OWNERSHIP

Government Enters Still Newer Fields

(By Arthur Sears Henning—Chicago Tribune Press Service.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10—(Special)—Under the guise of measures to promote recovery from the depression, government ownership is growing apace.

Through the creation of corporations it controls and finances, the federal government is engaging in numerous business enterprises hitherto reserved to private initiative.

There is every prospect that as a result of the recovery program the United States government will be left the owner of billions of dollars' worth of farms, city houses, tenements, banks, railroads, factories, insurance companies, grain elevators, ships, docks, warehouses, office buildings, cotton, wheat, live stock and a multitude of other forms of property and private business.

Three More U. S. Corporations.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, in his role of public works administrator, today disclosed plans for three government corporations to engage in various construction activities financed from the 3 billion 300 million dollar easy money.

This makes six gvernment corporations projected in the last week in addition to those already created, such as the Reconstruction Finance corporation with resources of 4 1-2 billions, the Home Owners' Loan corporation with 2 billions 200 millions, the Home Loan banks with 125 millions, and the Federal Land banks and allied institutions with 2 1-2 billions.

A new device in the President's program and a new unit of government reminiscent of the wartime corporations, the organizations are being formed by the administration when it finds itself blocked by legal or economic barriers from working out its plans through the regular government setup.

Explains Housing Corporation

Mr. Ickes today explained a projected housing corporation as a move to give his 3 billion 300 million dollar easy money fund "more freedom". His assistants added that cities are not offering to take a financial partnership with the public works administration in housing projects as the public works law requires.

The new corporation, by stepping outside this legal requirement, will clear the way for widespread slum clearance and housing on federal funds alone, it was pointed out. Mr. Ickes said the corporation, as suggested in a memorandum now on his desk, will be armed to condemn properties and erect government structures in their place with or without requests from the communities.

Houses built by the corporation may be either bought or leased by citizens. Rents will be paid directly to the federal corporation, which will become a national landlord, holding sway over tenants in many large cities.

Mr. Ickes estimated that the project would take "hundreds of millions" out of the easy money fund. If the houses which are built are sold the money would come back into a revolving fund to finance other construction, he explained.

Subsistence Farm Project.

Similar plans for the buying and leasing or selling of subsistence farms which are to be turned over to unemployed industrial workers are being considered, according to Mr. Ickes.

The third corporation revealed by Mr. Ickes would be one already suggested in connection with the projected 120 million dollar easy money advance to the Chicago sanitary district. It would perform construction work for districts which did not have the collateral to obtain easy money loans, leasing the works back to the districts at rentals sufficient to repay the government outlays.

Bank Liquidating Scheme.

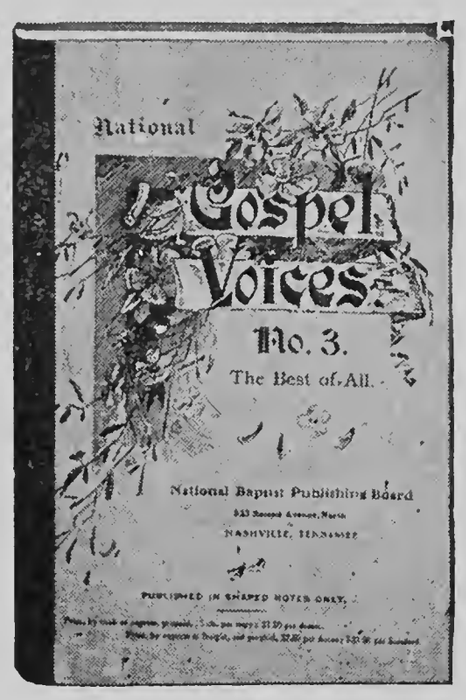
Other plans for expanding purchasing power through still a fourth corporation were being worked on at the treasury today. Governors of the 12 federal reserve banks were called into conference on the proposal for a closed bank liquidating corporation which might release a billion dollars in frozen deposits.

Plans for this corporation were conceived when the resoures, both legal and financial, of the Reconstruction Finance coropration appeared to have been exhausted.

Fifth and sixth in the list of new corporations are the Surplus Relief corporation and the Commodities Credit corporation, the former of which is formed and the latter of which has been announced by the President.

—The Chicago Tribune.

The present sugar crop in the Philippines is expected to weigh more than 1,000,000 tons.



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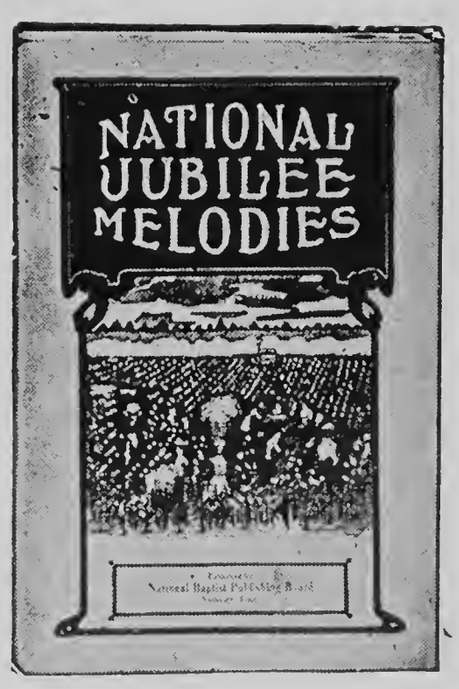

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VI. NASHVILLE, TENN., NOVEMBER 15, 1933. No. 7.

LIBRARY STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Shall Our Biggest Business Survive or Perish?

Woman Heads Largest Group in Farm Organization

MRS. F. D. SMITH, PRESIDENT—TCHULA, MISSISSIPPI

Over Four Hundred and Fifty Members on Roll As Reported

Members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers at their annual convention held in Memphis last month, paid their respects to Mrs. F. D. Smith, president of the Tchula, Mississippi Unit. It declared that although this race woman is the only one in the whole group to preside over a Farm Unit Organization, hers is the largest in the long list of local organizations in any of the forty-eight states in the Union.

President Davis and editor Harris in their report showed that from the U. S. Census Bureau there are more than nine hundred thousand Negro farmers in the United States, and while they are not all organized there are organizations in more than twenty states out of the forty-eight. Mrs. Smith became a member of the Tchula, Miss., Unit at its early organization. The farmers in

(Continued on Page 4)

Organized Race Farmers Close Convention

World's Fair Will Open In 1934

WORKMEN STORE EXHIBITS FOR THE WINTER

Chicago Tribune Article Asserts "Our Work Has Just Begun"

A Century of Progress Exposition was a deserted village yesterday. Only an occasional workman could be seen on the winding avenues and in the gay colored buildings where millions had swarmed in holiday gayety.

In contrast to the general air of desolution, the Administration building was the scene of feverish activity. There President Rufus C. Dawes and his aids were planning for a greater Fair in 1934.

"Our work has just begun," said

(Continued on Page 5)

SENATOR COPELAND'S WARNING

Says Poor Health Can be Traced to Neglect

By Royal S. Copeland, M. D.
U. S. Senator From New York

A recent announcement of the United States public health service is unusually interesting. It states that the majority of cases of poor health and faulty physical development in adult life can be traced to neglect of undernourishment or underweight, so commonly seen in early childhood.

This state of health, known as "malnutrition," is more prevalent than most parents suspect. It is found in the country districts as well as in the city. Contrary to the common belief, it afflicts the children of the rich as well as the poor. It may begin in very early infancy and continue throughout childhood.

The stricken child is below normal weight and does not gain as rapidly as his playmates or children of the same age. The youngster is usually pale, dull and listless, has dark rings under the eyes, tires easily and has no desire for work or play. The sleep is fitful and rarely refreshing.

MALNUTRITION should always be suspected in a child who does not eat well, sleep well and gain weight. Bear in mind that properly nourished children between the ages of 6 and 10 should gain about five pounds a year. A child between 12 and 16 should gain between six and ten pounds a year Of course, there are marked variation sfrom this rule, but it may well be that the child who gains les sthan these figures is suffering from malnutrition.

Malnutrition can be traced to a lack of appetite and a dislike for certain foods. When a child refuses the essential foods, like milk and vegetables, undernourishment is likely to occur.

To avoid dislikes for foods, it is advisable to plan pleasant surroundings at meal times. Above all, never force a child to eat. He should be encouraged to eat and if necessary rewards for good behavior may be tried.

MANY A CHILD learns to dislike certain foods because it is discovered that the parent does not eat it. For this reason never discuss your food in the presence of a child. Children mimic their elders and love to imitate them in every way.

(Continued on Page 5)

OUTLINES OF NEW PROGRAM FOR NEW DEAL

Will Fight Tenancy and Discrimination. Favors Farm Colinization

Memphis, Tenn., October 28—The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., closed the most important convention it has ever held by awarding approximately seven hundred dollars worth of prizes to exhibitors of farm and home products and passing resolutions condemning farm tenancy, discrimination and debt-slavery and calling on the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to take immediate and practical steps to relieve the grievous condition of more than half a million Race tenant farmers, sharecroppers and their families. For four days, delegates, officials and prominent business and educational leaders discussed matters of vital interest both to the 850,000 Race farmers of the Nation and to the Race in general.

At the closing executive session on October 28th, important resolutions, prepared and presented by the

(Continued on Page 5)

EDITOR LEON HARRIS' ADDRESS AT MEMPHIS

Delivered to National Federation of Colored Farmers in Session

The biggest business carried on by our racial group in the United States is the business of Farming. In 1930, 882,850 of us were engaged in this one business, 882 850 separate farms were owned or operated by Race farmers,—nearly one-fifth of all American farms. The total acreage of these farms we own or operate is 37,597,132 and the value of land and buildings is $1,402 945,-799.

This farming business of ours should be given the important consideration it merits. Nearly one-third of our group live on farms. In some countries the smallest area of land, even an acre or less, is called a farm. If it were so here, we could truthfully say that nearly half of us are farmers. Thousands of our Race live on small parcels of land near towns and cities and raise hogs, fowls and keep a cow. But nearly a million of us are real, sure enough farmers, and this farming business of hours is a real, sure-enough business.

There are Race farmers in every state. We find the smallest number in the state of Nevada, only three. But they are pretty well off. They own 860 acres and the value of their land and buildings is $44,000. We find the largest number in the state of Mississippi, 182,578. Approximately twenty-five thousand are full owners.

(Continued on Page 8)

HEADS FARMERS UNIT

Mrs. F. D. Smith, president of the Tchula, Miss., Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers with a membership of over four hundred.

BE IT RESOLVED

That we express our sincere thanks and appreciation to all who assisted in any way toward making this convention a success. We are especially indebted to governors of states who commissioned special representatives, to the corporations, business firms, associations and individuals that donated prizes and sent letters and telegrams expressing greetings and good will: to Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, president of the Citizens Savings Bank, Nashville, Tenn., and Prof. M. M. Hubbard, Principal, State Normal School, Ft. Valley, Georgia, for their stirring and instructive addresses: to the pastor, officers, choir and members of the First Baptist church, Memphis, Tenn., and to the organizations and citizens of Memphis who entertained us so unselfishly: and to those officials of the Federal and State Governments who expressed an interest in our progress and a desire to encourage our efforts.

Be it further resolved,—that to the Memphis World, the Chicago Defender and Atlanta World, whose co-operation and service was so essential to the success of this convention, we offer our sincere thanks and pledge our support.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. Convention, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 25-28, 1933.

James P. Davis, President; Maj. R. A. Byrd, Vice President; Leon R. Harris, Secretary; S. B. Wilson, Treasurer; Cornelius R. Richardson, Atty. at Law, Chr. Board of Directors. Main Offices: Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

EQUAL PAY FOR TEACHERS FLARES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Many Newspapers Oppose N.A.A.C.P. Raising Issue. Walter White Defends Body

New York, Nov. 10—The efforts of North Carolina whites through daily newspapers to frighten North Carolina colored people to divide them and prevent their following the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was called "boogey man tactics" by Walter White, N. A. A. C. P., secretary, in a statement here today.

"The hullabaloo which has arisen in North Carolina newspapers since the huge mass meeting in Raleigh, October 29, indicates that the white citizens of the state are not as true blue in their friendship for their colored fellow citizens as they have been trying to make us believe," Mr. White said. "The flood of news stories and editorials warning our North Carolina supporters about 'northern Negroes' and 'peaceful relations between the races' is nothing more than a boogey man' scare. The age of frightening Negroes is over. They aren't children any more. They can see for themselves and think for themselves. The best proof that North Carolina colored people know what they want is that 2.500 of them came to the meeting in Raleigh and at least 1,800 of these were from all parts of the state outside Raleigh.

"The N. A. A. C. P. program is not one of violence; it seeks equality and justice under the law. What are North Carolinians afraid of? Are they afraid the new spirit among North Carolina colored people will find out there has been some cheating going on all these years? The unequal teachers' salaries is the sore point. North Carolina cannot defend that except to come out and say the state believes Negroes should have less pay because they are not whit. We propose to try and adjust this inequality by negotiation if possible and in the courts, if necessary. In this move we have the solid support of the majority of colored North Carolinians, including the school teachers. We have the silent support of many, some of them white, who for many reasons cannot come out into the open. The white people should make no mistake. This movement is not the result of 'outside agitation.' tI is initiated and carried on by North Carolina colored people who believe they are entitled to full rights as citizens, and who have chosen to organize themselves under the banner of the N. A. A. C. P. Judging by the letters we have received the propaganda in the daily papers has only served to unite colored people more; they refuse to be divided by attempts to arouse jealousy and strife between southern and northern Negroes.' In this crusade colored people are a unit."

Farming A Paying Vocation

Raleigh, N. C., Nov.—(By the A. N. P.—According to John W. Mitchell, district agent of the State College Extension Service, North Carolina farmers are making poultry raising and gardening paying enterprises.

POPULARS REPLACE CHESTNUTS

It is reported by the United States forest service that yellow popular trees are rapidly replacing the chestnut trees that were destroyed in the Appalachian mountains a few years ago.

SPELMAN WILL PAY HOMAGE TO MEMORY OF LATE PRESIDENT

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11 (Special)—Memorial exercises commemorating the life and services to education of Lucy Hale Tapley, president-emeritus of Spelman College who died last year will be held on the morning of Thanksgiving day in Sisters Chapel on the college campus, it was announced today

In the spirit of the holiday the service will be one of thanksgiving for the life of Miss Tapley who was associated with Spelman College for 37 years, the last eighteen of which she was president. Alumnae of the college and her many friends in Atlanta and elsewhere in the South will participate in the services

Coming to the pioneer school for Negro women in 1890, nine years after its founding she served in turn as teacher of English and mathematics, matron, organizer and director of the teacher training department, and dean of the seminary. In 1909 at the death of President Harriet E. Giles, she became third president of the institution.

During her administration more than a thousand women received degrees or diplomas. Through her influence Spelman was raised from the status as a seminary to that of a Class A college. In recognition of her services the science hall of Spelman College, a gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was named Tapley Hall in her honor. At her resignation in 1927 she returned to her brother's home in McKinley, Maine, her native state, where she died on June 6, 1932 in her seventy-sixth year.

Smallest Book in world half size of Stamp

Worchester, Mass., November 13.—(INS)—Weighing less than a third of a gram, and the twenty-eight pages together scarcely able to cover half a postage stamp, the world's smallest book was printed here, representing the labor of seven patient years.

It measures six-sixteenths by three-sixteenth of an inch and is bound in leather.

THE BOOK was printed from small copper plates. Seven plates, each containing four pages, were made by photoengraving. Two quatrain sappear on each page.

The tiny volume is the work of Hamilton B. Woods and Frederick K. Vroom, local publishers.

Its twenty-eight pages contain forty-six quatrains of the poetry of Omar Khayyam, the Persian bard, translated from the Persian twenty-five years ago by Eben Francis Thompson, widely known student of Persian.

THE SMALLEST book previously known was printed in Cleveland in 1900 by Charles Hardy Meigs This volume also contains Omar's verses, made up from the fourth edition of Fitzgerald's translations. It is approximately an eight of an inch taller than the local volume.

The contents of the new book differ somewhat from the widely rubaiyat of Fitzgerald's translations. More than twenty-five years ago, Thompson completed the translation in that Thompson rewrote the verses in tetrameter and they appear in that form in the book.

—Herald and Examiner

THE NEW FARM STAPLE

"....or the farmers have the opportunity to join the farm holiday movement and raise hell.—— Secretary Wallace.

They used to raise oats down on the farm,
And wheat and corn as well;
But now upon Farm Holiday
They go in for raising hell.

The new crop's easy to cultivate,
It springs up like a dart,
You can sow the darned think any time,
All it needs is a little start.

It's hard to get help on the farm,
To hoe and plow and seed;
But when you harvest a crop of hell
You'll get all the help you need.

They had to kill their little pigs,
And bury their wheat, by thunder!
The farmers say hell's their only crop
They're not made to plow under.

PLAN TWO PAYMENTS FOR TOBACCO CROP REDUCTION

Washington, November 13.—Flue-cured tobacco producers participating in the farm administration's program to reduce production next year by approximately 30 per cent to 500,000,000 pounds will receive rental or adjustment payment, amounting to $17.50 an acre, it was explained here today.

In addition to the rental payments producers will receive, after it has been determined that they complied with their contracts, a payment amounting to 12 1-2 per cent of the net yield from their crop. —Chicago Herald

SECRETARY HULL ASKED TO GIVE HAITI FULL FREEDOM

New York, Nov. 10.— Cordell Hull, secretary of state, was asked to abrogate to recent agreement between the United States and Haiti and remove all American control from Haiti and Haitian finances in a telegram sent yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Secretary Hull, about to sail for the Pan American conference in Montevideo, was urged by the N. A. A. C. P. to end all control, of Haiti in 1936 when the treaty expires as was told: "As you well know in Latin America, financial and military control of Haiti is regarded as a crowning example of alleged American imperialist designs. Unequivocal pledge prior to Montevideo conference of complete ending of financial and all other control of Haiti.. dramatically and convincing would demonstrate that America has no imperialist intentions in Latin America and would materially help to assure success of conference.'

The telegram stated further that President Stenio Vincent of Haiti has written Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, that Haiti sought also to end all control in 1936 and not follow the agreement of August 1933 which would continue American financial "advice" during the life of the Haitian bonds now held by private investors in the United States.

M. Dantes Bellegarde, former Haitian minister in Washington resigned, recently in protest against continued American control.

To Send Farm Teachers To Carolina Counties

Columbia, S. C., Nov.—(By the A. N. P.)—Allotment of 200 colored teachers of agriculture to the various counties in this state, to be paid with funds provided by the federal government as an unemployment relief measure was announced Monday from the office of Verd Peterson, white, state supervisor of vocational agriculture.

These teachers will be given special training for their work during the week beginning Nov. 13. Two hundred white teachers were placed in training this past Monday.

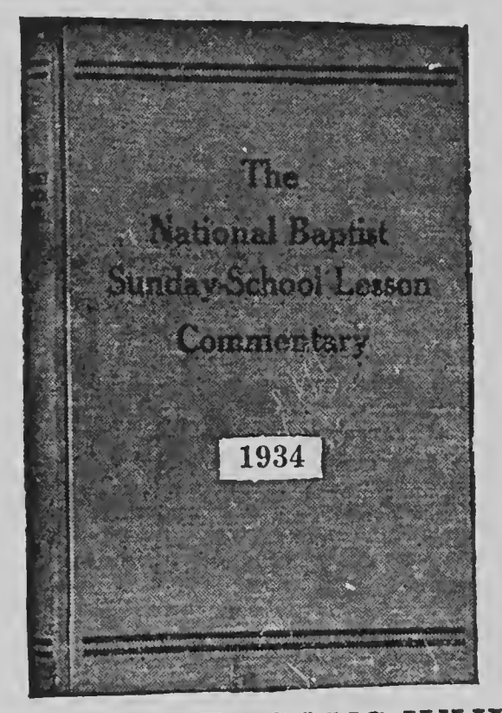
After attending emergency training classes, the teachers will be given jobs instructing farmers in the butchering and curing of meats; terracing, gardening, ditching, shoe repairing, feeding and care of poultry, and kindred subjects. The regular teachers of agriculture employed in the various school districts will direct the work of the emergency teachers.

ADVANCED LESSONS

Young Wife—Going out again? Two years ago you said I was your whole world.

Husband—Yes; it is surprising how much geography you can learn in two years.

—Lustige Blaetter, Berlin



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A NEW STEP IN NEGRO EDUCATION

By Carter G. Woodson of Washington, D. C. Editor of the Journal of Negro History and the Author of the Negro in our History

In spite of the entertaining musical festival, the profitable evening with Negro poets, and the striking exhibit of Negro Art in connection with the annual meeting of the Association for the study of Negro Life and History, recently held in Washington, D. C., the most important result came out of the conference of modern language teachers. An entire session was devoted to the addresses of Professor V. B. Spratlin of Howard University, and Professor W. Napoleon Rivers, of the Agricultural and Technical College, of Greensboro, North Carolina, and to the general discussion opened by professor John Matheus of West Virginia State College.

These discourses showed very clearly the dereliction of Negro teachers of modern languages in permitting the whole task of textbooks writing to be monopolized zy others. While these speakers did not emphasize unduly the lack of fair-mindedness on the part of the editor of modern language texts they did not fail to show the unusual opportunity awaiting the Negro modern language instructor. The Negro teacher must think and advance his own thought. He has too long restricted himself to popularizing the thought of others.

Modern language texts which are used in Negro schools either ignore the race altogether or hold it up to ridicule.. This is unnecessary for the reason that in most Negro schools where modern language is being taught the teachers themselves have the right to choose their own textbooks. To neglect such an opportunity, then, is a dereliction for which this corps must be blamed. They can select for annetation and adaptation to schoolroom use works of standard authors who have treated the Negro as a human being and at the same time measure up to the standard of the best literature of the world. Among these were Pierre Loti, Voletaire, Lamartine, and Victor Hugo.

As Dr. W. Napoleon Rivers at this conference pointed out, even though it may be true that some authors of the modern langague texts now in use have preceded with their task without bias they are occupying in the mind of the Negro the sphere which the Negro himself should preerupt. Instead of assisting such authors in the extension of the use of works which bear especially upon the history and status of other people the Negro should edit and make use of these which do this very thing for his own race.

One of the speakers, however, took occasion to observe not only the bias of certain authors in the selection of modern language texts but their unscientific treatment of modern European literature from the point of view of the warped minds of most Americans. Some of these biased editors have not only carefully selected these books in which the Negro is not mentioned except to be condemned, but have tried to belittle and disparage the record of certain Europeans of African blood recognized as great figures in European literatures. Juan Latino is ignored or brushed aside, Pushkin is belittled as the father of Russian poetry, and Alexander Dumas is branded as an unintelligent writer. There falsehoods permeate many of the extensively used books in schools and colleges where Negroes are trained in the history of modern European literature. Taught by others to despise his own, the Negro thus trained either loses courage or despairs of the future of his people.

Getting beyond the point of mere talk, these gentlemen at the conference in Washington decided to organize among themselves a circle of modern language teachers who will take more seriously the duty at hand. They are making use of the large collection of European books, French in particular, recently brought over from Europe by Carter G. Woodson. They examined most of the works thus made available and decided upon a series of texts in the French language. The first two productions which will appear will be "Le Chevalier de St. Georges" by Roger de Beauvoir and "Georges" by Alexander Dumas. Negro students of French, then, will not only learn this foreign language and literature but they will have increased stimulus in studying the Negro in the European mind as revealed by these authors a century ago.

"Le Chevalier of Saint Georges" appeared in 1838. This character was a native of the West Indies transplanted to Europe for education. There he soon demonstrated that he was a man of unusual intellect with special aptitude for music. In this field he was thoroughly educated. He developed rapidly as a musician and attained the position of assistant director of the orchestra of the Opera in Paris. He was remembered as an outstanding character of his day and a distinguished man of Europe.

Of Alexander Dumas we have heard much in this country, but few have undertaken to see the man as he really was. Unlike most men of Negro blood who attain distinction in a foreign land, he never lost sight of his beginnings. In 1848 not long after Mery had written a book presenting the Negro only as supernumerary and after Frederic Soulie had justified the maintenance of slavery Dumas produced "Georges." In this there is a story of a struggle and victory of a Negro against race prejudice. Perusing it, then, the Negro cannot fail to find hope that in spite of the clouds which overshadow him today he will triumph over his difficulties and come into the enjoyment of the blessings of modern civilization.

These gentlemen, moreover, will act merely edit these books and have them printed for "of the making of books here is no end." These scholars of the new thought constituted themselves a committee to solicit the support of Negro teachers of modern languages throughout the United States in an effort to extend the circulation of this literature wherever serious thought is being given to the education of the Negro Four outstanding Negro colleges have already filed advance orders for these productions. They consider this a timely step, and instead of censuring somebody else because it has not been done they rather take the censure upon themselves.

EDITOR PUT ON VIRGINIA JURY

Norfolk, Va., November— (By the Associated Negro Press) — Four colored men were summoned for jury duty at the November term of the Federal district court beginning Monday

Two of those summoned, P. B. Young, Sr., editor of the Journal and Guide, and C. J. Fleming, were expected to serve on the grand jury, and the others on the petit jury.

Fleming is a former reporter on Mr. Young's paper, now employed by The Daily Citizen, New York He is a West Indian who attended the University of Wisconsin where he made Phi Beta Kappa and distinguished himself as a speaker.

LOS ANGELES ARCHITECT ON HOUSING COMMISSION

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov.—(By the A. N. P.)—Paul R. Williams, well known architect, was appointed last week by Mayor Frank L. Shaw to a commission of 15 representative citizens to consider municipal housing projects. This action was taken to grasp the advantages of "the provisions of the Public Works Act authorizing government grants and loans for housing purposes."

Mr. Williams is one of the best known architects in the city, and has served on other official bodies, notably on the one named by Presideent Hoover. He was the architect for the Elks Temple and many other buildings in this section.

ISN'T IT SO?

An automobile may be a luxury, but be without one a few days and see if it isn't a necessity

In trying to keep the home fires burning some people keep the fire department busy.

Violent exercise after 40 is especially harmful if you do it with a knife and fork.

Living from hand to mouth is tiresome to the hand. The mouth never suffers from fatigue.

—Herald Examiner

Named Drum Major At Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov.—George L. Smith has been designated drum-major of the Tuskegee Institute Varsity Band for the current academic year by Captain Frank L. Drye, Bandmaster.

Young Smith, a sophomore, whose home is in Madison, Illinois, is a capable track athlete. He is pursuing a business course. Smith succeed to a place formerly held by a long list of drum-majors who gave distinction to the post and he has already demonstrated his fitness for the position. Smith's leadership of the Crimson Pipers at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, October 21, when Tuskegee played Wilberforce, and at Tuskegee on the occasion of the Tuskegee-Morehouse football game, brought memories of William S. Latimer, acclaimed the best drum-major in the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Latimer served as drum-major of the Band of the 317th Engineers, having served as drum-major of the Tuskegee Institute Band before entering the service.

WOUNDED BIRD

She built a wall of grim defense
Around a spirit hurt and shy;
She wore an air of arrogance
For curious minds and glances sly
Words dipped in ink of insolence
Disguised the fear she would deny.

But I have seen a broken bird ,
With dragging wing and frightened eye,
Protest my gentle touch and word
With fluttering fight and futile cry.

L. W. G.

PUBLIUS TERENTIUS AFER

African Slave Who Became Roman Citizen Listed Among Great

(Cleveland (O.) News)

Arthur Brisbane, in writing of "559 Great Men," picked out and gave prominent space to Publius Terentius Afer. While Brisbane writes spicy comments, it is the first time that he has delved into the darker country of Africa to pick out one of its satellites who became a world character He was writing from the calendar of "559 Great Men" which was gotten together some years ago and which is now one of the Classics in the library.

This particular character was born in Africa, taken to Rome as a slave, and there became a notable leader. He is accredited with having been so thoroughly educated in the Roman language and literature that one of his productions is now rated as a literary composition, a treat that has seldom been equalled It is said that he was brought from Africa by Terentius Lucanus, who subsequently freed him, but that his slave experience enabled him to write as no other had done about the lives of other slaves

Students of modern history and literature no doubt, will begin to unearth further facts about this, one of the world's greatest characters.

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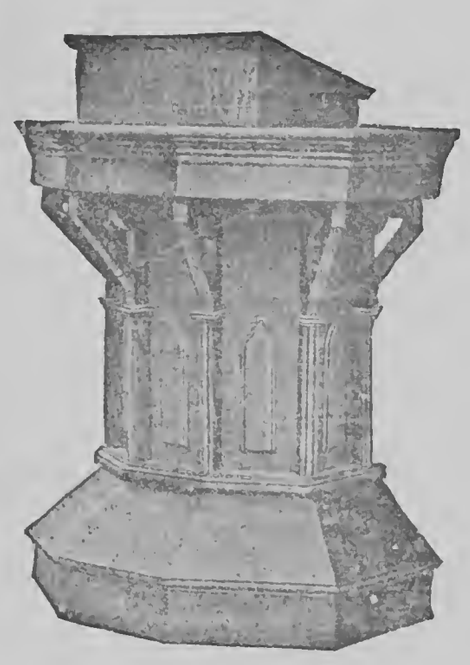

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Ill.

Nashville, Tenn., Office, 447 4th Avenue, North.

Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardner, Livestock and Poultry Breeder, the Home and the People.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control,

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and develojment of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-contrloled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

LIFE IS A QUEST

Life is a quest. It begins somewhere and goes somewhere. It is not aimless or accidental. "In the beginning God" was spoken of the soul as surely as of the material world. Life starts with God. Out of His love, plan and purpose we came and into the glorious destiny He has prepared for us we are privileged to go. Long before a woman dreams her sweet, mother-dreams for the child, the Heavenly Father has erected her throne. Life arrives at the goal God has given only if it follows divine directions. Gracious girlhood should keep her eye ever on the mark as she presses forward in the queenly quest.

FARMERS TO HOLD STATE WIDE MEET DEC. 9, IN MISS.

Office of National Federation of Colored Farmers,
Chicago, Ill.

Farmers from all parts of the state of Mississippi will stage a big state wide meeting Saturday, Dec. 9, in Mound Bayou, at the Mound Bayou high school. This meeting will be one of the most important meetings ever held in the state of Mississippi. Every farmer in the state is urged to attend this meeting as much information by leaders of both races will be given. Many things of great importance to Negro land owners and tenants have been done in the last few days by the government. And every Negro farmer can benefit greatly by these things if he has the proper information and know when and how to act.

All problems of special interest to Mississippi farmers will be fully discussed. Mr. Davis who met with some of the leaders of the organization in Memphis Nov. 14, is busy these days contacting Government officials and others and it is expected that he will have good and startling news for the loyal members and friends of this organization. He is sparing no expense or pains in his effort to get this information to bring to the organization for which he is making such a great sacrifice. The meeting is called at Mound Bayou because of its unique location and is called at this time because Negro farmers would probably lose thousands of dollars were this information not given at this time.

The following outstanding farmers and leaders in their communities will have charge of the meeting: J. G. Keys, Coahoma, chairman; M. C. Geiger, Shaw; Wash Moore, Shaw; Mrs. F. Smith, Tchula; J. M. Thomas, Cohoama; Mayor B. A. Green, Mound Bayou, and Rev. B. W. Byram, Mound Bayou.

Every Negro farmer in Mississippi is urged and invited to attend this important meeting

WALLACE PREDICTS VAST FARMING SHIFTS

Vast shiftings in the farm population of the United States in a "rational resettlement" of the land may be necessary, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace predicted yesterday, in attaining the sound and permanent American prosperity to which President Roosevelt is committed.

He spoke before the convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities in the Stevens Hotel, attended by hundreds of agricultural experts.

The world war and the economic upheavals it caused, disrupting the financial relations of nations and causing erection of trade barriers against the United States, inevitably forced land planning and monetary controls systems upon which the administration is embarked, he said, charging faulty leadership for delaying these projects until 1933

Great Changes Needed

"Things this administration has done may seem spectacular, but are only faint foreshadowings of the things which will ultimately be necessary before the United States takes its true place," Wallace said.

Standing out forcibly in his recital of farm woes and explanation of the solution the government is applying to them was this statement:

"If selfish bitter prejudices enter in too much the nation may find it necessary as a matter of self-preservation to use compulsion."

Aims of Program

Major points in the land planning program are these, he said:

Taking out of production "marginal" farms producing slight, poor crops and burdening the farmers.

Determination of the best uses for land in specific areas.

Selection of areas unsuited for agriculture but desirable for forestation.

Designation of areas undesirable for planting, best suited for recreation and residence.

"Next year it is likely that our acreage of harvested crops will be from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 acres under the total of recent years," Secretary Wallace said "The immediate results of this drastic surgery should be helpful to the American farmer

Like Chess Board

"We are required to consider the whole of our land as a chess board, on which one move compels another. To alter the proportionate seeding means taking wheat from one square, for example, which cannot be allowed to remain idle. You must sow that land to some non-competing crop, probably grass.

"And that move compels a series of others. For when you increase the acreage of grass, you inaugurate in that locality a tendency toward livestock farming which, unless governed and balanced, will tend to dislocate the present livestock set-up."

Land Interdependent

Encouragement is to be found in the fact that farmers are "compelled to think of their farms as part of all the other land in the country, and to begin to farm it together instead of in blind competition," he said.

Many Farms Poor

Dwelling on the ill effects of marginal land farming, Wallace estimated that in 1929 50 per cent of American farms produced less than $1,000 worth of commodities each; if all lowest income farms, comprising 28 per cent of the total number were taken out of production the farm output of the country would be reduced only 3 per cent; reduction of the number of farms by 50 per cent would cut total production only 11 per cent.

"Readjustment of our land is inherent in the policy announced by President Roosevelt last July," he stated "In time that announcement may be recognized as the most important departure in American land policy since the homestead act. He said that as fast as good new land was brought into cultivation a corresponding productive unit of marginal or submarginal lands will be taken out and kept out, until there is need for it."

FACTS OF TCHULA, MISSISSIPPI UNIT

The Membership Produces On Their Own Farms

Most of the members of the Tchula, Mississippi Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers are land owners. Quite a number of them have paid for their farms, and others are purchasing theirs on the installment plan, while the remainder are planning to begin purchasing early next year. The motto of this Unit is "Be a land owner, become a self-respecting farmer, live in your own home, produce what you need to sustain life on your farm first, and then raise the rest to market at reasonable prices."

This Unit has regular meeting dates. They endeavor to come together once each week. They were organized during the month of August, 1930 in the Bethel Church of Tchula. Mrs. F. D. Smith is the chairman, Mr. Sam Diggs is secretary, Mr. Richard Hall is the market agent. Here are some salient facts that have perhaps never been known outside of this section:

Mr. Sam Diggs, with only seven field hands, produced this year 34 bales of cotton. Mr. Richard Hall, with just himself and wife, gathered 9 bales of cotton. Mr. John Smith, another real dirt farmer, with one hired hand working part time, even after ploughing up his 10 acres, gathered 9 bales of cotton.

The majority of the farmers down this way belonging to the Unit raise plenty of corn, lots of hay, Louisiana cane, peas, sorghum, cabbage, sweet and irish potatoes, peanuts, fruits, chickens, ducks, geese and live stock.

A recommendation from the president has urged each member to become readers of The Modern Farmer, and to adopt the thrift and saving plan advocated by the Association.

NEVADA TOWN SHIPS 33 CARS OF GOLD ORE

Tonopah, Nev., Nov. 13.—Thirty-three cars of gold and silver ore, eleven cars of lead-zinc concentrates and one car of precipitates were shipped from here during the month of October. The administration's announcement that the R. F. C. would purchase newly mined gold at a price above the world market is resulting in a speeding up in gold mining operations throughout this section.

—Herald and Examiner.

MRS. F. D. SMITH, PRESIDENT,

(Continued from page 1)

and about that section of the delta. recognized her ability appreciated her work and were guided by her safe counsel and advice. Finally she was elected as president. She took the movement into her own hands, gave it the benefit of her executive ability, handed out inspiration from time to time and got the finest piece of cooperation from the farmers of her section until at the Memphis meeting she reported an enrollment of more than 450 active farmers. Not only do they represent the cotton and corn growers, but the live stock and poultry dealers, the fruit farmers, the truck farmers and others who are handling diversified farm interests. Mrs. Smith was given a great ovation down at Memphis. She expressed herself as being heartily in favor of The Modern Farmer as the official organ not only of her Mississippi Unit, but of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

She expects to have her family represented in the Unit, become readers of this farm publication, and at their next regular meeting, if the weather permits, it is her purpose to have a photograph made of her organization, so that the readers of The Modern Farmer and other publications might see the personnel, the numerical strength and this group of organized workers.

NEGRO WORKERS MAKE GOOD AS SALESMEN

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—In a letter to Floyd Covington, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Urban League, the general manager of one of the leading food establishments on the Pacific Coast, assures him that the five colored men whom he recently took into his employ have made good. The manager says of the services of these men that they are "extremely orderly in their conduct, respectful in their manner, and as workers, diligent and purposeful Their sales have been constantly mounting and from present indications they are going to rank amongst the top notchers."

HOUSEHOLD HINT

Rinse milk and egg dishes in cold water as soon as used. Egg beaters are not difficult to wash if the egg is not allowed to set on the beater.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

.....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

Organized Race Farmers Hold Successful Convention

(Continued from page 1)

executive board, were unanimously adopted.

Abolish Farm Tenancy

"Farm tenancy and the sharecropping system of farming are twin evils which are retarding the development and prosperity of the southern states and other sections of our country. These evils are responsible for debt-slavery, peonage, poor housing and living conditions, and a major portion of all the misfortunes colored farmers and their families suffer. As long as these evils exist, so long will Race farmers be deprived of equal opportunity with other farmers to enjoy the privileges of citizenship and the rewards of their labor. We shall continue to combat these evils by persuading and assisting tenant farmers and sharecroppers of our Race to become farm owners. At the present time our members have unlimited opportunities in every state to purchase farm homes on favorable terms. We urge all who possibly can do so, to take advantage of these opportunities and request our national officers to continue giving prospective buyers all information and assistance available."

"Fourth Man" Must Exist

Asserting that one Race tenant farmer or sharecropper out of every four will be deprived of his means of livlihood by the federal government's cotton acreage reduction program, the convention endorsed a resolution which stated in part:

"There are approximately 650,000 colored tenant farmers engaged in cotton production. Reduction of cotton acreage will force 162,500 of these from the cotton fields to find a source of livlihood elsewhere or to join the ranks of the cities' unemployed. Social justice demands that this situation be prevented. We urge the agricultural adjustment administration to further consider the suggestions outlined in the letter addressed to Mr. Peck, written by our national secretary under date of May 15th, 1933. We also urge that these tenants be allowed to occupy farm lands leased by the government and farms owned by federal land banks, and be given encouragement and assistance in producing food and feed crops for support of themselves and families."

Must Practice Cooperation

"The practice of purchasing needed farm and home supplies by following co-operative methods, should be continued. By purchasing cooperatively, Units are able to secure the major portion of their needs at, or near, wholesale prices. Units should patronize local merchants if given courteous treatment and if prices charged do not exceed those quoted on goods offered for sale elsewhere plus transportation charges."

"Because farmers can get better prices by selling many kinds of produce in carlot quantities, Units are urged to plant enough acreage in crops suitable to their soil and climate that will enable them to ship and sell in carlots. By practicing cooperative production Race farmers can prove conclusively that they are better farmers than the average and special markets will be rapidly developed for their benefit."

Leon R. Harris, national secretary, reported that units of the federation had purchased for cash approximately $80,000 worth of farm and home supplies in the last three years. Green beans, hay, watermelons, peanuts, sweet potatoes and mixed cars of vegetables have been profitably marketed cooperatively by units in the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina and South Carolina.

To Fight Injustice

The Federation will continue to fight large landowners and plantation managers who refuse to give tenants and sharecroppers written contracts or allow them the privilege of raising sufficient food crops for the sustenance of their families. Members will be persuaded to have no dealings with such landlords and will be assisted in finding favorable locations.

President James P. Davis opened the convention Wednesday morning and delivered a plain, practical and sensible address which was warmly received. Meetings were held in the First Baptist Church, Beale Ave., of which the Rev. B. J. Perkins, D. D., is pastor. Welcome addresses were delivered by Dr. Perkins and L. O. Swingler, Editor "Memphis World." Response to welcome addresses was made by Mrs. F. D. Smith, Tchula, Miss. Mrs. Smith is chairman of Bethel Unit, N. F. C. F., which has a membership of 481 Race farmers. It is believed to be the largest local unit of organized farmers in the United States, irrespective of race. Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board and president of the Citizens Savings Bank, Nashville, Tenn., Dr. M. M. Hubbard, principal State Normal School, Forsyth, Ga., who was commissioned by Gov. Talmadge to attend the convention,—and Leon R. Harris, Moline, Ill., national secretary of the Federation, delivered the principle addresses. George J. Strong, advertising representative, Memphis World, and Mrs. Gertrude B. Harris, had charge of exhibits and prizes. The grand prize, a pair of registered Hampshire pigs, valued at $100, was awarded to Daniel Givens, member of Bethel Unit, Lexington, Miss., for best sample cotton. The convention voted to hold state-wide meetings of the organization in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois, North Carolina and South Carolina during the coming winter.

WORLD'S FAIR WILL OPEN

(Continued from Page 1)

President Dawes gazing out of the window to watch workman putting the great show to bed for the winter "In the next seven months we shall have to do practically all that we did in years. For we are opening a bigger and a better Exposition on June 1, 1934.

"There are thousands of details and problems before us. And as we are not seeking funds for next year we must practice rigid economy and yet achieve our purpose"

No Time for Vacationing

Asked whether he and his aids would take vacations before attacking their problem, Mr. Dawes snorted "This is no time for vacationing," he declared. "This is a time for work and work harder than we have had. I feel that I cannot play when others are engaged in the task before us. There is no time for vacationing when work must be done under the pressure of time."

Mr. Dawes explained that new contracts must be drawn up with 500 exhibitors and an equal number of concessionaries. In addition applications of new exhibitors and concessionaries must be examined and considered.

To date it is estimated that 90 per cent of the exhibitors have already expressed a desire to return in 1934. Of these 80 per cent have definitely said they will be represented. Of the latter number 25 per cent are asking for more space, which entails architectural and engineering problems.

As Many Changes as Possible

The Fair of 1934, said Mr. Dawes, although it will follow the general outline of that of 1933, will be revamped as completely as possible. Old exhibitors will change exhibits and the new exhibitors will bring additional attractions. The lighting and decorative scheme will be transformed.

How great the change will be is to be decided during the winter. During the period plans will be drawn for stricter control over shows and concessions. All exhibitions which met with objection will be eliminated. It is hoped that exhibits and concessions may be made more compact.

The immediate problem facing the Fair officials at present is one of finance. Within the next few days the personnel of the winter staff must be selected. Provisions must be made for adequate police and fire protection, for a staff to promote the 1934 Fair and for an executive group to carry on the business of opening in June.

With this out of the way officials will then concentrate an architectural and engineering problems to sign from renewal of old contracts and the making of new ones. As the opening of the 1934 Fair approaches the staff of the late Fair will gradually return to resume its duties.

Attendance Total 22,320,456

With the close of the 1933 Fair, M. M. Tveter, controller of the Exposition, announced the total of paid admissions as 22,320,456. In addition he said, there were 245,403 tickets sold, but not used, bringing the total number of tickets sold to 22,565,859

Evacuation of Camp Whistler began in the afternoon. With silver helmets gleaming and spurs jingling Troop A of the 14th cavalry passed in final review for 1933 on their way to Fort Sheridan. The troop was followed by the unit of the 61st artillery and the band of the 3d field artillery. Other units will leave today.

"We take a genuine and lasting pride in the soldiers that represented Uncle Sam at the Fair," said Mr Dawes. "They did themselves proud while they were here. We cannot praise them enough."

The camp will reopen in 1934.

TOOK COW TO SCHOOL AND MILK PAYS WAY

McPherson, Kan.—Charles Hager of Chase, Kan., wanted to go to school, but his finances were low.

He owned a cow, but he could not sell her for enough cash to pay his way in school. After thinking the matter over several days he decided to take the cow with him.

Now the cow is grazing in a vacant lot near his boarding house. He sells the milk to nearby residents, and the proceeds help pay his way in McPherson College here.

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RELIEF AGENCIES TOLD TO USE NEGRO DOCTORS

Right of Patient to His Family Physician to be Respected by U. S.

Washington, Nov. — By the Associated Negro Press) — After conferences here between officers of the federal relief administration and leaders of the National Medical Association, assurances has been given that relief officials in all the states will observe the traditional right of the patient to the physician of his choice and that requests for the services of Negro physicians and surgeons will be mandatory.

After the conference, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, New York chairman of the committee on Medical Economics of the National Medical Association, federal relief administrator, expressing his appreciation of Mr. Hopkins sympathetic and understanding consideration of the problem of the Negro doctor.

"We have every confidence that such problems as may arise will be dealt with swiftly and fairly," wrote Dr. Murray. "The services of our Association, you may be assured are available to you and your staff and we can promise you thorough-going co-operation on behalf of our section of organized medicine."

The National Association moved into the picture when it became apparent that in some stated where Negro practitioners were not accepted in the white medical organizations, they would be stopped from serving relief patients because of the plan of the relief administration to co-operate with organized medicine in selecting its medical aids.

So far the American Medical Association has held aloof from the federal ageney, fearnig that any form of association would provide an entering wedge in some aspect of socialized medicine. The assuranees given Dr. Murray and his committee members, however, gives the Negro doctor his chanee to serve through his connection with the National Medical Association.

Other members of the Committee on Medical Economics are; Dr. Julian Lewis, Chicago; Dr. Clyde Donnell, Durham, N. C.; Dr. W. J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Washington; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Chicago, and Dr. C. A. Lanon, Brownsville, Pa.

SENATOR COPELAND'S WARNING

(Continued from page 1)

Food should always be served in a tempting manner. Avoid serving foods that are improperly prepared, tasteless and gritty. It is a good plan to taste the food before offering it to the child.

Accustom the child early in life to a wide variety of foods. New foods should be offered, but never forced. In this way many new dishes may be added and a properly balanced diet will be the result.

Persistent lack of appetite and lack of interest in food is a serious sign that must not be neglected. Do not resort to the use of so-called "tonic" and health builders." Consult your doctor. A complete physical examination may reveal diseased tonsils or other infection that is the underlying cause of the poor appetite and underweight.

Interesting News Notes

Ten American Negro cotton specialists, who were invited two years ago by the Soviet government to come to Russia to help improve the culture of cotton, have done much for the improvement of cotton culture in South Russia. Each member of the group was given a definite cotton-culture problem to solve. Most members of the group came from cotton-raising states. Chas. Young, Jr., son of Col. Chas. Young, is one of the group. They will remain in Russia indefinitely.

The Bennett-Miller report estimates this years cotton crop at 12,094,000 bales as compared with 12,709,647 bales last year. It is indicated that Texas and Oklahoma have produced nearly one-half of the total crop.

Sherman Henricksen of near Lincoln, Nebraska, won the national corn husking title, by shucking 27.62 bushels in 80 minutes. Harry Brown, another Nebraskan, won second place. We would like to know who the national cotton picking champion is.

The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its annual "agricultural outlook," published recently, predicts better times for the farmer next year if crop production is held to the 1933 level and if there is a pick-up in industries using non-agricultural products. It also says that higher prices for farm products may be expected but that wise farmers will continue planting large gardens and endeavor to live off the farm and purchase as little food supplies as possible.

There are 11 colored farmers in the District of Columbia. Eight are owners. Value of land and buildings owned is $43,500.

Nearly $90,000,000 of the approximately $111,000,000 to be distributed to cotton growers who plowed up cotton to reduce acreage has been paid out by the Farm Administration.

At the recent Georgia State Exposition held in Macon, what was said to be the "largest barbecue" was given in honor of Gov. Eugene Talmadge. Three hundred hogs were donated and 4,000 loaves of bread. More than 20,000 attended There were 50 barrels of lemonade, two tons of sugar, two truck loads of cabbages for slaw and two freight cars of cord wood. The best Race barbecuers in Georgia prepared the feast.

Three Arkansas farmers were fined at the fall term of Federal Court in Little Rock for making false statements in applying for federal seed loans. F. S. Wilson, a planter of Eudora was fined $1,500, J. W. Bullock, Desha county planter was fined $999, and John A. Green, a colored farmer was given ten days in jail. Green didn't know what he had done that was wrong but the planters confessed.

A story from Hemphill, Texas states that a colored farmer owned a gentle seven year old mule that has walked between the cotton rows for years, careful not to trample the growing crop. When the owner made ready to start plowing up some of his cotton the mule balked. The farmer and his sons tried all day to force the animal to work but not one row of cotton would that faithful mule plow under.

The total income of farmers from dairying in the U. S. in 1932 estimated at nearly one and one-half billion dollars. This is about 27 per cent of the income from all farm products last year.

Thousands of cotton pickers in the San Joaquin valley of California went out on strike recently, demanding $1 a hundred pounds for picking. They agreed to return to work at the old rate of 60 cents a hundred pending adjustment of the trouble. A $50,000,000 cotton crop was waiting to be harvested. Few of the pickers were colored.

Water from the river Jordan was used to baptize a girl by the pastor of the First Methodist church of Hillsboro, Ill

6,200,000 pigs weighing 160 pounds or less were purchased by the government in its recent swine marketing campaign. Geo. N. Peek, farm administrator, estimated farmers would receive more than $30,000,000 for the pigs and that packers would get $5,000,000 for slaughtering them.

The N. F. C. F. has issued a call to the Race farmers of Arkansas to attend an all-day meeting in the Mosaic Temple, Little Rock, Dec 2. This is the first of a number of state-wide meetings to be held this winter. The N. F. C. F. expects to double its membership during the coming year.

BARANCO, LOUISIANA LEADER PASSES

Baton Rouge, La., Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—B. V. Baranco, grandmaster of Louisiana Odd Fellows and president of the People's Industrial Life Insurance Company, passed away at his home here early last Monday morning. Death came at the age of 62 after an illness lasting six days.

Funeral services were held at the home Tuesday afternoon and later at Bethel A. M. E. church with the Rev. J. W. Washington officiating. Burial was made in Magnolia cemetery.

Mr. Baranco was born in Baton Rouge where he reared a family of eight children and became one of the most responsible business leaders of the city. As leader of Odd Fellows in this state, he was the chief influence behind the erection of the Odd Fellows temple here. He was also deputy grand master of the national Body. In politics he was an active Republican and was associated, during the latter's lifetime, with the late Walter R. Cohen.

Mr. Baranco's widow and eight children survive him. Of the three boys, one is a physician and one a dentist in this city; the other is a student. One of the girls is a teacher in this city, one a student at Fisk; two are bookkeepers, and one is the wife of a dentist here.

L. A. Girl Proposes Basketball Game To Build "Y."

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov.—(By A. N. P.)—Miss Madeline Hunt, youthful student and girl athlete here has proposed an interesting plan which the various girl's athletic clubs throughout the city, are accepting with enthusiasm. She proposes a basketball schedule between the girl basketball teams of the city, the proceeds to go toward beginning a fund for a new and modern Y. W. C. A.

COOKERY HINT

Improve the flavor of stewed fruits with the addition of a very little salt.

—Herald and Examiner.

LEXINGTON CELEBRATES NEW CENTER OPENING

Officials of "Blue Grass" City to Give Equal Division Of PWA Funds for Two Recreation Buildings

Lexington, Ky., Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—A rather ample three story brick building on a five acre plot at the corner of Fifth and Upper street (formerly occupied as an orphan's home for whites) was the scene of an interesting opening event in connection with the fall and winter program of the colored Playground and Recreation Commission of the City of Lexington last Sunday. The building and grounds, at present owned by the Board of Education, has been transferred to the City to be used as a recreation center under the supervision of T. E. Brown, director of Colored Recreation. Although inclement weather greeted the occasion a crowded assembly hall and the presence of three city commissioners together with the attendance of most of the Negro leadership gave considerable enthusiasm to the exercises which marked the formal beginning of the work of this department of the city's activities. The three city officials present were: Messrs. Charles R. Thompson, Sam H. McCormick, and Steve B. Featherston. The City Manager, Paul Morton, who had planned to be on hand was called to Washington, D. C., in an important rate decision to be argued before the U. S. Supreme Court. Introductory and musical numbers preceded the principal address which was delivered by Ernest T. Attwell, Field Director, Bureau of Colored Work, of the National Recreation Association. Mr. Attwell, an internationally known expert in the recreation movement, complimented the leaders for their inclusion in the local Public Works program the plan to construct two new recreation centers at an approximate cost of forty-five thousand dollars each, one for white and one for colored,—each to cost an equal amount.

He said: "The citizens of Lexington may well pause to emphasize their steps of progress, indicating the recognition of the newer vision in civic administration. This provision for a facility to promote public recreation—a factor in community life which has attained relatively level values with any contribution to social and municipal advancement—marks also a significant spirit of cooperation between the city and its citizens. No government can go far toward providing properly for its citizens' welfare unless it finds high type men and women willing to hold public office and considerate to the human needs of all. Lexington is especially favored with public officials of this type."

Mr. Attwell suggested to his hearers that "the National Recovery Act might fail its purpose if it was not accompanied by National Recreation Activity."

WHEAT BOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT FOR FARM AID

It was not generally made known yesterday that the government was buying cash wheat in various markets throughout the country, but it made purchases in North and South Dakota Kansas City, Oklahoma, and on the north Pacific coast. No statement was given out as to the quantity bought Operations were under the farm relief plan and understood to be part of the program necessiated by the gift of 5,500,000 bushels of wheat to destitute farmers for seed and feed in the southwest.

The government is lending 45 cents a bushel on corn to farmers in the middle west, while at the same time the farmer can only get around 48 cents for his corn in the open market. A large corn handler expressed a belief that under such conditions farmers are not likely to sell corn free.

—Chicago Tribune

OCTOBER GAIN OF CORN REFINING INDUSTRY IS 29 PER CENT

Operations of the corn refining industry increased 29 per cent in October, when the total grind was 5,761,000 bushels, the Corn Industries Research Foundation reports.

This sharp advance was in anticipation of the processing tax of 29 cents a bushel which is scheduled to become effective on December 1, in the opinion of the foundation.

There has been a heavy buying movement in starches, syrups, sugars, dextrins and other corn products during the last week, and leading corn refiners have had to increase their purchases of cash corn and step up plant operations, the foundation states.

The grind of the industry in the first ten months of 1933 was about 59,000,000 bushels, a 20 per cent gain over the like period of 1932.

Herald and Examiner.

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COLORED STRONGHOLDS IN NEW YORK CITY STICK WITH DEMOCRATS BECAUSE OF PAST FAVORS

Editor of New York Age Defeated for Alderman By Colored Democrat

New York, Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Harlem again proved a political paradox. Although before the election last Tuesday, there was plenty of shouting for LaGuardia and the Republican Fusion ticket and one would have thought that the voters along Lennox Avenue, Seventh Avenue and "Sugar Hill" were flocking heavily into the LaGuardia fold, when the election day storm had blown over and the ballots were counted, the fusionists counted noses and Harlem was among the missing.

Mayor O'Brien, the Tammany candidate, carried both the 19th and 21st Assembly districts, colored strongholds. With him as running mate Assemblyman James E. Stephens galloped to victory. Alderman John W. Smith was the only Democratic casualty. He was defeated by C. A. Johnson, Republican, for a seat in the city council chambers. Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, lost by less than a thousand to C. W. Bradford, colored Democrat for election to the post he formerly occupied as alderman.

The figures for the assembly districts in which colored people predominate were as follows: O'Brien polled 6,642 and LaGuardia 4603 in the 10. O'Brien received 6,142 and LaGuardia 5,565 in the 21st. J. E. Stephens won his seat in the legislature by 7,120. He beat C. T. H. French who received 5,961. J. Dalmus, popular "Mayor" of Harlem lost to R. Bernstein, white, Steele getting 8,182 and Bernstein 9,733. Mr. Moore received 7,486 votes while his white democratic opponent polled 8,385. Miss Alma Croswaith, a colored girl, runing on the Socialist ticket in this district, received 531 votes.

The results cast something of a pall over the Republican cohorts of Harlem. With LaGuardia in the mayor's chair, it was figured that a clean sweep of the offices in the two important districts would enable the building of a Republican party among colored voters in New York up to a new level. Tammany has had the call on the colored electorate in the past and even the increased registration this year, credited chiefly to Republican activity, failed to turn the tide. Commissioner Morton can chuckle in his lair, at least for two more years, when his term as Civil Service Commissioner expires. He attributed the victory chalked up Tuesday to the even handed patronage policy of Tammany and the fact that it had endeared itself to colored voters through giving them political recognition.

DROUGHT, HEAT, BUGS REDUCE ILLINOIS CROPS

Drought, heat and chinch bugs played havoc with the Illinois corn crop this year. According to the Illinois and federal department of agriculture the yield per acreage of 26.5 bushels is the smallest since 1901, with the exception of 1930, while indications are the harvested acreage will be the smallest in 59 years. The total production of 214,676,000 bushels is expected to be the smallest since 1887, comparing with 387,043,00 bushels last year, and is 28 per cent below average.

Practically all of the corn crop matured without frost damage according to the report. Around 75 per cent of the crop is now in crib in the northern part of the state and husking is about 25 per cent completed elsewhere. Husking returns indicate yields are very uneven by reason of irregularity in rainfall and intensity of chinch bug damage.

Conditions in the important central and eastern part of the state are almost uniformally unfavorable. Abandonment will be somewhat larger than early indications.

BUMPER COTTON CROP SEEN FOR THIS YEAR

Put at 13,100,000 Bales Despite Curbing Move

Washington, Nov. 8 (Ap)—A bumper cotton crop of 13,100,000 bales was forecast as this year's American production today by the Agriculture Department's crop reporting board, despite the Government's $111,000,000 effort to curb output

The board increased its forecast of production as of November 1, by 215,000 bales above the October 1, estimate. The increase of 1.7 per cent in production was largely accounted for by gains for Texas and Oklahoma.

The crop is 98,000 bales above that of last year. The board estimated the Farm Adjustment Administration's campaign to obtain agreements for farmers to plow up cotton in return for government cash reduced the acreage harvested about 10,340,000 acres to 30,036,000 and cut the potential production about 4,200,000 bales.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES

You said I stole your heart—
I heard you with a smile,
Because, you see, I meant
To keep it quite awhile.

But soon you took it back
(And not so gently, either!)
Then I found mine was gone,
And I was left with neither!

I said, "Return my heart!"
You did so very gladly—
Which was fair enough,
Yet I've been treated badly.

Your heart went back quite whole--
Not even any creases—
But, goodness! Look at mine—
It's all in little pieces!

Marion Koppell.

Says Husband Shot Her, Then Killed Self

Washington, N. C., Nov.—(By the A. N. P.)—Near death from three bullet wounds, Mrs. Mary Graham, wife of the Rev. George Graham, told Sheriff William Rumley that her husband shot her three times and then turned the pistol on himself. He died from a bullet in the brain. Two bullets were removed from the body of Mrs. Graham.

NOTED LEADER OF BOYS DIES IN BOLEY

Boley, Okla., Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—James Henry Lilley, 55, and for seventeen years head of the State Training School for Boys, died Tuesday in his residence on the Training Scho l campus. The immediate cause of death was hemorrhage of the brain.

The deceased had been ill for more than a year, and three weeks ago secured permission from the state board of affairs to go to Mayo Brothers, Rochester, N. Y., for a diagnosis of his trouble. He returned last week telling friends he was on the upgrade in health and hoped to be about his work in a few weeks. At Mayo's it was discovered that the deceased was suifering from high blood pressure.

Mr. Lilley was born in Lancaster, Ohio. He was a graduate of Boston University Law School, located at Muskogee in 1910, where he formed a law partnership with Adam E. Patterson, now of Chicago.

In 1916, following the establishment of the Boys Training School at McAlester, Lilley was named as superintendent, a post he had since held.

NEGRO STRIKERS BACK AT WORK

Springfield, Ill., Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Negro workers who went on strike for 35c an hour and a nine-hour day on the Federal Barge Lines and Oil Mills at Cairo are back to work, the strike having been settled according to advice received from William Ashby, executive secretary of the Urban League here.

Mr. Ashby was brought into the situation when the poor relief station at Cairo was closed with a statement that it would remain closed "as long as people in our community are unwilling to work."

Upon receipt of this information Ashby immediately wrote Governor Horner protesting the closing of the relief station as a coercive stroke intended to deprive working people of their right of collective bargaming. He also conferred with the Negro representatives of the Illinois legislature, William E. King, Charles H. Jenkins, William Warfield and Harris B. Gaines. Mr. King made a speech on the floor of the legislature about this action in closing the relief station and on October 19, Alexander Wilson, administrative assistant to the Governor, informed the Urban League that the strike had been settled and the laborers were back at work.

BRONZE BABY NAMED FOR 'F.D.' GETS PRESENT

Columbia, S. C., Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—A baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Huggins last week which they named Franklin Roosevelt in honor of the President. Notice of this was sent to the White House and the President mailed to the parents of the child a white silk handkerchief embroidered with the sentence "Happy Days, Franklin D. Roosevelt" along with a letter of congratulations, signed by the President's secretary.

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SHALL OUR BIGGEST BUSINESS SURVIVE?

(Continued from page 1)

But although this farming business is our biggest business, it is not an organized business. Probably seventy- five per cent of us who farm have never looked on farming as being a business at all. To many of us it has simply meant a livelihood, and hard work and drudgery. Hard working Race farmers are many--happy farmers are few and far scattered.

You farmers are producers. As such, you are constantly adding to the wealth of the Nation. You are making America a better country, a richer country, a happier country. You are giving much, nearly your all to America. What are you getting? As a body of useful, producing citizens you are getting very little from your labor. You are getting nowhere and there is a reason

You are good producers but you are individual producers You are individual producers living in an age of organization and cooperation. You are out of step with the times. You are out of step with life all around you and therefore, you are out of luck. You will remain the Lazarus of American farmers and continue getting only the crumbs from the table until you become well organized and practice cooperation.

The New Deal

We hear much nowadays about the New Deal. The National Federation of Colored Farmers gave a new deal to the Negro farmers of the United States the day it was organized June 5, 1922. On that day the founders of our organization resolved that colored farmers should and would be assisted in a way that would enable them to earn more, save more have more and be more as a result of their labor. We have not failed in our purpose. We cannot afford to fail. The destiny of one-half of our Race group in this Nation depends on the success and fortune of organized colored farmers. And plainly, I have said ORGANIZED FARMERS, for Negro farmers will never get anywhere as a group until they are ORGANIZED. And the group will not get anywhere either.

The Rooseveltian New Deal for American farmers includes us and we must be observant and get our share of its benefits. Our bulletins inform our members what they may expect and what they must do to be able to take advantage of federal relief provided under the New Deal. But no Race farmer shoul dexpect to get something for nothing. The day of "gimme" is over. The day of "furnish" is over also, whether it is landlord "furnish" or government "furnish" This is the DAY OF CO-OPERATION.

The sole aim and purpose of the new farm act is to raise farm prices. Mr. Peek, who is chief of the Agricultural Adiustment Administration, says that the government cannot raise farm prices or restore prosperity to farmers unless they work with each other and with the government. Organized farmers must realize they are a part of the government. We should also learn to work with each other, in one organization, and not against each other.

Negro Farm Tenancy

In connection with the New Deal however, there are some problems of special interest to us. We must let the whole nation know what we think about these problems. They are hard. They are worrisome. They need to be solved and solved right now .

Chief of these problems is that of farm tenancy. Farm tenancy, as it effects our group, must be destroyed. It is an evil and all of us, white and black, north and south, know it is an evil. It is the source of debt-slavery, of peonage, of poverty, oppression and persecution. It is the evil that covers the land, especially the Southland, with two-room shacks. It is the evil that is destroying the happiness of three million Race citizens. It smudges the souls of all who profit by it.

The colored farm tenant and sharecropper must become a farm owner. We should tell all the powers that be, both in government and out of government, that the American Race farmer wants to be a real farmer. That he wants to own the land he plows and plow the land he owns. That he wants the opportunity to possess, occupy and enjoy sixty acres of land will he is alive and young and active, not six feet of land onl yafter he is dead.

I propose that we suggest this New Deal to the administration. "That any farm or plantation containing more than eighty acres of tillahle soil, on which a federal land bank, or any bank partly capitalized by government funds holds a mortgage, and which, during five consecutive years has been cultivated by tenants or sharecroppers, that the government use all legal means available to obtain consent of the owner of said farm or plantation to subdivide it and sell same to its tenants."

I am confident that under the New Deal a way may be found to adopt this suggestion and enforce subdivision and sale of large farms and plantations. This would strike absentee landlordism a death-blow from which it would never recover.

Farm Leases And Contracts

Another problem of special interest to us in the problem of farm leases and contracts. Most leases now in use, especially on cotton-belt farms, are old-fashioned—obselete. A vast majority of the Race farmers of the nation are tenants and sharecroppers. I believe my estimate is conservative when I say that seventy per cent of Negro tenants and sharecroppers are never given a written lease or contract. This refusal or negligence of landlords to provide a legal written lease is a source of much evil and injustice. Human nature is the same everywhere. The tenant may get a square deal in times of high farm prices and prosperity but he is prices are low, or when storm, drought or flood causes under-production.

First of all, a farm lease or contract should provide for a profitable sytsem of farming. I have reports from hundreds of tenant farmers that landlords have refused them the privilege of raising sufficient garden products or corn enough to fatten hogs for meat. Some have reported they were prevented from keeping a cow. The right kind of a written lease will grant these privileges. Any system of farming is not worth a dime that will not permit a farmer to produce his own living. We should lease from landlords who will allow us to live on the farms we lease. We can starve any old place, but he is indeed a dumb farmer who will be content to starve on a farm.

A farm lease should also provide that a fair division of the net proceeds from the farm business be made between the two parties.

In many cases, tenants and sharecroppers are not permitted to sell their products, they never see the bill of sale or weigh-bills, they are told what they have coming to them or, that they have nothing coming to them, they get no share of the net proceeds whatever.

To solve this problem we should go on record as favoring an investigation looking toward revision of existing legal forms of farm leases and contracts. We should insist that laws be enacted and enforced compelling every landlord to give a written lease to every tenant While the New Deal is on, we should see that every Race farmer gets a square deal.

Cotton-Patch Slavery

There will be misery and unhappiness and want and a super-abundance of all other evils will afflict Race farmers as long as their wives and children are cotton-patch slaves. Organized labor wants the six-hour day for pleasant, highly-paid work for healthy men and women. Our wives and children labor in the fields sixteen hours a day. It is unlawful for the child under sixteen to work in the mill, factory, shop or mine. It is lawful for the farmer's six, eight or ten year old tot to work in the fields.

Our women and children deserve the comforts and luxuries of civilized life. They will obtain them, when the present system of cotton production, which has been damning the past fifty years has been rural people the past fifty years, has been destroyed. It will never be destroyed unless we, who suffer the most under the system, determine to destroy it.

Race Farmer As A Consumer

The greatest discovery that has been made in the United States during the past fifty years has been made during this depression. It is the discovery that American Lahor must have the leisure and the money to buy all the things it makes and produces. The Race farmer is a part of American Labor. He produces and consumes. He needs money and leisure. He cannot get either as long as he is a one-crop farmer. He must have the opportunity to earn more, have more and spend more. He will get this opportunity through organization and cooperation.

The Race Farmer's Future

The question is often asked by our city friends: "In the light of changing industrial and agricultural conditions, should the Race citizen be encouraged to remain in the country?" We reply, "Indeed so," and give the following reasons:

1. Because the cost of living will be lower in the country.
2. Because real estate will be lower in the country and the opnortunity to become a home-owner will be more alluring.
3. Because industry will be decentralized and part-time factory employment will become possible.
4. Because tenantry and the sharecropping system of farming is bound to disappear. The evils of the system will disappear also.
5. Because the majority of the group is still a peasant people and further farm discipline is necessary for permanent progress.

But the Race country dweller, the Race farmer, must be encouraged to put forth cooperative effort and action, so he may operate more efficiently. I advocate establishment of the Race farm community, and cooperative buying, producing and marketing. I advocate appointment of Race supervisors of federal relief for colored farmers and Race representatives of the AAA, to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative endeavor . I advocate appointment of a Race extension agent and home demonstration agent in every county or group of counties having an appreciable Race rural population, same to be wholly under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. I advocate bigger and better Race agricultural institutions, organization of Consumer's Leagues, of rural credit unions and building and loan associations.

RACE ISSUE DEFEATS DEMOCRATS IN OHIO

Colored Voters Mass Strength Against Cleveland Mayor, Beat Him. Put Three in City Council, One on Educational Board

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov.—(By Q. M. Forte for the Associated Negro Press)—Mantaining a six year unbroken record, three colored men were again elected to the City Council, Tuesday, when thirty thousand colored voters, stung to the quick by a vicious attempt of the local Democratic organization to disfranchise 12,000 of their number by wholesale challenge of votes, swept Ray T. Miller from office, elected Harry L. Davis mayor for the fourth time, and sent Lawrence O. Payne, Leroy N. Bundy, and John E. Hubbard to Council.

The mayoralty election which was one of the most bitterly contested in local political history, developed in its closing days as a duel between the power of massed colored voters in Wards Eleven, Twelve, Seventeen and Eighteen, and the strongly-entrenched Democratic organization, when the race issue was injected into the campaign speeches of Ray T. Miller, Democratic mayor, candidate for re-election.

The question of keeping the City Hall filled with white faces only; the danger of what Miller termed the ceratin domination of city goverment by Councilmen Payne, Bundy, and former Councilman Claybornе George, if Harry L. Davis were elected mayor, fused the campaign issues to a white-hot heat in the minds of colored voters, and they delivered a smashing blow to Democratic hopes for success when they sent Davis out of the black belt with more than twenty thousand votes to spare in his race with Miller. Davis was elected by a margin of nearly fifteen thousanl votes, thus demonstrating that the real balance in Cleveland politics is in the hands of colored voters.

The brazen attempt at disfranchisement of the big block of colored voters was rendered abortive Monday, when Common Pleas Judge Alva Corlett enjoined the Board of Elections from wholesale challenge of voters in the colored districts, except through public hearings as required by Ohio election laws.

Mary Mary B. Martin, first colored member of the Board of Education, whose candidacy for re-election was sponsored and conducted by a city-wide committee, was an easy winner. Dr. D. Ormand Walker, pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church, also a candidate for the School Board, failed of election, as did former Councilman George, candidate for municipal judge.

CORN TAX REDUCED

Processing tax on field corn has been reduced from 28 cents a bushel of fifty-six pounds to 5 cents a bushel, according to announcement made by C. M. McCabe, collector of internal revenue. This means a lowering of floor tax on articles processed wholly or chiefly from field corn held for sale. Canned hominy and canned field corn have been added to the list of taxable articles, the collector announced. On account of the reduction in the rate per bushel on field corn the bureau at Washington is preparing some new regulations on the processing tax on field corn, displacing to some extent the old rate, and until these are formulated the old rates are for the present to be disregarded, the collector said. Under the new rate the processing tax per 100 pounds of degermed Indian corn meal will be 15 cents, while non-degermed meal will be 10 cents per 100 pounds, McCabe announced

HEALS WITH RADIO WAVES

Ultra-short radio waves are being used by a German physician to cure various ailments, among them abscesses.

HOUSEHOLD HINT

Picnic outings may be educational as well as only for entertainment Teach the children indirectly some form of plant, bird or animal life each time you are on an outing.

COLORED FARMERS OF ARKANSAS

COME TO YOUR MEETING AT

Mosaic Temple, Little Rock
Saturday, December 2, 1933

Farm Owner, Share-cropper, Tenant or Farm Hand—if you get your living from the soil you will be interested and instructed at this big, all-day meeting. Take a holiday and bring the family.

This meeting is called by the Executive Board of

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.

The only national organization of Race Farmers in America.

Come and learn what organization is doing for your Brother Farmers. Learn how you can earn more, save more, have more and be more. Forget about the drudgery of farming and learn about the BUSINESS OF FARMING. You will get new and timely information at this meeting.

COME ALL—COME EARLY—AND STAY ALL DAY.

(Farmers of other Southwestern States are also cordially invited.)

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VI. NASHVILLE, TENN., DECEMBER 15, 1933 No. 8.

Return to The Soil Is Still The Slogan

BACK TO THE FARM ABLY, WISELY ADVOCATED

Chicago Defender's Editorial Takes Lead in Preaching This Gospel

The following editorial from the columns of the Chicago Defender, Robert S. Abbott's famous Race weekly, gives some sound advice to colored farmers and would-be-farmers and should be interesting to all of our readers. The Defender champions the cause of the Race farmer at every opportunity. You should read the Defender every week.

The article follows:

"We have been constantly hammering at the "back to the farm" idea because in the present plight of the nation it appears to hold the salvation of thousands of those who have traveled in metropolitan centers. The idea should be of special interest to that class of citizenry who in the very scheme of America's social life are denied the opportunity of performing highly specialized work, notwithstanding the fact that they may show exceptional fitness for the task involved.

When those who are prepared by reason of training and ability are not allowed by reason of race proscription to secure a livelihood through the exercise of their technical knowledge, then the opportunity is extremely remote for thousands who are forced to depend for their maintenance upon catch-as-catch-can employment. It must be admitted that among the many racial units crowded into the big cities we are the least prepared to measure up to the requirements of our environment.

This is doubly so now because of the fact that those among us who are capable of rendering some aid through the medium of employment have suffered reverses and are now incapacitated to contribute any industrial and economic support to the masses. It is no secret that thousands of women and children in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago and others are going unfed—not able even to secure the bare necessities of life—yet those

(Continued on Page 5)

ROOSEVELT TO AID THIS HOME OWNER

Aberdeen, Miss.,— Uncle Jake Smith, who lives in the McCondy neighborhood, is the proud possessor of a letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Uncle Jake, who owns his little home and farm in Clay County, was about to lose it by foreclosure, so he wrote President and gave him the facts about his home. In just a few days Uncle Jake received a letter from the president, which said: "If they try to foreclose your home, telegraph me."

And Uncle Jake is certainly going to wire the president if they sell his home.

WILLIAM WESLEY'S PAPER

What's the Matter With The Average Negro Farmer

By W. Wesley, Rt. 1, Box 112, Alpine, Ala., Prize Winner

I have been farming for 30 years in the central portion of Alabama I have once operated a farm of seven shareeroppers. They seemed to have prospered under my administration, but as they d'd so, I noticed that they left and became shareeroppers under white landlords. The situation led me to study the Negro s nature in general.

In the outset, I must acknowledge that the fundamental weakness of the average Negro farmer is the lack of an adequate education to meet social and economie everyday problems and needs.

As you know, we have the dual system of edueation in the South, and we get 23 cents out of every dollar paid for publie education, per capita. Hence, the nature of our edueational facilities must be poor, —one and two teacher schools,— and behind this handicap, I found that the average farmer is unwilling to eneourage better provisions,—and if taxed the least amount, they would demand even their own children to stop sheool. Henee, every generation grows up in the same traditional predicament.

From this background, I am able to cite you three prevailing conditions that now exist. First,—he cannot appreciate the value of raeial confidenee and co-operation. Seeond,—he lives on traditional ideas and customs. Third,—he does not appreeiate the value of honesty and self-reliance. I will discuss these in order.

When I had my croppers I noticed that they stayed two or three years at the most. By then they had accumulated an independent living. I tried to give them wise advice and instruction. Then I notieed they wanted to dietate and run the business. Eventually, they seemed to feel that the steps that had brought them out of debt would not keep them out. Finally, they returned to the white landlord and lost the start they had made.

The only solution I can rely on is that the Negro farmer is ignorant of · racial support. He could get racial assistance under his white landlord but he would betray the trust. Thus any plan would fail. He works against his own interests.

The landlord is found favoring one of his croppers that he may keep tab on the group. This practice generates social friction and racial discord. This is a general practice throughout the South.

This traditional plantation system was so embedded in the Negro during slavery that even now, he feels that the landlord should eontrol all of his business activities You will find the landlord dictating the one-crop system, cotton. Often there is no provision made for gardens, hogs,

(Continued on Page 5)

PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Alabama, North Carolina and Mississippi Successful

The Modern Farmer is glad to announce the names of the winners of prizes awarded to those who wrote letters in answer to the question, "WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE AVERAGE NEGRO FARMER?" The question proved a very interesting one to hundreds of readers.

First Prize—$5 00 to Mrs Louisa Thomas, Rt. 1, Box 75, Cruger, Miss.

Second Prize—$3.00 to Miss Nancy Wiley, Rt. 1, High Point, N. C.

THIRD Prize—$2.00 to William Wesley, Rt. 1, Box 112, Alpine, Ala.

We congratulate the winners and sincerely thank all competitors. Watch for announcement of another prize offer soon.

HORSE PERFERS WORK TO BEING RETIRED

Noblesboro, Me., —Habits hold horses as well as humans in their grips. Otis G. Oliver, farmer, declared that his faithful nag, named Hannah, had served him well and deserved to spend her declining years on pension. But Hanah demurred. The easy life did not appeal to her, and so each day she goes to the cornfield and walks up and down between the rows, as though cultivating the crops as of old.

MIXTURE OF GAS, ALCOHOL TESTED

Thousand Motorists Said to Be Enthusiastic Over New Fuel

Gasoline and alcohol blended at the ratio of 90 per cent gasoline and 10 per cent anhydrous (dry) grain alcohol, produee a motor fuel superior in every respect not only to ordinary grades of motor fuel now available, but also to the so-called premium grades and "ethyl-gas" mixtures, according to the Illinois Agricultural association. This is the verdict of approximately a thousand Illinois motorists who for the last sixty days have been experimenting with the new fuel in actual use, it was stated.

The information is based on a eareful compilation of opinions by the Illinois Farm Supply Co., which has been distributing the new fuel in cooperation with the county service companies, the federal government and the American Commercial Alcohol eorporation. Those in charge of the experiment believe that it has been demonstrated conclusively that the new product is practical, and further that the general public, once convinced of the superiority of the blended fuel as demonstrated under actual work will use it.

Owning A Home Is Most Important Step

LEGGE'S WILL AIDS FARMERS

Nearly One Million is Left to Encourage Farming

A foundation to aid farmers and farm communities will be made possible by a gift of nearly a million dollars from the late Alexander Legge, former chairman of the Farm Board. Mr. Legge died in Chicago a few weeks ago. Gov. Frank O. Lowden announced the plan for the foundation immediately following Mr. Legge's death.

The purposes of the foundation are:

1. To encourage and develop eooperative effort and community organization and consciousness as means of improving the social, eeonomic, educational, and cultural conditions of rural life.

2. To stimulate and conduet research and experimental work for the study of any economic, social, educational or scientific problem of importance to any substantial portion of the rural population of the country, including problems of production, marketing and purehasing and the sound coordination of the agricultural with the industrial, financial, and mercantile life of the country.

3. To encourage, aid or finanee any university, institution, corporation or persons in the conduct of such research or experimental work.

4. To disseminate educational and useful information developed as a result of any such study, in such a manner as to be of praetical value to the farming population.

5. To promote and enlarge the intelleetual and eultural interests and opportunities of the rural population through eommunity aetion.

RENTERS WARNED TO UNSTAND LEASES

A reeent bulletin issued by the National Federation of Colored Farmers warns colored renters and sharecroppers to watch closely leases and contracts offered them for next year. Leasees are advised to insist that a written lease be given them. Cash renters are told that rent per acre in 1934 should be at least 40 per eent less than was paid for the same land in 1928-29. All leases should give the tenant privilege to raise suffieient garden produce, hogs, ehickens and the opportunity to keep at least one cow. Some landlords refuse to give written leases and there are thousands of colored farmers working year after year on the same plantations on which they were born and all they receive for their labor is a little food, a few clothes, and a few dollars handed them to spend during Christmas.

Roy Wong, a Korean, raises the largest persimmons produced in California. He sells them at a fancy price. Who is the colored farmer who raises the largest watermelons in Georgia?

AMERICANS SHOULD EMBRACE THIS PRIVILEGE

Poets Wrote and Bards Sang, Ministers Preached and Teachers Advocate This

The most important step in the acquisition of a home is the making up of your mind that you intend to have one. The very fact that you can afford to pay rent proves that you can afford to own your own home.

There is no better way to emphasize the fact that every family should own its own home than to quote the words of John Howard Payne, written many years ago and sung all over this broad land, and translated and sung in almost every known language, commonly known as "Home, Sweet Home:"

"Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

The wide and general acceptance of the sentiment expressed in those lines prove conclusively the truth of the statement there is no place like home, and there is no reason why every upstanding citizen should not own his own home. The trouble with too many is, that they do not stop to think, do not realize the importanee, do not have the moral courage or the backbone to shoulder the responsibility of this important step. Too many indulge in wasteful extravagance, live away beyond themselves, thundering along at a speed that is hard to stop. Too many think only of present pleasures and do not consider future happiness.

Permit me to suggest to you, that at once you step on the brakes, hesitate for a moment's serious refleetion, take an inventory of yourself, think of the possibilities of a home of your own—then away deep down in your heart, pass a resolution to save and accumulate funds, so that in the near future you, too, can invest and be the owner of a part of Mother Earth. It has been said that the best investment on earth is the earth itself.

FARM BUREAU ENDORSES NEW DEAL

At its recent annual convention in Chicago the American Farm Bureau Federation,— the largest farm organization in the Nation, endorsed the efforts of the Roosevelt administration to assist farmers and pledge support. Sec. Wallace addressed the Convention. Legislation recommended included extension of the processing tax system; reduction of land taxes; lowering of interest on farm lands; greater use of silver money; abolition of tax-free securities and Phillipine independenee.

WIDE CELEBRATION OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK PLANNED BY CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND CLUBS

Carter G. Woodson, Founder and Race's Greatest Historian Prepares Free Programs for Colored and White Groups

Negro History Week literature is now being distributed by Carter G. Woodson, the Director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1538 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. This organization started this movement in 1926. Every club, society, church or school is entitled to the Negro History Week pamphlet free of charge. Persons desiring more than one copy must pay ten cents for each.

The main feature of the PAMPHLET is the report of the Committee on Findings recently appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. This Committee was asked to make recommendations with respect to what we should teach the Negro child about himself and about others in relation to himself. The Committee is still active and will work out in concrete fashion suggestions for the correlation of Negro life and history with the curricula now in vogue throughout the United States. When during the celebration of Negro History Week the achievements of the race are sufficiently dramatized the effort should lead to the actual study thereof.

During the celebration teachers often meet with a number of objections. One race leader recently said that it is foolish to have any such celebration as Negro Health Week or Negro History Week. The analogy here is weak, for health is a thing which a person may largely take care of himself, but the matter of teaching the culture of the Negro depends mainly upon the attitude of public authorities. Yet, as one has said, just as the Negro should be taught not to look after his health during one week of the year but throughout the twelve months so should the history of the Negro be thus presented to the children in the schools. This is a most sensible statement, but is no objection to Negro History Week inasmuch as the effort has no such significance as to endorse the study of the Negro one week during the year. The chief aim of the celebration is so to exhibit the works of the Negroes and dramatize their achievements as to induce educational authorities to incorporate into the course of study the same sort of treatment of the Negro that we have of other elements of the American population.

For nineteen years the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has been fearlessly working to reach this end and can report much progress in this direction not only in Negro schools but in white schools in the North and South. While in Texas during the celebration of Negro History Week in 1933 the Director had to divide his time between white clubs and Negro clubs and between white schools and Negro schools. Other speakers appearing before the public on such occasions have had to do the same. We know also of the increasing number of institutions of both races which are now establishing wide awake courses dealing with every aspect of Negro life and history.

He who regards the celebration of Negro History Week as an effort to crowd into seven days intensive study all that should be learned by the Negro during the year is either uninformed as to what the celebration means or too biased to tell the truth. No school will object to celebrating Lincoln's or Douglass' birthday because some teacher may not mention the achievements of these distinguished men in his work during the year. It should be done, and it is being done by alert teachers and workers throughout the country. The complainant to the contrary is usually the chronic "kicker" or the stumbling block that never amounts to anything but is always preventing progress.

It is urged in the NEGRO HISTORY WEEK PAMPHLET, which is now being distributed by the thousands, that the public take certain definite steps forward. In the first place, the community must be aroused to the point of appreciating the Negro as it appreciates others. In every community the board of education should be approached to secure the adoption of supplementary works and textbooks of Negro history and literature, not to decay on the shelves of some storeroom but to be placed in the hands of the children as working manuals in penetrating the background of their people. These authorities are to be asked also to place in the public libraries adequate collections or at least shelves of scientific works dealing with the Negro in ancient, mediaeval and modern times and to hang upon the walls of these buildings portraits of Negroes who have achieved well in spite of handicaps.

It is requested, moreover, that interest be manifest in saving the records of the Negro that the race may not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world. In the homes of Negroes and of their friends are valuable manuscripts like letters, diaries, wills, deeds, bills of sale, manumission papers and the like in which are hidden the facts of Negro history not mentioned in the books, newspapers, and magazines of our day. To have these data on hand to pass them on to the fair-minded investigators of tomorrow that they may tell the story of the race when this generation is no more—this is the challenge that comes to every Negro and to every friends of the race who has any regard for the future of this people.

Going further, the Negro in America must manifest more interest not only in the collection of such materials but in supporting teachers and investigators who are equipping themselves for such efforts and are giving their lives unselfishly to the production of treatises therefrom. These are the men who are making it impossible for the world to forget what the Negro has thought and felt and attempted and accomplished. We are really beginning to listen to the truth which they have discovered, and thereby we have given increasing stimulus to the struggle for that larger freedom. All promoters of the truth, then, may join wholeheartedly in the exultation from the results already achieved and the success which must come to crown their future efforts.

OUR LANGUAGE

Louisville Courier-Journal: G. B. Shaw prides himself on his knowledge of American slang. After his visit to the United States, he now knows what a flop he is.

WEST VA. COLLEGE WILL AID MASSES

President Davis Puts School on Job of Teaching People NRA Rules

Institute, W. Va., Dec— (By the Associated Negro Press.)— The faculty of West Virginia State College has voted to enter upon a state-wide program to acquaint Negroes with the laws respecting codes, relief, reemployment, mortgage loans and other remedial measures now being promoted by the state and national governments. President John W. Davis pledged renewal activities on the part of the college in helping to carry forward the relief programs of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the national government and Governor H. G. Kump in our state government. The position taken by the college was one of active cooperation with existing agencies. No effort will be made to duplicate any of the relief machinery now in existence.

As a land-grant institution, the college feels that it cannot do a greater service for the people of the state than to quicken its activities along the line of getting information to the people so that they may be in better position to secure the benefits of the various relief acts. It was pointed out that a great deal of suffering exists among the Negro people of the state and that much of it is due to the fact that information is lacking on methods of relief.

It was agreed that Professor Thomas E. Posey will serve as the College Secretary on Relief. He will have associated with him strong committees on necessary information and state personnel. In this way the college will reach every section of the state in which there is an appreciable number of Negroes.

Children Give Operetta At Washington Community Center

Washington, Dec. —(By the Associated Negro Press) — Monday afternoon was a happy time at Southeast House when the Children's Theatre presented a delightful operetta "Dance of the Thanksgiving Vegetables."

On Tuesday the second group of the Children's Theatre presented "The Thanksgiving Pop Corn Man". The Pilgrims enjoyed their feast, gave thanks with poems, songs and stories while they were enjoying games, "The Pop Corn Man" entered accompanied by other Indians. The Indians gave a merry dance and then introduced the Pilgrims to their first pop corn. The Pop Corn Man then taught the Pilgrims how to pop the corn, after which a rousing three cheers and a big 'Thanks" was given for The Pop Corn Man as the curtain fell.

"DEAN HASKER"

By Mrs. Mattie Williams, Kansas City, Mo.

The advance of civilization has forever discarded the old order of human existence and set forth the imperative need of a reconstruction. Our protracted efforts like the experience of half a century, has led the thoughtful of our day to the conclusion that the scientific and systematic development of the physical, mental and moral factors of the human constitution does not produce educators. For such training that fails to enable men to become independent and logical thinkers, makes victims of deception of its every subject in the field of education.

The time is, that creators must bring forth a new circumstance, conclusive to the production of men and women of real ability and high ambition, such as fruits in profitable and lasting achievements, that count in the welfare of the majority. For he who would live in the happy realization of the fullness of life, must seek his good in the general prosperity of the masses. The person scientifically trained goes to the world in search of a position, while the educated goes forth to add inventions and institutions to the progress of the human race.

The creators needed for the advancement of the Race, must be produced in Negro schools, and to produce the class of persons mentioned, the intelligence of the occident must have the association and service of the wisdom of the orient.

Our comprehensiveness must be broadened, if we find the solution to our educational and other problems.

It is ours to remember, that a century passed, then came the second, and the third, and the fourth is well begun since we began our voyage in this region, and just so old are many of our problems that remain untouched for solution. But through our educational institutions our problems must be solved.

Our professions must be encouraged and assisted in world investigations, that they may return with profitable information for the promotion of the Race.

THE
NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
Recommends some of
THE POPULAR SONG BOOKS
Listed below for use in Churches, Sunday Schools and B. Y. P. U. Meetings:

National Baptist Hymnal—Price, $1.00 per copy, $11.50 per doz.
National Baptist Old Style Hymn Book (words only)—Price, 70c per copy, $8.40 per doz.
Lasting Hymns—Price, 40c per copy, $4.80 per doz.
National Gospel Voice Hymnals—50c per copy, $6.00 per doz.
New Songs of the Gospel—Price 50 per copy, $6.00 per doz.
Victory Song Books, 40c per copy, $4.80 per dozen.
National Anthems—Price 50c per copy, $6.00 per dozen.
Steal Away To Jesus Anthem—Price 25c per copy, $3.00 per dozen.
Metoka and Galeda Anthems—Price 10c per copy, $1.00 per dozen.
National Jubilee Melody—Price, 50c per copy, $5.50 per doz.

If you are interested in congregational singing as well as choir music, send in for some of these books.

Send all orders to
HENRY A. BOYD, Secretary
NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD,
523 Second Avenue, North,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

FARMER'S CHOICE IS TO ORGANIZE OR DROP OUT

"If the farmer is to overcome the handicap of individualism in a corporate age, he must organize, as the rest of economic America has organized, or be lost in the shuffle." said Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin.

"If he wants to survive he has no choice in the matter or organization. If the American farmer turns his back upon a completing and sweeping organization of the agricultural forces of America, nothing under heaven can prevent his going to the wall."

The sharp advance in hog prices in recent weeks is attributed by federal authorities to a change in the general economic situation during the last two months.

Keeping the manure hauled is one of the most effective ways of reducing the number of flies that will be hatche this summer.

A SMILE

The long-eared farm mule driven by an aged Negro pulled a rattling wagon past a red traffic light.

Traffic became paralyzed. Motorists shouted. Horns tooted in swelling bedlam.

"Hey, you," roared the policeman trying bravely to untangle the snarl. "Didn't you see that red light?"

"Yes, shu, boss, I seed it long 'fore I got here," the old Negro replied with a disarming grin. "I been watching it flash red and green as I drove up the street. Ain't no telling what you city folks gwine do next for Christmas decorations."

So saying, the aged one clucked to his mules and was on his way still grinning. The policeman watched him go.

GEORGIA WOMAN DEBATE FEDERAL ANTI-LYNCH LAW

Ask State Legislation Giving Governor Power in Lynching Cases —Commend Roosevelt, Ritchie And Park— Rap Rolfe's Abject Surrender.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 8:—Facing a marked increase of mob violence in 1933, the Georgia Council of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, in annual session here today, discussed the wisdom of asking for a federal anti-lynching law, but deferred action until the matter could be more fully studied. The Council requested the South-wide meeting of the Association to be held here on January 9 to give mature consideration to the proposal.

It was reported that twenty-seven lynchings have been recorded this year, as against eight for 1932. In view of the unwillingness of local officials and courts to prosecute in such cases, the Council voted its approval of proposed state legislation giving the governor authority to direct investigation and prosecution in lynching cases.

The following telegram was sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt "The Georgia Council of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, assembled at their annual meeting in Atlanta, wish to express their profound gratitude for the unequivocal and courageous denounciation of lynching conveyed in your address before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America."

The Council also expressed hearty appreciation of the emphatic condemnation of lynching recently expressed by Attorney General Homer Cummings, and commended the vigorous steps taken in recent lynching cases by Governor Ritchie of Maryland and Governor Park of Missouri. These steps, the Council stated, were "the more notable by contrast with Governor Rolfe's abject surrender to the mob and the official inaction so commonly observed in such cases."

The Georgia Council is a constituent part of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, an organization of white women fostered by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and directed by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of the Commission's staff. The Association has a membership in thirteen southern states of more than 16,000 women each of whom has personally signed a repudiation of lynching and a pledge to do everything possible to eradicate it.

LAUDS TEACHING AS CONSECRATED CALLING

Supt. Says First Trait is Teacher Should "Be Somebody"

Atlanta. Ga., December 9, 1933.—(Special) — The declaration by Atlanta's superintendent of schools Dr. Willis A. Sutton, that the teaching profession is a consecrated calling furnished the key-note of the second annual conference of principals and teachers of the Negro public schools of Atlanta, Fulton County and De Kalb County which opened here last night and was concluded today. Several hundred attended the sessions which included eight discussion group meetings and a luncheon at which the work of the conference was summarized by Dean E. C. Mitchell of Morris Brown College. The general theme of the conference was 'Progressive Teaching Technique."

Doctor Sutton reminded the conference that the greatest man that ever lived delighted to be called a teacher. He declared that it should be said of every one in the teaching profession, as Nicodemus said of Christ: 'Thou are a teacher, sent by God." He set down the three requisites of a real teacher as: first, a person who is somebody, since being is more important than doing: second, a person who knows something and is forever growing both in knowledge and spirit and third, as one who can impart his knowledge to others skillfully and sympathetically.

The visitors were welcomed to Atlanta University which acted as host and sponsor of the occasion, by its registrar, Mr John P Whittaker. Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, supervisor of Negro education in Atlanta, called on all teachers to develop a broader outlook on the profession with the view of helping the community solve the problems that beset society. "The measure of success of a teacher," she stated, "is the kind of children we shall leave behind us."

TURKEY DRESSING

Boil and mash 3 very large potatoes. Add the crumbs from 1 1-2 large loaves of bread (which have been sliced and allowed to dry out for a few days). Melt 1 1-2 cups of butter in an iron pan, and 1 cup chopped onion, 2 cups chopped celery stalks and leaves. When tender add the potato and bread crumbs and salt and pepper to taste. Beat up 3 eggs and blend lightly with this mixture. Stuff turkey with it.

NO SHADOWS AT SUNSET

Milton M. Bales, D. D., Orlando, Fla.

Morning came and passed away!
Silvery locks soon turned to gray.
Steps once firm are feeble now;
Furrows deep have wreathed my brow.

Childhood came and passed away!
Youthful days refused to stay.
Loved ones, all, have said "goodbye!
Soon we'll meet beyond the sky."

Worldly joys and pleasures gay,
Only lasted one brief day.
Hope and faith and love abide,
Unaffected by the tide.

Joys replete—song in the night—
Guarantee that all is right.
My anchor holds the livelong day,
No shadows lie athwart my way.

It's sunset now—almost in sight
Are the hills of fadeless light!
Angel choirs and faces dear,
Await my raptured heart to cheer!

Soon this night will have an end.
Guardian angels He will send.
All is well—my home's in sight;
Eternal day displaces night!
Hallelujah!

NATIONAL 'MEDICS' FAVOR ANTI-LYNCH LAW

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. — (By the Associated Negro Press)—An informal conference of all the General Officers and members of the Executive Board of the National Medical Association was held in the Directors room of the Douglass Hospital, Lombard St. Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday November the 29th, 1933, and presided over by Dr. Geo. W. Bowles as Chr. of the Executive Board from York, Pa. Others in attendance were Doctors M. O. Bousfield, President, J. H. Hale of Nashville Tenn., President Elect; J. A. Kenney of Newark-Editor of the N. M. A. Journal; C. A. Lanon of Brownsville, Pa., Gen'l Sec'y and Ex-Presidents P. M. Murray of N. Y. C., E. S. Burwell, J. P. Turner, N. M. A. State V. President for E. Pa., Dr. P. Edwards and C. A Lewis, E. Pa., Zone Director.

The President and other general officers made their reports and from all indications it is evident that a new interest and enthusiasm is prevalent and that the N. M. A. is going to have one of its best meetings in years in Nashville, Tenn., August 13-18, 1934.

After strengthening their own internal policies of organization discussing plans to strengthen and protect the "Negro" Doctors place and position in American Medicine and against the avalanche of forces that seek to miminize or destroy his influence: the conference went on record as unanimously support the enacting of a Federal Anti-Lynching Law.

In the morning Dr. J. H. Hale of Nashville. Tenn., operated in the Douglass Hospital and in the afternoon at the Mercy Hospital after which an informal conference was held with the officers of the various local Philadelphia Medical societies, their problems and their relation to the N. M A.

4 STARK COUNTY SOWS ADD 52 PIGS TO U. S. SURPLUS

Bloomington, Ill.— Four Hampshire sows owned by Ross Shockley, Goshen township farmer, in Stark county, are not on sympathy with the government's plan to reduce production. The four sows farrowed 52 pigs, averaging 13 pigs in each litter.

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521 Second Avenue, No.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and develojment of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controloled marketing unit." Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

CHRISTMAS—1933

TO THE COLORED FARMERS OF AMERICA.—YOUR LOVED ONES AND FRIENDS:—

May you hear the song the Farmer-Shepherds heard. May Peace be yours. May the Good will of your fellowmen encourage you. For you may New Year be crowded with His Goodness.

The Modern Farmer.

NO ORGANIZATION—NO LOANS

The Government wishes to get rid of the seed loan plan and all farmers who need production loans this year will have to become members of crop production corporations. In other words,— to get a loan they must organize.

This will be beneficial to all farmers, especially to colored farmers. Organizations must be started at once in all communities where farmers require loans for next year's crops. Communities already organized,— where there are units of the N. F. C. F.— be in fine shape to perfect their crop production associations and will be first to receive assistance needed. The government is striving mightily to force farmers to do something for themselves,— to cooperate,— and we are foolish to stay out of organizations when our very existence as farmers depends on our becoming organized.

We advise and urge all colored farm communities to immediately organize units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. If you will not organize now,— you will certainly have to organize in the near future — whether you want to or not. Better get into an organization of your own than be forced into some else's. If you are wise you will accept this advice at once.

November! we are thankful.
For rain and sun and fertile loam,
For planting time and harvest home;
For strength and will to do our part
Courageously,—with honest heart:
Nor criticise His all-wise plans,
Who holds the seasons in His hands.
—November! We are thankful.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

We believe the annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers which recently convened in Memphis will be long remembered as the one that cleared the organization's path toward the goal of permanent success. Delegates who attended, came not only for inspiration and instruction, but they came too, to express their faith in their organization and their determination to help it exist and progress.

Colored farmers who have gotten a taste of the benefits of organization and cooperation realize that they are much better off than their brother-farmers who are drifting along in the old way. No matter how rough the sailing, they are going to stay in the boat. They cannot be easily discouraged. The determined delegates who attended the 1933 convention and vowed to pull together and stand by their organization through thick and thin, deserve all the praise that can be given. They are the true farm leaders of our Race group. They are bound to have many followers because faithfulness, industry and perseverance are always rewarded.

BEFARE OF FAKIRS

We have before us a letter from a prominent official of a southern state, a man close to the governor, informing us that certain white and colored men are going about in his state organizing Race farmers in what are termed "colonization projects." These organizers pose as "government men", take one dollar each from Negroes who are foolish enough to listen to them, and promise those who join their secret society farms, implements, stock and money enough to produce the first year's crop. In some instances these fakirs have passed as organizers of the National Federation of Colored Farmers and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Again we warn colored farmers to beware of the fakirs,—of those who promise you all you need and probably should have,—all just for a dollar or two. The brethren can't keep their promises. No one can give you something for nothing except nothing. Colored farmers have been skinned out of more money by liars and fakes than any group in the nation. It's high time we were getting our eyes open.

No "government men" are going around promising you a farm for a dollar. When such an one comes to see you, put the sheriff on him or give him a boot in the pants. Neither does the Farm Bureau, which is "white", nor the National Federation of Colored Farmers, which is "colored", send strangers among you to get you organized. These organizations rely on progressive farmers who live in your own country or in a neighboring county, to do the organizing.

These are trying times. The nation is full of people who have been used to making an "easy" living and they want to keep on living easy. Don't let them make the "easy" money off you. Beware of these fakirs and when one appears, run him out of your community.

LET US EXPLAIN

The Modern Farmer has been criticised because it has devoted little space to news relative to the government's new plan of cotton control and similar experiments. We know that all "cotton news" is interesting to our readers and would like to publish more. But we cannot do so for two reasons. First, we have not the available space and secondly, we cannot afford to leave out news more interesting and valuable to a majority of our readers.

We are going to have plenty of time to talk about these government agricultural experiments in the future. Experiments are hardly worth talking about anyhow until they have been tested. We know, too, that colored farmers are mighty good Americans and they are not going to knock anything the administration is doing for the benefit of ALL American farmers. They are going to do their part. They will be the last group of American farmers to strike, kick, or even criticise.

The government can depend on us to support it and we believe our national leaders realize this fact. But we will say this:

"It would make us feel a lot better if, some time or other, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Wallace or Mr. Peek would speak right out and say, 'Thank you, Colored Farmers, for your interest and support. We realize you are the most forgotten of American farmers but assure you that our New Deal is for you too and you will share in its benefits.'"

Our columns are open, Gentlemen, for your expression, and 900,000 American Negro farmers and their families would like to read it.

"BIG FARMING" IS FOOLISH

Farming is a way of living as well as a business. This is why when farming becomes a big business it ceases to be farming. The big farmer may be a big business it ceases to be farming. The big farmer may be a big business man but he is not a farmer. He can't be both.

Wall Street went big farming crazy a few years ago and financed Thomas D. Campbell, the "Montana Wheat King," and made him the greatest farmer in the world. He was so big that Russia, which had also gone big farming crazy, asked him to come over there and advise them how to do big farming. But in spite of his advice, Russia has less wheat now than ever before. She has not wheat to export and not enough to well feed her own citizens.

In some sections of the United States, coroporation farming is being tried out, but is not proving a success. The corporation farms are hiring the good little farmers to work for them. But the moment the good little farmer becomes the hired hand of the farm factory employee, he ceases to be good. And he won't stick.

Numerous American banks and insurance companies have financed large cotton plantations and are now beginning to realize they have made poor investments. These plantations are cultivated by tenants and share-croppers, who are bossed by managers. The bosses can force them to raise cotton and still more cotton but they can't force them to like it. And they don't. The tenant and share-cropper wants a farm of his own and if he wants it bad enough he will eventually get it.

The tenant and share-cropping system of farming is doomed in this country and it is well that it is. Big farming of all kinds has been tried out in the world for thousands of years and it has always failed. It has failed in the United States. It has failed in the cotton belt.

SPRING WATER TASTES LIKE CHICKEN SOUP

Thompson, Nev. — A bubbling spring is supplying a camp of "Weary Willies" with "soup." If a little pepper and salt is added to the hot, highly mineralized water, its likeness to chicken soup is said to be astounding.

FARMERS TO ORGANIZE

Winston County Growers Plan To Improve Marketing Facilities

Louisville, Miss.,— An organization has been perfected in Winston County with N. W. Dempsey as president: W. J. Humphries, vice president, and Mrs. R. W. Boydstun secretary, to work out a definite plan for a farmers' marketing association here. Interest in this new move here was prompted by the realization that the 1934 cotton program means more idle acres, and in view of the possibility of federal aid being extended for a marketing association project, this is considered an opportune time to promote such a plan.

The projects have been divided into four major heads, namely poultry, canning, syrup mills and a meat curing plant. Each of these projects will be headed by a president and the four presidents will act as a board of directors for the association.

This plan of organization interests the Modern Farmer because it will force co-operative production, something we have been preaching to colored farmers the past five years. Units of the N. F. C. F. would do well to attempt to imitate this plan of organization. Produce co-operatively,— so you can sell in carlots and get better prices. The day of every-man-for-himself is over. We must organize,— work together,—and work in harmony, or we will all become farm hands and dependants.

STOP ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Twelve thousand people were killed in the United States in 1931 by falls caused by littered stairways, chairs used as stepladders, rugs on slippery floors and steep stairs without hand rails. There was a $160,000,000 loss in home fires in the same due equally to carelessness with matches, defective chimneys and flues, electricity and carelessness in the use of dry cleaners, such as gasoline. Every home owner should make a tour of the whole house at least once a month to make sure that no fire or accident hazard has developed.

Out of approximately half a million 4-H Club boys, Harry Hege, of West Point, Ind., was named 1933 national meat animal champion. Out of more than 100,000 4-H Club girls, Elena Shoup, of Barlesville, Okla., won national championship canning conest.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby apply for membership in your organization for myself—

Name .....

Address .....

For a farmer, relative or friend whose name is:

.....

Address .....

For a farmer or farmers you may name. Check here ( )
( )

I enclose $..... for membership dues

Sign here .....

Address .....

(Membership dues: $5.00 annually. $2.50 for six months.)

Interesting News Notes

Representative Traux, of Ohio, believes that the new deal for agriculture will result in employment of three million men as farm hands. He says that many farmers need help now but cannot pay for it.

There are 39,598 Negro farmers in the state of Virginia, a decrease of near eight thousand during the past ten years. Nearly two-thirds of them are full owners. They own 1,179,824 acres and the value of land and buildings is $41,743,427. Value of land alone is over twenty-three million dollars. Virginia is the only southern state in which Negro farm owners cultivate more land than Negro farm tenants. This speaks mighty well for Virginia Race farmers.

The Department of Agriculture announces that a fine sauerkraut can be made from medium-sized, purple-top turnips. It is made like kraut from cabbage. This should interest our farmers who have luck with turnips but who cannot produce cabbage.

One hundred years ago this month, the first school for slave children in the United States was opened by Prudence Grandall, a Quaker girl of Canterbury, Conn. She was arrested for disturbing the peace. The court did not convict her but a mob sacked the school and chased the pupils aways. Our Race should erect a monument to Prudence Grandall.

It is reported that many farmers are "bootlegging" flour, pork, sausage, sorghum and other products. They are selling to neighbors without paying the processing taxes. Some tobbaco farmers are also selling tobacco. This is against the law. Farmers are permitted to feed employes and members of their families but they are not allowed to sell products taxable unless they pay the amount of taxes due.

Pope Pius XI, head of the Catholic church, owns one of the finest farms in the world. The farm supplies the 700 inhabitants of the papal state with fresh produce daily.

C. Worth Holmes, of Joy, Ill., was named corn king of the world at the International Livestock Exposition, which recently closed in Chicago. Holmes is the first man in history to win with a sample of Krug Utility type corn. He displayed a smooth-kerneled yellow. Previous winners have displayed a rough-kernel type.

Oberlin College is celebrating its 100th anniversary this month. Oberlin was the first American college to take a stand against slavery and to admit students regardless of race, sect or creed.

KING SOLOMON SAID "EAT HONEY"

That honey was an old stand-by in ancient times is proved by the frequent mention of it in historical literature. It seems to have been appreciated even then for its health value as well as its flavor. It was King Solomon who said five thousand years ago, "My son, eat thou honey because it is good, sweet to the taste and health to the bones." The advice is still good today. Honey served instead of sugar on cereals is a real morning treat.

Between 1920 and 1930 colored farmers lost 2,749,419 acres of land they formerly owned. This is bad news. We must lose no more.

MORE MULE NONSENSE

(From A Subscriber)

"Mr. Chairman, Fellow members; I have longed desired to address sueh a distinguished, intelligent audienee as this is upon so important a subjeet. I sineerely thank our Chairman for giving me this opportunity. I have studied the question of why a donkey's tail isn't under his neek for many years, and have after deep thought eome to the conslusion that by the laws of Nature and beauty the tail should have been plaeed under the donkey's neek where it would have given the effect of a flowing beard.

"But, the Bible tells us that the Lord made the Heavens and earth in six days, and rested on the seventh. He made the animals the last day, and my common sense tells me the donkey was the finishing toueh. Now, the Lord was very particular about working on the Sabbath. Ladies, and Gentlemen, absolutely the only reason why the donkey's tail is not under his neek where it belongs is that when the Lord had all of the donkey completed but his tail, it was 11:59 Saturday P. M. and he just didn't have time to reaeh way around and put it under his neck, but had to stiek it on the poor donkey's hind end where it unfortunately remains to this day."

FARM CREDIT PLAN OUTLINED

Crop Production Association Need To Be Speeded Up.

The machinery by which farmers will borrow money for making the 1934 crop was outlined yesterday by C. G. Henry, general manager of the Mid-South Cotton Growers Association at the Memphis Agricultural Club's meeting at Hotel Claridge.

The importanee for speed in setting this machinery in motion was urged by the speaker, who said only a few crop production assoeiations had been formed so far.

"In the past small loans have been made thru the crop production seed loan offices, while larger loans based on collateral have been made thru the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation under the RFC" Mr. Henry said.

Seek Practical Basis

"The government wishes to get rid of the seed loan plan and put the business on a practical basis. The Farm Credit Administration, now headed by Dr. W. I. Myers at Washington, has complete charge of land banks, loans to co-operatives, management of Federal Intermediate Credit banks and, in order to furnish credit to farmers, is to establish Crop Produetion Corporations with $7,500,000 eapital each."

These eorporations will be in New Orleans for Louisiana and Mississippi farmers, St. Louis for Arkansas planters and Louisville for Tennessee.

Furnish Capital Stock

"It will be the business of the Crop Production Corporations to foster and furnish eapital stock to local Crop Produetion Associations.

"Ten or mare farmers can get together and form a crop produetion assoeiation. The Crop Production Corporation will furnish the original capital. Each farmer who borrows from the loeal association must take 5 per cent of his loan in stock, the purpose being to ultimately places the full control of these loeals in the hands of the farmers themselves.

"It doesn't require any money to start a local. Eaeh assoeiation must pass upon the collateral of eaeh loan. The interest that may be eharged will not exeeed 7 per cent, and must not be more than 3 per cent above the rediseount rate.

Liberal Rediscount

"Local associations eannot loan more than 20 per cent of the eapital stoek of the association to any one farmer.

The association can rediscount five times as mueh paper as the capital stoek of the association, which means that if the eapital stoek of $100,000 it can rediseount paper up to $500,000."

TELL HER SO

Amid the cares of married life,
In spite of toil and business strife,
If you value your sweet wife,
Tell her so!

There was a time you thought it bliss
To get the favor of a kiss;
A dozen now won't come amiss—
Tell her so!

Don't act as if she'd passed her prime,
As though to pleasc her were a crime—
If e'er you loved her, now's the time;
Tell her so!

You are hers and hers alone;
Well you know she's all your own;
Don't wait to carve it on the stone—
Tell her so!

Never let her heart grow cold,
Richer beauties will unfold.
She is worth her weight in gold;
Tell her so!

—Mrs. John H. Whipple.

BACK TO THE FARM

(Continued from page 1)

who assume the responsibility for their support continue through desperation to remain in the big cities.

In the absence of proper employment thousands of young men and girls who were educated to be useful citizens have, since coming to the big cities, found it convenient to form habits both destructive to themselves and to the future of the race because they could not meet the requirements through honest effort.

The battle for existence in a large city is too serious and severe for a large mass of people who themselves represent a racial identity which is unable to furnish them employment. The fact that they are dependent upon other racial groups robs their women of that moral security which they could count upon if their own men occupied a more positive status in the industrial, economic and business world.

We are confronting facts and not theories. Our trouble, at least in part, is that we are attempting to compete with a standard of life in large cities over which we have no economic control. A fact is no less a fact because we try to ignore it. A school teacher without a school to teach is just as hard up as the fellow who cannot teach at all; in addition thereto she is mentally disturbed by a system which prevents her from securing that for which she is qualified.

The educated man and woman who persist in remaining in the big city add nothing to the sum total of our problem but additional weight. It would be much better if they would start a crusade of "back to the soil." They would thereby not only solve their own problems, but would contribute much to the solving of the social and economic difficulties of those they leave behind."

WILLIAM WESLEY'S PAPER

(Continued from Page 1).

but a few chickens, cow or potatoes. In other words, he lives entirely in the present. This system causes him to get all his groceries from the store in limited amounts,—generally on the landlord's account,—with no statement of the amount spent or interest charged. At harvest he never gets a statement of his financial condition or accredited balance. Should the individual have enough intelligence to demand a settlement he gets the statement,—"Moving off is the only settlement you get."

The landlord's program is so planned that little time is left for religious or civil activities. This sets up a second barrier to racial co-operation. The above evils finally terminate in the fact that the average Negro farmer fails to appreciate the value of self-reliance and honesty.

If a colored landlord had several croppers they can be persuaded by external means to dispose of his harvest illegally for little or nothing. Hence, the Negro farmer works against his own interests.

Last, but not least, he does not yet realize that he can shoulder responsibility and accumulate something if he tries.

These are the causes and problems. Can you give me a remedy?

A FOUR PIECE PULPIT SET

For $125.00

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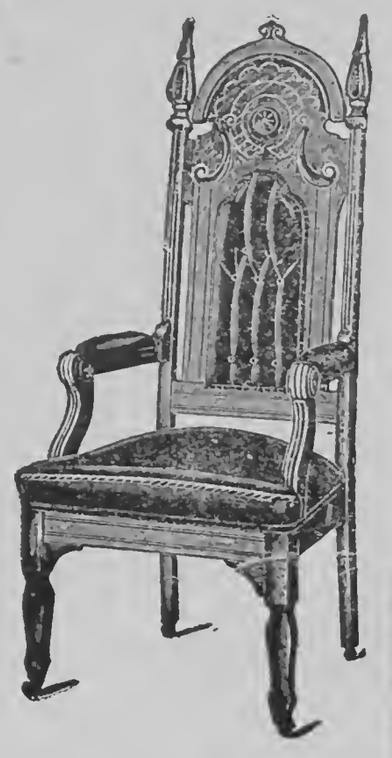

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IRON IS NECESSARY

Iron is one of the minerals which is too frequently low in the average diet and only a small amount is needed. A shortage of iron causes secondary anemia. During periods of rapid growth especially a more liberal intake of iron is necessary than at other stages of life.

Some foods rich in iron content are lean beef, oysters, spinach, liver, molasses, wheat brain, oatmeal, peas, beans, raisins, whole milk, beets, carrots and turnips.

BRITISH SEEK LOST FLOWER

$1,000 Plant Stolen in London

London, England—One of the world's rarest flowers, valued at $1,000, has disappeared from the rock garden of its owner, the Rev. J. F. Anderson.

Police are investigating. Thousands of posters proclaim a reward for its return. Flower shows and flower salesmen have been warned to report any attempts to sell the flower.

The plant, a globe-flower, is unique in the respect that it bears a flaming orange flower instead of the gold bloom common to the species.

It was discovered six years ago by the Rev. Anderson's gardener and since that time famous horticulturists have admired it in the rock garden of the vicarage.

It is believed the theft of the plant was the work of an expert as it was carefully uprooted and the earth replaced.

BUGS FOUND IN FLOUR GIVEN COLUMBUS POOR

Columbus, Ga., Nov. 4—Complaining that flour dispensed to the needy of the city is in a decayed condition, Columbus labor officials are conferring with officials of the Muscogee county relief administration. The flour is being given out by the Red Cross.

Samples with weevils and bugs have been exhibited here, as part of that given to the city poor. In some cases, the flour has been used by people ignorant of its conditions, and in other cases, it has been eaten because the people had nothing else to take its place.

The above item is interesting. It is clipped from a prominent southern daily. The N. F. C. F. received many reports from Mississippi and other southern states last winter that the flour distributed through the Red Cross in many cases was not fit for human consumption.

DOG BIRD LOVER FEEDS HIS PETS; PROTECTS THEM

Lansing, Mich.—"Duke,' an Airedale owned by Joe L. Heath, 430 Lathrop street, is probably the only canine bird lover in Lansing. Every morning "Duke" parks himself by the bread can and refuses to leave until his mistress gives him a slice of bread. He takes it in his mouth and strolls proudly out into the yard and sits nearby until the birds come and eat it. According to Mr. Heath this has been a habit of "Duke" for years. The birds know the dog and come in large numbers every morning. Other dogs of the neighborhood and the cats formerly tried to "crash" the party but "Duke" took care of that, his master says.

TUNE CHANGERS

Philadelphia Bulletin:— Science says the mocking bird can change its tune eighty-seven times in seven minutes. There are several birds in politics who will regard this record with envy.

MORE THAN FIFTEEN THOUSAND ORDERS FILLED

National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant Reports Continued Increase in Literature Circulation

More than fifteen thousand orders for Sunday School Literature, B. Y. P. U. Helps and Denominational Supplies were filled this past quarter by the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant of this city. This statement was released from the office of the secretary on Monday morning, because their official quarter ended on Nov. 30th. Since they did not begin their new record until Monday, Dec. 4th, the reports were not checked up and compiled. "In other words," said the secretary, "we have kept in constant touch with young people of our denomination with their organizations, their Sunday schools and their B. Y. P. U. Societies. We are still insisting, with some success, that a piece of Baptist literature be placed in the hands of the members of every Baptist church, and because of that our denominational forces ordered literature for the October, November and December quarter constantly. The number of orders that came in was exactly fifteen thousand, one hundred and fourteen.

"It will be recalled that in the complication of our report which was made to the National Baptist Convention of America, we not only gave the number of orders filled per quarter, but the pieces of religious literature, tracts and publications mailed out for the end of the fiscal year, which averaged a little more than a million per month. The Sunday School Congress workers in their various departments decided last year at Shreveport, that they would individually see to it that a new record was set for the next fiscal year which will end the last day of August, 1934."

It is understood that the secretary, in giving this out, was not attempting to get the number of Baptist schools that they are supplying, nor the number of Missionary Baptist schools organized in the United States. He declared emphatically that he was not sure just how many there are, that he is not the statistician of his denomination, nor had he received a report from the official statistician since he was elected at the Chicago Convention.

FARMERS BELIEVED TO BE TURNING TO METHODS OF 1893

That failure of the farmers to cooperate wholeheartedly with the agricultural adjustment administration was due chiefly to "incompatibility," according to an article written for the Current History by S. Lubbell and W. D. Everett. The philosophy of the new deal is collectivistic. Farmers are actually more individualistic now than ever before.

In meeting the depression they have turned back to doing as "we did on '93. Greater self-sufficiency has become their aim. Farmers are raising more of their own food and placing less reliance upon cash incomes. Simpler methods of farming have taken the places of the specialized techniques of the 20s.

Tractors are lying idle while horses, mules and farmhands, often working on a barter basis, are toiling in the fields. Social life has become decentralized and centers in the home.

The depression has not inclined the farmer to forsake his traditional habits of thought, his old ways of living, for something new. Rather it has turned the clock back in many farmhouses.

Farmers feel that one of the chief reasons for their sorry plight is that they were too prone to flock to the city in the past. For the future of the American farm they are looking not to collectivistic action but to the training of better farmers — but according to pioneer standards.

SASSAFRAS TEA

(Ohio State Journal)

Small bundles of sassafras bark are for sale in the markets. It is used in making tea, considered an ideal spring tonic when the country was new. Prevalent ideas then were that the blood was made thick and heavy by eating the rich food of winter and liberal portions of sassafras tea were needed to thin and purify the contents of the blood stream.

A companion spring tonic was sarsaparilla extract, a tea made from the small roots of the vine If members of the family had a regular course of these two teas, and then used a dozen doses of sulphur, cream of tartar and molasses, mothers and grandmothers were confident there would be no spring fevers and health would be preserved.

Sassafras tea still is popular with many. With a little sugar it is an acceptable drink. Whether or not it has a tonic value, one loses nothing by drinking it. An early day custom was to use sugar water from the trees in the maple camp in making the tea and any who have tasted it will not forget the delightful qualities of the drink as prepared.

WHY I GO TO SUNDAY SCHOOL

I go to Sunday-school because I get acquainted there with Jesus Christ— the best friend a person ever had.

I go to Sunday school because I study there the best Book in the world.

I go to Sunday-school because it is the best habit a person can form.

I go to Sunday school because it makes me happier all the week.

I go to Sunday school because it enriches my life.

I go to Sunday school because it strengthens my character.

I go to Sunday school because it improves my mind.

I go to Sunday school because I form there the best friendships in the world.

I go to Sunday school because I learn there the finest songs ever sung.

MODERN TRANSLATION

Sunday school teacher— So God sent the flood upon the wicked people and it rained forty days and nights. Do you know what happened then?

Bobby— Then a relief fund was started.— Boston Transcript.

JULIUS G. FRAZIER'S LETTER

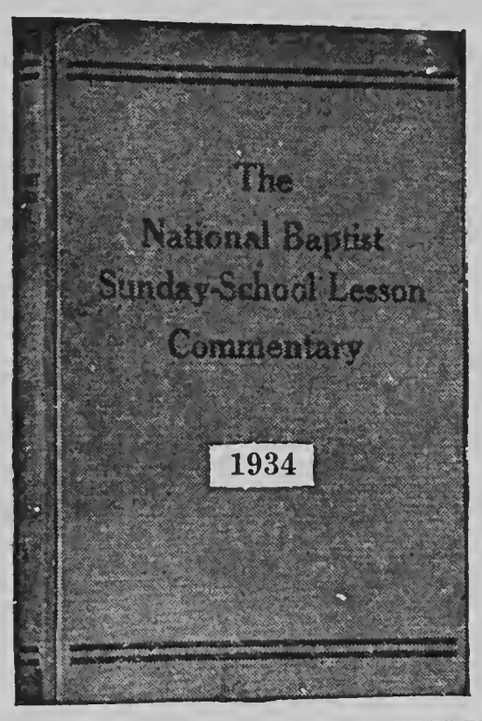
Nashville Boy of United States Ship Wyoming Sends Greetings

Julius G. Frazier, a resident of this city who enlisted in the U. S. Navy some time ago, is now on the United States Ship Wyoming in Cuba. In a letter just received from him to Rev. and Mrs. Henry Allen Boyd, who had a talk with him three weeks ago in Norfolk, Va., when he was preparing to sail, h said:

"Dear Friends:—How are you all? I'm well and hope you all reached the capital dity O. K. I'm in Quantanamo Bay Cuba, arrived Tuesday at ,9:00 A. M. We are sailing for Havana Thurs-

Tell Dr. I enjoyed his speech and was sorry I didn't get to speak to him. I am going to try and get home some time this spring if not it will be two years before I get to make the trip, because I am going to be transferred to the West Coast on a ship that is going to spend two years in China, after that I am arriving out in civilian life again.

I have been everywhere that I cared to see, and all places are about the same. I will close from,—J. G. Fraizer



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON Commentary

For 1934

Every Sunday School Teacher Should Have It

SIX REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE IT:

First: It is the production of your own National Baptist Publishing Board which gives employment to more of our people than any similar concern in the United States.

Second: It is purely baptistic and orthodox in every particular.

Third: Its doctrines are unquestioned, and the Biblical requirements are stressed in a manner to make it absolutely dependable.

Fourth: None of the modern theories leading to skepticism are admitted.

Fifth: It aims to be true to the teachings of Jesus and whatever there is presented which has not the "Thus saith the Lord" is discarded as unsafe and destructive of the best interests of mankind.

Sixth: Thoroughly adapted to the uses of our Sunday school constituency, it stands as a beacon light to all those who would like to rise in the scale of intelligence and demonstrate the qualification necessary for the accomplishment of the "Great Work" devolving upon us as a people.

Price $1.00 Per Copy.

Send Money Order or Certified Check to

HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary,

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD,

523 Second Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee.

PROMINENT OFFICIALS REPLY TO RESOLUTION

The following resolution was sent to Hon. Clark Howell Foreman, Adviser on Economic Status of Negroes, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

RESOLUTION

Adopted by National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. in annual Convention, Memphis, Tenn,. Oct. 25-28.

"Negro shareeroppers and tenant farmers are moving from farms in many states by reason of economic and other conditions over which they have no control but which tend to make life for them less tolerable:

Added to conditions which cause these farmers to be discontented and unhappy is the faet that, as a result of leasing of farm acreage by the federal government to reduce cotton production, approximately 150,000 Negro tenants farmers, sharecroppers and their families will be deprived of means of livelihood and made homeless. Reports from units of our organization in widely separated localities verify this fact:

These farmers are willing and ready to occupy small farms on which they may produee diversified crops and sustain themselves and families and eventually own same:

Federal land banks have acquired title to thousands of acres of farm lands through foreclosure suits, resulting in much of this land being withdrawn from production of crops whatever, and the federal government has leased additional thousands of acres and now has absolute control of said lands:

We therefore request the Hon. Clark Howell Foreman to use his good offices to the end that any of said land, located in farm communities predominantly populated by farmers of the Negro racial group, be acquired and subdivided into small farms and sold to thrifty and industrious farmers, — that they may become homeowners and substantial citizens:

We pledge our royal support to Hon. Clark Howell Foreman and to all other government officials and agencies, in any plan or plans adopted whereby constructive work may be done for the benefit of Negro farmers. We instruct our national officers to present to government officials suggestions and plans that may aid them in solving the serious and perplexing problems effecting Negro tenant farmers, shareeroppers and their families."

Mr. Foreman's reply is as follows:

Dear Mr. Harris:

Thank you very much for the resolution adopted by the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., in Memphis, Tenn., I shall endeavor to do everything in my power to justify the confidence which the Federation expresses in me, and hope you will convey to them my sincere thanks for their very splendid resolution.

Yours sincerely,

Clark Foreman.

Copies of the resolution were also sent to Hon. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and Hon. Geo. N. Peek, chief of the A. A. A.

"Now that's the guy I'm laying for," said the hen as the farmer passed by.

GARDEN GROWING CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS IN IOWA COUNTY

Waterloo, Ia.— Hunger will receive a rebuff in Black Hawk county, Ia., this winter because of the success of the 1933 unemployed garden-growing campaign. More than 25,000 cans of vegetables have been stored through the Welfare League Garden club.

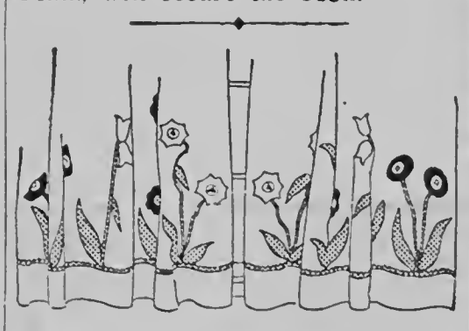
Department That Women Will Like

"Needle Art" New Feature Inaugurated By The National Baptist Publishing Board's Publications Begins This Week.

For the benefit of the thousands of readers, women and girls in particular, there will be a Women's Feature Department connected with these publications of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant. It will be known as the "Needle Art Department." There will be articles appearing from week to week, featuring patterns, designs and needle art work.

This new innovation, it is thought, will be welcomed by hundreds of thousands. Every subscriber is offered a ten cent pattern, this pattern to be mailed direct to them; it is full size, but there will be a thirty-two page, highly-colored needle art Vogue Booklet that will sell for 25 cents. In addition to this there are a few special baby quilt patterns with a number of different designs. The complete pattern along this line sells for 50 cents.

It is hoped that the readers of these publications will pass this information, as the service is offered to all of them alike. You will find a full article in another part of the paper. Any woman who sends 25 cents either in stamps, a post office money order, or in coin by registered mail, and address it to the Needle Art Department, S. B. W., National Baptist Publishing Board, 523 2nd Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn., will secure the book.



NEEDLE ART NOVELTIES
By Nancy Lee

CURTAIN APPLIQUES NO. 28

Springtime! And our thoughts just naturally turn to new curtains and things to make the home attractive during the warm weather—so I'm going to give you heaps of suggestions to help along. Today it's gay tulips, jonquils, and "splotchy" posies that are lovely on crisp theatrical gauze. I mention this gauze for summer curtains because it's not only inexpensive, so our budget will sanction it—but it launders easily and can be obtained in such charming colors—that we'll have to make several pairs. The design itself allows us to cut loose with a vast range of color combinations after we have once decided on the background, and it works out "Gorgeous" in bright felt appliques! Pattern contains complete applique design and instructions. This is pattern No. 28.

We have prepared a wonderful new 32 page Book showing over 90 newest needle work novelties, many in actual colors. The above pattern will be included free with each order for this Book which is 25c. Ask for Book "D." Single patterns are 10c each. Be sure to state pattern number wanted. Send order with coin to.....

NEEDLE ART DEPT., S. B. W.
NAT. BAPT. PUB. BOARD,
523 2nd Ave., North,
Nashville, Tenn.

Handing It to Meek

New Castle News:— The meek shall inherit the earth. Considering the mess it's in you couldn't wish it on anybody else.

A long-handled dustpan takes much or the drudgery out of sweeping.

BALTIMORE GHETTO STORES BOYCOTTED

Race Leaders Gave Strong Support to Young People's Fight for Jobs

Baltimore, Md., Dec.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Again, Baltimore, after its recent victorious boycott of the A. & P. Tea Stores which netted thirty-seven jobs, is on the war path in a second boycott of the independent stores that crowd the Negro business section, Pennsylvania Avenue.

These stores have refused to employ colored girls and have been boycotted since December 8.

The movement, led by Kiowa Costonia, young civic leader, again has the backing of the prominent organizations such as the City-wide Young People's Forum, Miss Juanita E. Jackson, president; the Housewives League, Mrs. Elvira Bond, president; the Knights of Pythias, George Watty, grand chancellor; the Elks, Josiah Henry, exalted ruler; the Colored Automobile Owners Association, S. Frazier, president; the Calanthes, Mrs. Elizabeth K. White and such civic leaders as Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Mrs. Florence Snowden, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Mason, Mrs. Anna McMechen, Rev. C. Y. Trigg, Rev. R. F. Coates, Rev. F. F. King, Rev. A. J. Payne, Rev. Ward Yerby, Rev. E. H. Beard, Rev. D. E. Rice, Mrs. Bernice Short, Mr. A. J. Gordon, Mr. W. E. Bond, Atty. W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., attorney, Thurgood Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Diggs.

Shrewd Merchants

Friday morning, the boycott started with young men carrying the signs and young women talking to the would-be customers. The colored citizens responded magnificently. The stores became more and more empty.

One merchant, Robert Samuelson, owner of twelve stores on Pennsylvania Avenu,e the largest of which was the Tommy Tucker 5 and 10 cent store, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, got a colored girl out of the alleys and put her behind the counter. Then the signs went up on the windows—"We Do Employ Colored Help."—Don't Let This Ballyhoo Keep You From These Wonderful Bargains."

But the people laughed and continued to listen to the so-called "Bally-hoo", staying out of the stores.

Gangsters Imported

Friday afternoon, gangsters were seen slipping out of a high powered limousine into the store to confer with Mr. Samuelson.

Getting wind of their plans to pick a fight with the boys carrying the signs, thus starting a race riot which would necessitate the police stopping the boycott—under the direction of Mr. Costonie, the boys took the signs from their backs, placed them on the girls and then hurriedly left the avenue. The gangsters came out to find nothing but the girls picketing; not a boy in sight.

Friday night, six o'clock, Mr. Samuelson got twelve men and women, tough specimens of Negroes, and placed signs on them. Thus they walked up and down the Avenue wearing the signs: "Tommy Tucker Store is O. K." "These Stores Are O. K." "Deal at the Tommy Tucker Store." These had no effect on the people, for they laughed merrily and stayed out of the stores.

Fearing fights, squads of police were sent for. They kept everyone swiftly moving. The police helped picket unthinkingly. For many people seeing the police standing in the doorways of the boycotted stores, having been placed there to protect the property from injury, were afraid to go in the stores.

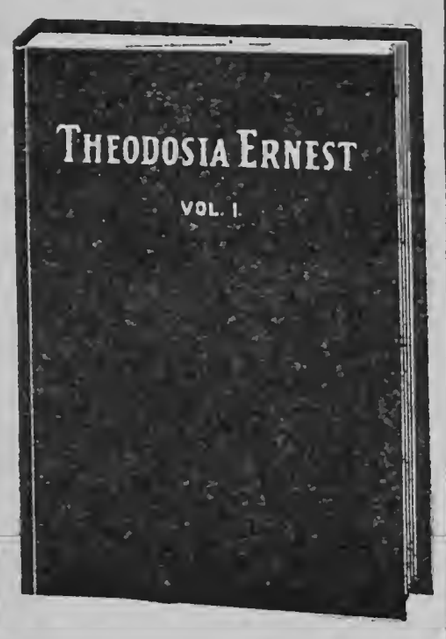
The great mass of citizens further pledged themselves to boycott at the City-Wide Young People's Forum, Friday night.

Saturday morning, the boycott continued. The people stuck together and it is estimated that the stores in the 1700 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, alone, lost over six thousand dollars.

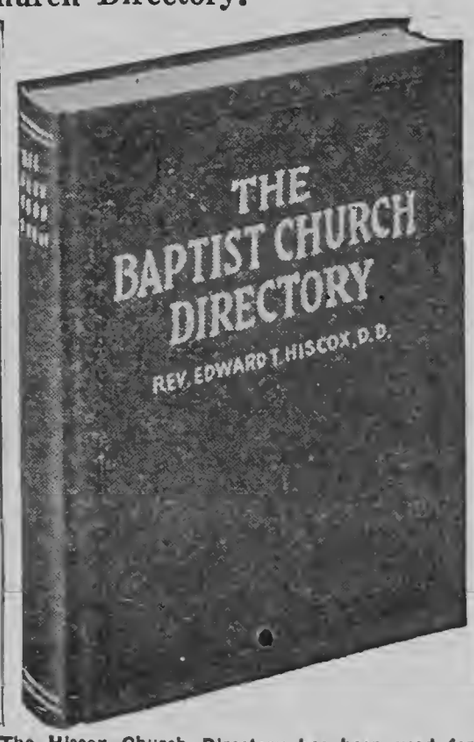
The boycott has continued Monday and Tuesday. The merchants have told Mr. Costonie they would close up before putting Negroes in their stores. However, they are weakening and have already asked for a meeting that terms might be arranged.

Ministers and Laymen Should Seek Every Opportunity to Improve Their Minds.

There is but One Old HISCOX Church Directory.



The Great Work of the late



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A religious Novel in most intriguing language. **Price $1.00**

The Hiscox Church Directory has been used for years as a guide for Baptists everywhere.

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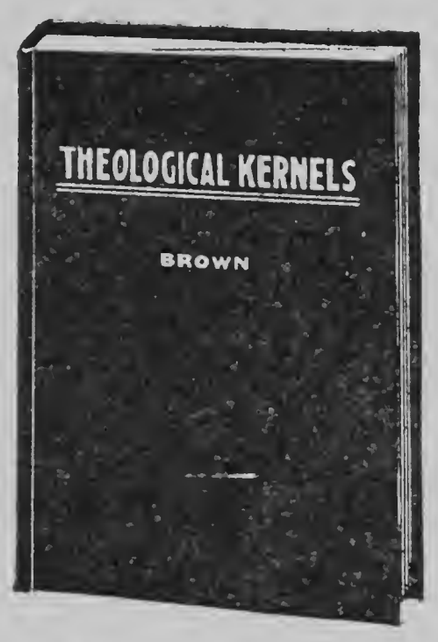
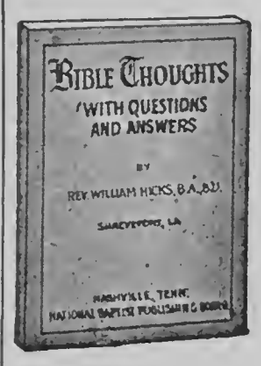


Theological Kernels, the ministers best book of Helps.

Price $1.00

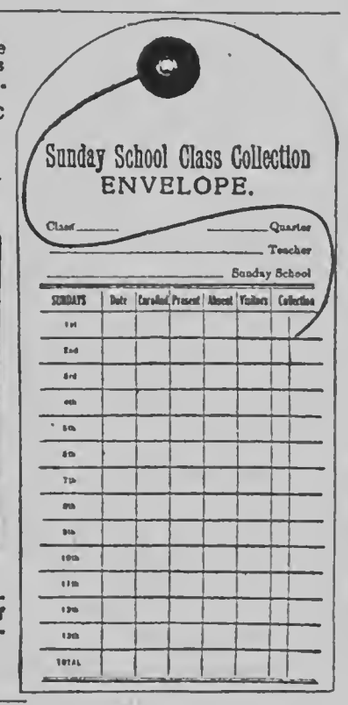
Every class in the Sunday School needs a collection envelope.

Price 5c each, 60c per dozen.



Rev. Hick's Complete Compilation of Questions and Answers.

Price 25c.



NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary
523 Second Avenue, North. Nashville, Tennessee.

AMERICAN FOREST WORK IMPORTANT

In Point of Employment It Is One of Country's Largest Industries

Articles ranging from telephone poles to clothespins are among the millions of objects made of wood which the present "metal civilization" finds indispensible. Even before the institution of the president's forestry camps, lumbering, measured by the number of persons engaged in it, was one of the largest industries in the United States, according to a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

Forests Prevent Floods

Lumbering and forestry, as they are at present practiced, vary widely in their aims although the cutting of wood is a factor in both, says the bulletin. Lumbering is the term used for the cutting of timber for an immediate financial gain, while forestry carries the conception of long-time planning for continuous income. If trees are stripped carelessly from land, it is frequently left open to alternate floods and drouths. Much of it becomes worthless for agriculture or recreation and can support little animal life.

When white men came to America, it is estimated that there were 1,064,528 square miles of forest between the Atlantic ocean and the prairies. In what is now the west of the United States there were 220,-062 square miles. This million and a quarter square miles of forests had been reduced to 733,554 square miles in 1928. Over half of this remainder had been selectively cut over, leaving the smaller trees for future growth. Of the original forests 126,875 square miles were cut so ruthlessly that the land is now practically useless.

Forests in Thirty-one States

To discourage further devastation of the country by thoughtless lumbering methods, the government organized the forest service. The areas under the supervision of this service are the tree-covered public lands in the west which were not taken up by homesteaders, and forests purchased from private owners in the east. At present there are national forests in thirty-one states. Plans have been made for camps for the unemployed in the national forests of all these states. In states having no national forests, similar camps will be establised in state forests or on private land.

During the last quarter century, the government has emphasized the value of forests for the whole country. For the farmer—and the 1930 census showed over 50 per cent of the population living in rural areas—there are two great problems that are affected by forestry practice. One is erosion, or the washing away of the valuable top soil; the other is the distribution of rain water. If there are no trees or cover crops to slow up the rain water as it runs down the slopes, erosion is unavoidable. Thus water which should seep down to the valleys through a period of weeks, rushes in torrents down the streams beds, causing floods in the valleys followed by long periods of drouth.

Aside from the protection of farm lands and conservation of moisture, national forests bring the government a direct revenue in various ways. Full-grown timber and cord wood are sold; grazing lands are rented; water power concessions are leased; drinking water is furnished large cities, and irrigating systems are provided. These projects have proved so remunerative that even with the expense of seeding new sections, and pruning, thinning and clearing underbrush in the older growth, many of the national forests have been put on self-supporting basis. From their income some national forests contribute to the treasuries of counties and states in which they are situated.

Forest Fires

Perhaps the largest single expenditure for forestry is for fire prevention. The toll of life is not ordinarily great, deaths from forest fires rarely running over fifty persons a year; but the damage to forests and the dependent water districts has been found to amount to millions of dollars. To avoid this loss lookouts are placed on high points of national forests and constant watch is kept for the telltale smoke. Forest rangers now frequently are successful in beating out fires before they have passed the possibility of control. Public education has done much to limit the horror and waste of these fires; but one unavoidable cause, lightning, accounts for more than 25 per cent of the fires.

The forest service has been quick to see the recreational possibilities of the forests, and roads have been built, hiking clubs encouraged, lake shores cleared, trails broken, and camping grounds established, so that tourists, climbing enthusiasts, fishermen and hunters may have an opportunity to indulge in their favorite avocations. Summer home sites have been leased in a number of the forests for those who wish to live a more settled life in the woods. Botanists and zoologists have keenly supported the forestry movement, so that rare plants and animals might be preserved.

The forest service has taken with it roads, telephones, radio, and other instruments of civilization and has brought prospering occupations to formerly isolated spots, many of them of striking scenic beauty. It has given a new vision to many lumbermen, persuading them that ultimate good for the country can be achieved and great harm averted by substituting the ideal of forestry for that of lumbering.

BIRTH CONTROL UNKNOWN TO FLY CONVENTION TOLD

Every mamma fly that isn't swatted or poisoned early in June has 2,000,000 descendants by September, according to an estimate made yesterday at the convention of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, held at the Edgewater Beach hotel.

Virtually every other branch of the insect tribe is just as averse to birth control, and the exterminating executives asserted that insects outnumber human beings millions to one. A warning was sounded to the effect that human-insect war is at an acute stage and that unless the humans get busy with some effective insecticides pretty soon the results will be disastrous.

"The insects are going on us," said A. G. Grady, chief entomologist of Sinclair Refining company. "They multiply so fast. The big invasion is on."

Ira McNair, secretary of the association, asserted that insect damage in the United States was a billion dollars a year, the moths alone devouring $200,000,000 worth of clothing annually. Others attending the convention declared business was picking up for them.

Dost thou love Life? Then do not squander Time; for that's the Stuff Life is made of.—**Benjamin Franklin.**

Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it is.—**Benjamin Franklin.**

Would you live with ease, do what you ought, not what you please. —**Benjamin Franklin.**

The second vice is Lying; the first is running in Debt.—**Benjamin Franklin.**

Colored Women Get C. W. A.

Recognition for colored women under the C. W. A. program has been obtained. It is through the persistent and tireless efforts of Mrs. J. F. Pierce, who has been named the chairman of the work for colored women of Nashville and Davidson County, in taking the matter up with those in charge of the C. W. A. program for Tennessee, and urging the colored women to register for employment, that matters are now taking shape to give a place under the C. W. A.

At the request of Mrs. Pierce a representative group of the women of the city met Miss Ina Scherrebeck, C. W. A. Director of Women's Work for Tennessee, at the Y. W. C. A. on 5th Avenue on Friday, December 1st. To the interested group of twenty or more women the program of the C. W. A. was explained in painstaking detail by Miss Scherrebeck who made clear its purpose and plan of operation, and for more than an hour answered the inquires of the women.

The committee arranged to secure from President Hale of A. and I. State College a room at State College as a sewing center, with all equipment. A committee was selected to formulate the various projects under which our women might be employed, the members being Mrs. J. F. Pierce, superintendent Vocational School, chairman; Miss Estelle Richards, Director of Home Economics, A. and I. State College; Miss Betty Kelly, Juvenile Court Officer; Miss Hulda Little, Supt., Hubbard Hospital, Meharry Medical College; Miss Georgia Cash, Supervisor of Colored Schools. This committee met the following morning at the Vocational School where the various projects were outlined and later turned over to the special committee appointed by Miss Scherrebeck, consisting of Mrs. J. O. Manier and Mrs. Julius Martin, with whom the colored women were to work. These various projects provided for work for a large number of women at the A. and I. State College Sewing Center under the supervision of Miss Richards; an additional worker in the Juvenile Court and a cook at the Detention Home; a professional library worker in the City and various school libraries; a professional group, consisting of a Recreation worker, Nurse and Clerk and Stenographer at the Vocational School and A. and I. State College, and also a cook. Professional nurses have been placed elsewhere in the city, as well as large numbers of teachers holding (or who were entitled to hold) teachers' certificates who were without employment, making in all a very creditable showing, with others being placed just as the registration was closed.

Mrs. Pierce and the Committee were loud in their praises of the courteous treatment received at the erything possible was done by them hands of Miss Scherrebeck and the special committee appointed to work with the colored women. Evto speed the plans for placing women under the work of the C. W. A., and no greater efforts on behalf of any racial group could have been put forth by these ladies than was done for our colored women.

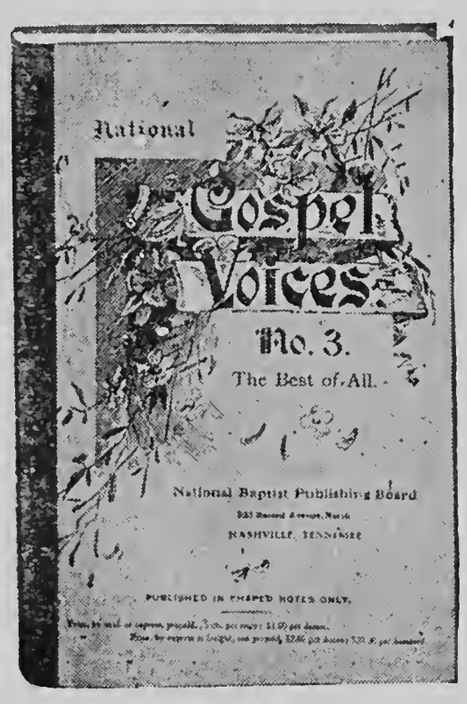
THE HYMN OF HATE

And this I hate— not men, nor flag, nor race,
But only War with its wild, grinning face.
God strike it 'til its eyes be blind as night
And all its members tremble with affright!
Oh, let it hear in its death agony
The wail of mothers for their best-loved ones,
And on its head
Descend the venomed courses of its sons
Who followed her, deluded, where its guns
Had dyed the daisies red.

All these I hate— war and its panoply,
The lie that hides its ghastly mockery,
That makes its glorious out of women's tears,
The toil of peasants through the burdened years,
The legacy of long disease that preys
On bone and body in the after-days.
God's cures pour,
Until it shrivel with its votaries
And die away in its own fiery seas,
That nevermore
Its dreadful call of murder may be be heard; ;
A thing accursed in very deed and word,
From blood-drenched shore to shore!

—Joseph Dana Miller.

Dr. C. K. Dutton of Moberly, Missouri, owns a cow which has brought seven calves into the world in 22 months. She is a registered Holstein.



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No. 3.

Gospel Voices Song book is especially adopted for use in the Sunday school room. This little song book is said to be the best of all Gospel Voices Song books.

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40 CENTS

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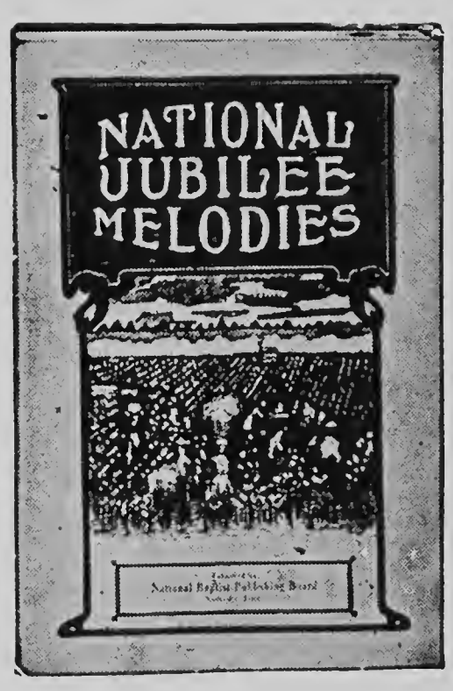

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VI. NASHVILLE, TENN., JANUARY 15, 1934 No. 9.

Agricultural Census and Annual Review of Rural Life Published

FARMERS MUST STAY ON THE FARM TO SUCCEED

Back to the Soil Will Remain the Slogan—Exodus of Negro From the Farm to the City Shown

The Annual Review of Rural Life, published in January 3, 1931, contained the first comprehensive information reported from the 1930 census on the rural population as compared with urban. This indicated that the urban population (that in cities and in incorporated places of 2,500 or more people) was 56.2 per cent of the total population of 122,775,046, in 1930, as compared with 51.4 per cent in 1920. Other comprehensive information in regard to the rural population and some very important figures in regard to agriculture have meanwhile been published by the Bureau of the Census.

The exodus of the Negro group from country to city is revealed in striking fashion by the fact that, in 1920, 66 per cent of the Negroes were in rural territory, whereas in 1930 the figure was 56.3 per cent. Foreign born white persons formed 4.9 per cent of the rural population in 1930, as contrasted with 15.6 per cent of the urban, both of these representing slight decreases since 1920 In the urban group there were 98.1 males for every 100 females in 1930; in contrast, the rural population shows 108 males for every 100 females. These figures represent slight variations from those in 1920, the main differences having taken place in the urban population where there was a more rapid rate of increase among female population than among male.

The rural population is divided into farm and non-farm groups. Out of a total rural population of 53,820,223, 23,662,710 persons were resident on farms, while 30,157,513 were non-farm, i. e., in villages and in the open county in small trading centers or coal, lumber or oil regions. While the total population of the United States increased 16.1 per cent between 1920 and 1930, the farm group shows a decrease of 3.8 per cent and the rural non-farm population an increase of 18 per cent. (The increase is probably largely accounted for by village growth). It is interesting to note that two-tenths of one per cent of the people in the nation, 290.037 in 1930 were resident on farms in urban territory.

There were roughly 159,000 fewer farms in 1930 than in 1920, but the total land area in farms was larger. There was an average of 148.2 acres per farm in 1920; 145.1 in 1925 (there is a limited agricultural census five years after each complete one); and 156.9 in 1930.

A sharp decline in the total value of farm property is noted. The total value of all land and buildings was reported as $66,316,000,000 in 1920, $49,467,000,000 in 1925, $47,879,000,000 in 1930. The value of land alone declined from $54,829,000,000 in 1920 to $34,929,000,000 in 1930. The average value per farm was $10,284 in 1920, $7,764 in 1925, $7,614 in 1930. Value of land per acre fell from $69.38 in 1920 to $48,52 in 1930. (The last census was taken on April 1, 1930. Since that time there have been further rapid declines in the values of farm property)

Tenantry shows a marked increase. In 1920, about 38 per cent of all the farms in the country were operated by tenants; in 1930 the proportion had risen to over 42 per cent. Previous censuses have revealed striking differences between states and between regions in this

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STUDY ATLANTA HOUSING SITES

Atlanta, Ga., Jan.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Representa- units visited Atlanta to study at tration who are engaged in working out the program of the federal government to eliminate slum conditions by providing model housing units visited Atlanta t study at first hand the problems involved in the proposal to construct model homes for Negroes in the vicinity of Atlanta university, or one of the affiliated colleges. In the course of their stay they inspected sections that are under consideration as sites of the project, and met with a committee representing the board of trustees of Atlanta University.

The delegation consisted of Robert D. Kohn, director of housing for the Public Works Administration; C. E. May of the Public Works Administration legal department, and A. C. Shire, expert and consultant on housing.

Following the inspection and the meeting, Mr. Kohn announced he was cordially in sympathy with the plan to create adequate, low-priced housing for Negroes in Atlanta, and stated that the section in the neighborhood of Atlanta University, Morehouse and Spelman colleges fulfilled certain basic requirements.

FOUR INDICTED FOR LYNCHING IN S. C.

Greenwood, S. C., Jan.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Four indictments, charging murder, were voted against white men here Tuesday, in connection with the lynching of Bennie Thompson at Ninety-Six October 8.

The true bills struck Burley Leppard, Clarence Bayes, Kennety Morris and Howard Webb. No action was taken on the evidence pointing to J. Calvin Rush, police chief at Ninety-Six at the time of the crime, as an accessory to the "rolphing." He has not been arrested. The other men are out on bond.

Thompson was beaten to death after he had a quarrel with one of the white men.

HOW TO GET FROM BETWEEN THE OTHER FELLOW AND THE FIRE

By Carter G. Woodson of Washington, D. C., Editor of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY, and the author of THE NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY, THE MIS-EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO, and THE NEGRO PROFESSIONAL MAN.

It is in vain that we chide the Negro because he has failed to measure up in this crisis. He must be shown the way out of his difficulties. Yet when a man has been going in the wrong direction a long time, thinking that he is pressing forward to a great goal, it is not an easy thing to convince him that he has merely been looking for the end of the rainbow. The pursuit of phantoms is much more fascinating than struggling with the stern realities of life. The Negroes' course in this country is a striking case in evidence.

In the first place, the Negro has taken it for granted that, being impecunious and inferior, he could not by his own thinking add one cubit unto his stature. He has depended altogether on what others have told him to do; and they, so occupied with their own interests, have had no time to give the Negro a serious thought. In this nebulous state of things, then, enemies of the race can easily get control of our affairs and rush us where they will. The program of the Negro, therefore, has too often been merely an effort to restrict, segregate, or get rid of the Negro. And yet Negroes themselves have freely participated in carrying out such a program of their own undoing.

All movements for the so-called uplift of the Negro have shown this makeshift or sinister design. The religion brought the Negroes was the message delivered to them after others had been served; and the Negro system became a rubber stamp copy from others.. When a change in the program came after the general emancipation separate churches to get rid of the Negro as participants who in freedom might want to be the equals of others in that sphere naturally followed. Social welfare agencies organized by so-called Christians have even done worse than the churches in segregating these undesirables.

The colonization movement which claimed occasionally the attention of some of the most noted statesmen a hundred years ago was purely an effort to improve the condition of other elements of the population by getting rid of the Negroes then free and of others who might be manumitted. The institutions of slavery would, then, be secure from a meddlesome class which would also be removed from the sphere of competition with the German and Scotch-Irish elements immigrating into this country at that time to do menial labor. While much was said about the wonderful opportunities that these poverty-stricken Negroes would have to establish a republic of their own in Africa the means to that end were not supplied at that time and are not yet in view.

Even the anti-slavery movement, which apparently was most unselfish could hardly escape from this trend,

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DR. R. R. MOTON SKINS NORTHERN WHITE FOLKS OUT OF ALL OF THEIR FISHING TRIP PRIZE MONEY

Albon Holsey Gets Great Glee out of Telling Fine Fish Story in Which Tuskegee Prexy is Hero

By Albon L. Holsey

(For the Associated Negro Press)

New York, Jan. 4—The average white man is so obsessed with a false sense of his superiority where Negroes are concerned, that I get a sort of fiendish delight whenever a Negro does something particularly outstanding or spectacular and I see this straw-man of posed grandeur topple and fall to the ground.

For a long time, this species of the racially antagonistic consoled themselves, when a Negro "stepped out in front" by saying, "That's fine for a Negro." Then, they had no hesitation in boasting even to Negroes of their super-abilities, to which the Negro sometimes agreed with, "yes, sir, that's right." But, nowadays Negroes are doing so many unusual things so frequently that the Negro is beginning to hear these boasts, chuckle and say "Oh Yeah." Now that's awful.

For example, wasn't it graceful the way that Judge and those white lawyers "kicked in" with praise for the manner in which Charley Houston handled the Crawford case in Leesburg, Va.?

I am thinking of another incident along the same line. It happened to Dr. Moton and since it was a personal experience, I hope he will forgive me for telling it.

On Dr. Moton's last trip to New York, he invited Mr. William H. Carter, treasurer of Tuskegee Institute and me to join him on a fishing trip. We left very early in the morning for Sheepshead Bay where passage was engaged on one of the many fishing boats which go down the Jersey coast for deep sea fishing. On the boat were forty-eight (48) white men; all of whom were likewise bent upon a real day's outing and from their conversations, it was apparent that all of them were frequent patrons of the Angler which was the name of our boat.

It is customary, on these fishing parties for one of the ship's officers to invite all of those on the boast to put a minimum of fifty cents each into "the pot." Now the purpose of "the Pot" is that, at the end of the day's fishing, the total amount is divided into two prizes—one for the largest fish caught and the other for the highest poundage caught by an individual. So much for "the pot."

During the morning, I noticed that none of the white men spoke to us. They were not unfriendly in their attitude, but so far as they were concerned, we didn't seem to exist.

It was a clear, crisp day and as we were being piloted to the fishing spot, the laughter and merriment of the anglers vied with the splash of waves as they leapt up the sides of our ship. However, once we were

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ATTORNEY PLACED ON CLEVELAND C. S. BOARD

Hon. Clayborne George, Former Councilman, Gets High Post Under New Mayor

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Declaring his intention to uphold the "merit" system at all costs, Attorney Clayborne George, former councilman of the Eighteenth Ward, assumed his new duty Tuesday morning as Civil Service Commissioner, a position to which he was appointed Saturday by Mayor Harry L. Davis.

George, who had previously served in the council for six years, resigned last August to run for municipal judge, and being defeated, he was prominently in line for some important post under the newly-elected Republican mayor. He was first talked of as being in the running for a cabinet post, but this talk was short-lived, and his backers began to groom him for the Civil Service vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Harry E. Davis, president of the Commission who was not being considered for re-appointment.

The position is considered one of the richer plums in the gift of the administration. It is for a six year term with a salary of $3,000 per annum, and requires only part-time services.

The new commissioner is a graduate of Howard University, and the law school of Boston University, and is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS AWED BY PAINTING OF HENRY O. TANNER

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—H. O. Tanner's "Flight Into Egypt," the noted painted presented Tuskegee Institute by the artist in 1897, which was placed over the circulation desk in the reading room of the Hollis Burke Frissell Library a few days before Christmas, aroused such enthusiasm among Tuskegee students returning to school at the close of the holidays that efforts to return it to the Art Room met with a storm of protests. The time limit had to be extended.

This work from the brush of a recognized master especially significant at this season of the year be-

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How To Get From Between The Other

(Continued from Page 1)

for one of the most effective arguments against the system, and the one which finally did more than any other to crush it, was not that slavery was a sin but that it was an economic evil from which the slaveholders would eventually suffer. The attack on the institution never proved effective until a majority of the people of the country could see this point. Many aboitionists neither desired nor dreamed of elevating the freedom to the level of citizenship as Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens endeavored to do during the reconstruction.

Some of the politicians who freely voted for the enfranchisement of the Negro did so without any thought as to whether or not it would benefit him. The main thing they had in view was political control of the nation with the aid of Negro suffrage. When these same politicians reached the position of being able to retain office without the Negro vote they winked at his disfranchisement and left him at the mercy of his former oppressor. The Negro voter, however, still pursuing a phantom, continues to give his ballot a sa sacrifice for the good of these traitors of his people.

What has the Negro organized of hi sown volition? Nothing that is adequately effective in improving his condition. The national bodies now operating among Negroes were worked out by others for the benefit of the Negroes; and the latter have at times had difficulty in doing with these organizations what their experiences may have shown to be wise. Several of these national agencies have had both races connected with them; but, since the Negro has been willing to permit the other fellow to fill the purse while he picked the coin therefrom, the benefactors have ultimately dominated the policy.

At present, then, there is no national organization through which the Negro can express himself and transfer his will to the controlling power. In every thing with which the Negro is connected somebody else is at hand to say which way he must turn, in what direction he Although the Negro may try to think for himself he must have regard for others who believe that they should think for him. The Negro in the United States, then has no program. He has merely consulted the other fellow as to what is the best thing to do; and the other fellow, even when unselfish, has not known because he has never been a Negro.

Ask the Negroes in the foreground what remedy they have, and they are afraid to utter a sentence without consulting some of their guides. When we find them bold enough to speak out they offer nothing constructive. What can they advise Negroes to do which in the light of experience is the thing that will prove beneficial on tomorrow? What can Negroes of today undertake that will get them farther on fifty years from today? At the advice of such leaders we have taken over from others their religion, their politics, and their aimless education; and now we are taking over their communism. These things, in contributing to dissension and strife, have all but hopelessly weakened the ranks.

Unfortunately, too, these movements have been projected on the false assumption that you can unite the miseducated Negroes who have been turned out by our schools. Nothing could be more foolhardy then to undertake to organize our teachers, preachers, and professional men. One will find such a task about as feasible as that of trying to shoot marbles into the holes in the moon. Almost any Negro who gets beyond high school development becomes a leader. His parents sent him to school to make him a leader, and his teachers told him that they were preparing him for leadership. He is spoiled for cooperation. He will never follow anybody. These misguided persons have been taught that they know things, for any Negro who knows how to do what he is told to do knows more than a Negro who does what he thinks should be done. They have been created to serve between the other fellow and the fire. The only hope for the race, then, lies in the organization of the common people for cooperative effort. They are the salt of the earth. I am looking to them to redeem the race from the curse of the law. Our friends themselves cannot be sincere in their superimposed leadership for the Negro when they boast of their greatest leaders as having come from the lower ranks—Socrates, Jesus of Nazareth, Abraham Lincoln Denin and Gandhi.

Farmers Must Stay

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respect, and probably the detailed figures on this census will do the same, but a noticeable rise in the national trend is significant. There was a slight decline in the proportion of farms operated by managers, which probably means that large scale farming is not making progress for the country as a whole.—Information Service.

Dr. R. R. Moton Skins Northern

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anchored and the serious business of fishing was started, the groups of friends lined around the sides of the boat were silent except for an occasional exclamation when a catch was made or when a fish was lost after being hooked.

At the end of the fishing day, each fisherman brought his bag of fish—the boat supplied the bags—to the center of the deck where the weighing was done under the personal eye of the ship's captain. Imagine our great surprise and delight when the captain presented Dr. Moten with both prizes. Dr. Moton's first prize was for a nine-pound black fish and the next largest fish which was offered in competition weighed about six pounds.

From that time on until we docked, Dr. Moton was the center of interest and conversation. Everyone on the boat gathered close to hear his words as he related other fishing exploits or told an appropriate story. To that group of white men, Dr. Moton was "just a colored man" for he did not disclose his identity until we were docking at the pier.

On the return trip in the taxi, Dr. Moton admitted to Mr. Carter and me that the prize money had paid the taxi fares, paid for the three boat tickets and left him a neat little sum "to boot."

Tuskegee Students Awed By Painting of

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cause its subject is the removal of the Infant Christ to a safe Egyptian hide-away when His life was threatened by the irate Herod, was originally scheduled to remain on exhibition until December 31. But the force of the picture's appeal had not been counted in the equation—and the fact became evident when school reopened following the holidays.

Group after group of young men and women formed before the circulating desk, with no intention of securing or returning books. Quietly, reverently, they stood and admired the artistry of a man who was a pupil of Paul Laurens, in Paris, and who has so hidden his identity beneath the magic strokes of his brush that few know he is a Negro. And that he is represented in the Luxembourg, the Wilstach Collection, the Carnegie Art Institute and the Metropolitan Museum in New York City.

NEEDLE ART NOVELTIES

By Nancy Lee

PILLOW DOLL NO. 31.

Little Tabby Tom Cat—I'm sure by the self-satisfied expression on his face—he's either eaten the canary bird—or knocked over Grandmother Ferguson's best glass cake dish! Let's pick him up and squeeze him to see what's inside him! Kapoc! We just knew he was stuffed! He's a pillow doll made of any soft material—and, if he gets too bad, we can sit on him. Do you like him? I can send you his cutting outline and embroidery pattern and you can make him.

The pupils of his eyes are in two shades of stranded floss in a solid satin stitch—then outlined with black—the whiskers also outline with black and the nose and mouth in pink—the ribbon bow and feet are done in a running or darning stitch—the seams are sewed up—leaving an opening thru which to put the Kapoc—when stuffed—slip stitch this small opening together—and he's all finished!

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Abandoned White Baby, Left With Colored Woman, Calls For Its Own "Mother"

Detroit, Mich., Jan.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—"I want my muvver!" And that's how David Cruse, 18-month-old baby boy, feels now, having been abandoned by his mother more than one year ago when she left him with Miss Betty Holland, 29, of 505 E Elizabeth St., according to information obtained by the Associated Negro Press from police officials here Thursday.

According to authentic information obtained from those immediately connected in official positions here in Detroit, the following are the facts in the case: .The infant's mother, Mrs. Elsie Cruse, who is reported to have been employed at a roadhouse at Willaimsville, near Buffalo, N. Y., left the child with the young Negro woman when the child was about one month old. Meantime, Miss Holland, with whom the child was left, took the infant to 447 E. Elizabeth street where she left it in the care of Al and Edna Gomez.

The presence of the little 18-month-old white boy in the Negro home was brought to the attention of Miss Violet H. Kidder of the Women's Division of the Detroit Police Department who took the child to St. Mary's hospital to be cared for.

Following the information obtained about the abandonment of the boy police immediately began a search for the deserting mother. It has not been revealed just why the child was abandoned by its mother, nor just how it has been cared for during the intervening months in which the little boy has been in the care of the young woman with whom she is alleged to have left the white child. It is thought, however, charge will be preferred against the mother if she is found; and Miss Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Gomex will be subpoenaed as witnesses for the state against the white woman.

FARMERS OF PRENTISS, MISSISSIPPI

Cedar Grove School House To be Used for Mammoth Occasion

Bassfield, Miss.—(Special)—Announcement was made here this past week that a call had been issued to the officers and members of the Unit that make up the National Federation of Colored Farmers here to meet at the Cedar Grove School House, four miles east of Prentiss, Miss., on February 17th, which happens to be the third Saturday in February. At this coming together of the tillers of the soil, poultry raisers, fruit growers and diversified farmers, a strong effort will be put forth to emphasize the work of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and to put in a good word about The Modern Farmer, the official organ of the farmers of the United States.

The promoters of the meeting, according to the best obtainable information, are said to be Miss Rosa Roberson, Mrs. Julia D. Barnes, Prof. E. Fountleroy, Mrs. Effie R. Tate, Prof. F. L. Griffith, Mrs. M. E. Booth and Prof. V. W. Booth, who is the deputy down this way, under the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

They are proposed to give prizes to encourage farmers in their activities. Meals will be served on the grounds. Free entertainment has been promised to those who attend from a distance. The business affairs will be attended to on Saturday, the 17th, and then on Sunday the 18th, will be devoted to religious service, says Prof. V. W. Booth, the deputy.

COLORED SOLON PUTS TEETH IN OHIO LAW

Buckeye State Will Not Tolerate Jim Crow Rum Rooms

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—A strategic piece of legislative maneuvering by State Representative Chester K. Gillespie of Cuyahoga county, is responsible for the inclusion of a section in the Ohio State Liquor Control Bill that is veritably loaded with dynamite for purveyors of liquor in this state, who are normally in the habit of practicing race discrimination in their establishments.

In the confusion and rush attendant on passing the bill to satisfy the hysterical demand for legal liquor, Gillespie slipped in a section in the Bill, which provides that "all places granted a permit to sell liquor shall be deemed a place of public accommodation, within the meaning of Section 12940—(familiarly known as the Ohio Civil Rights Bill), and any person, or his employe or agent, who has been determined by a court having jurisdiction, to have violated this section shall forthwith forfeit any liquor permit granted him."

The inclusion of this section thus forces equal accommodation for Negroes as an important part of the conditions to be fulfilled if one wants to sell legal liquor in Ohio.

Opportunity Features

New York, Jan.—(By A. N. P.)—"The Negro Looks at the Alphabet" is the title of Jesse O. Thomas' provoking article on the NRA in the January OPPORTUNITY. Jesse Thomas gives some "inside stuff" on the operation of the NRA in the South. In some cases he mentions the Negro would fare just as well under the K. K. K.

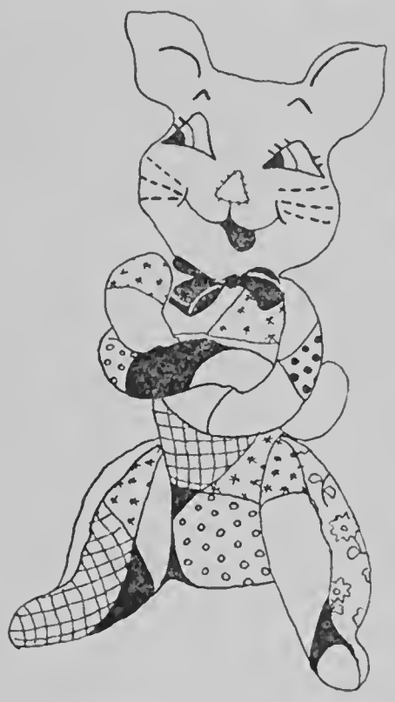
Alain Locke again returns to OPPORTUNITY with a Retrospective Review of Literature of the Negro for 1933.

The Novels of Jessie Fauset are appraised critically by William Stanley Braithwaite, whose opinions of Miss Fauset's work will cause no little discussion among the literati.

Wilhelmina Hamlin, a student at Columbia, contributes a striking a poem.

And the concluding instalment of Eugene Gordon's short story of Communism, "The Agenda," is published in the January issue.

BY NANCY LEE
NEEDLE ART NOVELTIES



STUFFED TOY NO. 35-W

A sly old fellow is our nursery doll for today! I call him Crazy Cat, and he'll bear watching. But I'm sure we know of many a mischievous boy and girl who'll want him for their own. He can be very easily made up—we can use those scrap pieces of bright prints we've been saving. He'll be a very charming, though inexpensive gift, and believe me, with all those gifts we must buy—it will pay to get this pattern without delay. Pattern contains cutting chart and complete instructions. This is pattern No. 35-W.

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N. T. S. CLOSES FIRST SIX WEEKS UNDER FERA

The staff of the Nursery Training School has completed the first six weeks of work under the FERA with a real success. Five teachers are doing splendid work at the school; the subjects and courses given are vocal and instrumental music, English, hygiene, sewing, first aid, cooking, all the fundamentals, other subjects may also be secured if wanted. Beginning January 17 through the 19th thrift week will be observed. The various organizations will help to make this event a success. The father of Thrift, Benjamin Franklin's life and the modern late pioneer, Rev. R. H. Boyd's life will be sketched. A children's clinic under the supervision of Dr. O. L. Westbrooks is held each Thursday at the Center, 1112 1st Avenue, South, from two to four p. m. Avail yourself of the advantage of the Center.

Maid Proves Hero

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Heroism of the sort that drew forth stirring editorial comment from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, was displayed Tuesday night by Mrs. Parry Lee Sullins, maid in the fire-gutted home of Louis Gold, 3409 Cedarbrook road, Cleveland Heights, when after rescuing one child of the family, she rushed back into the burning home after another child, even though her escape was cut off by flames.

Mrs. Sullins, who is now confined to St. Luke's hospital with a broken hip, leg, and internal injuries sustained when she leaped from a second story window ledge, was asleep in her room when awakened by shouts of fire. She rushed into the nursery room of Donald Gould, 3, and snatched him from the crib—handed the child to its grandfather, and rushed back into another room after another child, not knowing that firemen had already effected its rescue. Terror-stricken at not finding the child, the maid leaped through the window narrowly missing a fireman in her leap.

Elected to Vocational Guidance Association

St. Louis, Mo., Jan.—(By A. N. P.)—Charles H. Collier, industrial secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, has been elected a trustee of the Vocational Guidance Association of this city. Mr. Collier's election is said to mark the beginning of further advance of vocational guidance and employment among Negroes. In the organization of the St. Louis Chapter of the Guidance Association Collier played an important role. Members of the chapter include representatives of social agencies, placement executives and industrial managers.

C. M. E. CHURCHMAN HAS MOB ANTIDOTE

Editor George C. Parker of "Christian Index" Suggests Way to Help "Helpless" Sheriffs

Jackson, Tenn., Jan.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—There may be those who advocate quiet and peaceful ways in attempting to stamp out the rule of lynch law and mob violence, but they do not have the support of Dr. George O. Parker, fearless editor of The Christian Index, official organ of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church which is published here.

This fearless Tennessee minister in a recent editorial in The Christian Index dealing with the lynching evil under the caption, "The Shame of It—Treason", says among other things:

"There has been a deal of talk as to the best way to cure mob violence. The Christian Index suggests the best remedy which is steel-jacketed bullets. We don't argue with mad dogs; we will kill them on the spot. A mob is a mad dog and should be shown the same consideration.

"Fifty Negroes, armed with high powered rifles; fifty men who don't care a whit about dying, and each determined to get one man of a mob can break up any lynching anywhere. Sure, blood will flow but if the Negro must die, let him die like a man. If the states and federal government can't stop this treason of lynching, the Negro can. 1934 should see a stop to it and if moral suasion can't stop these men bent on murder then the strong right arm of the Negro can uphold the majesty of the law by hot lead. The Index would be the last paper to countenance violence in any form, but when the law enforcement officers confess their inability to cope with mad dogs, then self-preservation, which is the first law of nature, comes into play.

Let every red blooded Negro man commit to memory McKay's militant poem and teach it to his boy children:

"If we must die—let it not be like hogs
Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot,
While round us bark the mad and hungry dogs,
Making their mock at our accursed lot.
If we must die—oh, let us nobly die,
So that our precious blood may not be shed
In vain; then even the monsters we defy
Shall be constrained to honor us though dead!

Oh Kinsmen! We must meet the common foe;
Though far outnumbered, let us show, be brave
And for their thousand blows deal one death blow!
What though before us lies the open grave?
Like men we'll face the murderous cowardly pack,
Pressed to the wall, dying, but fighting back!"

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National Gospel Voice Hymnals—50c per copy, $6.00 per doz.
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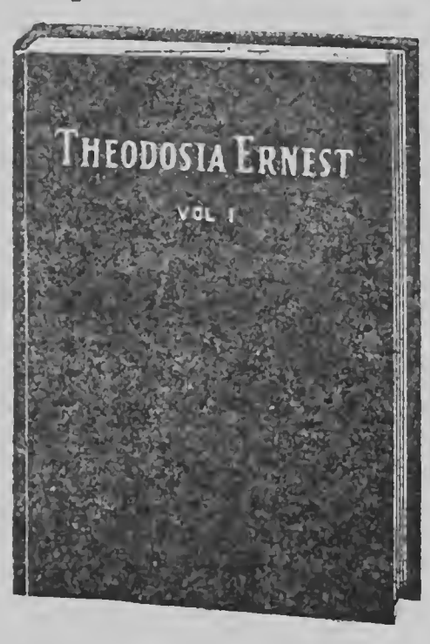

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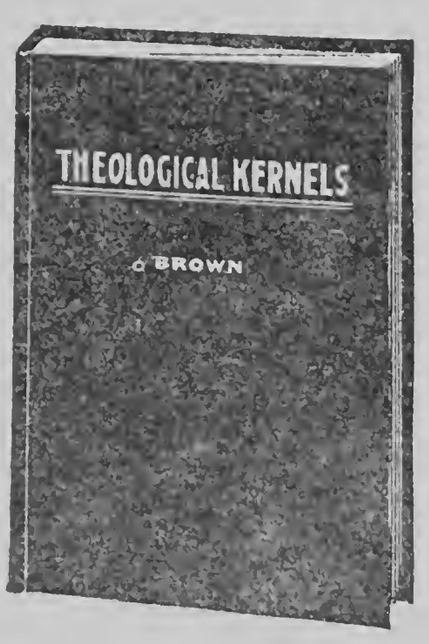

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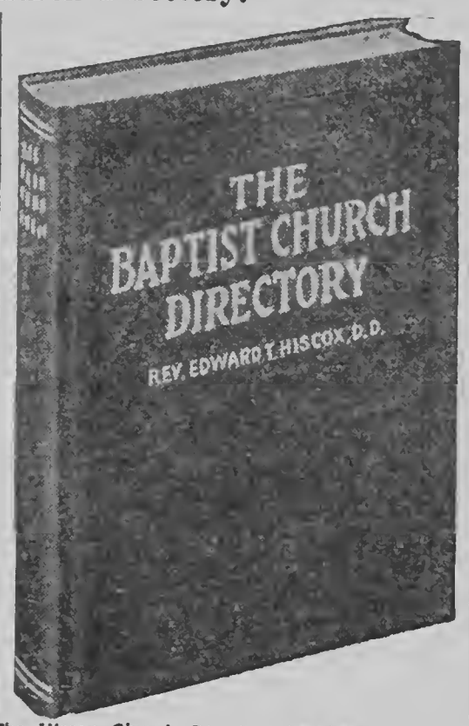

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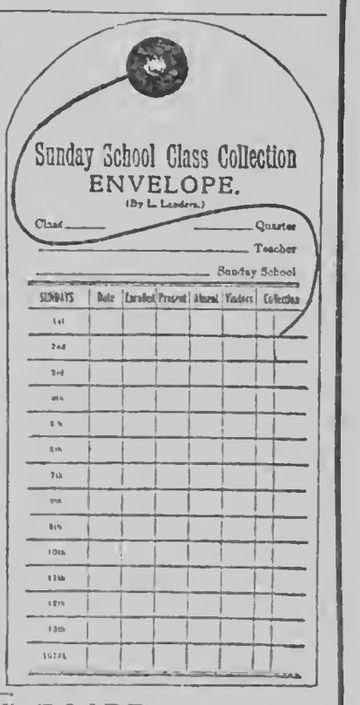

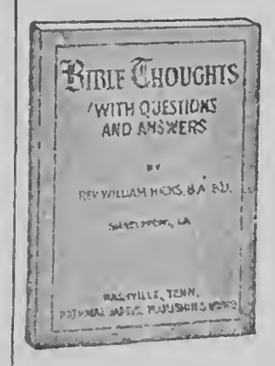

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit."
Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

It needs not great wealth a kind heart to display,—
If the hand be but willing, it soon finds a way;
And the poorest one yet in the humblest abode
May help a poor brother a step on the road. —Swain.

THE SHARECROPPER SEES "RED"

Members of the Communist party have stirred up two or three quarrels between Negro sharecroppers, and white planters and law officers of the cotton-belt, which have resulted in bloodshed. Investigation by the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., proves beyond doubt that more serious trouble is not far away, and is bound to come unless something is done to prevent it.

All Communists are not radicals but certainly all are revolutionists. They want a change. They are dissatisfied with our social and economic systems. They are diligent propagandists,—hard workers for their principles and party,—and it takes more than boos, ridicule or threats to quiet them. They seem determined to organize Negro sharecroppers and turn their minds against our form of government. In far more than one southern state and community, sharecroppers are seeing "red" right now.

The "higher-ups" of federal and state governments have known for years that the condition of Negro sharecroppers was as bad, if not worse, than that of any class of people in the United States. But no program has been worked out for their betterment. Officials and publicists have been fooling themselves, —believing, or pretending to believe that the sharecropper was contented and happy. The Communists know the truth,—that the sharecropper is not contented,—that he is wallowing in poverty,—a victim of debt-slavery, persecution and injustice,—and what is more important, they know he is tired of his condition and, like a drowning man, is ready to grab any straw that offers freedom and salvation.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers has a practical, workable program for the benefit of the Negro sharecropper and leaders of that organization are going to request the federal and state governments to assist them in carrying it out. This is a duty of government. It cannot be assigned to the churches, the schools or to philanthropy. The way things are now, only government has power to act to change them.

Leaders of the N. F. C. F. see clearly what is coming and desire that a serious situation in the South may be avoided. Their organization is entitled to the support of all progressive and clear-thinking Americans who are not yet ready to embrace all the tenets of Communism. It merits the support of and cooperation of government officials, North and South. It is easier to put out a little fire than a big one,—it is easier to prevent the Negro sharecropper from SEEING RED than to convert him after he has GONE RED.

WHY NOTE RACE COMMUNITIES?

While many Negro leaders are "throwing a fit" about the idea that Race Americans should desire to live in Race communities, we find leading Jews of the world urging their people to change their economic and social structure and settle in Palestine and other countries where they can live in colonies. Jewish colonies in Palestine and Poland are doing well. Individuals are not getting rich quickly,—as everybody wants to do in America, —but they have enough of the comforts of life, and are free from insults, persecution and injustice.

If the Jews can get along better in colonies we see no reason why Negroes cannot. We shall continue to advise Race farmers to purchase farm homes in Negro farm communities. Before the end of time we are going to have to hang together anyhow,—so we might as well be learning to do that thing now.

"WE" ARE FIFTY PERCENTERS

A member of a "back-to-the-farm" rehabilitation committee of a southern industrial center says he can send back to the farms and permanently rehabilitate 12,500 white families at $200 a family, and 25,000 colored families at $100 a family. In other words, it costs twice as much to settle a white family on a farm as it does a colored family.

We don't know how the rule runs but we imagine it goes something like this:—a pair of mules for the white,—a single mule for the black, —or, a young mule for the white,—a poor old worn-out mule for the black—a milk cow for the white,—a suckling calf for the black,—a fat hog for the white,—a runt pig for the black,—a dozen chickens for the white,—a dozen eggs for the black,—and etc.

Perhaps a van is furnished to move the belongings of the white family back to the farm, while the colored farmer and his folks carry theirs on their backs. The white probably gets a stove while the black gets a fire-place. The white gets a sewing machine while the black gets a package of needles and a spool of thread.

At any rate, you colored ex-farmer families of the cities,—who want to go back to the farm,—you know now exactly what you are. You're a fifty-percenter. You are half-folks. You have feet,—but probably no heads,—bodies, but probably no souls. You need water but not bread,—greens, but not pork, and etc. How long, O Lord, how long!

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

Colored farmers who are members of the N. F. C. F. have been informed by letter or bulletin just what they may expect this year from government relief agencies. Hundreds of farmers who are not members write to our office every month, —requesting information, assistance and advice. We try to reply to all correspondents, but every letter we send out costs at least five cents to write and mail and if we do not answer your letter, we tell you frankly, it is apt to be because we have not got the nickle. You should join the N. F. C. F. Pay your dues and learn, act and be a modern farmer. If you are too backward to join your farm organization, or so thoughtless that you will not pay your dues and help support it,—t's a cinch that you belong to the class that expects to help support it,—it's a cinch that you don't deserve advice, assistance or information. You will never have much or be much because you are of "little faith," Snap out of it! Lead the way! Get in your unit or organize a unit. Build it up and support it. Better become a member of your own organization than be forced to become a member of the other fellow's.

CO-OPERATION PAYS

White farmers of northern and middle-western states have been in pretty bad shape the past three years, but few of them have left their farm organizations. They believe that the better prices they are getting now have come as a result of their being organized. They have discovered that they can depend on their organizations for help when they need it. Quite recently 8,700 hog raisers in six western Illinois counties, signed pledges that they would not market any livestock for a period of six months except through their own cooperatives. As we have said,—these farmers all lived in just six counties of one state. As many as eighty-seven hundred colored farmers, nowhere in the whole nation, have ever signed a pledge to do any one thing. The only case we remember of that many colored farmers ever signing anything was two or three years ago when they signed a petition requesting aid from the American Red Cross. If that many would pledge themselves to do any certain thing it is no telling what might happen. Probably an earthquake or Judgment Day!

The N. F. C. F. is requesting all units to engage in some cooperative production activity this year and will probably ask all members to sign pledges that they will do this. We hope at least as many will sign to do something for themselves as signed up to get the Red Cross to do something for them.

If your subscription is due, send one dollar at once to The Modern Farmer, 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe. The Modern Farmer is the best farm paper a Race farmer and his family can read.

Stop shutting both eyes and signing everything you are asked to sign. We are hearing from farmers every month who are in trouble because they signed something they knew nothing about. Some have even signed away their deeds to their farms. Look and read before you sign. Stop being a dunce. If you don't know what you are signing, wait till you find out. This year of all years, it will pay you to know what you are doing.

Ask your landlord for a written contract this year. If he refuses to give you one, write and tell us his name and address. We are listing the names of all the fair,—and all the unfair landlords, of every county in the cotton-belt—peanut and tobacco belts too.

"AND THE BRIDE WORE"— NOTHING BUT A RING

The following account of a wedding held by the "nudists" is pretty good proof that some other races are going back into savagery faster than the Negro race is coming out of savagery. We wonder what would have been said and done if the bride and groom had been "colored" instead of "white." The account follows:

Men reporters are not experts at describing a wedding but there was one held out at Los Angeles last week that would not have been such a difficult task. In fact, it would have read something like this, "and the bride was adorned in a 14 karat gold wedding ring which encircled the ring finger in a most becoming manner. The groom was attired in the conventional grin."

This you see was a 1933 marriage, the very latest of the latest, the minister, the bride, the groom, the attendants all being nudists and attired only in their "birthday suits" for the occasion. The bride's name was Susie Wise and groom's Jimmy Goodman, but the question arises whether Susie is as wise as she was and whether or not Jimmy is as good a man as of yore.

Anyway, as aforestated, the auburn haired bride was adorned only with the wedding ring, and the groom's skin is described as "tawny" he having gone sans clothing for the past several months. A few of the women attendants wore sandals due to the roughness of the ground in the surrounding California hills, but all discarded other clothing as they arrived at the scene of the wedding

MISSOURI UNITS, N. F. C. F., HOLD GREAT MEETING

The following report of the annual meeting of Missouri Units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is clipped from the Enterprise-Courier, Charleston, Missouri. The progressive farmers of southeast Missouri are building up their units rapidly and are beginning to reap the benefits of organization and cooperation in a large way.

The third annual meeting of the Negro farmers of Mississippi, Scott and New Madrid counties was held at the Lincoln school building here Friday and Saturday, under the direction of L. B. Boler, instructor of vocational agriculture in the Lincoln school. More than 200 farmers from the tri-county area were in attendance at the meeting, and at the Friday evening session, James P. Davis of Chicago, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, addressed the meeting on the subject of cooperative marketing procedure involved in the securing of available federal aid for the farmer, and the benefits to be obtained by farmers through organization and mutual cooperation.

Davis advised the Negro farmers to beware of agitators, as well as those strangers who appear from time to time making rosy promises of help to the farmer. Davis reminded his listeners that in being a good farmer, a good tenant or a good share-cropper was not only helping the individual but helping to make his community better, which in turn was of a double benefit to the individual himself.

On the Saturday program was Chas. F. McGee, principal of the Lovejoy High School at Mound City, Ill., Mr. Jenkins, president of the Pulaski County, Ill., Farm Federation and others.

Boler has an adult agricultural class of 52 members at this time, and the class has organized a club to help fellow farmers to find land to rent and share-crop. Those in need of renters or share-croppers are asked to notify L. B. Boler at the Lincoln school. The officers of the above class are H. T. Crosby, president; S. D. Sloan, Vice-president; J. E. Coleman, secretary; Oliver Spellers, asst. Secretary; G. Emmanuel, treasurer and L. B. Boler and David Burnett, managers.

NOBODY FOOLED NOW

Portland Express: A couple who had been supposed to have no savings lost $2800 in a fire which burned their mattress where the money was kept. Unfortunately they are now where people were supposed they were.

WHAT MONEY?

The New Yorker: By sliding off the gold standard, the United States gets itself in a position to look the world in the face and tell it to go to hell. Our money is as bad as anybody's.

UNCLE'S APPETITE

Willons (Cal.) Journal: The chief trouble with Uncle Sam seems to be the survival of a caviar appetite in cheese-and-cracker times.

VIOLENT END IN STORE

Greensboro (Ga.) Journal: When posterity inherits all of the debts, we imagine it is going to be the end of ancestor worship.

YOU SEE THE POINT

Boston Transcript: The word "tax," we are told, comes from the Latin "taxare," meaning "to touch sharply." "No further wisecrack is needed.

MIGHT AS WELL

Toledo Blade: When it comes to weather, you don't take it or leave it. You take it.

THE JOHNSONS

Detroit News: Hard-hitting Johnsons (compiled from many historical sources): Sam, Pussyfoot, Hiram, Andrew, Walter, Tom, Jack, Magnus and Gen. Hugh S.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FOREST EMPLOYMENT RIVALS GOLD RUSH

Because of the activities of the recovery forces in the Black Hills and Harney National Forests of South Dakota, more men are employed there this winter than at any time since the gold rush, according to a report to the United States Forest Service from Regional Forester Allen S. Peck of the Rocky Mountain Region.

"The situation in the Black Hills illustrates the effective use that can be made of national forests in acting as a stabilizer of employment," he says. "Productive work can always be found in forested areas."

Colonel Peck reports that 350 men have been put on pay rolls in the Black Hills country on forest-improvement work under N. I. R. A. allotments during the past month. Besides these men and the regular personnel of the two national forests, there are 15 civilian conservation camps, employing 3,000 men.

INDIAN HELP SAVE PINES

Indians were enlisted last summer in the work of controlling the blister rust disease of white pines in valuable forest areas on Indian reservations. They proved to be particularly effective workers in this branch of the Emergency Conservation Work, according to Dr. J. F. Martin of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"On reservations where white pine is an important forest tree," says Dr. Martin, "the Indians recognize its valce and are keenly interested in proteeting the pines. They understand, probably better than most means no game, no streams, no fish, people, that absence of forests no work in the woods, and no revenue from timber. Because of this instinctive knowledge the Indians are quick to recognize the importance of such enemies as the white pine blister rust."

The Indians also are good woodsmen, and as soon as the connection between the blister rust and the wild eurrant and gooseberry bushes in the forests was made clear to them, they were particularly adept and thorough in finding the bushes, uprooting them, and hanging them up to dry and die.

CULL BROODY HENS

In flocks of farm poultry of breeds such as Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes, in which some hens go broody and others do not, it pays to cull the broody hens and to use in the breeding flock only the hens that do not go broody.

In studies of poultry breeding at the United States Animal Husbandry Experiment Farm, at Beltsville, Md., Department of Agriculture investigators found that in the flock of Rhode Island Reds the pullets that went broody laid on the average of 180 eggs in their first year, in comparison with an average of approximately 205 eggs by the pullets that did not go broody. The difference of two dozen eggs in a year would make a material difference in the profit from a hen. The tendency toward broodiness is, to a considerable degree, hereditary.

Broody hens are likely to have broody daughters. In a few years the culling of broody hens from the breeding flock, even if not from the laying flock, would materially reduce the broodiness of the flock. When broody hens are observed in the laying flock they should be identified by a leg band or other method and sent to market as soon as they ean be sold to advantage.

COOKING PORK WELL PREVENTS TRICHINOSIS

In the winter months the fondness for pork expresses itself in the consumption of various meat food specialties. The United States Department of Agriculture, therefore, again calls attention to the importance of thorough cooking of pork produets. Carelessness in this respect may result in the very painful and sometimes fatal disease known as trichinosis, which is caused by very small parasites known as trichinae sometimes present in the muscles tissues of pork.

The result of a reeent study of trichinosis eases in one large city during a period of 20 months show that the disease affects persons of both sexes and all ages but is most commonly found among those of foreign origin and descent, particularly Italians and Germans who have apparently retained their native fondness for raw or imperfectly cooked pork. However, about one-fourth of the cases reported in the study were Americans which indicates that the custom of eating raw or imperfectly cooked pork products is not limited to those of foreign nationality.

While pork is highly nutritious and one of the most appetizing foods in the human diet, it is important to remember, the Department states, that pork should be well cooked at all times if the danger of trichinosis is to be avoided. Trichinosis is fatal in about 5 per cent of cases, records show. When pork is thoroughly cooked, there is no danger whatever of acquiring trichinosis, since the heat of thorough cooking destroys trichinae.

The Federal meat-inspeetion stamp "U. S. Inspected and Passed", on pork and raw pork products is not a guaranty against trichinosis, except in the case of those produets speeially prepared so that they may safely be eaten raw. Some of the processed products are: Italian style ham, coppa, capicola, cured boneless loins, loins in casings, and forms of dry or summer sausage. When there is any doubt as to the previous treatment of pork products they should be well eooked before being eaten.

RESTORE OREGON PASTURES WITH AN IMPORTED GRASS

(Farm Science State by State—Oregon)

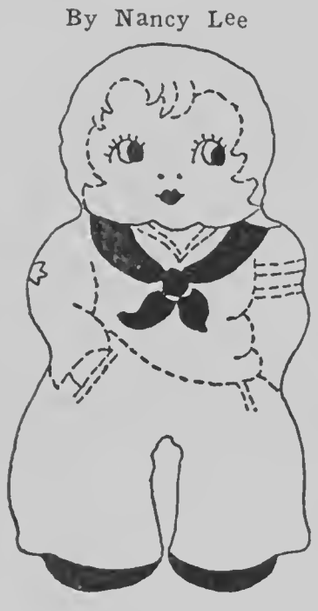
A grass brought to this country from the steppes of Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture is now available for restoring Oregon pastures and ranges broken and planted to wheat during the World War, but later abandoned to weeds and soil erosion. War-time prices for wheat induced ranches in the Great Plains and Mountain States to plow up millions of acres of native sod and sow the land to wheat. With the decline of wheat prices this land dropped out of cultivation. No effort was made to get it back into grass again. As native grasses do not readily re-establish themselves, many years of profits from grazing were sacrificed to a few years of high returns from wheat.

Crested wheatgrass, the Russian relative of the slender wheatgrass and western wheatgrass native to our northern Great Plains, looked promising to Government plant explorers, who introduced it into the United States in 1898. Tests on American soil have shown that this long-lived perennial bunch grass excels all other grasses in eold and drought resistance. It starts growth earlier and continues to grow later in the fall than other grasses.

Crested wheatgrass, the Department of Agriculture says, is especially well adapted to the northern Great Plains, where the cold is severe in winter and the moisture supply limited in summer. It can stand temperatures as low as 50 degrees F. below zero and it remains dormant, with no apparent loss of vigor, during the hot, dry midsummer. Grown in conjunction with a grass that is more productive in summer it prolongs the grazing season. Crested wheatgrass has much better seed habits than other grasses commonly cultivated in the northern Great Plains, producing seed in abudance where conditions are even moderately favorable and offering no particular difficulties in harvesting, threshing, and cleaning the seed. Its remarkable root system completely occupies the soil, preventing weeds and other plans from becoming established.

Livestock relish crested wheatgrass, both for grazing and as hay. Animals grazing on it give higher returns in meat or milk than those pastured on native grasses, and the yields of hay are usually greater from it than from homegrass and slender wheatgrass. The new grass is especially promising as a cover to prevent soil and wind erosion and for controlling weed growths in once cultivated fields and on badly overgrazed range lands.

By Nancy Lee



STUFFED TOY No. 40-W

Ship Ahoy, sailor boy!! And what a chubby sailor lad is he—with puffed up chest and wide trouser legs! Don't you think he's just a dear? He'll be just that, made of white suiting—with appliqued Ascot tie—stripes on one sleeve—and a big star on the other. We'll use the outline stitch for his pockets, his mouth and nose—as well as his blouse line and wide sailor collar. The satin stitch will do for his eyes. And now for the Seven Seas! Pattern contains cutting chart and full instructions. This is pattern No. 40-W.

We have prepared a wonderful new 32 page Book showing over 90 newest needle work novelties, many in actual colors. The above pattern will be included free with each order for this Book which is 25c. Ask for Book "D." Single patterns are 10c each. Be sure to state pattern number wanted. Send order with coin to

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WESTERN ILLINOIS FARMERS SIGN PETITIONS AGAINST DIRECT BUYING

Rock Island, Henry Counties Take Part; 8700 Names on Resolution

Aroused over the low price of hogs which they believe due in part to present buying practices of packers, western Illinois farmers are circulating petitions urgently requesting that the secretary of agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, take action in curbing the selling of hogs direct to processors, reports the Illinois Agricultural association.

In Knox, Warren, Henry, Hancock, Rock Island, Henderson and Mercer counties, 8700 producers have signed petitions asking that the government take cognizance of the situation and do something to stabilize hog prices at higher levels. Thousands of hog growers are faced with the situation of feeding 45-cent corn to hogs which at present prices will scarcely return half the government loan prices.

So strong is the feeling among farmers about the direct buying program that many believe the fight should be carried to the halls of congress to make action mandatory if relief can not be obtained through present administrative channels. Recent reports of substantial profits made by big packing companies during the last year, during which farmers sold their hogs and cattle at a loss, have not helped the situation.

The petition circulated pledges the signers not to market any livestock for a period of six months direct to the packers except through open competitive channels. "Present low prices have become intolerable partly through efforts of packers to shift the entire amount of processing tax back on livestock producers," states the petition.

The difference between packer buying in which the packer determines prices, weights, grades and conditions of sale should be clearly distinguished from that method of selling to packers in which prices. weights, grades, etc., are determined by a farmer-owned and controlled cooperative, either at country points or in the terminals, spokesmen for the livestock growers point out.

Organized livestock growers believe they are adequately protected when they sell through their district cooperative associations such as those in operation at Bloomington, Decatur, Galesburg, Macomb and other points.

The American Farm Bureau federation at its recent annual convention adopted a resolution favoring government control and regulation of direct buying of livestock as praeticed by processors and packers, and urged the secretary of agriculture to take such action as may be necessary to remove the disastrous influence such buying has on price levels.

SALT WAS ONCE USED AS MONEY

The salt standard in the history of commerce antedated the gold standard. As a medium of exchange salt was widely used in many ancient countries. The Mogul conquerors of India made decrees thousands of years ago regulating the standard of salt that was used for money. In Asia and Africa cakes of salt were frequently used for money. Up until comparatively recent times salt was used as a medium of exchange in the Shan markets in Indo-China.

Besides being used as money, salt in days gone by was a powerful developer of commerce. Being essential to life, and unavailable to tribes remote from the sea from which the substance was obtained by evaporation, trade routes were early developed to provide the transportation of salt, according to a bulletin of the Worcester Salt institute. For hundreds of years a caravan route was maintained between Palmyra and Syrian ports. Even today much of the caravan traffic in Sahara is largely in this precious commodity. The oldest road in Italy is not the Appian way, but the 'Via Salaria,' the Salt Road along which salt was anciently carried from the evaporating pits at Ostia to the Sabine territory.

Indeed, according to historians, the largest city in the world, London, was first founded because of the salt trade, continues the Worcester Salt institute. During the earliest days of European history salt was sent from England to the continent. Cheshire and Worcestershire provided salt for Britain and Gaul, and the route for its transportation crossed the country in a southeasterly direction, crossing the Thames, then very shallow, at a ford where Westminster now stands. An inn was built to accommodate salt haulers when the river was too swollen to ford. From this humble beginning as a resting place for salt traders the great eity of London resulted.

FLOWERS VARY ON SAME TREE

Mr. Lee Tuck-chi, chief official of Tuck Fa County in Fukien Provinee, recently presented the citizens of Canton with four pots of a rare species of tea-flower plant. These have been placed at the Yuet Sau Garden for exhibition. The natives of Tuck Fa County call these remarkable plants the "eighteen sages." Flowers of different hues grow on one branch. On the same stalk some look like chrysanthemums, some like dahlias, and some l ike wild roses. The shapes and colors of the flowers of a single tree vary each time the flowers bloom.

OPTIMISTIC THOUGHT

Troy Times: Some time it may happen that a woman who has achieved national success will admit that her success was due to her husband.

Florida Times-Union: A wise man asks you a question to learn something. A fool asks you questions to start an argument.

FORTUNES FOUND UNEXPECTEDLY AS NUGGETS BOB UP.

Nothing stirs man's imagination more than tales of huge gold nuggets, according to Frederick Simpich in the National Geographie Magazine. Small ones have appeared in the craws of chickens and turkeys; children at play have found others. A 14-year-old California boy named Perkins, playing with a toy water wheel in a Calaveras county creek picked up a nugget worth $1800.

Near Dutch Flat, in the same state, an old miner, Dan Hill, stooped to wash his hands in a brook and saw in the water a chunk of gold as big as his head. He got $12,300 for it.

North Carolina does not come to mind first as a gold state. Yet reeords in the United States mint show that it mined gold as early as 1793. From its old Reed mine in Cabarrus county came a veritable stream of nuggets that ranged from bean-size up to gold chunks of twenty-eight pounds. A Montgomery county mine belonged to Thomas Faney, a deer hunter, whose favorable pastime was "to go hunting with bullets run from pure gold." Old resident thereabout tell of a buck killed long after Faney's death, in the shoulder of which was found a piece of gold. It was assumed that this was one of Faney's bullets, with which he had wounded the deer some time while hunting.

The Ural mountains of Russia have yielded nuggets up to fifty pounds and over. Three convicts

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

Fortune Found Unexpectedly

(Continued from Page 5)

found one worth $30,000. It is written that the czar freed the convicts but kept the gold!

A strange story attaches to the "Oliver Martin," largest nugget found in California. Two men, Martin and Fowler, were asleep one night in a canyon when a mountain storm sent a sudden flood rushing down upon them. Fowler was drowned. Next morning Oliver Martin took his pick and shovel and started to bury his dead friend. Hardly had he begun the grave when he struck a nugget. It sold for $22,700 after Martin had first earned $10,000 by exhibiting it.

In New South Wales was found a record nugget, measuring 4 feet 9 inches long, which sold for $148,-000.

GUERNSEY MILK HOLDS LARGER FAT GLOBULES

Further evidence that Guernsey milk has larger fat globules than Holstein milk, and that there is a tendency, regardless of breed, for the size of fat globules to be larger at the beginning than at the end of the lactation period has been obtained by studies at the state college of agriculture.

Belief in farmer organization is the first essential of success.

WAR DECLARED ON KING COTTON BY CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—War was formally declared upon King Cotton on December 1, at Tuskegee Institute, by the A. A. A. Conference, consisting of Washington officials: C. A. Cobb chief of the Cotton Section; J. A. Evans, associate chief, Extension service; J. P. Campbell, Replacement Crops A. A. A. and H. A. Hunt, Director Special Service for Negroes Farm Credit Administration; and the representatives from the 12 cotton states in the South. "Cotton must cease to be king" was the slogan.

Mr. Cobb, who directed the efforts of the government this year to reduce both acreage and production of cotton, was the chief speaker. He outlined the steps of the cotton adjustment program for 1934. He read and interpreted the new contract the secretary of Agriculture will ask approximately a million farmers to sign before spring planting begins. Those who sign will retire 40 per cent of all cotton lands so that the production for 1934 will be less than that of 1933.

"This will go down in history as one of the most far-reaching meetings ever held," said the A. A. A. chief, as he explained to the state agents the steps to take to get cooperation from Negroes in the cotton belt who produce most of the 11,000,-000 bales of cotton we now have on hand, which keeps the price in the cellar.

President Moton was present during the morning and afternoon sessions. He spoke in the afternoon. After talking with congressmen and other government officials during the past week, Dr. Moton said with emphasis that he had never been so hopeful as he is now because of the evident determination of those in authority to see that Negroes get a square deal.

Mr. T. A. Campbell, Field Agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was responsible for the organization of the meeting. The cotton states were represented as follows: Tennessee, M. M. Brown; South Carolina, M. E. Daniels; Alabama, E. C. Cobbs; Texas, H. S. Estelle; Louisiana, T. J. Jordan; North Carolina, John W. Mitchell; Virginia, Thomas B. Patterson and J. B. Pierce; Arkansas, H. C. Ray; Georgia, P. H. Stone; Florida, A. A. Turner; Oklahoma, J. E. Taylor and C. H. Waller and J. H. Williams of Texas.

From Chicago Defender.

A THOUGHT FOR THE NEW YEAR
(Reprinted by request)

I will start anew this morning with the higher, fairer creed;
I will cease to stand complaining of my greedy neighbor's greed
I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear;
I will haste no moment whining, and my heart shall know no fear.
I will look some times about me for the things that merit praise;
I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumbler's gaze.
I will try to find contentment in the paths that I must tread;
I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead.
I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown;
I will not deny his merit, but I'll strive to prove my own;
I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine;
I will cease to talk your duty, and be more concerned with mine.

—Tuskegee Inst. Chapel Bulletin.

Needle Art Novelties

By Nancy Lee

STUFFED TOY NO. 41-W

Today—our little Jap Lady makes her entree. Every little Miss would be delighted with our quaint little Jap Doll—with imposing pom poms—silken gown—and wide striped belt. Her rich black hair and quaint cheery smile makes her a very unusual toy—one easily and cheaply fashioned of white suiting with any suitable bright material. With the use of the outline and satin stitches, we'll soon have our Jap Lady completed! Pattern contains cutting chart and full instructions. This is pattern No. 41-W.

We have prepared a wonderful new 32 page Book showing over 90 newest needle work novelties, many in actual colors. The above pattern will be included with each order for this book which is 25c. Ask for Book "D". Single patterns are 10c each. Be sure to state pattern number wanted. Send order with coin to .....

NEEDLEART DEPT., S. B. W
523 2nd Avenue, N.,
Nashville, Tenn.

KING COTTON WILL REGAIN HIS THRONE

The story of cotton in Southeast Missouri is an epic of its rise from a modest beginning as a utility crop of the pioneers of three quarters of a century ago, to a vast financial asset, which, until the late economic upheaval, has always ranked closely with corn, wheat and oats, as leading commercial crops of the State of Missouri.

So, for many years the Missouri cotton crop held its proud place in the category of state resources, and still has it, for no true son or daughter of the southland will ever swerve in allegiance to the snowy cotton field and what it means to the economic life of the region. There is more or less sentiment attached to the industry, too, for the musical drone of the cotton pickers' song as they filled heavy sacks to the bursting point with the soft fluffs of down, are a part of the romance and traditional picturesqueness of the southland.

In the palmy days of cotton growing when the market was in healthy condition—that is, before its acute attacks of indigestion due, so the experts say, to prolonged periods of over-feeding—what better proof could one need as to the sovereignty of King Cotton than the scene at the various banking institutions throughout the cotton growing region? At Gideon, New Madrid County, the bank often remained open until midnight during the cotton season with several clerks busy during the whole time. (We quote from a bulletin of the Stat Board of Agriculture.)

In the early morning hours there would be fifty or sixty wagons waiting at the gin to be unloaded, each load averaging 1800 to 2000 pounds of cotton, the money paid to the growers by that cotton gin averaging $10,000 a day during the big season. And the same scene was being duplicated on an equal or larger scale at a score of other points, particularly at Kennett, Caruthersville, Malden, New Madrid, Portageville, Poplar Bluff, Campbell, Hayti, Parma, Clarkton, Dexter and Hornersville in fact anywhere that a gin existed.

They are still telling in Portageville how in the 1922 cotton marketing season, they loaded one flat car with 120 bales of cotton valued at $15,000, which was the largest car of cotton ever loaded in the United States so far as figures show.

From the Portageville shipping point on the Frisco, cotton was shipped in trainloads of 30 to 40 flat cars and in the year we are discussing it was estimated that New Madrid, Dunklin and Pemiscot County cotton growers averaged at least $100 per acre net profit from their crop. Much cotton was and is still shipped by barge to New Orleans and thence to various markets. And a barge load of cotton in the days prosperity was literally almost worth its weight in gold, for $500,000 worth of the valuable stuff could be loaded on one barge.

So, as we said at the beginning, those of the southland and of the cotton growing region of Missouri, have never relinquished their loyalty to King Cotton. Like the orthodox marriage ceremony, they have taken him for better or for worse, believing that the worst cannot last long. And from here we quote a good friend of this publication, who was asked to give some local phases of the cotton situation at the present time.

"I was born and reared in the lowlands of the south and know less about cotton today than I did on the day of my birth over 46 years ago. In fact, I am about in the same position as the cotton mill representative, whose company sent him to New York to investigate the cotton market and to keep them advised. He wired back, "some think it will go up—some think it will go down—I do too. Whatever you do will be wrong, so act at once!"

About the only excuse any of us have for raising cotton is in order to have something to mortgage to pay the expenses or loss on the last crop. We go on from year to year, planting and mortgaging our next year's crop for the fun we had producing the one the year before, and we like it.

It is sort of like this: We can't live producing cotton and we can't live without it, so we go right on making a little money and a lot of obligations and will continue to do so as long as there is a single "Swamp Angel" left and they will be with us always—you can't starve 'em and they won't quit raising cotton.—Missouri Magazine.

A WORD FOR DOGS

"Dogs have the freedom of steamships and all European hotels. People depending on the public who do not recognize man's love for a dog these days are foolish. It is one of the strongest of human emotions."—O. O. McIntyre.

SOUND MEN

"What we need most today is not 'sound money' but 'sound men'—men who when in power will not lose their sense of proportion and go money mad."—Mary E. Turnbull.

FINDING OUT

Cincinnati Enquirer: One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives, but under the NRA everybody in America is going to have a darned good idea about the other half.

ANY WAY YOU TAKE IT

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle: The department of agriculture issues a bulletin explaining that there are several kinds of noodles. Experience has taught us that already.

LOGIC

Carnegie Puppet: They say that love is blind and that the home is an institution—therefore marriage must be an institution for the blind!

LEST WE FORGET JULIUS ROSENWALD

"Lest we forget" is the thought-provoking spirit in Rudyard Kipling's heart-stirring Recessional. Significant lines giving ballast to that beautiful poem are—

"Lord God, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

One year ago in this publication we paid a full page tribute to Julius Rosenwald who died January 6, 1932 in Chicago. We repeat and pay that tribute with no less respect for his memory, and with more reverence for his Christian spirit. Schools and Y. M. C. A.'s all over this land are silent testimonies to his real interest in the under-man, the Negro. But shall Rosenwald live only in brick and stone? It is far better that he should live as he does in our hearts.

We must never forget a real friend. His name cannot be mentioned too often even in our churches and Sunday schools, for hundreds of boys and girls, young men and women who read these quarterlies are the beneficiaries of Julius Rosenwald's generous Christian spirit—non-racial and non-colored.

Again, we bow to his memory. Again we repeat—"lest we forget, lest we forget, lest we forget"—A. M. E. Teacher's Quarterly.

HOW SHALL CHRISTIANS TREAT NEGROES?

Of the estimated population of 117,000,000 in the United States today about 12,000,000, or more than one-tenth, are Negroes. In 1929 they operated 1,000,000 farms and conducted 70,000 business enterprises. They provide 21 per cent of the tobacco workers, 14 per cent of the iron and steel laborers, and 89.5 per cent of the saw and planing mill unskilled hands. In work requiring some measure of skill they are 29 per cent of the glass workers, 42 per sent of the fish packing and curing hands, and 31.7 per cent of the longshoremen. On the other hand, in other and more skilled trades, they have fewer than their relative proportion.

About 23 per cent of the Negro population is illiterate as compared with 4 per cent of the white population. Negroes have made remarkable progress in this respect, however, dropping from 90 per cent illiteracy to 23 per cent in the sixty-five years since emancipation. In 1926 there were 3,226,935 Negro children of school age in the southern states. Of these only 68.7 per cent were enrolled in school, leaving 31.3 per cent or about one million out of school. For the United States as a whole the expenditure per capita for Negro schools averages less than one-fourth of that for white schools. In 1916 there were only forty-four high schools for Negroes in the whole country. 592 two-to-four year non-accredited four-year schools for Negro youth in the fourteen southern states, and 592 tko-to-four year non-accredited high schools. Notwithstanding this progress there are still 281 counties in these states without any colored high school either public or private.

Such are some of the facts and some evidences of succeess and iailure in dealing with this phase of the great American Melting Pot. What attitude are what Christians to take? What ideals should control the educational work of Protestant churches on this problem?

We would like to commend in this connection a statement issued by the Commission in Interracial Cooperation of Atlanta. It is entitled "American's Obligation to the Negro" and gives the following six principles which should govern our attitude:

1. A basic Christian emphasis on human values means respect for the Negro's personality—both for what he is and for what he may become.

2. We must cease thinking of Negroes primarily in terms of our the white man's will.

3. As the dominant race we must doomed to perpetual servitude to give the Negro fair opportunity for self-development.

4. We owe it to the Negro and to ourselves to protect his property and his life.

5. Every community owes to the Negro a fair provision of public utilities.

6. Finally, the white man owes to the Negro, as to all other human beings, an attitude of active goodwill.—International Journal of Religious Education.

PROSPECT IS THAT EGG PRODUCTION WILL DROP

Recent reports show that the number of hens and pullets of laying age on farms on October 1 was about 1 per cent smaller than in 1932. Because of late hatching and late maturity of pullets and less abundant supplies of feed, the production of eggs this winter is expected to be somewhat smaller than a year ago.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Chicago News: Farmer Morkenthau, new secretary of the treasury, knows how to treat sick apple trees. Can he take the swelling out of a defic?

DUCKS LAPSE FROM VIRTUE

San Antonio News: "Wild ducks get drunk on alcohol" and fall easy prey to the hunter. The moral is that a duck should stick to water.

It's Different! It's Reliable! It's Progressive!

THE MODERN FARMER

The Only Publication For The 900,000 Colored Farmers In The United States

ISSUED MONTHLY! EIGHT PAGES! FORTY COLUMNS!

And Only One Dollar a Year!

The MODERN FARMER is read by colored farmers in every state and by many white farmers as well. It preaches to colored farmers the gospel of CO-OPERATION; of buying, producing and selling together, that all may receive more from their efforts as producers.

The MODERN FARMER is read by progressive leaders and friends of the Negro racial group who desire to know our problems and our progress. The MODERN FARMER publishes reliable information. It is not afraid to tell the truth.

The MODERN FARMER is read by religious and welfare workers who are interested in rural problems. These leaders know that the United States cannot be "right" as long as three million Negro Ruralists are in a condition of poverty, ignorance and debt-slavery.

The MODERN FARMER is read by business and industrial leaders who are interested in the potential "Negro Farm Market."

"I have been reading the Modern Farmer two years and I have learned more in the two years than I have in my whole life before. It's a wonderful paper. I wish all colored farmers would read it and learn what's being done."

E. W. WILLIAMS,
Vaughn, Miss.

"The Modern Farmer is so gratifying that we regard it as a God-send to the colored farmers of the southern states. Its instructions and information have caused our members here to be in a prosperous condition. We are not making much money but we are raising our living and feel sure that we will be better rewarded next fall. There is nothing too good for us to do or say for the Modern Farmer."

T. T. BROWN,
Auguilla, Miss.

"It is indeed a newsy little sheet and well gotten up."

GEO. R. ARTHUR,
Associate for Negro Welfare,
Julius Rosenwald Fund.

"Negro farmers should organize. They should be informed what the world is doing. They should become more and more the owners of the farms they cultivate, and they need a paper which will give to them the latest developments along all phases of agricultural life. I wish for the MODERN FARMER the largest possible success.

DR. JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
President North Carolina College for Negroes.

"The Modern Farmer gives us more light than any other farm paper. I intend to work until I have everyone of our 180 members a subscriber."

FRED WILLIAMS,
Choctaw Unit, Shaw, Miss.

"I am always glad to receive my MODERN FARMER."

R. W. GRIFFIN, Chairman,
Gages Spring Unit, N.F.C.F.

THE MODERN FARMER

THE COLORED FARMER'S MOUTHPIECE! THE COLORED FARMER'S CHAMPION!

THE COLORED FARMER'S FRIEND!

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Published in Nashville, Tenn. The Publishing Center of the South (Official Organ, The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.)

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ADDRESS

THE MODERN FARMER

447 Fourth Avenue, North. Nashville, Tennessee

INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

Ten million tons of coal are being distributed to the needy this winter by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

A Merced, Cal., druggist has traded a quart bottle of old, bonded whiskey for twenty acres of land.

Illinois produces less than one-fourth of the potatoes eaten by the residents of the state. More proof that Illinois colored farmers should raise more potatoes.

It is reported that Mississippi will get two homestead subsistence colonies—the Richton farm colony in Perry county and a "garden farm colony near some city in the state.

W. P. Adams, owner of a 6,400 acre Iowa farm, has obtained the largest corn loan granted in the state. He has cribbed 301,320 bushels and the loan on the corn was $135,000. This is probably a larger government loan than will be received by all the Race cotton farmers in the whole state of Georgia.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee report a decrease in the number of families receiving unemployment relief. Georgia, Mississippi and North and South Carolina report a slight increase.

Anna Lea Poe, an 11 year old Vega, Texas girl, won $150 in cash prizes on her ten seven months' old pigs at three fairs and later sold them at double the market price, realizing altogether $250. She recommends a diet of skimmed milk and milo maize to make pigs grow fast. Has any little colored girl done better with pigs the past season.

There were 490 colored farmers in the state of West Virginia in 1930, a decrease of 14 in ten years. The 372 full owners possessed 18,470 acres and the value of land and building was $832,553.

A South African farmer recently discovered the fourth largest diamond in the world—sold it for $350,000 and bought a farm and a plug hat.

A Salem, Oregon farmer has five different kinds of fruits growing on one tree—three varieties of Japanese plums, one branch of peaches and one branch of almonds.

MEDIUM-TYPE HOG NOW FAVORITE FOR PORK PRODUCTION

The popular "style" of hogs in the future will be the medium-type animal. This is becoming more certain every day as farmers set out to adjust and stabilize their port production, it is pointed out by E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist of the University of Illinois. Netiher the stretched-out rangy type of hog nor the chuffy type, with its well-rounded curves and excess lard, can compete with the intermediate type in supplying the present-day demands of the packer and consumer.

Already medium-type hogs seem to be scarce. At least one eastern breeder recently crossed five states in search of hogs of the medium type and reported to Robbins that it was difficult to find suitable animals. He especially did not want the long legs, narrow chests, slim bodies and the slow fattening qualities of rangy hogs. Most of the medium-type hogs that could be found were descended from rangy ancestors.

This breeder's ideas are in line with the trend which swine breeding will take in the future. Packer buyers regularly have preferred medium-type hogs. Experiments at the college of agriculture have shown that medium-type porkers may be produced just as cheaply as any others and that they make the best carcasses. Farmers report that medium-type hogs seem to be thriftier, hardier, more active and more easily fattened at popular market weights than hogs which are long legged, narrow chested and slim bodied.

With the market usually showing a preference for hogs which are fat at a weight of 225 pounds or less, there is every inducement to raise hogs of medium type

EXTRAVAGANCE OF RACE FLAYED IN SUNDAY SERMON

Rome, Ga., (Special)—A majority of the colored people of Atlanta and Fulton county have spent enough money in less than a year buying whisky, which makes no contribution to health, to operate the colored churches and schools in Atlanta for two years according to a close check up on the sale," declared Rev. B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes Institute, in the prelude of a sermon at the First A. M. E. and Baptist churches of Rome, Ga.

Negroes are too poor to spend their meager earnings for that which brings them no return," continued Dr. Holmes. As a race we must spend more time training our children to be righteous and live better lives. The most serious mistake made among the majority of the colored people, the most of them do not live the proper life before their children. No children can be impressed with parents who do not set the right example in their actions."

HEAT AND LIGHT FROM CORNSTALKS ARE LATEST 'PRODUCE' OF THE FARM

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

Ames, Iowa—Heating and lighting from gas produced on the farm from cornstlaks may become a reality for farmers in the future, it is indicated by experiments now under way by the Ames field station of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Iowa State College.

Laboratory studies have led to the erection of a plant on a farm near the college where gas is manufactured. Cornstalks are used among the raw materials of fermentation.

Engineers under the direction of Mr. P. Burke Jacobs, chief of the station, hope to develop a farm plant capable of producing 200 cubic feet of gas a day from 40 to 50 pounds of shredded stalks. The cost of such a unit, it is thought, would be between $300 and $500 exclusive of distribution equipment within the house.

"Such a plant would be of great value in rural sections where coal is expensive and illuminating gas cannot be obtained. It also would provide a home outlet for six to eight or more tons of 'farm waste materials' each year, at the same time it saved cash outlay for other fuel," said Mr. Jacobs.

Considerable study also has been given by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture to establishment of central plants to serve an entire community with gas. In these larger plants destructive distillation would be used, a process not practical for the individual farm. If the volume were great enough, trained chemists could be hired to regulate the manufacture of gas, continuous operation could be maintained and large quantities of waste materials used. Such a plan would save the individual from caring for his own plant, explained Mr. Jacobs.

THE HIGHLY EDUCATED NEGRO 'GRADUATES' FROM CHURCHES OF THE MASSES

"One of the most striking evidences of the failure of higher education among Negroes," says Dr. Carter G. Woodson, "is their 'graduation' from the popular churches, largely Baptist and Methodist. The masses of the Negroes still belong to these churches, but the more education the Negroes get the less comfort they seem to find in these evangelical groups. These churches do not measure up to the standard set by the university preachers at Harvard, Yale, Columbia or Chicago. The large majority of Negroes returning as finished products from such institutions, then, are lost to the popular Negro churches forever. Most of the unchurched of this class do not become members of such congregations and those who have tend to continue as communicants in name only

"This is sad indeed, for the Negro church is the only institution the race controls. With the exception of the feeble efforts of a few all but starved-out institutions, the education of the Negroes is controlled by the whites, and save the dramatization of practical education by Booker T. Washington, Negroes have not influenced it at all in America. In business, the lack of capital, credit, and experience have prevented large undertakings to accumulate the wealth necessary for the ease and comfort essential to higher culture.

"In the church, however, the Negro has had sufficient freedom to develop this institution in his own way. It is not perfect. It is in many respects corrupt, but it can be improved; and those Negroes who desert it in the struggle upward are unwise even if they are infidels. They are throwing away what they have to get something which they think they need.

"The Negro church is the great asset of the race. It is a part of the capital that the race must invest to make its future. The Negro church has taken the lead in education in the schools of the race, it has supplied a forum for the thought of the 'highly educated Negro, it has originated a large portion of the business controlled by Negroes, and in many cases it has made it possible for Negro professional men to exist. It is unfortunate, then, that these classes do not do more to develop the institution.

"I attended in Washington last Sunday, one of the popular Negro churches with a membership of several thousands. While sitting there I thought of what a power this group could become under the honest leadership of intelligent men and women. Social uplift, business, public welfare — all have their possibilities there if a score or more of our 'highly educated' Negroes would work with these people at that center. Looking carefully throughout the audience for such persons, however, I recognized only two college graduates, Kelly Miller and myself; but he had come to receive from the church a donation to the Community Chest which he represents, and I had come according to appointment to make an appeal in behlaf of Miss Nannie H. Burroughs' school Neither one of us had manifested any interest in that particular church, and this is the way most of them seceive attention from our talented tenth.

"The 'highly educated' Negroes will say that they have not lost their interest in religion, that they have gone into churches with a more intellectual atmosphere in keeping with their new thoughts and aspirations And then there is a sort of contagious fever which takes away from the churches of their youth others of less formal education. Talking with a friend from Alabama, the other day, I find that after her father died and she moved to Washington she forsook the Baptist church in which he was a prominent worker and joined the Episcopal church which is more fashionable.

I would not dare to make an argument in favor of any particular religion. Religion is but religion if the people live up to the faith they profess. I would say the same in respect to the Catholic and Episcopalians if the large majority of Negroes belonged to those churches. The point I want to make is that the ritualistic churches into which these Negroes have gone do not touch the masses, and they show no promising future for the intelligent Negroes since such institutions are controlled by whites who offer the Negroes only limited opportunity and then sometimes on the condition that they be segregated in the court of the gentiles almost outside of the temple of Jehovah.

"How an 'educated Negro' can thus leave the church of his people and accept such jumcrowism has always puzzled me. He cannot be a thinking man. It may be a sort of slave psychology which causes this preference for the leadership of the white man Only last evening I heard Captain Clayton, one of the Negro officers of the World War, say that the troubles in France, recently mentioned by Pershing, resulted in a large measure from their making unfavorable reports on one another, their failure to respect one another and coordinate their movements, but as soon as a white officer took charge everybody fell in line and things moved on harmoniously.

"The excuse given for seeking the religious leadership of the whites is that the Negro evangelical churches are 'fogy,' but I would rather be behind the times and have my self-respect than compromise my manhood by accepting segregation. They say that in some of the Negro churches bishoprics are actually bought, but I would rather belong to a church where I can secure a bishopric by purchase than be a member of one which would deny met the promotion on account of my color.

"And such is the history of the Negro in this country. The gap between the masses and the talented tenth is rapidly widening. I was only four years old in 1880 when the Negroes had begun to make themselves felt in teaching and consequently do not remember the conditions then obtaining, but I have read the record of the times and have talked with persons who participated in that effort. Invariably they say that the attitude of the leaders was quite different from what it is today. At that time men went off to school not to make money, but to prepare themselves for the uplift of a downtrodden people. In our time too many Negroes go to school to memorize certain facts to pass examinations for jobs. After they get these positions they pay little attention to humanity The attitude of the 'educated Negro' toward the masses results partly from the general trend of all persons toward selfishness, but it works out more disastrously among the Negroes than among the whites because the lower classes of latter have had so much more opportunity.

"For some time I have been making a special study of the Negroes in Washington, and I try to compare their condition of today with that of the past. Now although the few 'highly educated' Negroes of the District of Columbia have multiplied and are in better circumstances than ever, the masses show almost as much backwardness as they did in 1880. I find here sometimes as many as two or three storefront churches in a single block where Negroes indulge in heathen-like practices which could hardly be equalled in the jungle. The Negroes in Africa have not descended to such depth. Although born and brought up in the Black Belt of the South I never saw there such idolatrous tendencies as I have seen under the dome of the Capitol.

"Such conditions show that the undeveloped Negro has been abandoned by those who should help him. This is the outstanding shortcoming of the 'highly educated' Negro. In this respect our talented tenth has proved faltering to a sacred trust. The community taxes itself to educate the youth not that they may live selfishly but that they may lift as they climb.

"This very thought came out not long ago when I was talking with my friend, George E. Hamilton, a prominent lawyer and business man of Washington, who is very much interested in the uplift of the masses. 'The educated white man,' said he, 'differs from the 'educated Negro' who so readily forsakes the belated element of his race. When a white man sees persons of his own race tending downward to a level of disgrace he does not rest until he works out some plan to lift such unfortunates to higher ground, but the Negro forgets the delinquents of his race and goes his way to feather his own nest.'

"But never mind, my 'highly educated' Negro friend. The social order in this country is so constructed that the washerwoman, the hodcarrier and the teamseer will get their rights the same time you will. You are your brother's keeper, and you will have to give an account of your stewardship at the bar of public opinion. I am not pointing a finger of scorn at you. I am speaking also of my own shortcomings I have been guilty of some of these very things about which I am complaining, but I have seen the error of my ways, and I am now trying to do better"

A PAPER
EVERY
FARMER
SHOULD
..READ..

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VI. NASHVILLE, TENN., FEBRUARY 15, 1934 No. 10.

Loans For Rebuilding Farm Homes is Planned By U.S. Gov't

CENSUS WILL BE TAKEN TO LIST PROSPECTS

Wide Range Is Covered—Object Is Outlined and Full Information Given

(Chicago Tribune Press Service).

Washington, D. C. —(Special)— The new farm deal will shortly find the federal government extending easy money loans to farmers throughout the country who desire to rebuild or modernize their homes.

A gigantic federal corporation to finance farm home renovation and rehabilitation on the most liberal credit terms is being worked out by experts of the department of agriculture, it was learned today. A census of farm dwellers to ascertain the prospects of the proposed corporation is to be undertaken by the civil works administration.

Wide Range Is Covered

The project, sponsored originally by the agriculture department, contemplates the extension of our federal credit for every type of the home reconditioning, or for completion of building. The project sheet, outlining the nature of the information to be gathered by the census enumerators, together with a detailed blank for recording the information, discloses that loans are contemplated for the addition of rooms, and for the repair, replacement, or installation of such facilities as electric refrigeration, electric lights, new plumbing, and landscaping.

The census workers, of whom 5,000 are expected to be recruited under the CWA, are instructed in the project sheet to obtain "some idea of willingness to have any or all of these facilities installed, if needed on liberal credit with amortization."

Under the plan, as outlined in the project sheet, the government would buy material necessary for prosecution of the program and contract with private concerns for the work.

Object Is Outlined

"The object" of the census of farm dwellers, is outlined as follows:

"To measure the potential demand for improved facilities, to determine cost of providing such facilities, to develop plans for installation adapted to needs of typical sections, and to develop plans for financing their provisions, as preliminary step in developing a public works program for improvement of the farm home and its equipment"

The nature of the project corporation was revealed in the following questions which the census workers are instructed to ask farm dwellers:

'Is money available from local credit sources to finance house construction, repairs, or improvements?"

"Would you be interested in borrowing money to finance construc-

(Continued on page 8)

Food Products As Public Utility Will Be Asked

VALUABLE INFORMATION

Cotton Farmers Can Now Understand A. A. A.

For the benefit of cotton farmers especially, we are publishing excerpts from a bulletin issued last month by the national office of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. All cotton farmers should read the following carefully that they may know how to manage their business this season.

Hon. Oscar Johnson, Finance Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., in a speech a few days ago explained the new government ruling on farming for 1934, and among the more important announcements regarding cotton reduction acreage, said "Cash renters, as distinguished from ordinary share-cropper tenants will sign acreage, contracts in their own name and receive the rental payments and parity premiums themselves.

Landlords who supervise their own plantations will get all rental payments, however, there is a provision in the contract about division of rentals between landlord and a managing share tenant.

Renters who manage their own tracts and pay a definite number of bales in rent are considered cash renters. A managing share tenant is entitled to half the acreage rentals and must sign the contract with the landlord.

The claims for acreage rentals and premiums under these new contracts are not transferable and are not subject to garnishment or attachment, or in other words no one can take the advantage of you by claiming a back debt and at-

(Continued on Page 8.)

FINDS HARDY ENGLISH WALNUT IN MICHIGAN

East Lansing, Mich.— Prof. J. A. Neilsen, nut specialist at Michigan State College, announced this week that he had discovered a hardy strain of English walnut that produces nuts in Michigan comparable to the best quality of the California crop. He found the tree growing on a farm near Ionia. The tree was brought to Michigan more than 50 years ago and has produced annual crops of nuts, except in springs when late frosts blast the blossoms. Professor Neilsen said the college will co-operate in caring for the tree and in propagating trees for extensive planting in the state.

DOLLAR A WEEK—

Domestic help, for which a wage of $2.50 to $3 weekly was about standard in the average American home a generation ago, is now reported available at $1 in many sections.

CHALLENGE TO EDUCATED NEGRO

Article Reprinted For Benefit of the Youth

By Amiel G. Hall, Attorney at Law

Each year millions of dollars are spent for the education of our youth, and thousands are graduated from the various schools, colleges and universities scattered throughout the United States. As he leaves the portals of these educational institutions, the question which naturally presents itself to him is, "what is my aim in life?" The vocation he chooses is but the means, behind the choice lies inevitably one of the two ends, self or service.

There is a challenge to the young educated Negro to develop a new type of leadership. A leadership that is earnest; a leadership that is nuselfish; a leadership that is dedicated to service to his fellowman.

We boast about our Christianity, but where there is no service rendered to others there is no Christianity. Charity, which means love of one's fellowman is one of the greatest virtues of Christianity which needs application in our everyday life.

The world is calling for newness in every line of endeavor. The demand for a change is incessant. Last years production no longer satisfies this year's need. Men are constantly striving to harness more effective the so called forces of nature. To protect themselves from the raging storm and floods, to discover remedies that will cure ew diseases, to peer into the veil that hides the source of so called life in matter and thus prolong it. The youth of today is challenged to seek new truths and discoveries in the field of geology, chemistry and other sciences. We need more Carvers in the field of science. The youth of today has the capacity, the education and the training. What then is the solution, in order that the youth of today may be able to keep in stey with the progress of the world? The answer is Cooperation and encouragement.

Our greatest need today is leaders in the field of economics. It is a challenge to the young educated Negro to develop that leadership.

Our elder leaders have made rapid strides in the fields of education, political and religious and much credit is due them for their accomplishments, yet we are facing new issues in the present economic crisis that calls for adjustment.

After months of careful study and observing the conditions as they really exist, how the doors of economic opportunity are being continually closed in his face, I have come to the conclusion that the very existence of the Negro is at stake.

(Continued on Page 8)

TERMED AS "BOLD EXPERIMENT"

Columbia University Prof. On 1933 Farm Legislation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York— The Farm Act of 1933 is characterized as a "bold experiment in voluntary social control" by Dr. Edmund de S. Brnner, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, in a pamphlet analyzing the new farm law.

The publication is one of a series which will be published by Teachers College. They are the result of surveys of important legislative acts passed in Washington since March and aim to describe the measures in an impartial and understandable way, so that President Roosevelt's recovery legislation will be comprehensible to high school and college students, as well as to adult study groups.

"The intent of the new farm law," Dr. Bruner says in his survey, "is to restore the farm group's purchasing power to the levels of August, 1909, to July 1914, the period during which the exchange of agricultural and industrial goods took place on a stable basis, and by so doing to benefit the entire nation. This act proposes a new type of cooperation far more extensive than the well-known farmers' cooperatives that have gained fivefold in membership during the last two decades and now include one-third of the farmers of the nation.

"To be successful, this new type of cooperation must include all major economic interests that have to do with putting on the dinner tables of the country.

According to Dr. Bruner, agriculture's difficulties began in 1920-

(Continued on page 8)

COLD-PACKING OF MEAT REPLACING OLD SMOKEHOUSE

Farmers of Coe township are in the midst of the annual task of killing and butchering hogs and cattle to store away a summer's supply of meat. While many still use the old-fashioned method of salting and smoking, an equal number has turned to the more modern and comparatively simple cold-packing method. This insures keeping of the meat, and offers a change from the proverbial "salt pork."

RHUBARB PIE

"What a very long pie!" exclaimed the young husband when the dessert was served. "It's really too big for us."

"I can't help it," replied the bride "I shopped all over town, and that was the shortest rhubarb I could find anywhere."

AGRICULTURAL INDIVIDUALISM WOULD SINK

Congress Will Be Asked To So Class and Construe Growths From Soil

Congress shortly will be asked to consider putting all food products under "public utility" control, according to a forecast of probable agricultural legislation prepared by Wheeler McMillen and published today in The Country Home, national farm magazine.

Demand for this particular method of regulation comes from farm groups which have already received an encouraging era from the higher-ups of the department of aggriculture, Mr. McMillen states. He explains the basis for the demand as follows:

Competition Restrained

"The theory behind all public utility regulation is that the public interest comes first. Competition is restrained, production limited. You can't start a new telephone company, build a railroad, or launch a new bus line nowadays without a certificate of public necessity. This is the theory which it is proposed to apply to American agriculture.

"Utilities must give good service in return for permission to operate in their monopolized fields. The price must be fixed high enough to permit the utility to give good service and make a profit. At the same time the price must be low enough so that the public can buy the service. These are the principles that may serve to clear up our agricultural difficulties. They mean compulsory control of marketing, licensing of plowed fields, and base-and surplus quotas for every farmer for each month of the year.

"Two years ago Walter B. Pitkin of Columbia wrote an article for us in which he suggested that food ought to be regarded as a public utility and that farmers should operate just as electric light and gas companies do. The professor received a few mild cheers and a lot of criticism. Most of the comment called his idea either a professor's dream or a wild notion.

"But it doesn't look so wild today. Milk has just been declared a public utility in one big metropolitan area, and seems likely to meet a similar fate elsewhere.

"Secretary Wallace has taken up Pitkin's idea, and is likely to refer it to congress for debate and possibly for preliminary legislation.

"The plan is eventually to put all agriculture under public utility control. Obviously this threatens the most radical and stunning

(Continued on page 8)

AIRPLANE USED TO SCATTER FOOD FOR SNOWBOUND BIRDS

Missouri birddom, or at any rate that portion of its dwelling within St. Louis county, is all a-flutter, relates The Christian Science Monitor. On a recent day, when snow and low temperature had combined to turn the customary winter food supply of feathered denizens into a frozen asset, one of those huge flying creatures with man—made wings which are sharing the air with the birds in ever increasing numbers, soared overhead leaving in its wake 500 pounds of well scattered wheat, ground corn and kaffir corn, emergency rations sufficient to serve until thawing weather should render nature's granaries accessible.

The airplane already has been pressed into service to drop food to persons who, at the time could be reached in no other manner. It has also been utilized for the broadcast sowing of small grains, for feeding marooned deer in mountainous regions of national parks and wild ducks in areas where ponds and feeding grounds were dried up and incrusted with alkali. But apparently, the Missouri Humane Society is the first to employ it for the large-scale feeding of birds during a critical winter period. Here is a thought for Audubon societies, bird lovers in general, the officials and pilots of air transport lines and private owners.

Nonmigratory birds take the winter weather as a matter of course, well knowing that seeds are to be found in the dried grasses, and berries on the now denuded bushes. But when crusted snow covers the ground, and shrubs bend beneath a coating of ice, the food situation in birdland becomes acute, and men must come to the rescue. City and suburban dwelling birds fare better than their country cousins, for newspapers, alert to the emergency, print reminders which bring a quick response of crumbs, nutmeats and bits of suet. But in regions remote even from hospitable farmsteads, donated grains, scattered by high flying planes, would mean lengthened days: a winter sowing that will return a rich summer crop of song.

A. and I. State College Announces Honor Roll

The following students comprise the honor roll of A. and I. State College as a basis of grades earned for the Fall Quarter, 1933-34:

Ranking Students in the Institution:

Watson, Jewell E., Nashville, College Special; Hawkins, Dorothy, Nashville, Sophomore; Wilkes, Alma L., Columbia, Freshman; Kinley, Allie M., South Pittsburg, Freshman; Patrick, Audrey J., Chicago, Illinois.

Ranking Students in the Senior Class:

Watson, Allyce, Nashville; Bate, Charles R., Castalian Springs; Dozier, Mae Charles, Nashville; Fletcher, Theodore, Chattanooga.

Ranking Students in the Junior Class:

Dixon, Arnette F., Nashville; Fowlkes, William, Union City; Dunn, Lillian, Dickson; Lee, Damon, Birmingham, Alabama; Owen, Jessie, Nashville; James, Albert B., Nashville.

Ranking Students in the Sophomore Class:

Hawkins, Dorothy, Nashville; Quarles, Arnold E., Clarksville; Menzies, Sarah, Nashville; Howell, Gerald, Mt. Pleasant.

Ranking Students in the Freshman Class:

Wilkes, Alma, Columbia; Kinley, Allie M., South Pittsburg; Patrick, Audrey J., Chicago, Illinois; Leavelle, Margaret, Clarksville; Guess, Mildred, Coal Creek; Officer, Arizona, Algood; Woodard, Charles R., Nashville; Haswell, James H., Nashville; Smiht, Oswald, Mound Bayou, Mississippi; Meals, Claude, Tiptonville; Gosey, Annie P., Franklin.

Miss Jewell E. Watson was the ranking student among the college specials.

The N. F. C. F. is requesting all units to engage in some cooperative production activity this year and will probably ask all members to sign pledges that they will do this. We hope at least as many will sign to do something for themselves as signed up to get the Red Cross to do something for them.

"You will never know what you can do until you try."

Needle Art Novelties

By Nancy Lee

DUST CLOTH HOLDER No. 67-W

Ker-Choo! Did you sneeze too? Not exactly fair play letting little Lizzie Tish shake that dirty dust cloth right under our noses! If we make one of these holders and sew her on there, she'll have to stay 'put," and we'll always know where to find a clean duster quickly! Using this embroidery design on any plain container we make up let's use appliqued "patches" for her dress, shoes, and bows—(not forgetting the spot on Fido)— and finish it up in an outline stitch for the figure, solid satin stitch for the pupils of the eyes and mouth— and run a darning stitch around that pup! Pattern contains cutting chart and full instructions. This is pattern Number 67 W. We have prepared a wonderful 32 page Book showing over 90 newest needle work novelties, many in actual colors. The above pattern will be included free with each order for this Book which is 25c. Ask for Book "D." Single patterns are 10c each. Be sure to state pattern number wanted. Send order with coin to

NEEDLEART DEPT. S. B. W.
523 2nd Avenue, North.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Wilberforce Tops Kentucky 34-37

(By Bystander)

Frankfort, Ky. — In the game tonight tremendously ripping for the first half, Wilberforce tripped Coach Kean's Thoroughbreds to the tune of 34-27.

The initial fighting Blue-grass boys actually out-gamed the "Forceans for the first half. The work of Kentucky's Reed here was outstanding. The score however at the end of this period stood 14-16 Wilberforce.

Came the second half. The Green Wave mounted to a crest sweeping along the over-scrapping Keanmen. The long arms of Matthews and Singer plus the stout work of White made the efforts of Kentucky's Captain Livisay and the well known Wilmer West futile. There seemed little doubt of the final result following the third quarter though the Frosh quintet featuring William White, Shipp, and Moody added a final flush of excitement.

Wilberforce 34

Matthews 13	F
White 6	F
Russel 2	C
McPherson	G
Singer 5	G

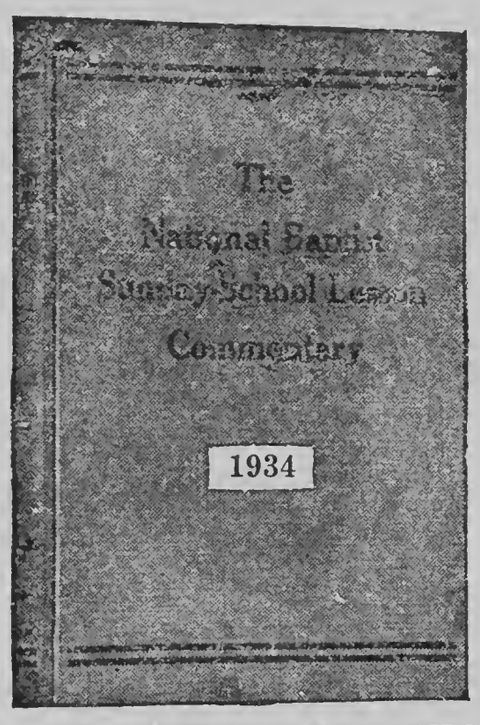
Kentucky 27

J. Fields 3	F
Lawson	F
Crooks	F
Reed 7	G
Hoke 4	G

Substitutions: K. S. I. C. Livisay, 6. White 1, Shipp. Coleman, Moody, C. Fields.

Wilberforce: Anderson 5, Clarkson 1, Gordson 2.

If your subscription is due, send one dollar at once to The Modern Farmer, 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe. The Modern Farmer is the best farm paper a Race farmer and his family can read.



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For 1934

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First: It is the production of your own National Baptist Publishing Board which gives employment to more of our people than any similar concern in the United States.

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Fifth: It aims to be true to the teachings of Jesus and whatever there is presented which has not the "Thus saith the Lord" is discarded as unsafe and destructive of the best interests of mankind.

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FOREMAN TELLS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO APPRECIATE COMMON PEOPLE

Roosevelt Aide Says Uneducated Members of Race Are Most Loyal Supporters of our Business Places

Washington, Feb.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Clark Foreman, Advisor on the Economic Status of Negroes in the Recovery Administration, told the graduating class at Cardoza High School in his commencement address last week, that despite the depressed conditions of the country which they were emerging from school to face, the outlook was brighter for them because of the "New Deal."

"In the years of depression we have learned a lot" he told the graduates. We found that the system of rugged individualism simply did not work. In the simplest interpretation the New Deal can be said to mean that the government assumes responsibility to see to it that the people of the country are taken care of in proportion to the national wealth. All of you may leave the Cardoza High School with the feeling that you are not being set adrift on an indifferent and hostile world. You may feel that so long as President Roosevelt's policies prevail, the whole population will be the charge of the government.

"You have a definite part in the system. You have received exceptional opportunities and your graduation indicates that you have lived up to them. But do not lose sight of, or look down upon those who have been less fortunate. If you go into business you will soon find out that your success is closely linked up with the uneducated, common laborer who forms the basis for all economic life. His welfare and prosperity will be closely reflected in your own.

"If you are impatient with uneducated people, consider the great difficulties that have confronted them and the tremendous progress that has been made in the last seven years. Don't forget that at the time of the Civil War there was just about as large a percentage of illiteracy among white people of this country as there is now among the colored. Too often we are apt to think that we are the only people who suffer. In reality most people have a hard time of one sort or another and get enjoyment through overcoming those hardships.

In conclusion enjoy your life but remember always that what you do affects others and without others your efforts are in vain.

The New Yorker: By sliding off the gold standard, the United States gets itself in a position to look the world in the face and tell it to go to hell. Our money is as bad as anybody's.

STOCKHOLDERS OF CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

THIRTY YEARS OF BANKING SUCCESS

Out-of-Town Stockholders Present—Report From Officers and Directors Received and Adopted

Stockholders of the Citizens Savings Bank held their annual meeting on Tuesday night, January 30th. Every stockholder of record was uregd to be present. When the president called the meeting to order it was shown that a quorum was present. He then called upon Rev. M. W. Tyler of Clarksville, Tenn., to offer invocation. The official call was read and accepted. More than 90 per cent of all the stock of record was reported present either in person or by proxy, and verified by A. G. Price, the assistant cashier.

On behalf of the board of directors and officers, J. C. Napier, the cashier, made the report and stated that for thirty years the Citizens Savings Bank, the oldest Negro bank in the United States, had continued to function, had met every obligation. He brought the official information to the stockholders that the bank had qualified under the new United States Law, and had been given a certificate as a member of the Federal Deposits Insurance Corporation as provided by the Act of Congress. This was met with applause.

The routine matter coming before the stockholders was submitted for their consideration. In keeping with the well defined policy of this institution, it was the concensus of opinion of those present that Nashville's need for an institution conducting a banking business was more apparent now than ever before.

While gathered together in their annual capacity as owners, the men and women who hold the stock and to whom the institution belongs, listened to these reports, passed upon each and every one, and then proceeded to elect seventeen directors who will guide the Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company for the ensuing year. The following are the directors who were chosen: C. V. Roman, Mrs. Preston Taylor, W. C. Sheffield, W. R. Walker, A. G. Price, J. L. Harding, J. T. Patton, E. L. Price, Henry A. Boyd, J. C. Napier, C. D. Gordon, Miss S. B. Wilson, D. W. Crutcher, W. J. Hale, Mrs. S. F. Watkins, C. A. Dickson, W. D. Laws.

It was noticeable that no change was made in the personnel of the board. At the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting an announcement was made that the board of directors would meet the latter part of the week, select the president, vice presidents, cashier, assistant cashier, chairman of the executive committee and an executive committee personnel whose duty it will be to pass upon all applications for loans, and to work in conjunction with the officers of this institution.

VIOLENT END IN STORE

Greensboro (Ga.) Journal: When posterity inherits all of the debts we imagine it is going to be the end of ancestor worship.

SOUND MEN

"What we need most today is not 'sound money' but 'sound men'—men who when in power will not lose their sense of proportion and go money mad.'—Mary E. Turnbull.

GUADALUPE COLLEGE NEWS

Seguin, Tex. —Two African girls Maude and Ceeilia George as now in school here. They are the children of Eliza Davis George, an African missionary.

The Sophomore class entertained last evening with a dinner. The affair was enjoyed by all the school. Dean Mosley was the principal speaker.

Last Friday night a debate was held during Lyeeum meeting. The question debated was: Resolved, That Inter-school Athletics should be abolished."

Tarold Taylor and H. Robinson represented the negative. Mr. Myers and Mr. Whitby, the affirmative. The debate was well received.

All students have begun the second semesters work and are studying hard trying to make a good start.

Needle Art Novelties

By Nancy Lee

CLOTHESPIN BAG NO. 65

Who ever mentioned "Wash Day Blues"? We can't even think of them when we take one look at this new clothespin bag and see **Perky Ann Prim** way ahead of us—hanging out her clothes before ten o'clock in the morning! Bet she washed them out Sunday night. Of course she didn't have to waste any time hunting for her clothespins—they are always there together in the fat pocket—but we're not going to waste any more time either—we'll have a clothespin bag, too—and show her real speed. And that completes the set I promised you—didn't they help a lot—and save you time and backaches—and they helped our dispositions, too—and weren't they easy to make—because our pattern showed us just how to cut them out of any plain washable fabric—and our embroidery design was traced so quickly—I guess we had better not tell anyone it only took us a couple of hours to finish it all up—they might think we didn't do our work very well. Pattern contains cutting chart and embroidery design.

We have prepared a wonderful new 32-page Book showing over 90 newest needle work novelties, many in actual colors. The above pattern will be included free with each order for this Book which is 25c. Ask for "Book D". Single patterns are 10c each. Be sure to state pattern number wanted. Send order with coin.....

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THE MODERN FARMER

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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE LAW

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control.

The Board is authorized and directed—to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing—to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and develojment of effective cooperative associations. (Public—No. 10—71st Congress. Sec. 1-5.)

THE GOSPEL

"This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so. Cooperation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit."
Hon. Sam'l R. McKelvie, Former Member, Federal Farm Board.

If things don't go to suit you,
Why, it ain't no use to fret;
Just hustle 'round an' do your best,
You're bound to win out yet.
Remember, when your troubles come,
Your life is what you make it;
What happens to you ain't what counts,
Instead, it's how you take it.
Unknown.

LAZARUS AT THE GATE

The Negro sharecropper, the Lazarus of the American farming class, is still stretched out at the planter's gate, begging for the crumbs from the table. In spite of the millions of the "New Deal" has poured into the cotton, tobacco and peanut belts, Lazarus remains a beggar. The landlord and merchant took his plow-up "checks" for his debts. Although he produces two-thirds or more of all cotton, he is not called a "producer" and will get no rent for the land not planted in cotton this year, as he will have no voice in the proceedings of the county Cotton production Control Association and certainly cannot be a member of his community committee, he is sure to get little or nothing as parity payment for acres left uncultivated.

The sharecropper seems to be getting a taste of that kind of justice that gives still more to the fellow who fares "sumptuously every day" and only "crumbs" to the one really in need. The sharecropper may be a a good farmer but he is a dependant farmer. He has nothing he can call his own except his wife, children and the clothes on his back. He will have some faith in the New Deal when it frees him from debt-slavery and gives him an opportunity to own the land he plows and pay the land he owns.

A LESSON FOR RURAL CHURCHES

When a rural church of any denomination can expand its congregation and become more prosperous, the entire community is benefitted. On the other hand, when the church splits up into factions, each faction attempting to out-do the other, the community is the loser.

Not long ago a small church congregation in North Carolina was soliciting funds for a new edifice. A wealthy friend told them if they would unite with three other churches of the same denomination in adjacent communities, he would provide fifty per cent of the fund required to erect a church building large enough to house the united congregation. The union was accomplished and a modern church is now being erected in a central location, which, when completed, will be the finest and best rural church in the state.

Quarrels and division are killing off hundreds of rural Negro churches. We cannot understand how Christians expect to get along in heaven who are unable to agree here on earth. Surely the time has come when the small churches of the same denomination in a community should unite under one leader and carry on as all modern, progressive churches do.

LACK OF WILL POWER

Far too many colored farmers lack will-power. They are always expecting some one to do for them. They have not the courage to do for themselves.

Every day there comes to the national office of the N. F. C. F. dozens of requests from farmers for service and information they could easily find if they would open their eyes wider. The N. F. C. F. issues bulletins full of valuable information. Farmers can get this information if they attend unit meetings and keep awake while the secretary or market agent reads it to them. About all the information requested has already been given in the bulletins.

Many members also request the national office to get application blanks for loans for them. These blanks can be gotten by these members themselves if they will apply to their county agent or county committees. We must get into the habit of doing for ourselves more Its a good idea never to ask someone else to do for us what we can do ourselves.

OUR UNITS CARRY ON

It is gratifying to note that units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., in most sections seem to be determined to carry on Many are holding special meetings this month in preparation for this year's program. Money is scarce but faith and hope is strong. Success is bound to come to those who have faith and determine to work for it.

National leaders of the organization are doing all they can to make the N. F. C. F. bigger and better. It is a trying task. All must cooperate and help out.

Don't forget to send in a dollar to renew your subscription to the MODERN FARMER the moment it is due. Also have your neighbor subscribe. Every colored farmer should read the MODERN FARMER.

Every Unit of the N. F. C. F. has been insrtucted to engage in some cooperative production activity this season. Plant a Unit Garden, a Unit Cotton Patch, a Unit Pea Patch, or raise some Unit Hogs or chickens. Better still, if possible, plant acreage sufficient to enable your Unit to ship several cars to market. Units should buy, produce, and market cooperatively.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE AVERAGE NEGRO FARMER?

More Contest Letters

Editor's Note: — We have published the best letters received in answer to the above question and the letter have been very interesting. Certainly all of us have seen some of our faults and have been advised how to remedy them. We should be better farmers,— much better farmers than the AVERAGE.

In a few weeks we plan to announce another contest. Look for it and get ready to enter.

Dear Editor:—

In writing a few words about "What's the Matter With the Average Negro Farmer," I will say first,— that the planters have all the land in their hands. They ride the roads in their cars and sit in the streets and play big and won't let the Negro farmer raise anything but cotton and still more cotton. They give him land enough to raise corn to fatten a hog or two but that's all. He can't keep a cow for the landlord won't let him graze the cow on his land. He gets hardly any room for garden or potatoes to live on. So how can the Negro farmer climb? We are paying $1.60 for poor flour, 60 cents for meal. We can get nothing at all for our cotton. When it is sold the landlord gets everything The government ought to take some of this land out of the hands of the few who own it all and give the Negro farmer who farms it a chance to live and be somebody.

Eugene Noel, Buelah (Miss.) Unit.

Dear Editor: —

"What's the matter with the average Negro farmer?" He is dishonest with his neighbor farmer and does not love his fellowman. He has got into the habit of not wanting anything and is too easily bluffed and is afraid to venture where things look dangerous. He wants some white person to come and tell him what to do. If some one else tells him something he says that the other person doesn't know what he is talking about. He may read in a paper that all Negroes have certain rights but he will not take his rights unless he asks some white person can he do this or that. Honesty will make a man strong and love will make him brave and if he will exercise his muscles for wealth he will never crave.

S. M. Ross, Market Agent, Webb, Miss. Unit.

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you what's the matter with the average Negro farmer. I know what's the matter and I know I know. Ever since the Emancipation of the race the merchants and landlords taught our grandfathers, — our grandfathers taught our fathers, and our fathers taught us, and we have taught our children, "TO RAISE ALL THE COTTON WE COULD RAISE AND BUY EVERYTHING WE WANTED REGARDLESS OF COST." So we made too much cotton and sold it for what we could get, then we bought too many perishable things and paid too much for them. So the depression came on.— yet we could not understand.— until the sunlight of knowledge bursted forth through the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and through the MODERN FARMER, to lead us into the promised land. So lead us on! I am your follower.

R. W. Griffin, Durant, Miss.

St. Louis C. W. A. Makes 400 Workers Happy and Gives Slave-Driving Boss A Heart

St. Louis, Mo., Feb.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Drafted from his regular work as quarry boss, to superintend 400 CWA men, 90 per cent Negroes, Tom Bush, veteran hard-rock foreman, told last Friday, how in five-weeks these men had changed his viewpoint and their own outlook on life.

Lesson He Learned

"They were the sorriest looking lot I ever saw," Bush recalled, but today they are different men—and I realize for the first time you can get more out of a man working with him than cussing at him.

Six-feet-two, a 200-pounder, Bush admittedly "hard-boiled slave-driver," at first viewed with misgivings the crew that reported for work at Big Bend quarry, on Laclede Station road. His misgivings were immediately fulfilled.

"Why, this last month has been more of an experience for me than nine years in Alaska, some of the time within the Artic Circle."

When the men first reported Bush said they "just stood around-dumbly, looking in space—figured they were in another charity line."

"And when it came to going down into the hole," he continued, surveying men who looked like puppets loading toy trucks far below, they just balked. Only 30 went down. The others developed everything from heart trouble to creeping paralysis."

Many of the men, he related, were thinly clad, some had no soles on their shoes, all showed effects of undernourishment and weeks of discouragement.

Transition of Workers

But today, all the men went down laughing, joking—even doing work they weren't told to do. Most of them wore new shoes, all were warmly dressed, they looked in sharp contrast to the flabbiness of five weeks ago.

"It's quite a sight," the superintendent conceded, and it's hard to believe they were the same men who acted like a bunch of whipped dogs.

"Well, it's due largely to the fact they've been able to put good food in their stomachs, clothes on their backs and maybe have a little spare cash left at the end of the week.

INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

The Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., through its thousands of stores, sold approximately $150,000,000 worth of fresh fruits and vegetables last year. About half of these supplies were furnished by one commission company.

A starchless potato has been developed by professors of McGill University, Canada. It will be beneficial to those affected with diabetes.

German scientists have developed a potato plant that is immune to attacks of the potato bug. The new strain is expected to be sought by potato raisers all over the world.

Miss Edna B. Reed, of Portland, Ore., directs one of the largest farmers' cooperatives in the country. This is the Pacific Poultry Products cooperative. She manages the receiving, storage and distribution of 100,000,000 eggs a year.

PRAISE BAMA GOVERNOR AND SHERIFF

Birmingham, Ala., Feb.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Officials of the Civic League of Pratt City, said to represent more than 5,000 persons, have sent letters to Gov. B. M. Miller and Sheriff Hawkins of Jefferson county, commending them for the consideration they have given Willie Peterson, condemned to die Feb. 16.

Peterson was convicted of the murder of two white girls at a second trial. His second trial was supported by the N. A. A. C. P. Last week, the United States Supreme court refused to review the records in the case.

Sheriff Hawkins has expressed the belief that Peterson is not guilty.

Peterson's only chance for life now is in a clemency hearing which will shortly be held before Gov. Miller.

Dies From Policeman's Bullet

Sanford, N. C, Feb.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—John Ford, who was shot Saturday morning by Wesley Phelps, Jonesboro policeman, died Saturday morning. Emanuel Burnett was shot by the same officer at the same time. Phelps is alleged to have come upon the two men seated in a car near a filling station. He opened the door of the car and ordered them to hold their hands up. Phelps said he shot when it looked like one of the men was going to draw a pistol.

Revolt In The Congo

Brussels, Belgium, Feb.—(By the Associated Negro Press). Wires from the Belgian Congo brought news here this week of a recent revolt among members of the Nono tribe, who are regarded as cannibals. The trouble is said to have begun in the village of Duna and to have been fomented by witch doctors after a tax collection. An African soldier was wounded by the rebels. The troops put their arms to use and killed three of the natives.

Needle Art Novelties

By Nancy Lee

FROCK WITH HAT TO MATCH
NO. 45

The small daughter will simply adore this "ducky" frock—with hat to match! If she's a brunette, let's choose pale yellows—handkerchief linen or dotted Swiss would be lovely embroidered in orange shades with a dash of bright blue—but really, there's no end to the many charming color combinations that can be worked out from this dainty embroidery design illustrated. If we use an outline stitch in making the little figure, it would be well to employ more solid stitches in flowers to give balance to the design—falling back on the familiar "lazy daisy" for our leaves. Pattern applique and embroidery design. This pattern is No. 45.

We have prepared a wonderful new 32 page Book showing over 90 newest needle work novelties, many in actual colors. The above pattern will be included free with each order for this Book which is 25c. Ask for Book "D". Single patterns are 10c each. Be sure to state pattern number wanted. Send order with coin to....

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Nashville, Tenn.

CELEBRATION OF EMANCIPATION DAY AT PULASKI WAS STIRRING EVENT

Pulaski, Tenn., (Special)—The Seventieth Anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln, was celebrated the first day of January, 1934, in conjunction with the Annual Old Folks' Day, a meeting held each year in Pulaski by its loyal citizens, at which time a Free Will Contribution is taken and distributed to the aged and decrepit citizens. This year the meeting was held at St. James Baptist church, Mr. N. N. Reynolds, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Tennessee, being Master of Ceremonies. The congregation gathered promptly, and an interesting and inspiring program was rendered of speech and song, which was enjoyed by the entire audience from many walks of life, who listened attentively, and each played his part to make the occasion a grand one.

Among the speakers present were Revs. J. T. Bridgeforth, Buchanan, Trance Johnson, L. B. Douglass, John Mayo; Prof. F. T. Coleman, Mrs. Alice Coleman, Mrs. Priscilla Dangherty, Mrs. M. A. Bridgeforth, Mrs. S. B. Lewis, Mrs. Thelma Douglass, Bro. Wm. Davis, Mr. N. N. Reynold and others. Mrs. Mary L. Burch read Lincoln's Speech at Gettysburg.

Mr. Emerson Davis, a young man of Pulaski, and a graduate of Pulaski High school had prepared and delivered the principal address as follows:

"Master of Ceremonies and Fellow Citizens: We give thanks today to Almighty God for His goodness, and rejoice that we are here today to enjoy this 70th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln. As we look back over the long train of Providence, and see the depth from which we have climbed, and behold the progress we have made, our hearts swell with pride and gratitude to Him who enabled us to reach this place, especially when we think that just seventy years ago today we were declared freemen, turned loose in the world without a dollar, without education, without leadership, without churches, without schools, without teachers, nothing but chattel, a mass of ignorance turned loose to be preyed upon by the crafty and cunning of other races.

"Just how we have as a race, been able to live and thrive under the many hardships, handicaps and perplexities we have had to meet and during these seventy years we have not been without our friends. Many have helped and encouraged us in our efforts, and we are proud to realize that many of our white friends are waking up to the knowledge that the Negro is not the bugbear that many have pictured him to be.

"That there are some fools in our race, just as there are in other races, is a fact that we cannot deny. We cannot control all the Negroes any more than other races can control all their members. There are horny-headed folk in all races, there are criminals in all races, and we are not making any apology for the undesirable in ours. We are just what the white people have made us. They set the example and we have simply followed, often to our detriment. The fact that there are some of us who say and do unwise things, should be no reason for condemning the entire race. To those who do well, speak an encouraging word. Give credit to whom credit is due. Unfortunately for the Negro, he has drifted away from politics, not from choice, but from force of circumstances. Politics is a great school, and the Negro learned much through politicians. He learned much about the government of the people, for the people and by the people. He has learned much about the laws, legislation, men and measures, and consequently he learned to love his country, to be loyal as a citizen and a faithful defender of the flag. But having been forced out of politics to a great extent, he turned his attention from this splendid training school to education, industrialism and property owning, and the progress he had made along all lines has astonished his friends, to say nothing of his critics.

"The Negro in his struggle to rise, is not demanding anything that belongs to others. He is not trying, nor does he wish to deprive anyone else of their rights and privileges, he is only demanding his rights to enjoy his own freedom, his rights as an American citizen. He asks only for an opportunity to develop himself by his own labor. No, the Negro asks no favors nor gifts, but does ask for a man's chance.

"The Negro does not want to mingle socially with the white race, he is not seeking social equality. That is a mistaken idea, and really but few entertain it. That is the least of our desires or expectations, but we are anxious to develop our brain in the arts and sciences. The colored boys and girls want to prepare themselves so they may be able to take their places and help to develop the world in which they live. Our aspirations are as high as the sky. We want to be men. We want to enjoy every right to the limit of our ability. No, we do not want social mingling with the whites, but what we do want is equal accommodations when we have to pay for service. And when we are charged with crime, we want the same protection you would give any other American Citizen, and not as Negroes.

"What we need more of now, is racial cooperation. This mighty conflict because of race hatred, race friction and the color question cannot much longer exist, for it has no foundation and no merit. We have reached a new day, and are writing a new chapter in history. The Negro of yesterday left his imprint upon our hearts. his worth, his honesty, his loyalty will not be forgotten. He was true to every American interest; he helped to care for his master's interests during the bloody conflict, and his devotion to duty, to his master and to his country will ever be remembered by the sons. The heritage left us and the sacrificing work of the fathers will ever linger in our souls and in the spirit of the future. We shall continue our work, trusting God and doing the right, and this new dispensation of liberty and enfranchisement toward which we are looking in the future, with the hope that God in His way will bring forth some stalwart statesmen, men of courage who will see to it that the Negro will be regarded as a man, and accorded every right and privilege that any other American citizen has, will shed its benign influence, and we will be able to work out for ourselves to the limit of our abilities, a place among the nations of the earth. We have forged ahead and wrought well with what we had to work with. If the Anglo-Saxons have struggled for over a thousand years to reach the top, and are yet far from it, what can a liberated race expect in seventy years? No, the white man has not yet reached true manhood, so let us cultivate a spirit of patience, of tolerance, of good will, and learn to labor and to wait, and the God of all nations, whose eye is on the sparrow, will watch over us and will not withhold any good thing from those who diligently serve Him."

The celebration adjourned after many gratifying comments, and a healthy collection had been handed over to the committee for distribution. This meeting will be held each year on January 1, for the benefit and success of the needy and aged of the community.

AN OVERRATED CEREAL

Quincy Herald-Whig: Decidedly too much emphasis is being placed on wheat prices as factor in taking the country back to normal times.

As the New York Times gives the figures, 1,250,000 of our population are dependent upon wheat for their prosperity, 1,900,000 on cotton, 2,000,000 on dairy products 4,500,000 on corn and 4,850,000 on hogs. The figures do not list cattle but good tobacco prices can bring prosperity to only 400,000 souls.

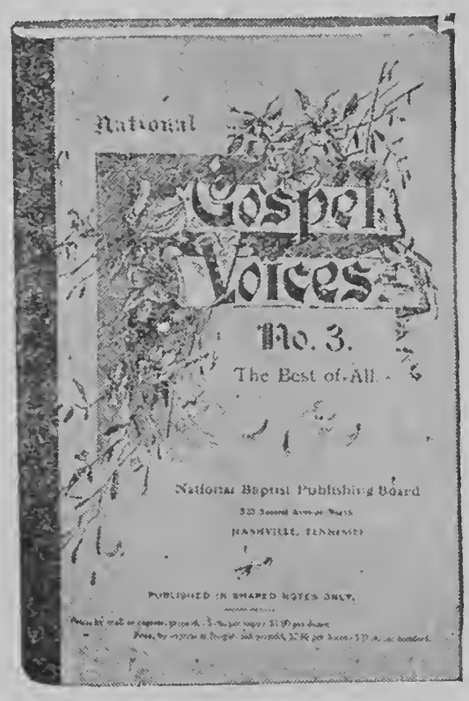
What makes wheat the darling of our eyes when we discuss prosperity? One and a half times as many people make a living out of cotton and nearly twice as many gain their bread and butter from dairying.

Better hog prices mean more wealth for four times as many persons as better wheat prices. And combining corn and hogs, which is natural, there is eight times as much financial betterment bound up in hog prices than in wheat prices. Cotton has been said to be king and wheat is generally placed to outrank every other cereal, including the despised maize the Indians were raising when the white men invaded America. But corn and hogs, so far as this country is concerned, outstrip either or both of them as factors in material prosperity.

This may help explain the concern that is shown when wheat and corn prices move forward rapidly and hogs seem reluctant to advance. We are far from being a nation of corn and hog raisers but the figures indicate the important bearing they have on our welfare. Why longer bestow the kingly crown on wheat? Isn't it time wheat and cotton moved back-stage and permitted genuine prosperity-rousers to play the principal part?

DUCKS LAPSE FROM VIRTUE

San Antonio News: "Wild ducks get drunk on alcohol" and fall easy prey to the hunter. The moral is that a duck should stick to water.



Gospel Voices
No. 3.

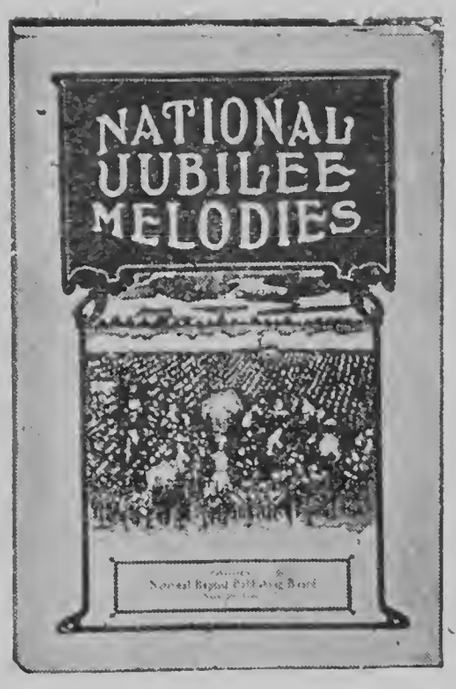
Gospel Voices Song book is especially adopted for use in the Sunday school room. This little song book is said to be the best of all Gospel Voices Song books.

THIS BOOK
SELLS FOR ONLY
40 CENTS

National Jubilee Melody Song Book

American's original music. Songs from the Plantation and Slave Days. More than one hundred thousand sold in the year of 1921. More now going. Send your order.

PRICE 50c.



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NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
Henry A. Boyd, Secretary,
523 2nd Ave, North, Nashville, Tenn.

SECRETARY STEWART GETS NEW HOME

40 Acre Homestead Costs Less than $20

Around two years ago, Tom Stewart, at that time a Mississippi sharecropper, applied for and received a homestead entry on forty acres of government land in Holmes county, near Mileston. Final ownership papers have just been received by Mr. Stewart and the entire cost to him was less than twenty dollars.

Tom Stewart was one of the first to join the National Federation of Colored Farmers and has always been a loyal industrious servant of the organization. In 1930 he was elected secretary of the Mississippi State Federation, which office he holds now. The national office first advised him to apply for his homestead and has assisted him in every way necessary. He has attended every convention of the Federation and last year won a valuable Planet Jr., plow as a premium for his exhibition of sorghum.

Mr. Stewart is planning on building a modern farm home on his acres. He has been a farmer all his life and he is a good one. He lives at home and boards at the same place. He told the convention last year that his total store bill for twelve months was less than five dollars. He has five cows, 14 hogs, and keeps plenty of chickens and a large garden growing winter and summer. His good wife is a sure-enough stand-by and they have lived happily ever afterwards. The proudest words he can say are "I owe no one anything, except friendship and goodwill.

The Modern Farmer congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and wish for them many years of comfort and happiness.

FAMOUS WRITER SPEAKS FOR SCOTTSBORO BOYS

George Antheil, who startled America by having a Negro orchestra with thirteen pianos, play his music at Carnegie Hall, several seasons ago, recently sent the following letter to the artists and writers Scottsboro committee at Carmel, Calif.

Mr. Antheil wrote:

"The Scottsboro case is a shameful and horrible thing!

Poetically, the Negro is among the highest of our citizens. It so happened that Puskin, the great Russian poet, was half Negro, and Russia has not wiped out his memory as we have wiped out the memory of Louis Moreau Gottschalk, mulatto, one of the greatest pianists of his age, and friend of Chopin .....and as it so happens one of our greatest composers of the last century. And so we continue with our imbecillic juries, prejudiced maron judges and if we so continue God help us...God help poetry....in these U. S. A.

"I pledge myself to contribute one score to the cause of this case."

GIVE MONEY FOR WARM SPRINGS

Chicago, Jan., (By the Associated Negro Press)—Chicago school children joined with their white classmates in contributing a small sum of their spare money for a collection that is to go for the betterment of the sanitarium in Warm Springs, Georgia, which President Roosevelt sponsors. This offering was taken up as sort of a present for the President's birthday.

WILL EMPLOY COLORED

Postal Telegraph Company's New Move

Race men and women are to be employed by the Postal Telegraph Company in Chicago, Illinois This statement reached Nashville last week from James E. Stamps, Commercial Representative of the Company, in which he said:

"As a representative of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, I am writing you soliciting your telegraph business

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company has responded to a request that colored people be given employment by appointing me as a commercial representative. We are now at work building sufficient business to justify a branch office to be manned completely by colored men and women. You are, I am certain, sympathetic with this use of our buying power.

The liberal attitude of the officials of the Postal Telegraph on this matter leads me to feel that what we do in Chicago can be duplicated in many cities Will you not cooperate with us by using Postal Telegraph for your incoming and outgoing messages?

Thanking you for your interest in this connection, I am,

Yours very truly,

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY.
J. E. STAMPS,
Commercial Representative.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Atlanta, Ga, Feb.—Receiving the maximum sentence for robbery, Eugene Williamson, Negro purse-snatcher who is charged with having victimized 11 Atlanta women, was given 20 years on the chain gang on one indictment in Superior court Tuesday. Judge C. W. Worrill, presiding in the emergency division, gave the Negro a stern lecture when pronouncing sentence.—THE CONSTITUTION.

Chicago, Feb.—Howard S. Duncan of Hammond, former assistant treasurer of the Northern Indiana Public Service company who pleaded guilty at Crown Point to embezzling $132,000 from the company over a period of five years, Thursday received his sentence from Circuit Judge William J. Murray. He was ordered to pay a fine of $1 and costs, a total of $19.75. Judge Murray also sentenced Duncan to 2 to 14 years in the state penitentiary, but ordered the sentence suspended and paroled the defendant to the court bailiff. Duncan borrowed the $19.75 with which his defalcation was punished from his attorney, Joseph H. Conroy, and paid in full.

***Judge Murray said that he took full responsibility for granting the light sentence.—THE TRIBUNE.

OPTIMISTIC THOUGHT

Troy Times: Some time it may happen that a woman who has achieved national success will admit that her success was due to her husband

Carnegie Puppet: They say that love is blind and that the home is an institution—therefore marriage must be an institution for the blind!

Kills Man Over Lead Pencil

St. Louis, Mo., Feb.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—An argument over a lead pencil caused the fatal shooting here of Sterling Fitzgerald, 45, by Will Davis, 35, who police say admitted the shooting when arrested about an hour later. Davis said he fired when Fitzgerald made several attempts to stab him. Witneses said the two quarreled over a lead pencil and Fitzgerald followed Davis to the back porch in answer to a challenge to "settle it outside." As Fitzgerald stepped out on the porch he was shot, witnesses said.

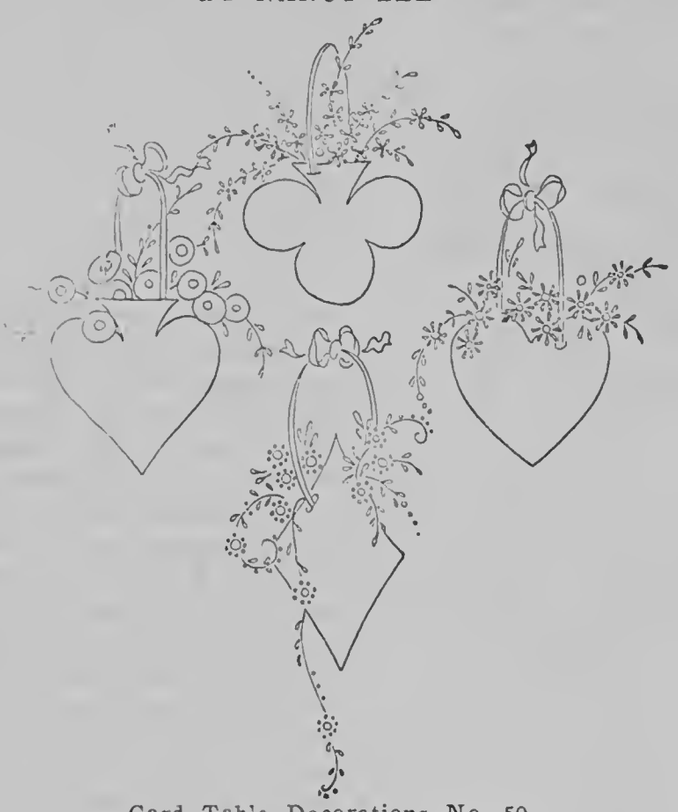
Head of Elementary Education Dept. Attends Hampton Conference

Mrs. Frances A. Sanders, head of the Elementary Education Department of A. and I. State College is one of ten persons attending a special conference at Hampton Institute to work out a series of summer courses to be given to rural elementary teachers in Southern States and teacher training institutions. The conference is being sponsored by the General Education Board and will consider a five-year program of teacher training work to be given in summer sessions

Representatives from seven Southern States will be in attendance from February 3-10.

NEEDLE ART NOVELTIES

BY NANCY LEE



Card Table Decorations No. 50

With summer entertaining ahead of us and those afternoon parties let's make some new "fix-in's" These designs are lovely for luncheon sets, bridge table covers, napkins and individual prizes, and they are suitable using any kind of materials, a card table cover being especially beautiful in black sateen embroidered in glossy silk floss in french knots and lazy daisy stitch for the flowers and an outline stitch for the card symbols.

An if we are clever with a paint brush, let's make up some things in oilcloth, and paint on our decorations—it's heaps of fun. Pattern contains this and several other suitable designs. This is pattern No. 50.

We have prepared a wonderful new 32 page Book showing over 90 newest needle work novelties, many in actual colors. The above pattern will be included free with each order for this Book which is 25c. Ask for Book "D" Single patterns are 10c each. Be sure to state pattern number wanted. Send order with coin to

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Recommends some of

THE POPULAR SONG BOOKS

Listed below for use in Churches, Sunday Schools and B. Y. P. U. Meetings:

National Baptist Hymnal—Price, $1.00 per copy, $11.50 per doz.

National Baptist Old Style Hymn Book (words only)—Price, 70c per copy, $8.40 per doz.

Lasting Hymns—Price, 40c per copy, $4.80 per doz.

National Gospel Voice Hymnals—50c per copy, $6.00 per doz.

New Songs of the Gospel—Price 50 per copy, $6.00 per doz.

Victory Song Books, 40c per copy, $4.80 per dozen.

National Anthems—Price 50c per copy, $6.00 per dozen.

Steal Away To Jesus Anthem—Price 25c per copy, $3.00 per dozen.

Metoka and Galeda Anthems—Price 10c per copy, $1.00 per dozen.

National Jubilee Melody—Price, 50c per copy, $5.50 per doz.

If you are interested in congregational singing as well as choir music, send in for some of these books.

Send all orders to

HENRY A. BOYD, Secretary

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SAVE MORE! EARN MORE! HAVE MORE! BE MORE!

Every Colored Farmer

SHOULD BE A MEMBER OF THE

The National Federation of Colored Farmers

ORGANIZED, JUNE 5, 1922
PROGRESSIVE, Not Radical!

INCORPORATED, NOVEMBER 19, 1930
SANE, NOT VISIONARY!

IF A FARM OWNER, TENANT, SHARECROPPER OR FARM HAND, YOU SHOULD JOIN THIS ORGANIZATION

It is the only national organization of colored farmers in America.
Its growth has been steady and substantial.
Its officers and leaders are men of experience and foresight.
It is non-partisan and non-secret.
Its actions speak louder than its words.
Its policies are sane, sound and progressive.
It teaches co-operative buying, production and marketing.
It is a builder of Negro farm communities.
It promotes the general interest of all its members.
It studies and investigates all agricultural problems.
It fosters the improvement of rural homes, and rural life.
Its members work together to accomplish what cannot be done individually.
It makes farm business more profitable.

Delegates to 1932 Annual Convention, N. F. C. F., Memphis, Tennessee.

The following are excerpts from letters on file in the national office:

"Through the N.F.C.F. we have been able to grow crops in Wisconsin that none thought could be grown here. We are planning for group cooperative farming next year since that is the only way we can get our people out of these northern cities back on the farms."

David Bassett,
Wisconsin Dirt Farmer.

"I have been with the N.F.C.F. more than five years, have traveled in every county in the Delta and have made a host of friends among both white and colored farmers. The N.F.C.F. makes colored farmers better farmers, better Christians, better citizens."

Rev. B. W. Byram.
Mississippi Farmer-Minister.

"The N.F.C.F. inspires the young Negro to turn back to the soil and again become a part of the backbone of the industries of the world, the industry of farming.'

Grace Wilson Evans,
Indiana Clubwoman.

"Nothing is needed among colored farmers in the state of Oklahoma as much as such an organization as the N.F.C.F."

Rev. J. D. Brown,
Oklahoma Farmer-Preacher.

"I joined the N.F.C.F. when we were having trouble trying to save our farm. Our National officers got busy and saved it for us. The N.F.C.F. is the greatest organization in the country for colored farmers."

R. H. Sanders,
Missouri Farmer and Stockman.

"Since joining the N.F.C.F. we have saved in our community from 25 to 40 per cent on the purchase price of farm and home supplies."

J. H. Tenholme,
Alabama Dirt Farmer.

"We have asked our field representative to make a special investigation regarding the distribution of relief in counties where there have been complaints.

National Officers, The American
Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

"Today I'm holding the deeds to 86 acres of land, one mile from railroad station, on good road, with good house, water and a fine growing crop. For this I am indebted to the N.F.C.F.

J. L. Lebeaux,
Louisiana Dirt Farmer.

"The N.F.C.F. has safe and sane leaders. There is nothing we will not do for the organization that has done so much for us."

L. T. Gartside,
Georgia Dirt Farmer.

"The N.F.C.F. is worth much to humanity in general and to our group in particular. Your officers are some of the most beneficial leaders of the times."

President of a Georgia Agricultural College.

"You may have the complete assurance that the bank wishes to encourage the sale of its land to any of the members of your Federation who are in a position to properly take care of farms and handle them in a workmanlike manner."

W. E. Clark, Land Dept.
Federal Land Bank of
New Orleans, La.

"I am favorably impressed with the objective of your Federation and I sincerely hope that you will be successful in cultivating among the colored people the mind to cultivate the soil and thus insure a happier existence than that which accompanies them in the overcrowded cities especially in periods like that through which we are passing."

Hon. Daniel C. Roper,
Secretary of Commerce.

"We expect to produce several cars of sweet potatoes cooperatively this year. We have received more help from the N.F.C.F. in two years than from any other organization in the past twenty years."

John Thomas,
North Carolina Dirt Farmer.

"By following our leader's instructions and raising less tobacco and more something to eat, I have kept out of debt during these hard times and am better off than I have ever been before."

William Millson,
Virginia Dirt Farmer.

"I am tired of talking organizations. The N. F. C. F. is a sure enough DOING organization."

T. L. Brackenburg,
Florida Dirt Farmer.

What the American Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmer's Union have done for the white farmers of this country, the National Federation of Colored Farmers can do for you. Your membership in the N.F.C.F. tells the world how good a farmer you really are. Join today!

A local unit in your community. If you have no unit, organize one. Write to the national office for all information.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

Vincennes Hotel Chicago, Illinois

JAMES P. DAVIS, President, MAJOR R. A. BYRD, Vice Pres. LEON R. HARRIS, Sec'y. S. B. WILSON, Treas.
C. R. RICHARDSON, Chm. Board of Directors.

CHALLENGE TO EDUCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

Hardship, depression and disadvantages are being met constantly with much fortitude, yet he seems to be losing ground in the single handed battle. The paramount issue which will illuminate his dismal future, is to organize for economic independence. The only way by which an unfortunate race may take its place and be recognized by other races is to organize intelligently for a definite purpose. It is up to the young educated Negro to contribute his share to perfect such an organization. Organization will not only open new doors of opportunity, but will brighten every walk of human activity. It will lend a helping hand to our boys and girls, men and women to become more useful citizens, so they will be qualified to render efficient service to their city, state and nation. Thusly developing a strong organization of citizens with understanding minds and co-operative in spirit, that they may achieve recognition in keeping with their ability and accomplishments . Three essentials which are necessary in putting this program over are, Faith, Courage and Perseverance.

CENSUS WILL BE TAKEN

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, repairs, or improvements provided interest rate is satisfactory and repayments can be distributed over a period of ten years?

"How much would you desire to borrow?

"What would you consider a satisfactory rate of interest?"

Improvements Are Listed

The nature of the work which the federal government contemplates financing was indicated by the following list, contained in the census questionnarie:

"House repairs and improvements, water system, sanitary facilities, lighting system, heating system, bathroom equipment, laundry facilities, cooking facilties, landscaping, electricity, built-in equipment and furnishings."

The questionnaire included a request for information as to which of these items the farmer would use the money on if he had $500, $250 or $100.

AGRICULTURAL INDIVIDUALISM

(Continued from Page 1)

set of agricultural customs that ever has been proposed seriously. No farmer could plant an acre of grain, buy a cow, or sell a pig without permission of a governmental agency.

Dairyman First

"The dairyman is likely to be the first dog on which public utility schemes will be tried. As everyone knows, cows have been making a vast deal of trouble in the United States lately. More cows are being milked than ever before. Too many cows and too much milk have been at the bottom of all sorts of turbulence. Milk marketing agreements have been undergoing violent attacks. The suggestion now is that some city, very likely Washington itself, should be made a testing ground for public utility milk control.

"With the secretary of agriculture himself bringing up the question, with three or four states experimenting with quashi, regulation, it begins to look as though ragged individualism in the industry might one of these days sink into history, and give way to the iron hand of right control on the public utility basis."

TERMED AS "BOLD EXPERIMENT"

(Continued from Page 1)

21 with the post-war depression. Industry recovered in 1922-23, but agriculture did not, partly because of the falling off of the export market and the high fixed charges, such as interest and taxes.

"But there were other reasons," he says. "The food habits of the nation were changing. Our annual consumption of cereals, for instance, declined nearly 100 pounds per capita between 1909 and 1930. Our rate of population increase had also slowed down. The number of months to feed was not increasing as fast as formerly.

"Moreover, farmers used more machine, less animal power. We have approximately 11,000,000 fewer horses and mules than we used 20 years ago. These vanished animals ate the product of about 15,000,000 acres of corn land, not to mention 20,000,000 acres of hay and oats land."

Agricultural adjustment for all these reasons, the survey states, has been a difficult process. Powerful forces let loose in agriculture can not be changed as easily as a factory can be shut down. Its production problems are unique Plant and animal biology and the care of the soil are involved. However, the farmers almost seemed to be succeeding in their quest for readjustment to the new situation when in 1929, the world-wide depression broke and agriculture suffered tremendously, its problems still unsolved.

"In the years before the World War," Dr. Bruner declares "the prices the farmer received and those he paid maintained a remarkably stable relationship. This relationship is referred to as pre-war parity, upon which much emphasis is laid in the Farm Act.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

(Continued from Page 1)

taching your part. However, if you wish to borrow from your banker or merchant on your claim you can do so.

These new government contracts require the signer to agree to rent to the government about forty per cent of his land and that all rented acres must be tillable land and represent a fair average of the acreage of any of the basic crops, such as corn, tobacco and etc., but you can increase your acreage for any crops and plant them on rented acres only for your own use on the farm.

Mr. Johnson further stated that farmers may use the rented land for soil improving crops or for food crops for own use on the farm and for feed crops for farm livestock.

Rental checks for the land will be mailed out in two payments—the first checks about April first and the remainding half by September 1st.

The new government contract also promises you a domestic allotment parity price premium of at least 1 cent per pound. This is to be in addition to the rental price. It is paid on cotton production and goes to the person who actually makes the cotton.

On a share-cropping agreement it goes to the tenant and landlord on the same basis on which the tenant pays his rent. This 1 cent per pound or more is to be paid next December. If you are a share cropper on a half basis you are entitled to and must receive one half and if you are share-cropping on a third, then you get two thirds of the domestic allotment money

The contracts for the 1933 cotton option pool plow-up cotton are now ready. The cotton which goes in the pool will give the farmer an advantage of four cents per pound. The contract also says that landlords must agree to allow those tenants who they cannot give cotton lands, to remain rent free in tenant houses, unless the tenant is a nuisance and said tenants must be allowed land free to make a family garden and in reason allow him the use of farming tools and work animals, and also fire wood. However the tenant is expected to pay in labor for tho use of the tools and stock but not for the land or house.

For signing these contracts the government agrees to pay 3 1-2 cents per pound average lint cotton on the rented acres which they sing up to be rented next year. Be sure to read this over carefully, and then not sign any contract unless you fully understand it. It is also wise for you not to begin work for 1934 unless you have a contract. If you are refused a contract, then write this office.

NEW METHOD FOR SECURING SEED LOANS, 1934

In the past small loans have been made through the crop production seed loan offices. It is said that the government wishes to get rid of this plan and put it on a different basis, and have all loans come through an association or organization. For full information along this line, write the home office and we will endeavor to explain fully.

If you plan applying for a seed and production loan in 1934 remember you must be in some kind of an association or organization.

APPLYING FOR LOANS TO PREVENT FORECLOSURE

All members who need loans on their farm lands or other property should apply to the representative in their county for a blank. If you are refused, write this office. If you have applied for a loan and was turned down, write all facts to this office at once and we will endeavor to help you get reconsideration. This is very important.

BE A MILLIONAIRE

Wrig'ey said—

"Tell 'em quick and tell 'em often. You must have a good product in the first place and something that people want, for it's easier to row downstream than up. Explain to folks plainly and sincerely what you have to sell, do it in as few words as possible, and keep everlastingly coming at them.

Application of from four to a dozen loads of manure an acre as top dressing on clover seeding will help hold moisture and may save a stand which otherwise would be lost, says J. A. Slipher of Ohio State university. The grain crop usually takes a good part of the available plant food, and the manure will give the clover some readily available plant food which also adds to the chances of getting through the first season. In the winter the manure will serve as a mulch to prevent winter killing. The chief causes of clover failures are lack of moisture and available plant food.

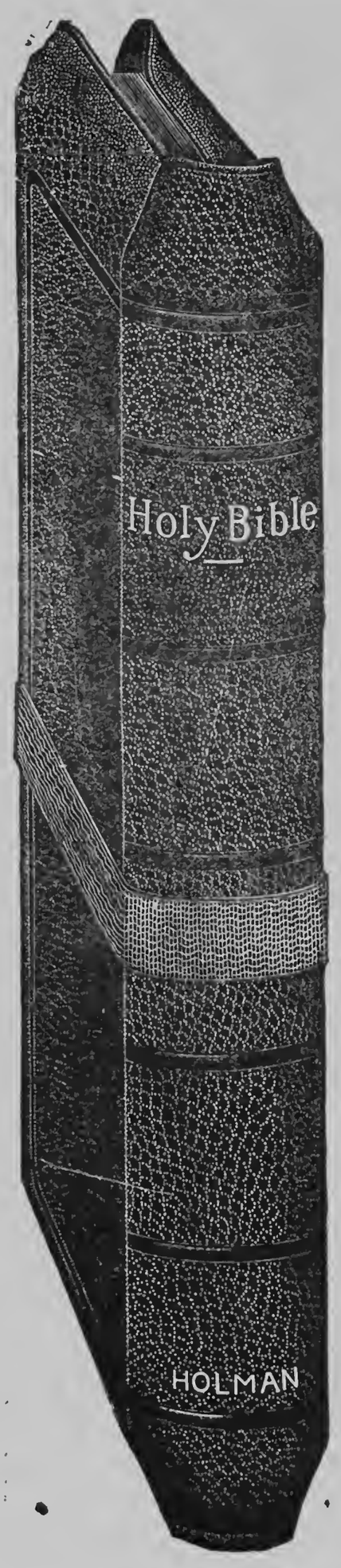
"Advertising is pretty much like running a furnace. You've got to keep on shoveling coal. Once you stop stoking the fire goes out."

BRAZIL'S COTTON

Brazil produces more cotton than any other Latin-American country, with an annual output of about 200,000,000 pounds.

UNCLE'S APPETITE

Willons (Cal.) Journal: The chief trouble with Uncle Sam seems to be the survival of a caviar appetite in cheese-and-cracker times.



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Henry A. Boyd, Secretary, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VI. NASHVILLE, TENN., MARCH 15, 1934 No. 11.

Lincoln Unit of Charleston, Missouri Forges Ahead

MEMBERS PURCHASE OVER 841 ACRES

Plan Co-operative Buying and Production

Charleston, Mo.,—Organized colored farmers of Charleston Mo., Mississippi county, are not the kind who sit around and wait for the government, the banks, or merchants and landlords to do something for them. They believe in launching out and doing something for themselves. They proved this recently by contacting for the purchase of 841 acres of as good farm land as there is in this county, and the whole state of Missouri knows that Mississippi county land is extremely fertile. This acreage has been subdivided,—approximately thirty thrifty families have moved into the empty houses and are now busy repairing, cleaning up land,—opening ditches and getting ready to farm this year with a vengeance. Organization, cooperation and a remarkably fine leadership has revolutionized this community almost over night. These farmers are not singing the "blues." They are holding up their heads,—rolling up their sleeves and going to it.

Another tract of 240 acres is available and more members of Lincoln Unit, National Federation of Colored Farmers, are expecting to take possession of it this month. Members are cooperating in as fine a manner as farmers have ever been known to do in any country. Members who owned work animals have taken in as partners and helpers others who owned no stock so that all might be benefited. This action alone stands out as a shining example of real unselfish cooperation. But this is not all. The members of this unit have agreed

(Continued on Page 5)

Florida Adds To Exhibit For Fair

Chicago.—Florida is coming back to the World's Fair of 1934 with $40,000 worth of addition to its last year's exhibit in the Hall of States, Earl W. Brown, manager of the exhibit, revealed. He signed the contract with Century of Progress officials February 20 and left immediately for De Land, Fla. to begin arrangements for the augmented displays.

Chief among the changes planned for the Florida exhibit is the conversion of last year's outdoor garden into a glass-covered conservatory of twice the size and fully air conditioned. This will make it possible to display many more growing Florida trees, plants and flowers and keep them in perfect condition regardless of weather conditions.

Tho Florida sponge boat will return to the Fair lagoon with a full cargo of new sea curiosities for the free marine museum, including a giant octopus and rare sea fans

COTTON GROWERS UNEASY

Man Power Being Displaced by Machinery

Reduction of cotton acreage has been far more beneficial to the big machine farmers of Texas and Oklahoma than to the small farmers of southeastern cotton states. Large planters of these states are smiling and their machines are resting and rusting. The machines don't have to eat, think, or provide for the future. In the southeastern states the small planters, tenants and sharecropers have accepted the plans of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration stoically, but are worried nevertheless.

(Continued on page 8)

Protest Inability To Get Farm Loans

Many Applications From Colored Farmers Turned Down

Chicago, Ill.—The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is receiving many letters daily from farmers and their relatives in both northern and southern sections of the country, complaining, bitterly about the failure of the Farm Administration to grant loans. Colored farmers are losing many farms on account of their inability to get loans for refinancing purposes and to pay taxes. Various reasons are given by officials for turning down applications, some of which appear to be of little importance. Several loans reported refused were applied for on farms in the Mississippi Delta section and were not made because the farms were located in certain drainage districts. The Federation has received that certain white farmers living in these same districts have obtained loans and is now investigating these reports to determine whether or not they are correct.

One letter received telling of a farmer in a northern state, owner of a forty acre fruit farm, who was informed that even if the loan was granted it would be impossible for him to keep up his payments and support his family also. It happens that this farmer is unmarried and has no family to support. A woman who owns a fine 100 acre farm in Georgia, located on a hard road requested a loan of $3,000. The buildings alone on her place are well worth this amount. She was offered $1,000 which was not enough to pay off the first mortgage debt. Scores of Mississippi farmers whose farms are clear of mortgage indebtedness have requested loans to pay their taxes. In nearly all cases, for one reason or another, the loans have been refused.

Colored farmers are beginning to think there is little chance for them to get credit from the farm credit administration and many are now trying to get loans

(Continued on Page 5)

REPORTS PROGRESS

Cotton Bunching and Listing Machine Proving its Worth in Practical Way

Chicago, Ill.,—The National Federation of Colored Farmers announced the latter part of February that a prominent American manufacturer was investigating the possibilities of the cotton bunching and listing machine invented and patented by Milus Sutton of Elko, Georgia, a dirt farmer and member of the Federation. This manufacturer believes that the implement is so well designed that it will practically do away with the labor of cotton chopping and will prove a boon to the cotton and peanut farmer. Engineers are now working on plans and specifications and it is hoped that the first working model will be on exhibition in a few months.

At the last Annual Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers a small model of Mr. Sutton's implement was exhibited. Delegates and visitors alike were surprised to note the simplicity of construction and many prophesied that it would prove to be the best and most useful asset to cotton cultivation invention since the cotton gin. The delegates were more than happy when Pres. Davis announced that Mr. Sutton had proposed that the Federation supervise manufacture, sale and distribution of his machine. A committee was immediately appointed and the following resolution was submitted and approved.

"We your Committee on planning for disposal of the Sutton cotton bunching and listing machine, invented by Milus Sutton, Elko, Ga. a loyal member of our Federation, submit this resolution:

Be it

Resolved, by the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., in Convention assembled at Memphis, Tenn., October 27, 1933 that we favor the proposal that this machine be manufactured, sold and distributed directly by our organization.

Resolved further, that we instruct our national officers to take steps immediately to see that this proposal is carried out.

Resolved further, that we express our commendation to Mr. Sutton, inventor, and our appreciation of his offer to give our organization rights and privileges with his patent, which are certain to prove to be very beneficial to our organization and to all colored farmers."

DuBois Unit, N. F. C. F., To Have Supply Store

DuBois Unit, National Federation, located in the Sandusky, Ill., community, held a rousing meeting recently and made plans to open a general supply store for the benefit of members. Farmers will buy cooperatively and expect to save from 30 to 60 per cent on purchase price of home and farm supplies.

(Continued on Page 5)

"Advertising is pretty much like running a furnace. You've got to keep on shoveling coal. Once you stop stoking the fire goes out."

The American Red Cross Or Big Bad Wolf

FARMERS' SUNDAY

April Twenty-ninth Set Apart by President

The National Federation of Colored Farmers requests all units of the organization to observe Farmers' Sunday this year and President Davis has issued his proclamation setting apart Sunday, April 29th, as the day. The proclamation and a suggested program appear in this issue.

The N. F. C. F. originated Farmers' Sunday and units of our organization were first to observe it. It is hoped that all units will heed the proclamation and will make the day one long to be remembered. This should be a great day for the cause of organization of colored farmers throughout the nation.

To Help Distressed Rural Families

New Unemployment Program May Help Landless Colored Farmers

President Roosevelt's new unemployment program, made public at the White House the latter part of February, offers some encouragement for the thousands of Negro tenant farmers of the cotton and tobacco belts who will be able to farm this year on account of crop acreage reduction. The program relative to help for distressed rural families is as follows:

"The care of needy persons in rural areas is a problem quite distinct and apart from that of the industrial unemployed. Their security must be identified with agriculture. They must be placed in positions of self-support. In many parts of the country this calls for a change from commercial farming and dependence upon a single cash crop to the raising of the various commodities needed to maintain the families.

For Self-Support

"Relief funds, therefore, will be expended on behalf of rural families in a manner and to an extent that will enable them to achieve self-support. Work for wages from relief funds is not an essential part of this phase of the program and will be provided only insofar as it is necessary to accomplish the primary objectives. No encouragement of an extension of competitive farming is contemplated, but rather the placing of thousands of persons, who have made their living from agriculture, into a relationship with the soil that will provide them a security they do not now enjoy.

"Some of the methods to be employed include building or rebuilding, to provide adequate farm homes; the provision of deed, and of stock for other than commercial purposes, and opportunities to these workers to earn modest cash incomes through part time or seasonal employment in small industrial enterprises. There should also be a planned distribution of

(Continued on Page 5)

COLORED FARMERS IN MUCH DISTRESS

Claim Being Made that Group is Being Discriminated Against

Chicago, Ill.,—The following letter received from Florence, Miss., is one of many such letters coming to the National Federation of Colored Farmers and to the editor of this paper, complaining about the treatment Race farmers are receiving from the Red Cross and Federal relief agencies in many sections. The letter follows:

"Please send me the address of the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator at Washington, D. C. Do this for me for the sake of the poor colored people in Mississippi are being put behind with everything, the government has given. We can't get any work, neither can we get any meat, flour, butter, eggs or anything that has been appropriated for the needy. The flour is here at Florence, Miss., and some of the colored people have gone every day last week and the white people won't give the Negro work nor flour. The white people are doing the Negro terrible. The white lady comes around to your home to see what the Negro needs and that is all. She gets her eight dollars a day and that is all. And the colored people are just here.

"I WROTE THE RED CROSS LAST YEAR AND THIS HEAD CHAPTER HERE ORDERED ME NOT TO DO SO ANY MORE, SO I WANT TO SEE IF I CAN GET WRITTEN AUTHORITY TO ASK

(Continued on Page 5)

New Fair's Flower Show Surpasses '33

Chicago. — Promising a horticulture exhibit of proportions that will dwarf the flower show at the 1933 World's Fair, the Society of American Florists has contracted for the largest concession on the grounds of A Century of Progress Exposition from a syndicate headed by Samuel A. Ettelson.

With George Asmus, of the Schiller flower shop, Chicago, one of the greatest showmen in the world of flowers, in charge and all of the florists of the country contributing the best of their produce, a continuous flower show larger and better than last year "from the word go," will result .

Something of the same plan was attempted last year, but without the tremendous resources available in 1934 under the new organization. Success shoud be assured this year with all of the country's florists lending a hand.

The gardens outside the Horticulture building will be improved and maintained again this year, but the main attraction will be the continuous horticulture show. As during last year, there will be a cafe for the convenience of visitors to the show.

Interesting News And Notes

Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., is preparing to celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founder, Bishop Isaac Lane. It will also be the 52nd anniversary of the college. Bishop Lane is yet alive and a banquet will be held in his honor. Gov. McAllister, Mayor Taylor, President Tigrett of the G. M. and N. railroad and other prominent individuals will deliver addresses during the celebration.

More than 17,000 southern white women have signed a pledge to fight the lynching evil. Von Sholtz of Florida assured a committee of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching that if given two hours warning he would see to it that no lynching took place in that state.

Salem Tutt Whitney, "Noah," of the Green Pastures,—and one of the most prominent Negro actors in the country, is dead. Some of the most outstanding characters in the nation paid tribute to him. Mr. Whitney was a staunch friend of the Federation of Colored Farmers.

More meat was eaten in the United States in 1933 than any other year on record, according to the American Meat Packers Institute. Meat also sold cheaper than usual and farmers received less for livestock. The meat packing industry is employing more men than in 1929 and payrolls are about 90 per cent of that year's level.

The Bankhead bill to make reduction of cotton acreage compulsory has the support of Pres. Roosevelt and is expected to be passed by Congress. It is believed by many authorities that the courts will declare if unconstitutional.

Frederick C. Blake was sentenced to serve a month in jail in Southampton, England for kicking a pig.

A special Mother's Day stamp will be issued this year by the P. O. Department: Mother's Day is Sunday, May 13th.

Farmers near Morgantown, N. C., have planted 400 acres of raspberries hoping to find a new cash crop. Colored farmers of central North Carolina should plant several hundred acres of dewberries. Dewberries sell well when people discover how good they are.

The first Thanksgiving Day in America was observed February 22, 1631. Invited Indian guests brought the Massachusetts colonists some pop corn. This was the first pop corn ever known to white men.

Tomatoes were once thought to be poisonous and were only raised to look at.

Needy college students will be assisted by federal relief funds. Students assisted will be required to perform work required by the colleges they attend. Assistance will average $15 per month. The money must be evenly divided between boys and girls and only 10 per cent of full time student body in a college can get this aid. Needy colored students should write to the college they desire to attend for information concerning this aid.

Excavations in Indian Mounds near Macon, Georgia, proved that Indians used corncobs for fuel the same as western farmers do today. Log huts, stone fireplaces and charred corncobs were discovered.

The State Forester of Mississippi says that more than a million acres in that state have been ruined by erosion resulting from bad farming practices and forest fires.

In spite of severe weather in the eastern half of the U. S., this winter on the average it has been much warmer than normal. December and January were warm months and February was warm in the western part of the country.

"Lindbergh," a rooster hatched without wings, will be killed soon to be studied by scientists who desire to know how and why he was hatched wingless. He is the first bird on record known to live and grow up in such a condition.

There are 490 colored farmers in the state of West Virginia, a decrease of 14 in the past ten years. 372 are full owners. Value of land and buildings owned is $832,553.

Union labor organizers are determined to organize all workers in southern states, including farm laborers. It is planned to include colored sharecroppers and farm hands in the organizations.

WHITE FRIENDS SAY MISS BYRD DID NOT ACT DISORDERLY IN SENATE

Washington—(CNS)—The story that Miss Mabel Byrd was ejected from the public restaurant of the Senate because she was disorderly has been declared by eye-witnesses as "absolutely untrue."

When Miss Byrd entered the dining room she was accompanied by three white persons, Miss Sears, commissioner of Cook County, Illinois; Trevor Bowen and Mrs. Clara Paul Paige, supervisor of the department of public welfare of Cook County. When the "disorderly conduct" story was read by Miss Sears she at once expressed surprise that it should have been made and more surprised that a colored newspaper should have given any credence to it.

"That is absolutely untrue, she asserted. "Miss Byrd and Mrs. Paige reached the door of the dining room ahead of Mr. Bowen and myself, looking for a table. A waitress approached and asked Mrs. Paige, in the presence of Miss Byrd, if Miss Byrd was colored.

"When told that she was, the waitress said that she could not eat there. We all protested against that. Shortly, a plainclothes man approached and supported the stand taken by the waitress. I asked him who his superior officer was and immediately sought this person in the guardroom. In the meantime, uniformed men came and seized Miss Byrd. She did not curse, but rightfully told them not to touch her inasmuch as she had committed no crime and had created no disturbance, any more than anyone else in the party of four. Miss Sears said that she had explained the incident to Senator Arthur Capper in the presence of Congressman DePriest."

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS RAISED

Ninth Street Branch "Y" In Cincinnati, Ohio sets Good Record

Cincinnati, Ohio, (Special)—"Over the top" was the word passed around here last week by the membership drive and financial effort on the part of the leaders of the Ninth Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. The general chairman, Rev. Wilbur A. Page, D. D., pastor of the Union Baptist church, this city, led his force to their set goal. When the returns were all in it showed that they had enrolled 576 new members to boost the Y. work, and that the cash receipts on the campaign were $1528.00.

They celebrated their closing campaign with a victory dinner at which all of the participants and workers were present.

Professor Lectures on "Nonsense as a Fine Art"

Baltimore, Md.—On Tuesday, Mar 6, Professor P. M. Wheeler, Johns Hopkins University, gave his second lecture on "Nonsense as a Fine Art" at the weekly chapel services. Professor Wheeler traced the history of nonsense in Literature, and rendered excerpts from the best known nonsense poetry.

In conclusion, Professor Wheeler informed the student body that one of nature's greatest gifts is a sense of non-sense, and this trait should be developed in everyone.

NEEDLE ART NOVELTIES

By Nancy Lee

Baby Pillow No. 120

How about that new Baby? Let's make a pillow as a gift for this precious arrival! And every time he wakes up, he will find his little pal looking up at him with his odd smile. It's easily and quickly made of white Lawn for the face, and white or light colored organdy for the ruffles—requiring but a few minutes to cut it out and make the outline stitches required—then sew up the seams—and the problem is solved as to a present for wee Master Paul. Don't you think it's heaps of fun to get together and sew to our heart's content making all these things we are showing you from day to day? This pattern contains cutting chart and full instructions. This is pattern No. 120.

We have prepared a wonderful new 32 page Book showing over 90 newest needle work novelties, many in actual colors. The above pattern will be included free with each order for this Book which is 25c. Ask for Book "D" Single patterns are 10c each. Be sure to state pattern number wanted. Send order with coin to

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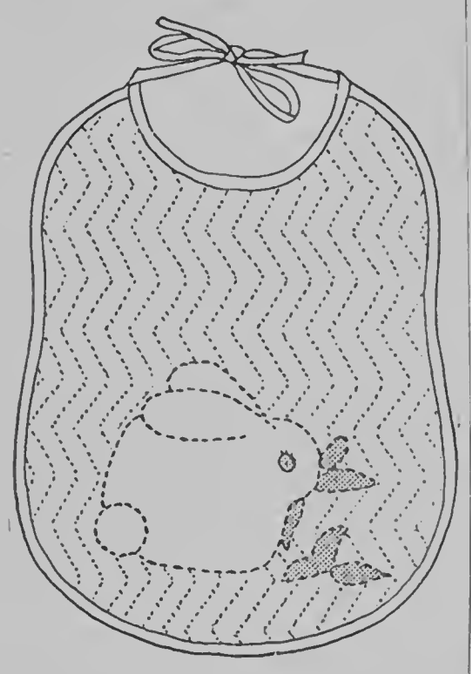
Needle Art Novelties

By Nancy Lee



COVERALL BIB No. 104

A great big "Coverall" Bib! Now that we can purchase this quilted material in all the dainty colors—also white—at our department stores at very small cost per yard—it will be easy to make several of these charming bibs—binding them with either bias binding—or ribbon, using the same material for the ties—trace on our "bunny pattern" and applique his one good eye and his lettuce leaves in any colored patches we desire—and finish the whole design with the darning stitch. Twisted or rope embroidery floss will show up to greater advantage on this padded material—rather than the six stranded flosses we use in most embroidery designs! Pattern contains this and several other suitable designs. This is pattern No. 104.

We have prepared a wonderful new 32-page Book showing over 90 newest needle work novelties, many in actual colors. The above pattern will be included free with each order for this Book which is 25 cents. Ask for Book "D". Single patterns are 10c each. Be sure to state pattern number wanted. Send order with coin to....

NEEDLEART DEPT., S. B. W.
523 Second Ave., N.,
Nashville, Tenn.

WHEAT SURPLUS IS LOWER; SHIPMENTS ALSO ARE REDUCED

A reduction of about 175,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export or carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, together with United Kingdom port stocks and quantities afloat, as of January 1 this year compared with January 1 a year ago, is estimated by the bureau of agricultural economics in its current report on world wheat prospects. The revised estimate for Jan. 1, 1933, is 1,082,000,000 bushel whereas present estimates of the surplus as of Jan. 1, 1934, indicate a total of 907,000,000 bushels.

The bureau says that "while the estimates of the surplus may be changed by revisions of crop estimates, particularly in southern hemisphere countries the difference is substantial enough to be very significant." The surplus of wheat available for export or for carrying over in the Danube basin was about 35,000,000 bushels on Jan. 1, 1934, whereas practically no wheat was available as of the corresponding date a year earlier.

Total shipments of wheat thus far this season from the principal exporting countries have fallen considerably short of last year's total for the corresponding period says the bureau. From July 1 to January 1, shipments were approximately 260,000,000 bushels compared with 283,000,000 bushels during the corresponding period of last year. Shipments during the second half of the crop year are expected to be somewhat smaller than they were last year.

Preliminary reports from twelve countries which include about 40 percent of the wheat area of the northern hemisphere outside Russia and China, indicate a slight reduction of wheat sowings for the 1934 crop.

CWA IN MISSISSIPPI

Cedar Rapids Gazette: A local man, just back from a southern trip that took him into several states acquired a few stories while on tour that are worth hearing. Here's one of them:

At a railroad station in a Mississippi village he struck up a conversation with the station master, asked him whether conditions were showing any improvement.

"Yeah," was the reply. "A lot of the boys are workin' who never worked befoah in their lives. That is, they're leanin' on picks and shovels for the CWA. Do you see that niggah over theah? His family belonged to mah family befoah the Civil wah.

"Well, he was in heah just a little bit ago, and he asked me, 'Boss, does you-all know what a political job is?' Ah said Ah wasn't right shuah, and he said. 'Well, boss, a political job heah is three white men gettin' a dollah an houah apiece to watch ten niggahs and keep tellin' 'em not to work too hard.' "

$1,000 HOMESTEADS EXEMPTED FROM TAX

MISSISSIPPI HOUSE GIVES RELIEF TO HOME OWNERS

By Kenneth Toler
Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 1.—Long delay relief to the home and farm owners was voted by the House today in a bill exempting homesteads of $1,000 assessed valuation or farms containing not more than 40 acres from the state property tax.

While the relief is more or less a "teaser," it furnishes the first property tax reducton to these taxpayers in years, and opens the way for the eventual elimination of the property tax for state purposes.

Approve Sales Tax

With this branch of the Legislature busy voting tax relief, the Senate busied itself with tax matters, approving the two per cent budget balancing sales tax and the 20 per cent tobacco tax.

Senate passage of the sales tax came after proponents of the $5-600,000 tax source agreed to reinstate in the original measure the $1,200 exemption granted to retailers, as proposed by Senator Adams of Corinth. Elimination of this section from the bill when it was considered last week caused its defeat. Mindful of this stumbling block, Chairman Kyle of the finance committee, when he secured reconsideration of the measure, agreed to accept the Adams amendment.

Only a few changes were made in the sales tax bill as compared to its form appproved in 1932. The measurt remains an emergency feature, with automatic repeal June, 1936; person securing their exempt; retail milk dealers are income from personal service are subject to a one per cent instead of two per cent, and feed and feedstuff manufacturers were placed in the one-eighth of one per cent class instead of one-fourth of one per cent group.

Loss of 900,000

Insertion of the $1,200 exemption provision will mean the loss of -900,000 in revenue during the biennium. While the clause does not exempt sales up to this amount from the tax, it permits merchants to retain taxes paid on the first $1,200 as a remuneration for collecting the sales tax.

No changes were made in the $2,000,000 tobacco tax measure, with the proposed committee amendments to tax chewing tobacco and snuff withdrawn for a loss of $275,000 in revenue.

RAILWAY PASSENGER SERVICE IMPROVED; COST IS DECREASED

"In view of the continued dependence of the public on the railways for passenger transportation, in spite of the rapid advances made in highway and air tansportation, it is gratifying to note that steady strides have been and are being made, despite unfavorable business conditions, to accelerate and otherwise improve railway passenger service," says the Railway Age in a current editorial. The extent of the continued improvement in speed is indicated in the following table, which shows the fastest train schedules between important cities chosen at random, January, 1934, being compared with the same month of 1929, before the advent of the depression.

The table shows fastest time schedule in 1929, fastest schedule in 1934 and the reduction in elapsed time:

New York-Boston, 5 hours 10 minutes; 4 hours 45 minutes; 8 per cent.

New York-Pittsburgh, 9 hours 18 minutes: 8 hours 59 minutes; 3 percent.

New York Washington, 4 hours 40 minutes; 4 hours 15 minutes; 9 percent.

New York-Montreal, 10 hours; 9 hours 35 minutes; 4 percent.

New York-Miami, 35 hours 45 minutes; 28 hours; 22 percent.

New York-Chicago, 20 hours; 17 hours 15 minutes; 11 percent.

Chicago-Los Angeles, 63 hours; 56 hours; 11 percent.

Chicago-Seattle, 68 hours; 59 hours 15 minutes; 13 percent.

Chicago-San Francisco, 63 hours; 60 hours 55 minutes; 3 percent.

Chicago-Montreal, 22 hours 25 minutes; 18 hours, 10 minutes; 19 percent.

St. Louis- Dallas, 18 hours 25 minutes; 17 hours 45 minutes; 4 percent.

St. Louis-Kansas City, 7 hours 28 minutes; 7 hours 6 minutes; 5 percent.

Washington-Detroit, 17 hours 50 minutes; 16 hours 15 minutes; 9 percent.

San Francisco-Portland, 21 hours 55 minutes; 21 hours 35 minutes; 2 percent.

Cincinnati-St. Louis, 8 hours 30 minutes; 7 hours 30 minutes; 12 percent.

Richmond-Cincinnati, 17 hours 10 minutes; 14 hours 24 minutes; 16 percent.

FARM PRICES FAR SHORT OF AAA OBJECTIVE

Wheat and corn prices still have to advance about 20 cents a bushel before they will approximate the level desired by the agricultural adjustment administration. It is estimated that another advance of about 1 cent a pound will put cotton about on a parity with the July, 1910'14, price and hog prices will have to be nearly doubled to gain he objective.

According to the bureau of agricultural economics the average price paid farmers for wheat on Jan. 15 was 69.4 cents, or 19 cents below parity. Since the figures for the country were compiled on Jan. 15 there has been relatively little change in grain prices, but cotton has moved up nearly 3-4 cents a pound and hogs are up $1 per 100 pounds at Chicago. Comparative prices representing those paid to farmers at country loading points, which are materially below those prevailing at terminal markets, follow:

	Jan. 15, 1934	Dec. 15, 1933	Jan. 15, 1933	AAA objective
Wheat, bu.	69.4c	7.3c	32.9c	88.4c
Corn bu	..43.9c	42.0c	19.1c	64.2c
Oats, bu	...32.5c	31.4c	13.4c	39.9c
Rye, bu	...53.6c	51.9c	22.7c	72.0c
Barley, bu	.43.7c	40.6c	18.4c	61.9c
Cotton lb	..10.3c	9.6c	5.6c	12.4c
Hogs cwt	..$3.06	$2.92	$2.68	$7.22
Cattle cwt	...3.83	3.12	3.28	5.21

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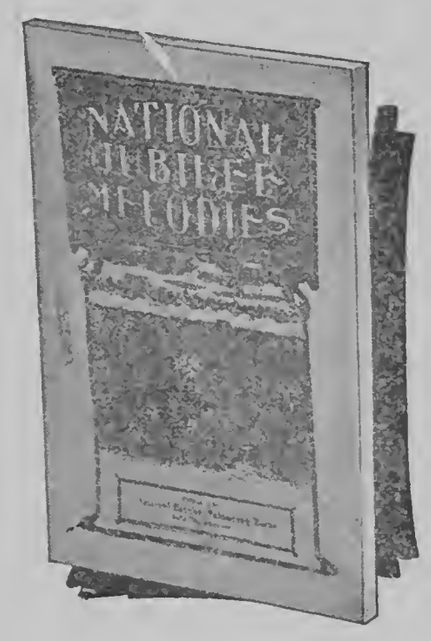

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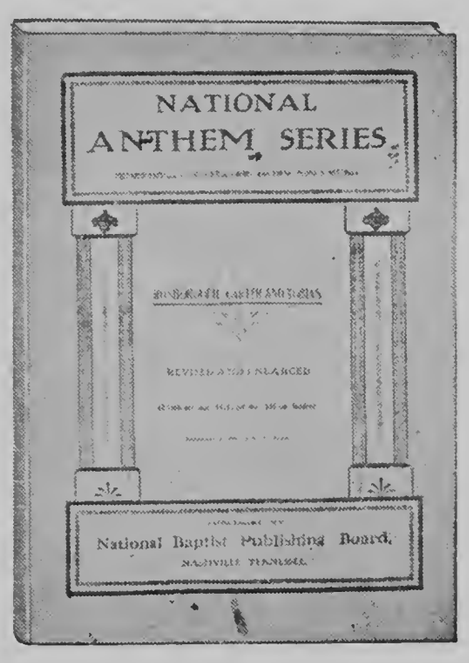

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community. of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

Editorials

FROM THE BIBLE—

"He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man: that he may bring forth food out of the earth."—Psalm 104: 14.

"He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all,
—Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

THIS MEANS ALL FARMERS

When President Roosevelt signed the bill providing forty million dollars for crop production loans this year he said in substance that he hoped it would be the last one of the kind necessary. Farmers have repaid only 73 per cent of last year's loan and the President thinks it bad business to take government money provided by the tax payers and loan it to farmers who cannot or will not pay it back. It is evident that from now on farmers will have to do a lot of thinking and looking out for themselves.

The President seems to be willing and anxious to do all he can to help the down-and-out but he has little sympathy for those who have something to do with but who are too thoughtless, careless or lazy to make ends meet. We believe farm prosperity is going to return. When we had it before it bred extravagance and waste. When it does return we surely should know how to treat it and take care of it.

Colored farmers who purchased farms between the years 1870 and 1910 were more thrifty, energetic and hard-thinking than those who have bought during the past twenty years. They knew the value of a dollar— believed in paying their debts and in keeping out of debt,—raised plenty of something to eat,—supported their churches and schools,—and did not try to live as well or better than their richer neighbor white farmer. They paid for their farms,—kept them and improved them, and enjoyed living on them. They willed them to their children and grandchildren who, in many instances, have sold them for a song or an antomobile and gone to the cities.

We warn all colored farmers this year to plan well and manage well, get out of debt and save enough to carry them through next year without having to borrow a dollar from the government or from any individual or institution. If you have ever used your head,—this is the year you should use it. Join the unit of the N. F. C. F. in your community. If you have no unit, then organize one, so you and your neighbor farmers can practice cooperation and earn and save together. Raise and preserve plenty of food for yourself and family and plenty of feed for your stock. Have enough cows, hogs and chickens, —not scrubs, but good ones. Read agricultural papers and bulletins and keep informed. When in doubt, seek advice. Imitate the methods of your most successful farmer-neighbors. Be industrious, frugal and careful. If you have a farm and a chance to make a crop, do your best and next year this time you will be able to stand up like a man.— look the world in the face and won't have to be begging the government, the bank or landlord for anything.

LANDLORD AND TENANT COOPEPATION

In a township in northern Iowa all the landlords and tenant farmers got together in a meeting the other day and frankly discussed the question of "Relationship of Farm Owner to Tenant." It was brought out that of the 200 farms in the township, only 60 were operated by their owners. Most of the landlords were present however, although some of them didn't know what it was all about until they got to the meeting.

Some of the points brought out were these:—that tenants were entitled to good honest houses and a living: that landlords should not expect more than the tenant can produce: that the landlord should not think and act like he owned the tenant as well as the farm: that the landlord should forget the tenant idea and should look at it as a partnership affair: that tenants should keep fences and buildings in good repair: that a little praise from the landlord will help the tenant a lot and give him an incentive to do more; that both landlord and tenant should talk things over when difficulties arise and both should follow the Golden Rule.

We have not heard of such a meeting being held anywhere in the cotton belt but believe a few of them would do a lot of good.

SOME NERVE

A letter from Shannon, Miss., informs us that white women in that community are serving lunches to Negro children in the Negro school and are being paid 30 cents an hour for the labor required in cooking and preparing the meals. We suppose all the colored women in Shannon are so wealthy and prosperous they don't have to work and don't need any of the CWA money. Or probably they are serving meals to the white children at 15 cents per hour.

We don't blame the poor women for taking the job,— we suppose they needed it. But we would like to have the photo of the official who hired them to perform such service. He has some nerve.

ABOUT DOGS

One of the best known dog exports in the country says that the market for good dogs has not suffered much during the depression and that there is still plenty of room for good dogs in all sections. He says that small dogs like the Scottie, Pekingese, Cairn and Sealyham are most popular. Some of these dogs are worth hundreds of dollars.

North Carolina farmers are buying mules cooperatively in carload lots. It is reported they are saving about $50 per mule. This is fine. Colored farmers of this state have been slow organizing but are bound to make a big noise when once they get started right. Our farmers in that state are progressive.

Illinois and Missouri units of the N. F. C. F. have completed cooperative production plans for 1934. Some units in Mississippi and Arkansas have also reported.

Ask your neighbor if he reads the MODERN FARMER. If he does not, persuade him to subscribe. The Modern Farmer merits the support of every colored farmer in the nation.

"An old ox makes a straight furrow."

"You can do more with five minutes now than with a thousand years after you are dead."

Prepare for Farmer's Sunday. Prepare a good program and invite your city and town friends."

Has your landlord given you a written contract? If he has not, ask him for it. If he will not,— better watch him.

Hundreds of colored farmers who are surrounded by "no good dogs" had better take this tip and decide to raise a few dogs worth raising. We believe every farm should have its dog but we have never been able to understand how a farmer can afford to feed ten dogs who claims he is too poor to feed enough hogs, cows or chickens.

DON'T WANT "NEW DEAL" AROUND PROCTOR, ARK.

Negro Tenants To Be Robbed as Usual

According to letters received by the National Federation of Colored Farmers from Proctor and other communities in that section of Arkansas, some landlords are refusing to sign contracts designed by the government for reduction of cotton acreage and are telling renters and sharecroppers they will permit them to farm on the old basis. They are opposed to the New Deal.

As usual, renters will not be given written contracts. They will be promised a third or fourth of the crop they make but will receive just what the landlord is disposed to give them. The landlord will handle selling of all cotton and seed. The landlord promised to allow each tenant approximately $80 to make the crop and charges them 25 per cent interest. If they need any extra money to pay for picking the crop they can get this at 10 per cent interest.

Many renters are destitute and will have to accept the landlord's terms unless the federal government intervenes. Many of them are now appealing to the National Federation of Colored Farmers to assist them in getting away from this section and the organization is endeavoring to find favorable locations for the better tenants.

DR. HUNT TO ADVISE NEGRO FARMERS

H. A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School of Fort Valley, Georgia, has been employed by the Farm Credit Administration to direct a service of information and advice to Negro farmers. In making this announcement, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration said that Mr. Hunt would begin immediately an educational campaign to acquaint Negro farmers with the loan facilities offered by Government credit agencies.

"Negro farmers are equally eligible with white farmers," said Mr. Morgenthau, "to become members of loan and credit associations through which they may obtain individual loans from Government credit agencies, or to join cooperative marketing association which may obtain loans to further their operations. Since a large proportion of Negro farmers in the South are tenants, a major part of Mr. Hunt's work will be in instructing them in how they may obtain production loans through production credit associations. We have just begun organizing this new form of farm credit and we regard it as important in the interest of general progress here as well as from the standpoint of the welfare of the Negro population that a special effort should be carried on to cause the new system to be thoroughly understood by the Negro farmers."

Mr. Hunt's headquarters will be in Washington, but he is expected to devote a large part of his time to field work. A veteran Negro educator, he has been for 29 years principal of the Fort Valley School which he has developed into one of the most widely known of Negro educational institutions. He is a graduate of the University of Atlanta. In the summer of 1931 he made a special study of farm cooperatives in Denmark and the Danish folk high school movement for adult education.

POPULATION ONLY CERTAIN FACTOR

BUT NO INCREASE IN ACREAGE FOR CROPS WILL BE NEEDED, SAYS ECONOMIST

"Of all the factors that influence the future need for farm land, only one can be measured with any precision, and that is the population of this nation," asserts Dr. O. E. Baker, economist of the department of agriculture.

"It is practically certain," says Dr. Baker, "that between now and Jan. 1, 1940, the increase of population will be 3 to 5 million, and between 1940 and 1950 it may increased by as much more.

"At 3 acres of crops harvested per person, this means that 9 to 15 million more acres of crops would be needed by 1940, and 18 to 30 million acres by 1950 than are required for our present population, other factors remaining equal. The present requirement, however, is much less than the acreage now in cultivation. Hence, no net increase in acreage devoted to crops may be necessary.

"Should the diet shift from animal products toward more cereals or sugar, or should exports of farm products decline further," he continued. "less land would be needed than would otherwise be required. However, per capita consumption of farm products considered as a whole, has changed very little during a third of a century, and it appears that a new level in exports of farm products has almost been reached.

"Whatever net change may occur in the crop acreage necessary to supply our requirements for domestic consumption and exports, many millions of acres of land will go out of use for crops in certain regions because of physical and economic disadvantages and many millions of acres of land into use for crops in other regions."

Discussing "the poor land program," Dr. Baker said that "the proposal to purchase poor land, sometimes called submarginal land, is in accord with the trend of declining crop acreage in the originally forested in eastern and southern portions of the United States, during the decade 1920 to 1930." He said: "I believe in the poor or submarginal land program because there are millions of farm people whose land is capable of maintaining only a meager standard of living; because the poor land program will conserve natural as well as human resources: and because the program will in many places help to reduce taxation. The subsistence homesteads policy also deserves support because it will benefit both city people and farmers."

APRIL 29TH IS "FARMERS' SUNDAY"

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., through its president James P. Davis, has proclaimed Sunday, April 29th, as the annual "Farmers' Sunday" and all local units of the organization are ordered to observe the day with appropriate religious services.

This organization originated "Farmers Sunday" five years ago Hundreds of Race rural communities observed the day last year and quite a few urban communities. The national office has requested that an address on the subject: "How Organization Helps Colored Farmers." be included in every program. In spite of the rapid growth of The National Federation of Colored Farmers, there are still thousands of Race farmers unorganized.

It is hoped that Farmers' Sunday will be more widely observed this year than ever before. A program will be mailed free of charge to clubs, churches or societies in any rural or urban community that request it by writing to the National Office, Chicago, or to the Secretary of the organization, Leon R. Harris, Box 209, Moline, Ill.

FARMERS' INCOME SHRINKS

According to reliable statistics in 1920, the national income was 73 billion dollars, while the farm-

ers' return was 9 billion; in 1925 the national income was 81 billion dollars and the farmers' 7 billion; in 1930 the national income was 85 billion and the farmers' 6 billion 700 million dollars; in 1931 the national income was 71 billion and the farmers' 4 billion 200 million and in 1932 the national income was 38 billion and the farmers' only 1 billion dollars.

SEND FOR THIS BOOK

A farm production record book has been gotten up by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the purpose of aiding farmers in planning production and to serve as a basis or assembling information for contract application and proofs of compliance. This book will be furnished free to the farmers who have cooperated with the government in its crop reduction program.

Colored farmers have been very negligent in keeping record of their farming operations. All should send for this book as it will prove to be very helpful.

NEGRO TENANTS THREATENED

Reports from Kerrville, Tenn., state that Negro tenants in that section have been threatened with violence if they attempt to occupy some farms they rented for this year's operation. Solomon Jones, who rented a farm from Miss Kate Preston, found signs on the house when he went to occupy it reading, "No Negroes Allowed to Work This Place This Year. Don't let the Sun go Down on you in this House." Miss Preston told the sheriff that a former white tenant had tried to rent the farm and had been refused. The sheriff is looking for the sign printer.

LINCOLN UNIT

(Continued from Page 1)

to plant the same varieties of vegetables, melons, corn and cotton. This will enable them to market in carlots and get the benefit of best market prices. If it becomes necessary, they have all agreed to aid one another in planting and cultivating the crops. Those who need loans for production purposes will apply for same and hen they plan to purchase home and farm supplies cooperatively, which will enable them to secure a big discount and will lower the cost of operation and production.

The unit is officered by experienced and efficient farmers who have been successful. The General Manager is Prof. L. B. Boler, teacher of vocational agriculture and a man who practices just what he teaches. He is one of those hidden, unsung heroes of the Negro farm organization movement whose name will go down in history. A wide-awake and hustling farmer, Marshall Currin is president of the unit. Other officers are Frank Spellers, Vice-President, —Prof. J. E. Coleman, Secretary, —Oliver Spillers, Asst. Secretary'—J. R. Emanuel, Treasurer—O. H. Whitfield, Chaplain and David Bennett, Market Agent. The latter official is a poultryman who has been quite successful. His wife is considered an authority on poultry raising.

Missouri farmers are uniting with their organization rapidly and say that if they can get a square deal out of the New Deal the depression nor any other misfortune will be able to hold them back. As one of them remarked recently," The heck with government relief. What I want is an American's chance and opportunity. I have the land, good stock and I'm willing to work and I'll get by.

Needle Art Novelties

By Nancy Lee

BEACH PYJAMAS No. 114.

This overall pyjamas is just the thing for a summer day with the wind whipping in off the Lake. It's as youthful as can be with wide trousers and belt—and just notice that "Good Luck" cat prancing across the bib! Don't forget the big dots for the pant legs 'cause they add that "certain something" to this gay outfit! Our pattern contains only the cutting chart for the pajama itself, but we can easily applique the dots on any suitable sun hat. Let's fashion the set of bright colored broadcloth or bright figured print, and applique our circles of a beautiful blue. Pattern contains cutting chart and full instructions for the pyjamas. This is pattern No. 114.

We have prepared a wonderful new 32 page book showing over 90 newest needle work novelties, many in actual colors. The above pattern will be included free with each order for this book which is 25 cents. Ask for Book "D". Single patterns are 10 cents each. Be sure to state pattern number wanted. Send order with coin to,

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523-2nd Ave., N.,
Nashville, Tenn.

PROTEST INABILITY TO GET FARM LOANS

(Continued from Page 1)

from private banks and Race insurance companies and fraternal organizations. They and their friends are denouncing what is claimed to be rank discrimination, and are requesting the N. F. C. F. to give the facts to the public through the press. Letters of protest have been received from all southern states and from Indiana Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, and from relatives of farmers residing in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Detroit.

DUBOIS UNIT, N. F. C. F., TO HAVE SUPPLY STORE

(Continued from Page 1)

Sandusky is a thriving Alexander County community of approximately 300 families. These families are now patronizing white merchants and claim they are being charged exorbitant prices for their necessities. It is planned to begin operating the store this spring.

TO HELP DISTRESSED RURAL FAMILIES

(Continued from Page 1)

the regular jobs on highways; in the national and state parks and forests, and other public work prosecuted in agricultural communities.

"The plan calls for complete cooperation with the department of agriculture, and with the state and county agricultural departments throughout the country. It substitutes for direct relief an opportunity to obtain and maintain self-support in an accustomed environment, and completely divorce relief activities in rural areas from those in the cities.

It will be noticed that families in need will be assisted in their efforts to raise food crops so they can live well by producing enough of what is required. They will be furnished seed and stock for milk and meat but not for commercial purposes. They will be given part time employment in small industrial enterprises. Just what these industrial enterprises will be is yet to be discovered.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers has offered suggestions and plans to government officials very much like the plans here announced. The N. F. C. F. has been advising colored farmers for years to stop depending on the single cash crop for a living and to practice diversified farming. It has advised cooperative buying, production and marketing. Colored farmers who have accepted this advice are not in need today unless they are among the unfortunates who can't get any land to farm.

The N. F. C. F. is going to consider this new plan announced by President Roosevelt as a definite promise,—made by his administration to needy colored farmers, that they are to be given an opportunity to become real, sure-enough farmers. If colored farmers "must be placed in positions of self-support" they must be given opportunity to purchase small farms in Negro farm communities. These communities must be made and kept self-sustaining. Industrial cooperative enterprises must be established and encouraged. Colored farmers will earn sufficient cash income if given sufficient opportunity to earn it. The administration has promised this opportunity.

THE AMERICAN RED

(Continued from Page 1

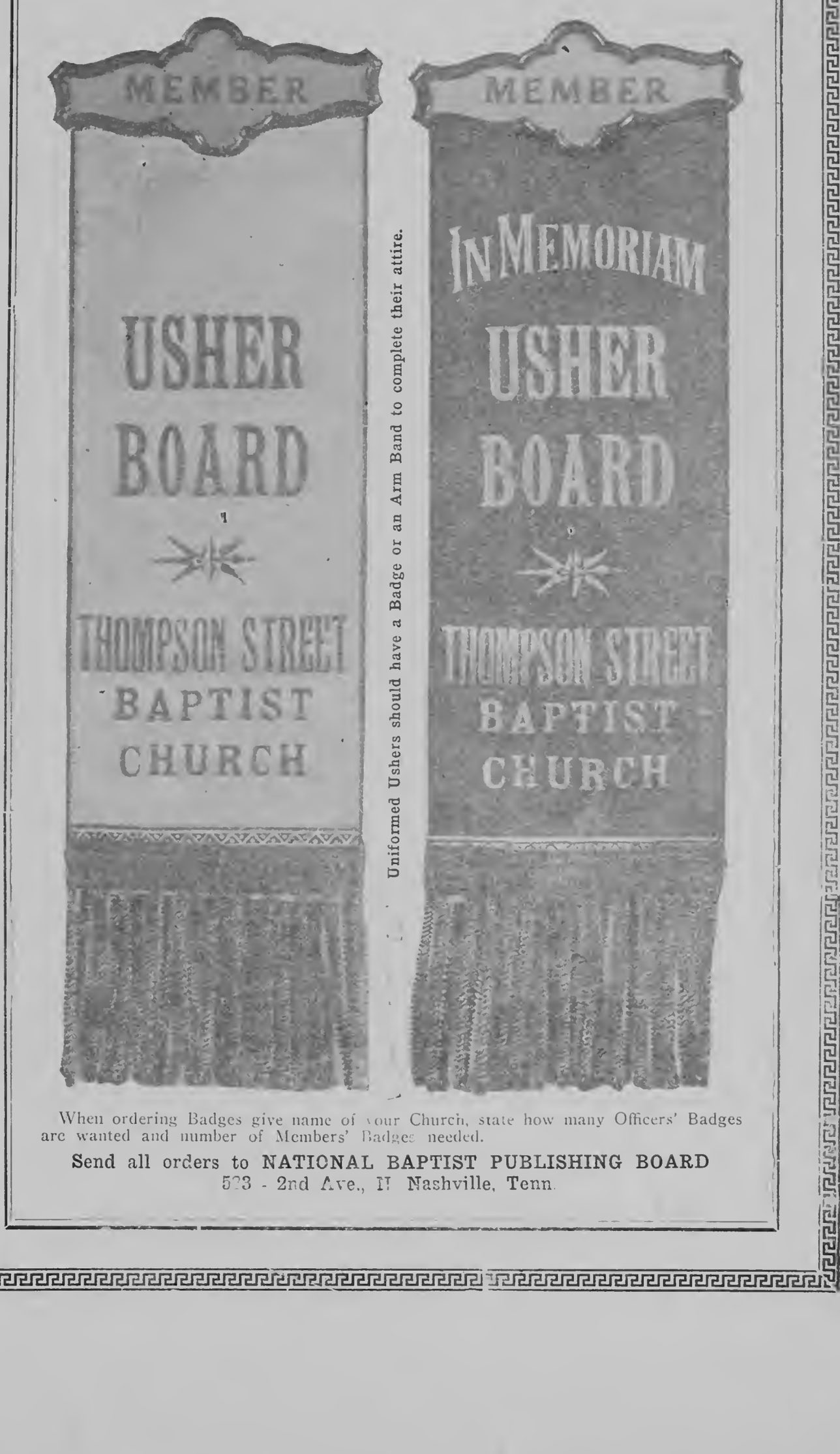
FOR WHAT THE COLORED PEOPLE NEED."

It appears that in some sections the local Red Cross Chapter has become the "big bad wolf" threatening to devour its needy victims. It will not give them relief if they happen to be "colored" and threatens to drive them out of the community if they write to Washington. In these bad cocmunities and counties the National Red Cross organization should see that local chapters are organized by and for colored citizens. There are still plenty of people who will "steal a penny off a dead man's eye." And evidently, some such people control local Red Cross chapters in some American communities.

WEAVER MAKES SURVEY OF CONDITIONS

New Orleans, La., March—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Dr. Robert Weaver of Washington, D. C., recently added to the office of Secretary Ickes of the Interior Department in the capacity of advisor of the economic status of the Negro, was a visitor in New Orleans during the past week, ostensibly for the purpose of checking on the Negro's condition locally.

Dr. Weaver had several conferences while here, and apparently made a thorough study of his four-day stay.



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THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., operating from Illinois under the direction of James P. Davis, is entitled to the confidence of those who believe that the future of America is essentially involved in agrarian pursuits. This institution was organized in 1922, and has been instrumental in turning the attention of thousands back to the farm. This has been attested through the experience and foresight of men whose leadership stands for sound and progressive action.

The membership of this institution now extends into every state of the South and many eastern and western states. Their work and service to the country deserve recognition from those who are handling the national recovery program of the president of the United States. The farmers throughout the country should further the purpose of this institution by rallying to its support

The federation has assumed the responsibility of teaching co-operative buying, production and marketing. It studies and investigates all agricultural problems, as well as the improvement of rural homes. Such work should commend itself to the consideration of Secretary Henry A. Wallace and Administrator George N. Peek, who are endeavoring to restore the purchasing power of the farmer.—(Editorial) Chicago Defender.

URBAN LEAGUE MOVES TO ORGANIZE ALL NEGRO WORKERS

Federation Will be Formed to Combat Discrimination

New York City, March. (By the Associated Negro Press)—Today the National Urban League set in operation a nation-wide plan to meet the challenge of discrimination in the American labor movement by the organization of the Negro worker. T. Arnold Hill, Acting Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, and Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, advised the Steering Committee of the National Urban League in a special meeting that conditions of the Negro worker and his experience in the Recovery Program as revealed by the activities of the local League branches and the Emergency Advisory Councils had indicated beyond any question of doubt the absolute necessity of creating an effective federation of all Negro workers.

"It is apparent," said Mr. Hill, "that Negro workers have failed to benefit from the Recovery Program because they have not been able to assert their strength." He stated that certain special conditions now made action on the part of the National Urban League imperative these conditions being:

(a) Senator Wagner's bill proposing a National Labor Board, which, if passed, will raise the prestige of labor, and on which there are to be two representatives of labor;

(b) He anticipated changes in the regulations of the NRA which call for labor representatives on Code Authorities;

(c) The President s recent declaration calling for the reallocation of work under the CWA program; and

(d) the continued neglect of the American Federation of Labor with respect to the problems of Negro workers, yet definite evidence that certain locals are unwilling to stand by the prejudicial policies of their nationals.

The principal feature of the League will be the organization of existing labor groups among Negroes into a federation which must inevitably result in the organization of additional units of Negro workers. The federation will be the instrument through which appropriate action on behalf of Negro workers may be obtained. The first objective of the federation will be to awaken the consciousness among Negro workers to their own strength: and the second will be the utilization of this strength to secure recognition which is denied them at the present.

A committee of one hundred Negroes throughout the nation will be organized to assist the Urban League in carrying out this program, and a special staff headed by men familiar with the conditions of Negro labor throughout the country will be created and sent up in the national office of the Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City. The personnel of the committee and of the special staff will be announced within a few days.

GEN. LEE COMPARED

Civil War General Dispersed Two Mobs

R. B. Eleazer Tells of Two Incidents From Biography of Hero

It is not commonly known that the noted Confederate leader, Gen. Robert E. Lee, while president of Washington and Lee University just after the Civil War, twice broke up mobs in Lexington, Va., the seat of the university, and saved their intended victims from death. Two stories are told in Riley's biography of Lee, the one by Prof. C. A. Graves of the university faculty and the other by Judge D. G. Tyler of Holdcroft, Va., both alumni of the institution. In brief Prof. Graves' story is as follows:

In the spring of 1866 while he was a student at the university a report reached the campus that a mob had gathered at the county jail, bent on lynching an alleged horse thief. Rushing down to the jail yard, he found it filled with a milling crowd of determined men sursounding the jailer and demanding the keys. Then he became aware of the presence of General Lee, moving quiet among the crowd and urging each group as he passed to let the law take its course. This continued for some time, and then the mob slowly broke up, remounted their horses and rode out of town. Prof. Graves says, "They could not do a deed of lawless violence in the presence of 'Marse Robert,' whose standard they had followed on many a battle field."

Judge Tyler tells as follows of a similar incident which took place during his first year at Washington and Lee:

"A very popular young student, a son of Judge Brockenbrough, professor of law, got into a difficulty with a Negro and was badly shot. His life was despaired of. As soon as the news of the assault reached the college, four hundrd students, with a brother of the wounded boy at their head, searched for and captured the trembling wretch, and with a rope around his neck, marched through the streets of the town to the courthouse square, with intent to wreak their vengeance on the man.

"It was in vain that the college and town authorities sought to calm the frenzied mob and induce them to turn over the Negro to the officers of the law. Just then General Lee appeared. Immediately the tumult was hushed, and the General standing in the midst of the excited throng, simply said: 'Young gentlemen, let the law take its course.' The quiet words had the effect of a military order, and the Negro's life was saved."

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As the visitor travels up the Avenue of Flags from the north entrance of A Century of Progress at Chicago, which again opens on June 1 of this year, he is impressed with the magnificent entrance to the building just ahead. It is the north entrance of the Hall of Science. A ramp leads up to it, and this ramp is bordered by symmetrical pine tree. A special effort has been made to make this entrance even more attractive for the 1934 Exposition, and it will be so radically different that visitors of 1933 returning this year will hardly recognize it.

Diced pineapple used as a base for chicken salad gives it a delicious flavor.

Boiled linseed oil rubbed into oak furniture will give it an excellent polish.

Salt and pepper shakers that are filled from the bottom may be sealed with piece of adhesive tape. Remove and renew tape when shakers are washed.

Sour cream makes good pudding sauce, whipped slightly, sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

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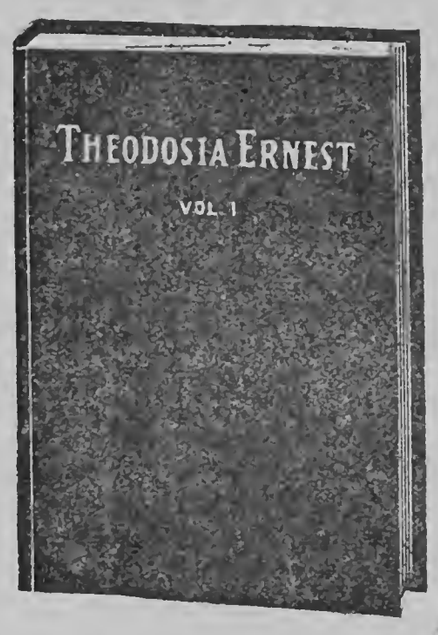

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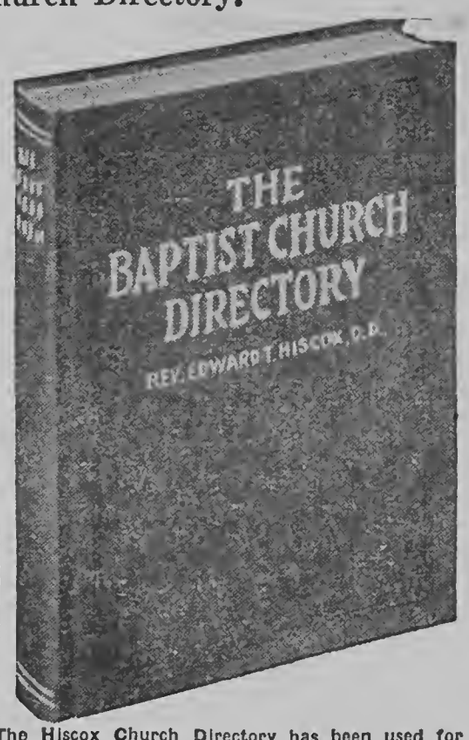

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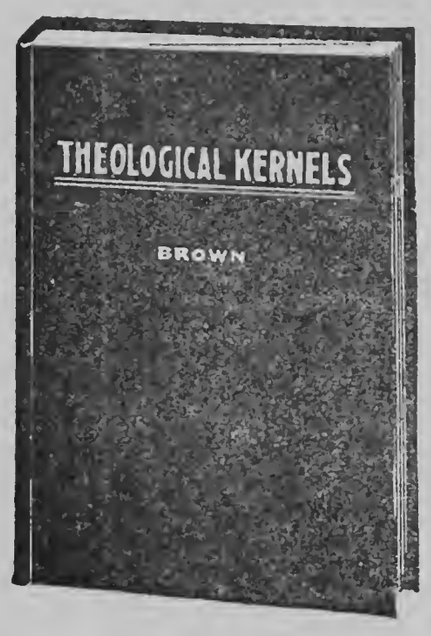

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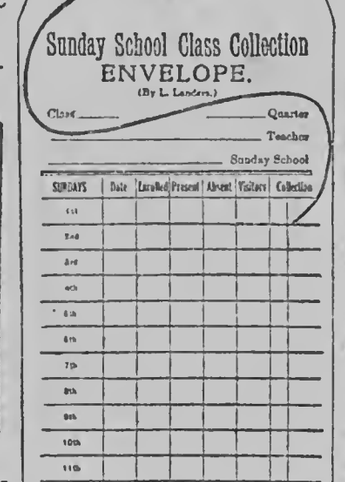

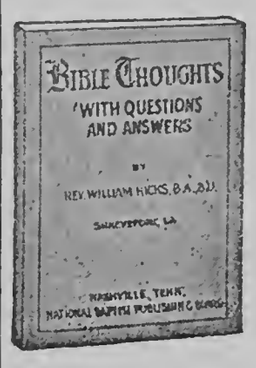

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'ALPHABET' EXPERTS HOLD BIG CONFERENCE

Colored New Deal Leaders Confer With Mr. Ickes On Problems of Negro Workers

Washington—(CNS)—The Inter-Departmental Conference Group, organized at the suggestions of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to discuss problems concerning activities of the various Federal units represented which are considered of importance to Negro welfare; held its second meeting Friday March 2 in the Department of Commerce. An official release states:

"Problems associated with the participation of Negro skilled and unskilled labor in the set-ups of labor organization, as well as various aspects of the rural situation, particularly in regard to loans and acreage reduction as applied to Negroes, were the principal topics of discussion."

The following subcommittees were set up to study the two problems: LABOR: Eugene Kinckle Jones, Department of Commerce, Chairman; Dr. Charles F. Roos, NRA; Edward F. McGrady, Department of Labor; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Department of Interior; Forrester B. Washington, FERA and CWA. AGRICULTURE: J. Phil Campbell, AAA, Chairman; Dr. Clark Foreman, Department of Interior; Bruce Melvin, CCC; H. A. Hunt, FCA; Forrester B. Washington, FERA and CWA.

The group was received by Secretary Roper who gave a brief talk of welcome and good will. The Commerce Department meeting was held at the invitation of Eugene Kinckle Jones of that Department, with Robert L. Vann, representing the Department of Justice, acting as Chairman.

The next meeting of the group will be held in the Department of Agriculture when the labor committee is prepared to report.

Meanwhile the Washington Tribune in a current issue editorially 'calls for action, and action now;' and "clamors" for a square deal under the New Deal as follows:

"Advice to Advisors"

"For some reason the various advisors appointed by the administration to look after Negro affairs are strangely silent. We heard a lot about them before they were appointed, but as soon as they were sworn into office, they lost their tongues.

"In the meantime Negroes all over the country as well as those here 'under the advisors' noses' are clamoring for a square deal under the new deal. Segregation is rife, discrimination is rampant, and jim-crowism is raising its head under the dome of the Capitol.

"What has happened to these alleged advisors? What are they doing other than drawing fat salaries? Not one has raised his voice against injustices committed against Negroes all over the country. We hear of these advisors only when they make polite speeches at pink teas. They may as well be in China as for the good they are doing. After all we are of the opinion these advisors do not care to advise as it might disturb the tranquility of their bosses—and the salary of an advisor is not to be sneezed at."

OSCAR DEPRIEST'S CAMPAIGN

Will Enter April Primary In Chicago First District of Illinois To Select Its Candidate Next Month

Congressman Oscar DePriest will enter the Primary in Chicago during the month of April. He is to ask the voters from his First Congressional District to nominate him so that he can stand for election for the fourth consecutive term in Congress. These facts were divulged in Nashville last week. They were confirmed this week by one of his close personal friends who announced that he would go on up to Chicago when the campaign opens to make several addresses in the interest of Mr. DePriest.

While the Primary starts in April, the regular election does not come off until some time in the fall, but according to the Illinois law, this General Primary must be held and all candidates subject to election under any particular banner must enter the Primary to see whether or not the voters endorse their candidacy.

Up to this writing no serious opposition has developed for Congressman DePriest. His friends here believe that his renomination is a certainty, and that his election will be assured. The Republicans of Cook County are already forming a strong organization so as to make an attempt in the coming fall election to reclaim what they lost during the last Presidential landslide.

In speaking of Congressman DePriest's chances, his one strong supporter and very intimate friend here said: "Unless an unprecedented upset results in the Primary Term I have no particular anxiety about Oscar DePriest being renominated and re-elected. He stemmed the tremendous Roosevelt landslide in the general election; he carried the first district by an increased majority; he buried under an avalanche of voters his Democratic opponent and the Independent candidate; His majority over both was a little more than thirteen thousand votes. Although he is busy in Congress at this time trying to help shape the legislature that will dig this country out of the present depression, he will be back in Chicago the latter part of this month to remain throughout the campaign and until the return of the Primary are in.

"The First District Organization in Chicago politically that is supporting Congressman DePriest is one of the best that I have ever known in the forty odd years that I have been in public life."

William Daniel Stephens, son of Mrs. Salome Donnell of 2500 Jefferson Street, Nashville.

Herman Lee Lyles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Lyles of Gordonsville, Smith County, Tennessee.

Oscar Willard White, of 634 West 10th Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar White of Adairsville, Georgia.

The April quota of 5 applicants will be enlisted for service in the Messman Branch of the Navy at the local Navy Recruiting Station between April 2nd and April 10th. These men must be 18 to 25 years of age and pass the necessary mental and physical examinations. Examinations are conducted every Wednesday at 8:30 A. M.

A force of 3,654 is employed by the American Bible Society to carry on its world-wide work of translating, publishing, and distributing the Scriptures.

Most of the failures of winter flowering bulbs are due to imperfect root development because of lack of moisture. A little sand placed under hyacinth, tulip and narcissus bulbs when planting them is recommended.

ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED RAISED

San Francisco Leads Way In Money Getting to Help Pay For Appeal

San Francisco, Calif., March—(By Mason Roberson for the Associated Negro Press)—Over thirteen hundred dollars were taken in at an auction held here tonight in the auditorium of the Women's City Club, for the benefit of the Scottsboro Boys. The sale, sponsored by the Society for the protection of Political prisoners, featured contributions from artists and thinkers from all over the world.

James Cagney, the bad boy of the movies, made a special trip to the city in order to act as master of ceremonies. His wife, Victory Jory, and several other motion picture stars were present in the audience, besides millionaires, professors and artists from Carmel, Berkeley and other bay cities.

Contributions poured in from all over the world—so many that only half of them were able to be put up for sale on the one evening. Paintings, sculpture, etchings, manuscripts, typescripts and signed books and photos were donated by men and women whose signature alone makes their products museum pieces.

George Bernard Shaw sent an original manuscript, from one of his famous essays. Anita Loos gave part of the original manuscript of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." Jo Davison, the sculptor, gave several drawings. Lord Bertrand Russell, Julian Huxley, Frank Swinnerton, Gertrude Atherton, Kathleen Norris, Charles Caldwell Dobie, Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser, John Cowper Powys, and Miss Sara Bard Field were among the contributors.

Elmer Rice sent the notes he had made on the play that became the famous "Street Scene." Carl Van Waters. Chas. Erskin S. Wood read a poem he had written and donated especially for the occasion. Poems by George Sterling, and Robinson Jeffers, the signed score of the Saint Louis Blues cartoons by Steig, a book signed by Robinson Jeffers and Clarence Darrow, besides paintings in oil, water color, pen and ink drawings, sculpture, block prints...

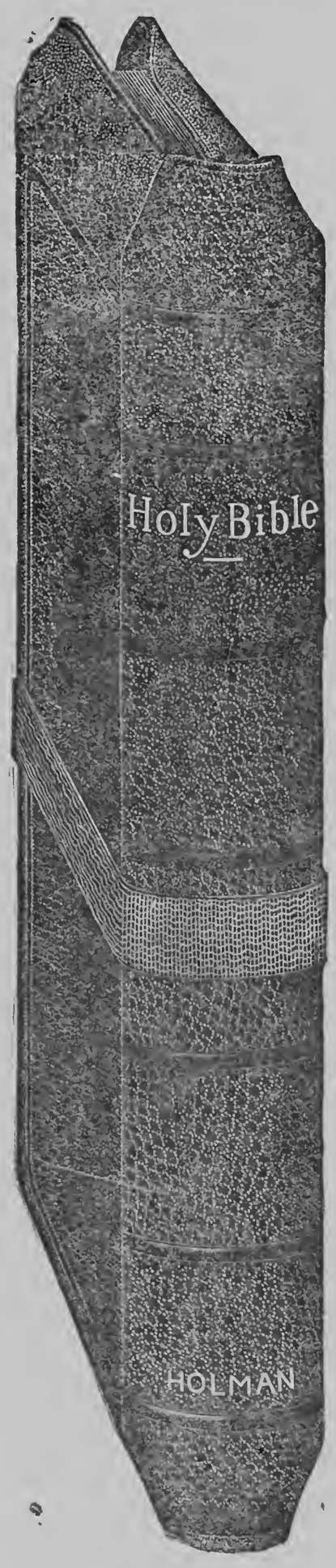
Among the Negroes who contributed works, beside the author of the Saint Louis Blues, were Sargent Johnson, famous Berkeley Sculptor who contributed a painting, Claude McKay, and Countee Cullen who contributed poems. Langston Hughes besides taking an active part in the arrangements for the auction, contributed an insight into a poet's workshop by offering three versions of a poem, showing the original and two corrected copies.

THREE NASHVILLE BOYS IN GROUP SENT TO NAVY

The following young men from Tennessee, 3 of whom are from Nashville, enlisted in the Navy at the local Navy Recruiting Station, 404 Custom House Building, this date, and were transferred to the Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va., for preliminary training prior to being assigned duty on vessels of the U. S. Fleet:

Herman Shirley Ross, son of Mrs. Bettie Ross of 2031 Jefferson Street, Nashville.

Lee Roy Bridgeforth, son of Mrs. Mary Bridgeforth of 1114 Pearl Street, Nashville.



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NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD,

Henry A. Boyd, Secretary, 523 Second Avenue, North, NASHVILLE,

FARMERS' SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1934

OFFICIAL ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

Authorized by the Executive Board,
The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.
Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

SONG—"Bringing in the Sheaves."

PRAYER—

RESPONSIVE READING—Led by Master of Ceremonies.

Master of Ceremonies:—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.
Congregation:—"O Lord, how manifold are thy works: in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches.
M. of C.:—"Behold, the eye of the Lord is upon them that fear him, upon them that hope in his mercy;
Congregation:—"To deliver their soul from death, and to keep them alive in famine.
M. of C.:—"He loveth righteousness and judgement: the earth is full of the goodness of the Lord.
Congregation:—"The poor man cried and the Lord heard him, and saved him out of all his troubles.
M. of C.:—"A little that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked.
Congregation:—"He causeth grass to grow for the eattle and herb for the service of men; that he may bring forth food out of the earth.
All:—"Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."

SONG:—Selected.
READING OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.
ADDRESS OF WELCOME—On Behalf of Church.
RESPONSE.
SONG:—"The Farmers' Hymn," Official Hymn, National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. (Tune: "My Faith Looks up to Thee.")

God bless us, we who toil
Upon the goodly soil
Which thou hast made;
Uphold us by thy might,
Help us to know the right,
And ever, day and night.
Be thou our aid.

Send plenteous sun and rain
On mountain, hill and plain,
And valley wide:
Grant us prosperity,
Inerease our faith in Thee,
O may we happy be
Whate'er betide.

Unite us heart and hand
In one fraternal band
Unto the end:
That we may praise thy name,
Of all men, Lord, the same,
Our God, whom we proelaim:
"The farmer's Friend."

(Copyright: by Leon R. Harris.)

ADDRESS:—"How Organization Helps Colored Farmers."
SONG:—Selected.
INTRODUCTION OF VISITORS.
THREE MINUTE TALKS:—By Officers and Agent for MODERN FARMER.
Sermon, Offering, Announcements, Benediction.

INSTRUCTIONS

Offieers and members of local Units should strive diligently to make "Farmers' Sunday" a great day for the cause of Organization of Colored Farmers throughout the Nation. Appoint a special committee for this day. Invite the public to attend. Send notices to all the churches in your community. Invite your city friends. Have special music. The Chairman of the local Unit will act as Master of Ceremonies. Seeure your best talent for the addrsss on "How Organization Hlps Colored Farmers." The program may be lengthened or revised if desired. Remember this is "Farmers' Sunday" and an all-day meeting would not be out of place. Let the publie know that you are proud of your organization and that the N.F.C.F. merits any assistance given it.

SPECIAL NOTICE, NUMBER ONE

Offieers of Local Units are instrueted to send one-half of general offering received on this day to the NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC., CHICAGO, ILL. This money is for the "Missionary Fund" and is used to carry the gospel of organization and cooperation to the many thousands of American Negro farmers yet not organized. Be liberal. It is a great work and must be carried on. "As ye have received, freely give."

SPECIAL NOTICE, NUMBER TWO

All Units of the N.F.C.F., and affiliated Women's Clubs that have not held their festival for the benefit of the MODERN FARMER, as ordered at 1933 Convention, are instructed to hold this affair the day before Farmer's Sunday, Saturday, April 28. All reeeipts from festival should be sent promptly to MODERN FARMER, 447 Fourth Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICE, NUMBER THREE

Please preserve this issue. You will need it for your serviees. If more copies of this paper are wanted, you may get them for five eents per eopy. Address the MODERN FARMER, 447 FOURTH AVE., N., NASHVILLE, TENN.

COTTON GROWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

About the time the cotton plans of the AAA were made public, a letter approved by the Executive Board of the National Federation of Colored Famers was written to Mr. Peek,—at that time head of the AAA,—suggesting that not less than 50 per cent of cotton acreage reduced be included in the two states, Oklahoma and Texas. It was not dependent on hand labor as was the case in the other cotton states,—that an Oklahoma or Texas planter by using machinery and with the help of five laborers, could produce as much cotton on 2000 acres as would require two hundred workers on an equal area in the Southeast. It was also pointed out that these two states are able to produce more short staple cotton than they are doing now and should be discouraged in their endeavor to do this until social and economic conditions could be regulated and reformed in the Southeastern states so that the million or more Negro farm families in these states might be able to exist and enjoy some of the comforts of farm life.

This suggestion received scant consideration and partly as a result, we find that thousands of small planters must promise to allow more thousands of Negro tenants and sharecroppers opportunity to live on their plantations rent-free and must provide them acreage and facilities to produce enough food for themselves and families.

The situation of these tenants and sharecroppers does not look very good to us. Full stomachs alone cannot satisfy any class of American citizens these days. They are not even guaranteed full stomachs. They can't produce coffee, sugar and some other essential foodstufis on the southeastern plantations. Neither can they raise sufficient clothes. How can they pay for their insurance or support their churches and fraternal societies? The adminstration's new unemployment program promises them some relief but little can be expected.

We still believe the AAA's cotton production program is too easy on the machine-farmer and too hard on the man-farmer. It is too easy on the big farmer and too hard on the little farmer. A way must yet be found to get these thousands of Negro sharecroppers and tenant farmers out of the plantation huts and cabins into decent homes of their own. A way must yet be found to get them off the subsistence lots onto small farms of their own. A way must be found to force absentee landlords,—lawyers, doctors and merchants landlords,—bank and insurance company landlords and others of this stripe,—whose hands have never touched a plow or hoe,—to sell some of their acres to those sharecroppers and tenants who cultivate it.

THE FORGOTTEN MAN

Wheaton (Minn.) Gazette: The PWA and the CWA and other terms of federal relief have in turn entered the field and the man who was down and out is probably in a better position than he has been for years. The man with plenty of money, of course, is sitting pretty now as always. The man in between, the man who owns and operates his own farm or a small business, the man who pays his taxes when they are due and tries to educate his children, the man who has been working hard to keep his credit good by paying and buying only what he can pay for, that man is the Forgotten Man in the present scheme of things.

Take the farmer on a quarter section farm of his own, for example. Relief has been provided for those who do not pay their taxes but he pays his when due even if he does not buy coal for the winter. The NRA raises the price on many things he has to buy but he has to sell his butterfat at the lowest price in years and his hogs for less than the cost of the feed put into them in 90 days. His income is getting smaller every day. His neighbor who rents a farm can get on the CWA job at 55 cents an hour but he can not because he is not on the relief rolls. If he remains the Forgotten Man for many more moons he will be eligible for the relief rolls.

Then take the merchant, for another example. His costs have gone up because of the NRA. Some articles cost him as much as 50 percent more than they did a few months ago, but the buying power of his customers has not increased proportionately. He has to sell higher and his sales fall off. How long will it be before his name is on the relief rolls?

Yes, the government is taking care of the poor. The rich can take care of themselves. The man in between is the Forgotten Man today. The army of middle class people who have fought adversity and have been saving every cent toward a modest competence for the rainy day or old age, the vast majority which comprises the backbone of our American civilization, is in danger today.

Hoosier Named Attorney General

Indianapolis, Ind., March—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Atty. Henry R. Wilson was appointed an assistant attorney general of Indiana last Friday by Attorney General Phillip Lutz. Mr. Wilson has forged ahead rapidly since his admission to the bar in 1929. He was educated at Northwestern university and Kent College of Law.

A chorus of about forty Baptist singers will form part of the Swedish delegation to the World Congress in Berlin next August.

FARMERS' SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1934

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Executive Board of The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., I, James P. Davis, president of said organization, do designate Sunday, April 29, 1934, as our annual "Farmers' Sunday." All Loeal Units are hereby ordered to have appropriate religious exercises on that day.

Again we have the happy privilege of assembling together to render thanksgiving and praise and to pray for guidance and help in this hour of need. In spite of all difficulties, we must be patient. We must keep our faith in the God of our fathers and mothers, in our country, and in our fellowmen.

We should be thankful for life and opportunities. We should be thankful that our organization has been able to endure. We should be thankful that we still have a way and a chanee to help others through our organization.

Today, let us pray for more patienee, for more faith, for more knowledge, for more love. Let us pray for our organization, for our officers and brethren, and for the many thousands of our group who need our assistanee but know us not. Let us pray for our enemies. Let us pray for our native land, and for those in authority; that we may have peace and prosperity and that every citizen may have an equal chanee to live and grow therein.

For this purpose therefore, every Unit under the jurisdietion of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Ine., is instrueted to assemble in some church on this day to render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings we have been permitted to enjoy, and to pray for Divine guidanee and assistance. Every member is hereby instrueted to take part in the exereises.

May the prineiples of cooperation, of service, and of charity, fill every mind and heart on this day and, united, may we go forth with stronger determination to advance the work and welfare of our organization.

Given under my hand, this, the 1st day of March, 1934.

(Signed) JAMES P. DAVIS, President.

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VI. NASHVILLE, TENN., APRIL 14, 1934 No. 12

SHARE-CROPPER QUOTES FIGURES

Says He Has Gotten Absolutely Nothing For Three Years

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., releases the following letter received from a sharecropper member of Tallahatchie county, Miss., which refutes some of the many assertions being made recently by the press of that state that the sharecropper is satisfied and contented and well pleased with his lot. This is just a sample of letters received daily. The letter says:

"I have three in my family. I made three crops,—in 1931, 1932 and 1933. I have gotten absolutely nothing from either crop. In 1933 I kept strict account of every penny and here are the figures: I got $18 cash, $36 store order—medicine, feed and incidentals amounted to $30 and interest on the $18 cash was $5.40 for nine months. (Some interest.) I made 1750 pounds of lint cotton which were sold by my boss at ten cents per pound. This was my share of the cotton . Deducting the $89.40 that I owed I was due for my cotton and my part of the plow-up check a total of $93.20. This is due me yet. I have not gotten a dime of it. I got disgusted and moved off. Now he wants me to move back and farm for him again in 1934.

The member was advised to remain away and to seek another landlord.

A LETTER TO A CRITIC

N. F. C. F. Secretary Gives Plain Information About Federation

Chicago, Ill.— The national office of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has released the following letter, written the secretary of the organization, in reply to a letter received from a prominent Race leader expressing doubt regarding the usefulness and purpose of the N. F. C. F. The letter follows:

Dear Sir:—

I am writing you this letter hereafter there may be no doubt in your mind regarding the usefulness and purpose of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is a national farm organization incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, the membership of which is limited to those farmers, tenants, shareeroppers, farm laborers and dealers in farm produce who are identified with the Negro racial group. It is organized along the lines of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers' Union and is attempting to give to the colored farmers of the Nation the same kind of service the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers Union and other national farm organizations are giving to the white farmers of

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

FOODS AND AGGRESSIVENESS

Prof. Laurence C. Jones' Article From Defender

Writing in the Chicago Defender, Prof. Laurence C. Jones, founder of Pineywoods Country Life School, Pineywoods, Miss., has something to say about what really makes some people stronger, more forceful and powerful than others. Every once in a while, Prof. Jones comes forth with articles on subjects few people think about. His articles are always interesting and he should write more often. He says this:

"Many white people feel that their group, generally known as the white race, is at the head of civilization today because it is the will of the Almighty. Others accept it as a badge of superiority "because you are whites." Still another faction supposes the white race contains some inherent superiority not possessed by other races. Some claim their brain has made them superior. Others say it is spiritual qualities.

When we look around us at the influences at work here in the United States, not taking into consideration world influences, it is true that we are dazed. World influences are very enlightening in a study of racial superiority.

Civilization really started in the valley of the Nile when people began growing barley. Grain growing drew them into communities in contrast with the nomadic life of hunting and fishing for their food from day to day.

Civilization went from the Nile valley in Egypt to Europe, in a small area around the Baltic sea, and after it had spread to Europe the white race originated. Geograhic influence such as climate and food had more to do with making the white race and creating vigor and aggressivness in them than any other factor. Leave the territory immediately surrounding the Baltic sea and you find people growing darker and darker and with less virility.

Around the Baltic sea the mountains do not come down to the coast; there are vast stretches of level, fertile land. Together with a moist climate this makes a great wheat growing area. Here the people are not subject to famine. Every other party of the world has been subject to famine with the exception of Japan and a part of China near Japan. These are the great rice growing areas.

Viewing these ' circumstances leads us to believe that the white race-is strong, vigorous and aggressive because of food and climate: if this were not so why would not other races of the world be just like them The climate—something in the air or atomsphere around the Baltic sea has had much to do with this white race—its color and characteristics and the food; wheat has had a great deal to do with it. Wheat is the most sustaining food known to man. Wheat is known to be five times as sustaining as meat. And the Chinese or Japanese can eat

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLUB WRITER

Mrs. William Fairlie Discusses Foods, Fads and Fancies

A paper on "Foods, Fads and Fancies," of special interest to housewives, was recently read before the Northwest Domestic Science club of Geneseo, Ill., by Mrs. William Fairlie. Excerpts from Mrs. Fairlie's paper follow:

Fuel Value

"The thing that counts in food is its fuel value— the food must be adjusted to the eater and the work he has to do. Every hour given to the study of foods in relation to human growth and health is of value in supplying the needs of our bodies, and has a direct bearing upon vitality of our people. It is said that women can save money by the practical use of balanced rations.

"What shall I plan for these three meals a day? That is a question as new each day as the day itself. Instinct guides us somewhat in our selections of foods, but is it easy to be tempted beyond our means and to disregard the simple and wholesome?

"Bread is the master builder of physical and intellectual strength. It is our cheapest food, for it gives us one-third more caloric value at one-tenth the cost of other foods.

"'I can't eat bread; it's too fattening,' says one who overeats and under-exercises. There is no food too fattening if it is used in a balanced ration.

"A good health slogan is 'Eat vegetables three times a day, cooked or raw.' Cheese, fruit and meats also are good. Milk no longer is called a drink, but is rated as a food.

Taste, Not Looks

"Garnishing does much to promote the proper digestive attitude—yet it's better to serve things that taste better than they look, rather than those which look better than they taste. The fine art of cooking is developing the natural flavor of each dish.

"One hundred years ago people had to learn to like tomatoes, which were taken then to thin the blood. Now tomatoes are immensely popular and are among the foods served early in life to babies.

"A few centuries ago the cucumber was a very rare house plant. Later they were used only after careful preparation, for they were considered dangerous. That they contain a poison or an indigestible substance which must be removed by soaking the sliced cucumber in salt water is not true Now they are a general favorite, combined in vegetable salads.

"Many children used to be denied bananas. The speckled yellow fruit is ripe and is easily digested and nourishing. It is worthwhile to include this food in everyone's diet.

Oysters and Typhoid

"There is little connection betweer eating oysters at any season of the year, and typhoid fever. Eggplants do not require soaking in salt water. Fruit juices and milk combined may not be a beautiful combination, but it makes

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

VEGETABLE SPRAY CALENDAR

Classes of Insects and How to Deal With Then

This calendar should be preserved by all farmers and gardeners as it will be found to be useful year after year. It is the latest information on controlling insects. Study it, use it and don't let the bugs destroy your labor this season.

CLASSES OF INSECTS

There are several classes of insects. Biting insects, like potato bugs and cabbage worms, bite off, chew and swallow a portion of the plants. They are killed by internal or stomach poisons that contain arsenic in some form. Thus poison can be applied directly to the plant or mixed with bran mash and used as a bait. This bait can also be used for cutworms and grasshoppers.

Sucking insects, such as plant lice, are destroyed with nicotine or tobacco insecticides applied as liquid or in dust for.

Mr. D. P. Trent, director of Co-operative Extension Work, state of Oklahoma, gives the following rules for controlling insects:

FOR CABBAGE

Place poison bran mash near the plants to prevent cutworms from cutting off plants near the roots. For cabbage worms use arsenate of lead, Paris green or calcium arsenate.

FOR CORN

Dust as soon as silks begin to appear with powdered arsenate at the rate of two or three pounds to the acre. This will destroy the corn worms.

FOR CUCUMBERS AND MELONS

Plant three times the number of seed you desire plants in the hill. Thin later if necessary. Apply four per cent nicotine dust in fumigation boxes for the young plants and dust with the same preparation later.

FOR LETTUCE

Spray with nicotine sulphate solution or dust with three per cent nicotine dust.

FOR ENGLISH PEAS

Same as lettuce.

FOR FIELD PEAS

Use carbon bisulphide.

FOR IRISH POTATOES AND EGG PLANT

Use arsenate of lead, calcium arsenate or Paris green.

FOR SQUASH

Spray with nicotine sulphate solution or dust with three per cent nicotine dust. For squash bug—which is brown in color and about three-fourths of an inch long,—place shingles or boards among the plants. Bugs go under these at night and can se collected and killed in the morning. Also dust with nicotine, six per cent strength.

FOR TOMATO

Use poison brand mash for cutworms. For eating worms and bugs, such as tobacco worms, use calcium arsenate or Paris green.

Nicotine dust is made by mixing hydrated lime, one pound, with one ounce of nicotine sulphate. If a small quantity of the dust is desired, sprinkle the sulphate on the lime in a container that can be tightly clos-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

Secretary and Editor Leon Harris Communication

BROTHER FARMERS:—I have recently visited Race farmers in eight states—Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia and Iowa. Everywhere I went, our farmers were asking the same question: "What can we do to get along better?" Farm owners, tenants, sharecroppers and grown-up sons and daughters of farmers—all were seeking information and advice.

Few of us have fared well during the past three years. We did not know the depression was coming. We were not ready to meet it. It is still with most of us. We are discouraged. We realize the government is attempting to do something for us but it is hard for us to understand just what we should do ourselves in order to get any benefit from what the government is trying to do.

While visiting our farmers in the states above mentioned, I have learned much. I have tried to give wholesome advice and correct information.

I have found out that farm owners—especially owners of small and medium-sized farms—have gotten along better during the depression than any others. Many of these farmers were out of debt when the depression struck. They have made little more than a living but are well off any way for many of us have not even made a living. Owners of large mortgaged farms are in hot water up to the neck. Many of them will lose their farms, for, aside from the mortgage debt, they owe taxes and store bills. They owe more than they can hope to repay. I have advised several in this condition to give up part of their lands and arrange with their creditors to allow them to keep what they can cultivate without aid of tenants or sharecroppers. Half a loaf is better than none and many of these farmers will discover that the half-loaf was all they needed in the first place.

Many small farmers who specialize in growing certain crops are in fine shape today. I met an Iowa farmer who cleared over a thousand dollars last year raising onions. This farmer came from Tennessee ten years ago and at that time didn't know one variety of onion from another. Last year he employed thirty-five colored boys and girls during harvest time. I met an Ohio farmer who sold $500 worth of pumpkins in Cincinnati last fall. He cultivates only forty acres—has ten acres in pasture. He is out of debt.

In a Tennessee community,—not far from Memphis,—I met a bunch of farmers I really felt sorry for. Owners, tenants and sharecroppers,—all of them were singing the blues and crying "hard luck." It took me less than two days to discover the trouble. It was simply a case of "The Fault's in Me." Here they were,—living in a community close to a good market,—fairly good soil,—and yet they couldn't make a living. They had some of the best marketable sweet potatoes I had ever seen, but claimed they couldn't sell them. They had some fine sor-

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TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

(Continued From Page 1)

ghum too. I asked them had they ever tried to sell cooperatively. Of course they had not. They couldn't get together and get up a decent farm organization because two or three community leaders were enemies and kept the people divided. The same old story,—jealousy, envy, spite,—just plain meanness.

This community was large enough to have two units of the N. F. C. F. in it if they just couldn't get along together in one unit, and I told them so. Those people will never be any better off until they organize and learn and practice cooperation. Probably some day they will, but I doubt it. What such communities need is new blood. They need more births and deaths.

I am convinced that lack of organization is the ONE BIG REASON why Race farmers are progressing so slowly. The government will never do much for farmers who do not think enough of themselves to get together in their home communities and make a start doing something for themselves and their neighbor-farmers. A farmer who is unwilling to do something for himself isn't worth being helped anyway. We must forget this old "me only stuff" and learn to get along with each other,—learn to cooperate. Every Negro farm community can organize and practice cooperative buying, production and marketing if a few of the community leaders get together and start. The N. F. C. F. has shown the way. It can be done. It is being done now in many sections and communities.

I feel sure that all independent colored farmers have cooperated with the government in signing acreage reduction and corn-hog contracts. Be honest and fulfill your contracts.

We feel sorry for you who will have to live from hand-to-mouth this year on account of acreage reduction. If you are industrious and of good character a way will be opened for you to get along. The N. F. C.F. is determined that you shall have a chance to earn more than a mere living somewhere. We are trying now to get some assistance for you,—help you can see and feel. If you need this assistance, let the N. F. C. F. know about it. We want to know how tenants and sharecroppers in all sections of the country are getting along. The more we know about your condition, the more we will be able to help you. Let us have the real facts. Are you getting enough to support yourself and family? Are you getting any work to do? Do you want to move? Could you take possession of a small farm and make a crop if you had a chance to purchase one on easy terms? Let us know your condition,—your prospects,—and what you would like to do. In some way, we may be able to assist you. The federal government has promised aid to distressed rural families and we are determined that it shall keep its promises.

"We feel that your movement is a good one and that if carried through it may he the means of great benefit to both the members of the Federation and to the general territory in which we operate. We are thoroughly convinced that the time has now come when the large plantations of this territory ought to be cut up into smaller farms and owned by the man who will actually work the soil. As your Federation should be the means of doing this we wish you every success. If we can cooperate with you we will be glad to do so."

Hon. C. V. Moore, President
The Mississippi Joint Stock
Land Bank of Memphis, Tenn.

Interesting News And Notes

Sales of lemons, limes, oranges and grapefruit have increased considerably since prohibition.

Open meshed bags are being used to stimulate sales of oranges, potatoes, grapefruits, onions and some other products. Buyers can inspect the produce better for quality and more strict grading has been the result.

Gov. Horner of Illinois has suggested to President Dawes of the Century of Progress exposition that soy bean oil be used in painting and re-painting the buildings on the exposition grounds. This is giving soy bean producers a good hoost.

A bald eagle came down and alighted on the back of a mule being ridden by a 16 year old dairy employee of Nashville, Tenn. The mule tossed the riders and left in a hurry. The employe's dog killed the bird which had a wing spread of more than six feet.

Evidently a Chester White sow, owned by little Billy Hanson, of Victoria, Ill., has never read about crop reduction programs. The sow farrowed nineteen pigs. Billy is a member of a pig club.

Allan Hoover, second son of former Pres. Hoover, has turned to dirt farming for a living. He and some associates have recently purchased a 500 acre California farm which Hoover will manage. He is learning the business from the ground up.

American wheat farmers have are thought to have little chance to secure dollar wheat this year.

Minnesota's farm crop value increased 33 per cent in 1933.

Timmie, a prize Boston bull terrier, was kidnapped in Chicago after taking the honors at three dog shows. The kidnappers demanded $500 ransom. Detectives were following clues.

A hungry cow entered a woodcutter's cabin in Canada and left it in a mess. The cow ate up seven pounds of bacon, 20 pounds of potatoes, a sack of rolled oats, five pounds of prunes, three loaves of bread, two pounds of beef drippings, a half-sack of crushed oats, two bars of soap and part of a sack of salt. She pulled his bed from the wall, turned over his pail of water, broke the plates, cups and saucers and when she left, upset the stove and spread soot and ashes over the wreckage.

North Carolina had 74,636 colored farmers in 1930. 18,978 were owners. Owners have decreased and tenants increased during the past ten years. Land owned is 943,506 acres: Value of land buildings owned is $36,881,352. This state ranks third in the value of land and buildings owned by colored farmers. Texas is first and Virginia second.

Students of a Texas College are making home-spun suits. The wool comes from the college's herd of sheep. It is woven into cloth by the students. Eighteen students are paying their expenses by weaving. The faculty is considering further developing the industry.

VEGETABLE SPRAY CALENDAR

(Continued From Page 1)

ed, such as a bucket, and mix thoroughly. Do not let the dust come in contact with sores you may have on your hand. Keep this dust air-tight when not in use.

POISON BRAN MASH

Take six pounds of wheat bran, five ounces of white arsenate or paris green, one pint of cheap molasses and one orange or lemon. Mix well the poison with the bran,—squeeze out the juice of the orange or lemon in the syrup, add the chopped rind and pulp of the orange or lemon and one-half gallon of water. Mix with the poison bran, adding enough water to make stiff. Scatter this among your plants in the evening. Do not put in piles or heaps. Several applications may be required.

CARBON BISULPHIDE

Use a half ounce of carbon bisulphide to fumigate one bushel of beans or peas. Place a shallow open pan or saucer on top of the seed in an air-tight enclosure. Leave for twenty-four hours. Do not bring fire near it as it is very explosive.

FUMIGATING BOXES

Get small boxes, about ten inches square and twelve inches deep, with the bottom removed and the top hinged. Tack a piece of cheese cloth by the four corners to the upper edge of the box. Stretch it just tightly enough to prevent it from bagging down and touching the plants. Pour half a pint of nicotine dust on the cheese cloth then close the cover. Force the box down over the hills into the soft ground and pull up some dirt around the edges to keep the fumes from escaping. Don't use the box too early in the morning. The temperature should not be lower than 70 degrees. Start early to catch the first of the insects.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

This is the best remedy for leaf diseases of garden plants but you must apply it as soon as the first signs of disease are seen. The following is the formula called the 4-4-50 formula. It is the best one. Four pounds of bluestone. Four pounds fresh lump lime. Fifty gallons of water. Dissolve bluestone in a wooden or earthenware vessel using hot water. Dilute with half the water, or twenty-five gallons. Slake the lime in a small quantity of water and then dilute with the rest of the water. Pour diluted bluestone and lime together, straining thru a fine cheesecloth or brass wire strainer, and mix well. It will not keep very long so should be made fresh each time used.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLUB WRITER

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little difference in digestion whether or not the milk is curdled.

"The dieting fad to reduce seems to be waning.

"Liver used to be given away, or thrown to the cat. Now in the cities it is worth 90 cents a pound and hard to find. I have seen barrels of sauerkraut and thrown the brine into the alley. Now we pay well for a can of this very liquid."

The Old-Time Cellar

The speaker described foodstuffs and their storage, as they used to appear in the average home. "In the basement was a barrel of home-cured pork, a 10-gallon jar of sweet corn salted down, one of salted cucumbers and one of dill pickles. In another place was a barrel of homemade molasses There was a large keg of sauerkraut, and I don't believe the old butter crock was every empty. Hanging upstairs were two sacks of dried apples, a row of pumpkin rings and two or three pieces of home-dried beef. You can't imagine the collection of root vegetables.

"An old cook book published in 1832 says 'Beware of the water in which vegetables have been cooked. To protect the family health, empty it in the corner of the garden farthest from the house.' Today we cook vegetables in as small amount as possible and save the water so the family won't be deprived by any vitamins.

"As time goes on, our food fads and fancies change along with other things. The present generation is beginning to know that to cook properly is not only an art, but a science as well"

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LEADERS SHOULD SIT AROUND THE CRACKER BARRELS

Muncie Press: There is grave danger that agriculture may be led into unwise ways through the militancy of certain of its highly paid leaders. These leaders assume that all farmers are radical in their attitude toward government and willing to take an unjust share of public money, which is far from the truth. Farmers are not fooled much when they are given a little government money for not planting wheat or cotton after they find out they have to pay this money back through processing taxes. Nor is the small farmer who needs to cultivate all his land, since he has no surplus, rendered happy by being told to let some of his sparse acres lie fallow.

The intelligent farmer is as well aware as his leaders of the discomforts and the privations he had had to undergo in the last several years of low prices for products raised upon land that he paid two prices for. He does not have to be reminded of these things nor kept worked up about them by high-salaried agitators.

What congressmen, members of the legislature and representatives of the president need to do if they would get at the actual opinion of the farmers about government relief for them and kindred subjects, is to sit around the hot stoves and cracker barrels in the cross-roads groceries, these winter nights. If they were to do so they would get the surprise of their lives. They would find the reason for the lack of enthusiasm among the rank and file of farmers for the various kinds of relief to which they are being subjected. And the word "subjected" is used advisedly. These investigators would be astonished how often they would hear the remark, "I wish the government would just leave us alone."

Such investigators would discover a belief among many highly intelligent farmers that about all the national government can do for the industry is to provide a sufficiently high protective tariff to prevent the invasion of American markets by the products of foreign countries. They would hear of complaints, here and there, because of the dumping into the American markets of hundreds of thousands of bushels of rye that American farmers are perfectly capable of raising. In some parts of the country the farmers might ask whether hemp is still being imported into this country in as great quantities as formerly. Things like that.

Of course the investigators would find too, some radicals here and there among the farm group, just as among the labor group and even the capitalistic group, who are demanding that Uncle Sam act as wet nurse for the universe, but these would be outnumbered by others who still believe that the business of a government is to govern and the business of the indivdnal is to hew his own path which he is to tread to decent living conditions.

The farmer never has been a charity patient and more and more he is beginning to resent the paternalism of government. He always has been independent and proud of it. All he wants of the government is that it give him an even break by suppressing swindlers who manipulate the market for farm products to their own profit, and then preserve the American market for American farmers.

Given these things, the American farmer will get along, some way or other, and continue to do a good job of feeding the nation and any other nations that require feeding.

NEW RULE MADE ON PROCESS TAX

Producers Get Exemption of 300 Pounds if Total Sale is Under 1000

Regulations issued by the bureau of internal revenue Nov. 22, 1933, said that producer who slaughters his own hogs and sells or otherwise disposes of any part of the products is subject to the processing tax on the portion sold.

The commissioner of internal revenue now calls attention to the fact that that ruling has been changed. Under regulations just issued by the secretary of agriculture, approved by the president, the producer of hogs may sell or exchange during any marketing year not to exceed 300 pounds of products derived from hogs slaughtered by him without payment of any processing tax. The producer in this instance means the owner of the hog at the time of farrowing. If the producer processes hogs and sells or exchanges during any marketing year products derived therefrom in excess of 300 pounds but not in excess of 1000 pounds he shall be entitled to the exemption on 300 pounds, but shall pay the processing tax on the amount in excess of 300 pounds. He is not entitled to any exemption if he, together with his own family, employes or household, processes hogs produced by him and sells or exchanges more than 1000 pounds of the products derived therefrom during any marketing year.

Any person who slaughters hogs and sells all or any part of them should confer with the collector of internal revenue for his district who will advise him as to whether or not he is subject to a tax, and, if so, will assist him in preparing and filing the necessary returns.

NEW YORK CITY SUPPLY OF EGGS NEAR BOTTOM

New York City, Feb. 15.—Egg supplies in New York City are near bottom, as reduced incoming shipments aggravate the condition brought about by exhaustion of storage holdings. To further complicate matters, the Lenten season now is beginning.

PERMIT MUST BE HAD IN SHIPPING ONION AND CABBAGE PLANTS TO ARK.

Rogers, Ark.—All shipments of onion and cabbage plants coming into Arkansas from other states must bear a permit issued by the chief inspector of the State Plant Board, according to orders this week, issued by Paul H. Millar of Little Rock, chief inspector, who advises growers that the ruling was set up last year by the board and becomes effective this season for the first time. Permits, Mr. Millar says, will be issued to growers in other states who have had their fields or beds inspected by the official inspector of their own state and found reasonably free from insect pests and plant diseases.

Chief Inspector Millar states that pink root disease of onions and plant lice or aphids on cabbage are the two sources of the greatest trouble. He says the disease is not known to have occurred in Arkansas except where it has been brought in on plants from other states. For that reason the rules will be rigidly enforced with a fine of not to exceed $100 for transporting onions and cabbage plants into the state without a permit attached to each shipment.

A BIRTHDAY CAKE THAT WAS DIFFERENT

When Neva had a few little friends in to help celebrate her birthday I wanted to make her a birthday cake that was different. So after the cake was baked in layers and put together with white icing, as well as covered with it, I used tiny red and green stieks of candy to represent the proverbial candles. On top of every "candle candy" I placed a tiny orange gumdrop, pressed the right shape to appear like a flame. The effect was very pretty, and when Neva cut her cake each guest was given a "candy candle." As the little guests had always been accustomed to "real birthday candles' they thought this innovation very clever.

TUSKEGEE CO-OP ASSN. STARTS ITS 40th YEAR

Tuskegee, Institute Ala., Feb. 16. The Tuskegee Co-operative Building and Loan association, with an authorized capital of $500.000, and with Warren Logan, retired treasurer of Tuskegee institute, as secretary-treasurer, has begun its 40th year of operation without interruption.

The past few years of economic uncertainty have failed to shake the sound foundation of this co-operative association. At the recent meeting of stockholders and directors, dividends were declared and the new era promised by the apparent uplift of business in various fields was prophesied by Charles H. Gibson, president.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF FAILURE

Better try a dozen ideas that fail, in an attempt to find one that will work, than to sit idle and never do anything, fearing that you might make a mistake.

—Pacific Electric Magazine.

THAT'S SALES PROMOTION

"Did the patent medicine you purchased cure your aunt?"

"Mercy no! On reading the circular that was wrapped around the bottle she got two more diseases."

—Pure Oil News.

KILLS ROOSTER IN SELF-DEFENSE

Self-defense was the plea entered by Wallace Reed on a charge of killing a rooster at Henderson, Tex., belonging to Mrs. C. B. Clark. The rooster attacked him while he was doctoring a hen. Reed testified.

FREEZING MAKES ALCOHOL IN APPLES; KILLS COWS

Boston—The twenty cows owned by Lena Finney at Pittsfield, Mass., had a repeal celebration of their own that resulted in the death of two. The cows had eaten apples that had frozen and thawed out again, which caused a chemical change that produced alcohol.

Mose Melonwater went for a ride in an airplane. When he came down he said to the pilot: "Thank yo' boss, fo' dem two rides.'

"Two rides?" said the aviator. "You've only had one!"

"No, sah," exclaimed the Negro. "Ah had two—mah fust and mah last."

WISCONSIN MEN PROFIT BY FUR FROM CAT FARM

The development of a new fur raising industry has been undertaken by Melvin and Orr Brenzier, Wolf Creek, Wis., brothers, says the Milwaukee Journal. Long-haired Angora cats are being raised by the Burnett county pair for furrier purposes.

The raising of cats for the fur industry by the Brenziers is believed to be the first venture of its kind. They have found the marketing of cats a profitable industry.

The ease of raising the cats, the rapidity with which they multiply, favor the venture. Little difficulty is experienced in securing original stock or in raising the young.

WHAT MAKES A MAN!

A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that we can implicitly rely upon him. Often have I known a man to be preferred in stations of honor and profit because he had this reputation: When he said he knew a thing he knew it, and when he said he would do a thing he did it.—E. Bulwer-Lytton.

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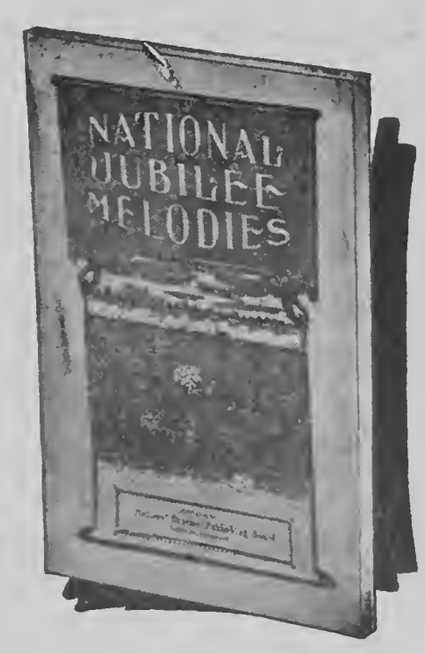

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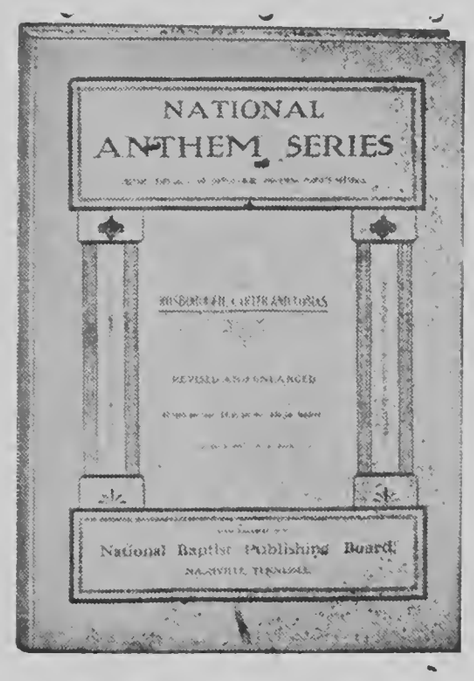

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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community, of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

Editorials

From the Bible

"Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."—Psalm 37:3.

Daily Thought

When things go wrong as they sometimes will,
When the road you're treading seems all up hill,
When the funds are low and the debts are high,
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest, if you must—but don't you quit.

—Anon.

A NEWER DEAL PROPOSED

The landless farmers of the cotton, tobacco and peanut belts of the South are the farmers who need assistance. They number tens of thousands. They are poverty stricken, debt-slaves, unorganized. They have no voice in Washington or elsewhere. They have been victims for generations of an evil system of farming which, as Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation says, makes life "not worth living by any group that calls itself human."

A NEWER DEAL than that proposed by the "New Deal" must be planned and carried through for the benefit of these farmers. The objectionable tenancy and sharecropping system must be destroyed, root and branch. It should be destroyed,—it can be destroyed,— and it must be destroyed sooner or later. The present administration, which has more power than any national administration has ever had before,— should take steps immediately to destroy it.

It is a fact well known that the only successfully farming anywhere is done by farmers who own the land they till and till the land they own. The New Deal has insisted upon acreage reduction. Under the terms of the Bankhead bill,— the New Deal also restricts marketing of cotton this year to ten million bales and certainly, thousands of poor white and Negro landless farmers will be prevented from earning a living. The New Deal has also set up locally managed production credit associations which will be dominated by large farmers and planters to the detriment of small farmers. Apparently, large planters and speculators have gotten what they wanted. The landless farmers will not get what they should have until they get the opportunity to own the land they cultivate.

We advocate the NEWER DEAL. These landless farmers are the real farmers of the South. Let their voice be heard. Break up the big plantations. Let the government buy these big estates, —subdivide them, and sell them to their farmer tenants with long time payments and low rates of interest. Let rural life be made attractive for these debt-slaves,— peons,— these hand-to-mouth livers who have never had a chance to live as Americans should live in America. We propose the NEWER DEAL! Let it come!

FUNNY INFORMATION

A member of the N. F. C. F. writes that the local Red Cross chapter received some clothing for distribution to the distressed rural families in his community. He went to the chairman who was distributing the clothing and requested some shirts. The chairman told him he would have to pay the express charges which amounted to fifty cents on each shirt. Such shirts were selling locally at sixty cents each. Some funny information. We wonder how many were foolish enough to pay the local Red Cross chairman the fifty cents "express charges."

Another member writes that his landlord tells him he cannot give him a written contract because he does not own the land. This landlord is probably the manager of the plantation or has rented it and is sub-leasing to sharecroppers. Of course he can give his croppers written contracts if he wants to do so. Unless they do get such contracts they are foolish to work for him. Every tenant or sharecropper should have a written legal contract with the one he rents from whether it is the landlord, the manager or sub-lessee. If he has power and authority to ask you to work then he has authority enough to give you a written legal contract.

Another member writes that his landlord applied for a production loan last spring and that he, as tenant, signed for his landlord to get the money,— and now he has discovered that his landlord charged him twenty-five cents on the dollar for the amount of the loan he let him have to make the crop.

We often wonder where so many scheming, dishonest people come from.

PIG OR PUP

The American Farm Bureau Federation should be either pig or pup,—it should be the real champion of all the farmers of America or it should admit openly that it is the champion of the big farmers of America only. If it desires Race farmer members it should say so and admit them to membership and give them a voice and vote in every State of the Union. If it does not want them, then it should not take their membership dues in some sections and refuse them in other sections.

The Farm Bureau advocates compulsory cooperation. Very well and good if it will work to the advantage of the Race farmer of the South,—to the tenant and sharecropper as well as to the landlord and planters. It will certainly not work to the advantage of sharecroppers however if they have to meet secretly and order groceries and other farm supplies cooperatively, secretly, as some of them have been compelled to do. It's also poor cooperation that lets a group of Bureau farmers buy a car of seed or fertilizer cooperatively and resell a portion of it to non-members at an exorbitant price and profit.

The Farm Bureau also advocates that the federal government set up machinery to buy lands which the farmers may wish to dispose of. We wonder when it is going to advocate that large estates, farms and plantations owned by absentee landlords and cultivated by tenants and sharecroppers be taken over by the government and re-sold to those who cultivate them.

A Good Farmer-Governor

The farmers of Georgia elected the present Governor of that state, —Gov. Eugene Talmadge, — and they elected a good one. It is reported that he did not carry a single city in the state or town large enough to have street cars or paved streets.

Gov. Talmadge has cut taxes, utility rates and auto licenses. He has a fine scheme for farm relief, —one of the most intelligent schemes we have ever heard of. He would have the farmers stop all work every seventh year except production of vegetables, milk, eggs, fruit and other perishable necessities, and give consumers the chance to use up the farm surpluses.

Gov. Talmadge believes that if the farmers are allowed to use their own hard common sense awhile they will come out all right It's a pity more officials have not the same idea.

Observe Farmers' Sunday

Every rural community should observe Farmers' Sunday, April 29th. Farmers should invite their town and city friends and have good church and community programs. The farmers' real business is farming. He should boost his business and his organization. He should show his fellowmen how important a business it is,—how wonderful it is,— how necessary it is. He should prove his love for it by honoring it this one day particularly Make Farmers' Sunday the biggest day in your community this year.

"Flatterers are like cats that lick and then scratch."

"You can manage a bad mule better if you cut off some of his feed."

First of all,—the American Negro should be loyal to his Race,— then to his flag and country,— to his friends and even to his enemies.

Renew your subscription to the Modern Farmer. Have your friends subscribe.

"Ere long the greatest of all arts will be the art of obtaining a confortable substance from the smallest area of soil."

—Abraham Lincoln.

"Make up your mind now to not only live from products raised on your farm, but always have surplus to sell."

Dr. G. W. Carver.

GARDEN TOPICS

By Dr. Floyd Brailler

Now that spring has come in real earnest and leaves are appearing in abundance on all the trees and shrubs everywhere, it is well to think of the insect pests and diseases to come. Aphids and other insects seem to be waiting for the first appearance of leaves on roses and flowering shrubs to appear by the tens of thousands. At the same time the spores of rusts, molds, rots and other fungus diseases start growth on the new shoots and soon play havoc. If there is anytime in the year when one ought to spray, it is now, for if we wait until later the injury will have surely gone too far to be remedied.

Possibly ansul sulphur used according to the directions on the package, will come nearer to destroying both insects and diseases producing spores, than any other spray we know. If this is not at hand, some good nicotine spray mixed in soap-suds and properly applied, will get rid of the insects and Bordeaux mixture sprayed on a day or two later will take care of the disease germs.

Dorothy Perkins roses if sprayed with ansul sulphur, will not have aphids and neither will they mildew later on. A good spraying with permanganate of potash will take care of the mildew and this is the time to apply it. Do not wait until you see the diseases appearing on the flower buds.

Now is an excellent time to set out all bedding plants such as petunias and snapdragons. It is especially important that such plants as snapdragons, columbines and delphinums be dipped in some good disinfectant before they are set out. Either bichloride of potash are excellent for this purpose.

We would like to see many of our readers grow some really worthwhile tomatoes this year. In order to do this dig a hole fourteen or fifteen inches deep and fully a foot and a half wide and fill it with well-mixed soil such as you would use in your best flower bed. A mixture of one part well-decayed leaf mold, one part of stable manure, and two parts of good garden loam, is just the thing. Set a good, healthy tomato plant in this hill and immediately drive a strong stake beside it. In fact, it is just as well to drive a strong stake first and set the plant beside the stake. The stake should be at least five feet high above the ground and as thick as a man's wrist. Even six or seven feet high is all right for strong growing varieties of tomatoes. Pinch off all branches of the tomato plant as they appear and tie the main stalk fast to the stake from time to time as it grows taller. This should be done with strips of soft cloth rather than with hard string. When the plant has reached the heighth of five feet it may be all right to allow any branches that might come out to grow. Such a plant if well-watered and cultivated, will bear some fifteen to thirty pounds of tomatoes of a quality that we seldom see. A dozen plants cared for in this way will supply all a family would need. If a heaping teaspoon of any complete fertilizer is dissolved in a gallon of water and the plant is watered with this every two weeks as soon as it begins to bear, it will continue to get tomatoes until frost.

Some growers prefer to use three stakes for each plant, setting them in a triangle about a foot apart and setting the plant in the center. Then, instead of actually tying the plant to the stake, either strings or strips of cloth are tied around these stakes at intervals of six or eight inches and these acts as a support to the tomato plant. We have known plants grown in this way to bear heavier yields than we have given but we may safely count on this yield.

Plant a few good quality, early-growing radish seed in some good location at once. Radishes require very little room and will be out of the way in some three to four weeks. Even though we have nowhere to plant except in the rose bed, between the rose plants, it will pay to do this. A space a yard square will produce hundreds of radishes of such quality as we can seldom buy in any grocery store, within three weeks of the time they were planted.

SCIENTIFIC SHOWS NEW FAIR WONDER

Chicago—Seeming miracles will be performed daily from noon till late at night in a scientific stage revue that will be a free feature of the new World's Fair which opens here May 26.

Ten thousand persons at a time may view the wonders of the show to be presented in the Court of the Hall of Science Fascinating, amazing to the layman, these acts be supplied by the laboratories and research staffs of important industrial organizations exhibiting at the Fair.

Underlying the purpose of the scientific theater is the serious presentation of science at work, but the performing of "stunts" will bring out surprises and thrills in the most dramatic manner. Showmanship has come to be recognized as one of the prime necessities in visual education. The Fair is an immense testing laboratory for these effects, and the results will be seen in the scientific theater.

One of the typical acts, this one developed by the World's Fair amateur radio council, will have a complete radio station wheeled onto the stage, with operators who will be able to reach 60 different countries from the theater. Screens thirty feet square will reprodnce the translations of code message as they are received. The public address system will bring the spoken messages to the audience.

Acts are also planned to demonstrate invisible rays and other scientific marvels.

The Hedo of the Amistad

By Carter G. Woodson, of Washington, D. C., Editor of the Journal of Negro History, and the Author of The Negro In Our Countny, The Mis-Education of The Negro, and The Negro Professional Man

The story of the "Amistad" is almost as romantic as that of the "Creole". Joseph Cinque, the hero of the hour, gave the modern world a new idea of the African's love of freedom. He demonstrated all the elements of leadership and startled the land of slavery. The occasion was that in violation of Spanish laws a slaver undre Portuguese colors landed a cargo of kidnapped Africans near Havana in 1839. A few days after, Ruiz and Montes, Spanish slave dealers, purchasing a number of them, obtained a license to transport fifty-two of them as "legal slaves" from Havana to Principe Confined to the hold of the slaver, these captives could not appeal to the laws of the land, and therefore appealed to natural law.

During the month of August, 1839, the people along the Atlantic Coast were very much excited by reports that a vessel of "suspicious and piratical character" had been seen in these waters. This vessel was described as a "long, low, black schooner," and manned by blacks. The United States steamer "Fulton" and several Revenue Cutters were dispatched to run it down. On the 26th of that month it was reported that while this vessel was sounding between Cardner's and Montauk Points, a schooner was seen lying in shore off Culloden Point, under suspicious circumstances. Seeing a number of people on the beach with carts and horses and a launch passing to and fro, Lieutenant Commander Cedney, in charge of the "Washington", armed and dispatched a boat with an officer to board the strange vessel. On coming along side, they discovered a number of Negroes on the deck and twenty or thirty more were on the beach. Two white men came forward and claimed the protection of the officer.

Five nights after the vessel was out, the captives had risen and murdered the captain and three of the crew. They then took possession of the vessel, with the intention of returning to the coast of Africa. Pedro Montes, passenger, and Jose Ruiz, owner of the slaves and a part of the cargo were saved only to navigate the vessel. "After boxing about for four days in the Bahama Channel, the vessel was steered for the Island of St. Andrews, near New Providence; from thence she went to Green Key, where the blacks laid in a supply of water." The whites, forced to operate the vessel inasmuch as the captives did not understand navigation, steered it to and fro in American waters, while pretending to the self-emancipated Africans that they were directing their course toward Africa. Thus they finally reached the shores near New London.

On the discovery of the "Amistad" Lieutenant Gedney took possession of the vessel. He did not know the language of these captives, however, and they could not understand him. "Joseph Cinque, the leader, having been put on board the 'Washington', the vessel by which they had been captured, displayed much uneasiness, and seemed so very anxious to get on board the 'Amistad,' that his keepers allowed him to return. Once more with their leader the blacks clustered around him, laughing, screaming and making other extravagant demonstrations of joy. When the noise had subsided, Cinque made an address, which raised their excitement to such a pitch, that the officer in command, had him led away by force. Cinque was then returned to the 'Washington' and was menaced to prevent his leaping overboard."

Later Cinque "signified by motions, that if they would take him on board the schooner again, he would show them a handkerchief full of doubloons," Spanish gold coins. He was accordingly sent on board. His fetters were taken off, and he once more went below, where he was received by the Africans in a still more wild and enthusiastic manner than he was the day previous. Instead of finding the doubleoons, he again made an address to the blacks, by which they were very much excited. Dangerous consequences were apprehended; Cinque was seized, taken from the hold, and again fettered. While making his speech, his eye was often turned to the soldiers in charge; the blacks yelled, leaped about, and seemed to be animated with the same spirit and determination of their leader. Cinque, when taken back to the "Washington" evinced little or no emotion, but kept his eye steadily fixed on the schooner.

Preliminary hearings were given by the Federal courts. The captives were finally imprisoned. It was deemed wise, however, to separate Cinque, the leader, from the rest of his companions over whom he exercised much influence. An investigation showed that the captives were brought from the Guines Coast, from what they called the Mendi Country lying to the West of Sierre Leone and somewhat to the North of Liberia. Cinque had been a planter in that land. There he had been captured and sold to the trader who transported him and others to Cuba.

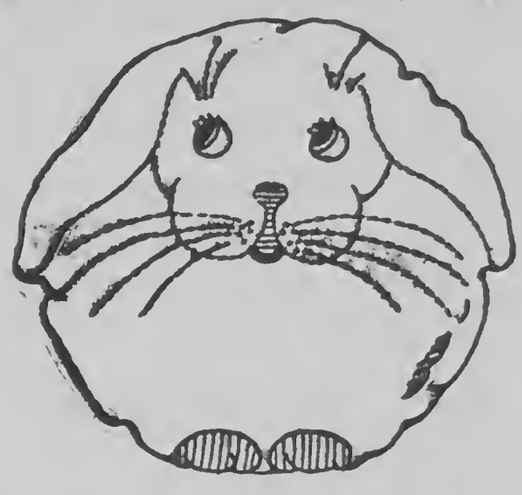
The Spanish minister to the United States requested the return of these captives to Cuba on the grounds that they were charged with murder of citizens of that country; and the pro-slavery element in charge of Van Buren Government in Washington with Forsyth as Secretary of State and Felix Grundy as Attorney General were ready to remand them to their enslavers. The Federal Government had actually ordered a vessel to transport these captives to their doom in Cuba as soon as they could be taken out of the custody of the court. The friends of freedom became busy, however, and worked the matter out to the contrary. S. P. Staples, T. Sedgwick and R. S. Baldwin appeared for the captives. The proslavery interests, thinking that the District Attorney might not be equal to the occasion, employed R. I. Ingersol as special assistant.

The Africans were held for murder. An attachment was also issued from the District Court against the "Amistad" and her cargo in behalf of Ruiz and Montes, and of Lieutenant Gedney for salvage on vessel and cargo "The district attorney, in behalf of the government, claimed possession of the vessel; so that the Negroes if they were slaves could be returned to their Spanish owners, and if they were free, be returned to Africa, according to the provisions of the treaty of 1819. Justice Thompson, of the Circuit Court, decided that the Africans could not be held for trial for murder committed on the seas, on board of a Spanish vessel; but he refused to discharge them, on the ground that they were held in custody by the District Court in consequence of libels and attachments against them."

"The court, however, decided that the papers of Ruiz and Montes were fraudulent; that the Negroes were native Africans illegally imported; that they were not slaves; and that they should be sent back to Africa, according to the treaty of 1819. No

(Continued on Page 6 Col.. 4.)

NEEDLE ART NOVELTIES



PILLOW DOLL NO. 121

Still another member of our nursery pillow family is this little doggy—who we can't understand why—has a case of the "blues" today. We could make him into the coziest pillow—soft enough for baby's swing—and cute enough for her stroller. She won't mind taking that afternoon nap with him keeping watch. Let's fashion him of white cambrie or broadcloth, and use the satin stitch for his eyes. We'll outline his whiskers and eyebrows in black as well as his ears. Pattern contains cutting chart and full instruetions. This is pattern No. 121.

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FORD ANSWERS FARM PROBLEM

TO DISPLAY HIS SOLUTION IN EXHIBIT AT tNEW WORLD'S FAIR

Chicago—Henry Ford has revealed that he is planning to demonstrate what he believes is the way to a lasting solution of the American farm problem in the new World's Fair which opens here May 26. He will use only a soybean patch, an average barn, and machinery he has developed.

"We are going to try to show how any farmer who is so minded may begin, on a scale within his means, the partial industrialization of his farm and the manufac ture of product directly for industrial markets," said Mr. Ford in confirming reports of his plan.

"What we call the farm problem must be solved by each farmer acting for himself" he continued. "Just as soon as the individual farmer can make money, the farm problem will vanish for good and so will most of our other economic problems.

To Plant Soybeans.

"Apart from making motor cars, we are in the farming business at Dearborn, so at Chicago we are going to talk as one farmer to another. We think we've found a way to increase farm income and we are going to pass along what we've learned for the benefit of anybody who cares to make use of it."

Mr. Ford said that a barn is to be built adjacent to the main Ford Exposition building now being erected at the World's Fair. It will be, he promised, a very ordinary type of barn such as is found, often unused, on thousands of American farms.

In this barn will be operated soybean processing machinery with which Mr. Ford has been experimenting for several years. A patch of soybeans will be planted nearby.

Distillation Method New.

"The processing plant will be of the simplest sort," Mr. Ford explained. "Many farmers could build one like it out of odds and ends. It will be steam operated and have a capacity of one-third of a ton of soybeans every eight hours. One man could run it. A single farmer or a group of farmers might own it, according to the acreage planted in the beans.

"We decided on soybeans because they seem at this time to offer the greatest number of uses and markets. Not only are the beans hardy and easily grown but they are also a fine soil builder. Too, they may be harvested and processed during the winter months when the farmer has less work to do. One trouble with farming now is that it is too much concentrated in the summer months.

"We've discovered nothing about soybeans that hasn't been known but we've learned how to get a complete extraction of soybean oil. Old methods of working the beans, in use for centuries, depend solely on pressing and leave about a third of the oil in the mash. Our method, which is distillation, effects a one hundred per cent extraction. The process is continuous too.

Molding Residue.

"The oil-free residue is an excellent food for man. It is fifty per cent protein and ninety-five per cent digestible. Also the farmer may feed it to his livestock with fine results. Or he may put it into another simple machine and from it manufacture plastics, an industry that is just getting under way.

"Today such parts of the Ford car as the horn button and the gearshift knob are pressed out of soybeans. Some day chairs, desks, doors and all sorts of things now made of wood will be produced from the same or similar materials. It's only a matter of getting down the costs.

"At Chicago we will show a machine for molding the soybean residue after the oil is extracted. It will be in actual operation so that farmers may see how simple the whole process is and how readily it could be adapted for farm use."

Mr. Ford pointed out that soy bean oil has a more widely diversified use than any other vegetable oil unless it be linseed oil. Known as a semi-drying oil, it possesses a combination of properties which qualify it for use in a wide variety of manufactured products.

Manufacture Unrestricted

Principal among these are cooking oils and vegetable shortenings, oleomargarine, mayonnaise, salad dressings, soft and liquid soaps, cleansing compounds, paints, varnishes, enamels and lacquers, linoleum and oilcloth, printing inks, grease and lubricating compounds, rubber substitutes, patent and artificial leather, putty, auto top goods and waterproof fabrics.

All Ford cars are now finished in an enamel in which soybean oil is used exclusively. There are about a half bushel of soybeans used in the manufacture of every Ford car, Mr. Ford said.

He emphasized that he is not interested personally in manufacturing any of the machinery he has developed, that anybody who wants to manufacture it may do so without restriction so far as Ford interests are concerned.

COOPERATIVE BUYING OF FARM SUPPLIES POPULAR

Cooperative purchasing of farm supplies has grown more rapidly during the last five years than any other form of cooperative activity, according to studies conducted by the farm credit administration. The studies reveal that the number of such associations is well above 1600, with a total membership of more than 500,000 farmers doing an estimated yearly business of more than $140,000,000.

The cost of the chick and egg-laying mash may be kept low by purchasing only the necessary supplementary feeds to mix with the home-grown grains, extension poultrymen at Iowa State college suggest.

TRAIN SEVERS CAR, MAN SAFE

Crashing through the railway crossing gates near Cullybackey, Ireland, David Hewitt's automobile was struck by the engine of an express train. The car was bisected, half landing on each side of the track. Hewitt climbed from the front seat uninjured, and the rear part of his car was found 150 feet down the rails.

OTHERS SAY THIS: ABOUT THE N. F. C. F. AND MODERN FARMER

"Undoubtedly the efforts and aims of your organization, if carried to a successful conclusion, will be of great benefit to the colored farmers of the nation."—Hon. James C. Stone, Former Chairman Federal Farm Board.

"It was indeed good of you to let me see your editorial describing the deplorable conditions among the membership of your organization. By all means keep on speaking out vigorously about such things"—Hon. Gifford Pinchot,—Governor of Pennsylvania.

MOUND BAYOU FARMER APPOINTED

Mr. John W. Williamson, Jr., of Mound Bayou, Miss., has been appointed to handle applications made by Race farmers for production loans from the Clarksdale Production Credit Ass'n. He is the first colored farmer appointed for this work.

For several weeks the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., worked to have Race farmers in heavily populated colored farm communities appointed for this work. Mr. Williamson is the first named and other appointments have been requested. Colored farmers were unable to organize any Production Credit Ass'n., but there is apparently no logical reasons why representatives should not be appointed to handle their applications for loans in counties where they form the majority of the farm population.

THE HEDO OF THE AMISTAD

(Coninued from Page 5.)

sooner was the decision made than by order of the Secretary of State, the district attorney took an appeal to the Circuit Court. This tribunal, however, affirmed the decision of the lower court. The proslavery interests then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the meantime the friends of freedoom had taken the precaution to employ the ablest counsel available. The venerable John Quincy Adams made the final argument before that body.

"The Supreme Court held that the Africans were kidnapped and unlawfully transported to Cuba; and they were purchased by Ruiz and Montes with a knowledge of the fact; that they were free; that they did not become pirates and robbers in taking possession of the "Amistad," and in attempting to regain their native country; that there was nothing in the treaty with Spain that justified the claim for their surrender; and that the United States was bound to respect their rights, as much as those of Spanish subjects. This highest tribunal reversed that part of the decision of the lower courts which directed the Negroes to be delivered to the President, to be transported to Africa, and dismissed them from the custody of the court."

As Henry Wilson has well said, "In all acts of slavery's grim tragedy there have been few which presented more elements of interest than that of the 'Amistad' captives. With two continents and the wide Atlantic for its theatre; with the robber chiefs of Africa, the slave-pirates of the ocean, the representatives of a European monarchy, and an American republic for actors, seemingly engaged in a common cause and inspired by a common spirit; it presented contrasts and the most unlooked-for and contradictory combinations. It presents barbarism in its rudest and most repulsive aspects, and Christianity in its most attractive and lovely attitude. It began with the midnight hunt for captives in the wilds of Africa; it closed by Christian men and women sending and accompanying these captives back to Africa; to plant churches and schools among their benighted countrymen. Through the whole, however, the one dark and hideous fact stands out that slavery is essentially the same, its adherents substantially alike. A system of violence, impatient of all restraints, whether of reason or of conscience, humanity or religion, the laws of the heart or the laws of the State, it seems mainly intent on compassing its own ends, by whatever means and at whatever hazards. It was the same in Afric and in America; in the barracoon and in the middle passage; under a monarchy or in a republic; in a Pagan, Catholic, or Protestant country."

BETTER NOT TO PRUNE THAN BUTCHER TREES

Pruning should aid the tree in its natural habit of growth and in its battle against the enemies of disease, insects and adverse weather conditions. However, it is better to allow the tree to go unpruned than to practice some of the popular methods of butchery.

The principal accomplishment in pruning is the modification of the tree from and size, although the practice will affect the color, size and quality of the fruit. The form of the tree should not be changed radically, and its size must not be reduced too much, if maximum yields are to be obtained. On the younger apple, pear and cherry trees, the more wood that is removed by pruning, the smaller the crop produced and the longer it takes the non-bearing trees to come into production.

On older trees, the removal of non-vigorous wood thins out the branches so that resulting fruit is of improved color and size. This thining does not reduce the yield on some varieties, if done carefully, and does permit a more thorough job of spraying for the control of insects and diseases.

When fruit trees are first planted, important training can be accomplishing by pruning and disbudding. During the first two seasons of growth, proper training will produce strong trees that will live a long time. Such trees will require less pruning later on.

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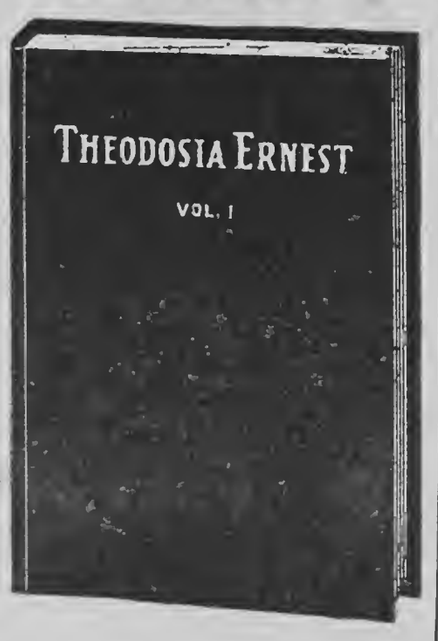

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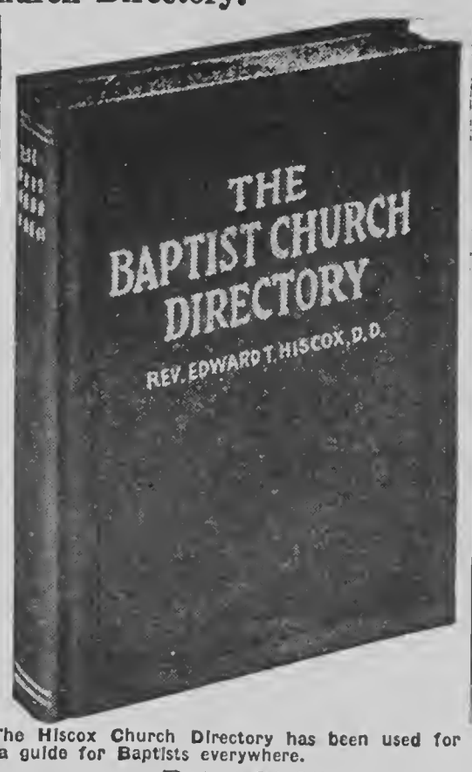

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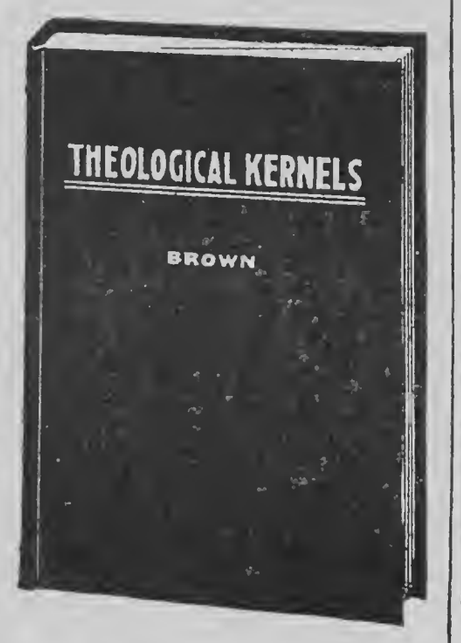

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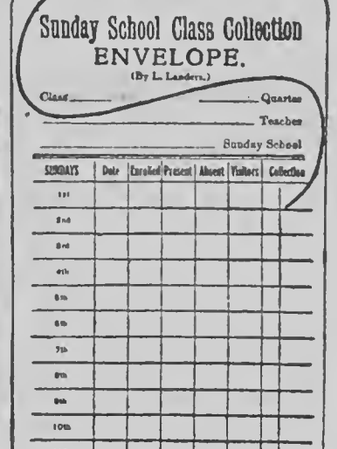

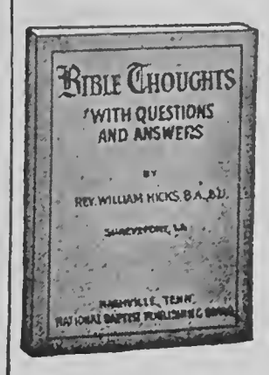

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THINKING

If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't
If you like to win but you think you can't,
It's almost a cinch you won't.

If you think you'll lose, you're
You've got to think high to rise;
You've got to be sure of yourself before
You can ever win a prize.

Life's battle doesn't always go
To stronger or faster men;
But sooner or late the man who lost,
For out in the world we find,
Success begins with a fellows will—
It's all in the state of the mind.

If you think you are out-classed, you are;
wins,
Is the man who thinks he can.

—Walter D. Wintel.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

The 15th census of the United States issued by the department of commerce and relating to the subject of agriculture, dealing in a large measure with the urban population by sections and divisions, between the years of 1910 and 1930, presents an interesting and exhaustive monograph prepared by Charles E. Hall, an eminent authority on agricultural pursuits.

The report significantly shows that there has been a distinct loss of both Negro and white farm population. The land operated by Race farmers has in the past 10 years decreased nearly four million acres, and this decrease has been mainly in the South. The report also indicates a decrease in acreage operated by white farmers, but not on so large a scale.

Many causes may be mentioned as productive of the rural migration from southern farms. The inclination upon the part of the younger men to invade the cities seeking a larger and greater opportunity for economic freedom has of itself produced a constant drain on farm labor. The greater cause, however, with relation to the Race farmer has been his inability to secure the proper protection for himself and family as well as to be able to compel payment in the courts in the South for both his labor and his goods.

By reason of these twin evils thousands have been forced to leave a semislave agricultural environment for sections of the country where they would at least be assured of receiving their pay for whatever employment they were able to secure. This enforced shifting of Race population to the larger industrial centers of the North and East has had its harmful effect in that it has imposed upon those cities large numbers of people who are unprepared to share the responsibilities of urban life.

Solution of this economic problem can only be accomplished by people returning to cultivation of the soil where they are qualified and more properly fit to meet the requirements than they are the strenuous efforts to live in large cities.

—Chicago Defender.

BLACK ROSE NOW BEING PRODUCED IN AMERICA

Philadelphia—A black rose, budded from the oginrial in Germany, is now being produced in this country. It has a petal that is a deep red at the stem, becomes a deep purple as it widens out and is entirely black at and near the tip

When a farmer gave up his farm near Bagdad, Iraq, crows which had been stealing eggs began to take golf balls from a neighboring links.

GROWERS OF VEGETABLES EARN BILLION A YEAR

The total of farm income from vegetable growing in the United States averages nearly one billion dollars every year. This is more than the farm income of all grains combined or all of the cotton and cotton seed grown in this country. It is also nearly twice as much as all fruits and nuts grown in the United States.

MASS FARM PRODUCTION FELL DOWN

Only a few years back when industry was prospering and mass production was on a pedestal, the farmer was told that he would have to get on a "business basis like the rest of us." Mass production was going to be the solution of his problem and he might as well get ready for it.

While numerous reputations for wisdom and business acumen were being shattered, the big farm and mass production idea was getting a shock in the agricultural area. Montana and Texas had outstanding examples of such undertakings and they toppled with the rest.

Nothing has happened to indicate that there is any better way of farming than by the family unit. As President Hoover wisely said in his address of acceptance in 1928, farming is a manner of living as well as a means of making a living.

—Moline Dispatch.

LIVER REQUIRES LOW HEAT, AND MUST BE DONE, NOT OVERDONE

Pork liver, lamb liver, and beef liver are all much cheaper than calf liver, but their food value is much the same.

Enjoyment of liver depends largely on how it is prepared. Liver should be cooked with a low heat and for as short a time as possible to get it done. Pork liver, like all pork, should be served well done Scalding before cooking will make older and less tender liver more palatable.

For school lunches chopped cooked liver with chopped pickle or chopped onion makes a good sandwich. Liver, scalloped or creamed or creamed with macaroni, is a good hot dish. Liver that is not tender enough for boiling can be used for braising, grinding, or chopping and creaming, for hash, or it can be made into croquettes or a loaf.

BACKS WAGON, TONGUE FLIES UP, HURLS HIM TO DEATH

Bloomington, Ill (Special)—E. S. Carter, 79 years old, of Armintgon, Ill., was killed backing a farm wagon by the tongue. The wagon hit a bump, causing the tongue to fly up, lifting the aged man off his feet. He fell head first to the ground and his neck snapped.

LIGHTNING KILLS PREACHER

While standing beneath the pulpit in the First African Baptist church, East Savannah, Ga., at the beginning of a service which was to be his ordination, Marion M. Moultfie, colored was killed by a bolt of lightning.

RACE WOMAN HOLDS FARM

Mrs. Alice Keaton, 69 years old, and for nearly fifty years servant in the home of the late C. B. Danforth, wealthy white planter in Crittenden county, Arkansas, was given a break in the federal court at Memphis last week, when Judge Anderson issued a temporary injunction against W. M. Garrott, administrator of the Danforth estate.

Mrs. Keaton claims prior to the death of Danforth about two months ago, she was deeded a twelve thousand dollar farm by the deceased. This deed it is said, bears the date of 1926. The administrator attempted to ignore the transaction and sell the farm. Judge Anderson's injunction is to remain in force until the case can be heard.

"THE GOSPEL OF THE DEEPER PLOW"

(Condensed from an article in the "Missionary Herald.")

While the modern missionary is as faithful as his predecessors in stressing the "things of the Spirit," he is, perhaps, more skillful in using the means at hand to make his people realize that Christianity seeks the physical welfare of men as well as their spiritual development. It has remained for Rev. Harry S. Martin of the Charles E. Jefferson Academy to give practical aid to the Chinese farmer and use a variation of the "County Fair" as a real means of grace.

From 40,000 to 50,000 persons were directly reached last autumn by means of the series of rural fairs which Jefferson Academy undertook as one part of a threefold project. These fairs, five in number, exceeded the fondest hopes of their sponsors. By means of them the Chinese farmer saw what he could do to raise better chickens and hogs; how he could improve his vegetable and general farming by using labor-saving machinery, studying seed selections, and exterminating or controlling the Demon Bug.

In addition to giving the Chinese farmers practical aid and information, these fairs aroused in them the spirit of competition and the desire to learn, and showed them how to work together in a convenient effort. To literally thousands of Chinese country families these fairs were the red-letter days of the year. They were what the circus and the county fair rolled into one mean to American farmers. How they examined every exhibit in detail, how they drank in every word, how they looked in awe at the moving pic-

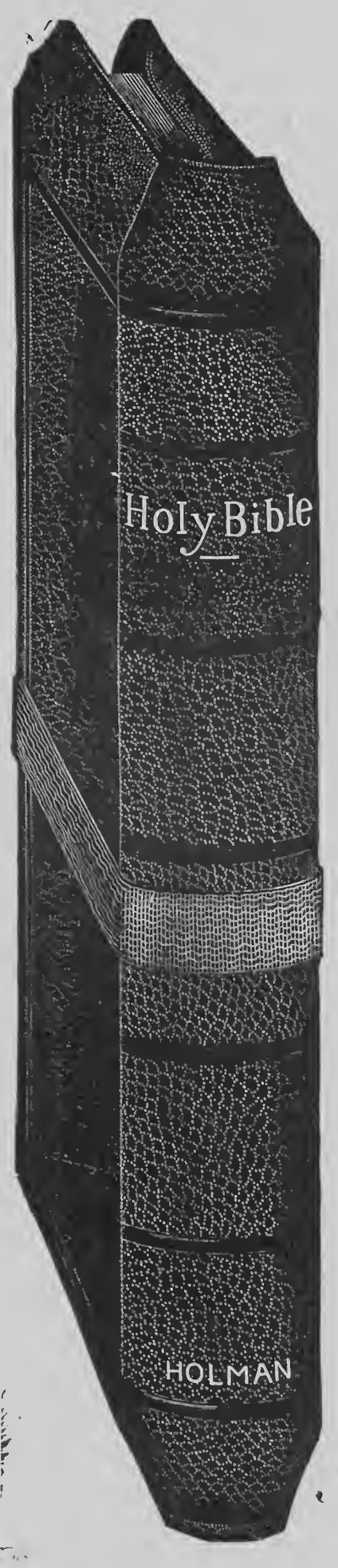
"I have been digging in the ground all these years just according to rote" and a wondering farmer speetator, "without any thought as to improvement. Now I am going to work for better crops and bring some of my produce to the fair next time."

Then came another innovation — some weeks after the fairs—when a group of twenty-five Chinese farmers, ranging from nineteen to forty-six years of age, from five different counties, were brought to Jefferson Academy for a two months' condensed agricultural course. A feast was set before them—an intellectual and practical feast—for they were permitted to select twenty-five hours a week from the following subjects: general agriculture, poultry raising, bee culture, rural education, rural economics, rural hygiene, first steps in government, background of Christianity, Bible study, public speaking, and singing.

There is a highly significant fact connected with this course—a fact that speaks well for the stability and tenacity of the Chinese farmer: every single man who came remained until the last day, and received his certificate for work accomplished. One third of this group were self-supporting, that is, they paid for their board, plus $1 a month room rent. There was no tuition fee.

The moment these farmer students got back to their own villages, they began organizing classes among

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)



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"THE GOSPEL OF THE DEEPER PLOW"

(Continued from Page 7)

their neighbors. They were told that if they would organize these groups, Jefferson Academy would send instructors to teach them for a ten-day period. The plan met with phenomenal success.

Like the disciples, the teachers went out to these village groups two by two. One gave instruction in general agriculture, poultry raising and bee culture, while the second taught Bible. An ideal arrangement, for, as Mr. Martin expresses it:

"You see, in this way we are trying to illustrate the love of Christ as well as talk about it. The other day I met Mrs. George D. Wilder returning with a group which had been preaching during the week of evangelism to the people of a poor village near by. I asked her how the day went.

"'Well,' she replied, 'they listened attentively, but I always feel that I should go to such villages with a Bible in one hand and a bowl of rice in the other.'

"A few years ago," said a Chinese pastor discussing the matter with Mr. Martin, "I never heard anyone speak of raising better chickens or of improving their crops; but now, since the fiars and these courses, everyone is talking about such subjects."

Mr. Martin has an able corps of Chinese aids. Mr. Fan, a Penn College graduate, is a "radio fan" indeed. He takes his beloved radio with him and sets it up for the townspeople, who flock to hear it. Programs come through from various stations in China and Japan. Mr. Fan has a dream—a marvelous dream. He wants to prepare lectures to be given over the radio on many subjects, religious and scientific, devotional and practical. All this would be done from a broadcasting station at Jefferson Academy.

"The Gospel of the Deeper Plow" is doing great things for North China, not only in the field of agriculture but in all that makes for a better social, physical, economic and religious life of the people.

FOODS AND AGGRESSIVENESS

(Continued from Page 1)

a handful of rice and trot all day on it. These are the great natural foods; they are the mainstay of life where human races are dominating. No people could live on corn as they could live on wheat and rice. Corn is too fattening— we know the results from the study of pellagra. Pellagra takes the life out of people, who eat too much corn.

No people subject to famine at varied periods can ever develop into strong, robust, aggressive people. As nothing else can do it, a famine depletes human vitality. Periodical hunger reduces the vitality, lessens resistance to disease and nullifies aggressive. And almost every race except the Caucasian has been subject to famine from time time."

A LETTER TO A CRITIC

(Continued from Page 1)

America only. It has a national president, secretary, treasurer and a board of directors. The organization is made up of units which are established and are being established in all counties, townships and neighborhoods where as many as ten Negro farmers reside. Membership dues are five dollars per year, one dollar of which remains in the treasury of the local unit.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers was organized in 1922 and incorporated in 1930. Its founders and organizers were honest, experienced, reliable men, who had at heart the interest of the colored farmer and desired to do something for him. All but one were born and reared in the South. All, in some way, or other, had been closely connected with the business of farming. Our organization's main objective is to teach colored farmers the principles of co-operation and to help them practice co-operation. Each unit of the N. F. C. F., when organized, becomes a local farm cooperative association. The members of these local units can buy farm and home supplies co-operatively, produce crops co-operatively and can market and sell co-operatively. Their national office acts as their clearing house and gives them the purchasing and marketing information required.

There was not a cooperative association of colored farmers in America before the first unit of the N. F. C. F. was established. No cooperative, organized and controlled by white farmers, had ever attempted to obtain any Negro members except for selfish and shady purposes, and no Negro farmers were members of any full-fledged co-operative except probably a few who lived in western and northern states. In the South, where ninety per cent of our colored farmers live, very few were members of any of the local cooperative associations. Negro farmers have been coerced into joining some co-operatives,— especially in some of the tobacco and cotton sections,— but they had no voice, vote or power and could not attend local, county or state meetings. In practically every instance where colored farmers have been so-called "members" of white co-operatives, they have been the first to lose and the last to gain anything . Social, racial and economic reasons have always prevented them from joining existing co-operative societies on the same terms as white farmers and this you should know as well as myself.

As far as the "usefulness" of our organization is concerned, I need but cite you a few facts. First of all,— colored farmers knew nothing about the benefits of organization and co-operation until they told of these benefits by the founders and officials of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. No other organization or farm leaders. white or colored, had ever tried to get them to organize and co-operate. It appeared to all that organization and co-operation was essential to the welfare of the farmers of America if they were white, but the colored farmers were scarcely considered. They are receiving little consideration now, and it is evident they would be receiving still less, were it not for the activities of the officials of the N. F. C. F.

Members of the N. F. C. have been taught to buy collectively,— groceries, feed, seed, fertilizer, farm supplies and machinery,— anything the can purchase at, near, wholesale prices and save money by so doing. Colored farmers of Mississippi units alone have purchased approximately $80,000 worth of farm supplies co-operatively during the past five years. They have saved more than 25 per cent on their purchases compared with what these supplies would have cost them if purchased from local merchants and dealers. We have numerous letters from members stating that they have saved more than their yearly membership dues,— more than five dollars, —on their first twenty dollar grocery order. In some instances, members have purchased their needs from local merchants, who were able to quote them good prices because of the size of the order and cash payments being made. Collective buying by members has not injured any honest, intelligent merchants who desired to play fair with their Negro customers. But no one can blame a colored farmer for buying a better grade of rice or sugar at from two to five cents a pound, from an out-of-town merchant, when his local merchant demands from ten to fifteen cents a pound for a much poorer grade of the same products. The colored farmer has a perfect right to save his money if he can, and if he can the N. F. C. stands ready to assist him.

Members of the N. F. C. F. have been advised to plant "unit acreages" of certain crops and varieties of crops which we knew would bring them a larger profit. For instance,— one year we advised our "Delta" members to plant "Weber 49" cotton seed. This variety produced a better grade and those who follow our advice were benefitted. Other units were advised to plant acreages of edible cowpeas and sweet potatoes and seed of the varieties we recomemnded was procured for them. Their crops brought good market prices. Had these farmers not belonged to our organization, this advice, assistance and information would have not been given them from any other source.

We have found good markets for carlots of vegetables, melons, and other products of our members. We have told them how to grade, pack, ship and sell, and they have profited by the information given. For instance, a group of North Carolina farmers were offered $2.75 for their farmer's run peanuts. We prevailed upon them to grade their product and found for them a buyer who paid $7.50 for the first grade. The entire crop averaged around five cents,— almost double what it would have brought if sold as "farmer's run" and the grading was but little expense.

We have discovered instances where local "white" co-operatives have been giving colored producers less than white producers were receiving, whether the colored producers was a so-called "member" or not. Track buyers, especially in the vegetable and melon centers, ofter will not purchase the colored farmer's crop until it is about to perish in his fields. Then they will gobble it up at a ridiculous price. The colored farmer is compelled to sell for what he is offered or lose all. Buyers for "white co-operatives" often follow the same stunt. In these sections, organized colored farmers have been able to market direct through our national offices and have received the consideration and justice they were due.

We have assisted many of our members in obtaining loans from federal land banks and from other sources. We are investigating credit unions and other types of loan associations now to see if such can be a source of service to Negro farmers. We are advising our members to depend on themselves,—not on the government. Colored farmers are victims of certain types of loan-sharks in all sections. The majority are compelled to pay from 25 to 40 per cent interest on the borrowed dollar. We are trying to remedy such conditions.

We assisted thousands of colored farmers in obtaining drouth-loans. We have helped other thousands obtain Red Cross relief and have reported to that organization many cases which came to our notice of colored farmers being charged for relief given.

We have helped many of our tenant and sharecropper members obtain farms on easy payments,— have assisted others in finding good landlords who would treat them fairly and have also helped good landlords get good tenants. Not only have we assisted our members through their local units, but not one inquiry has come to our offices from a colored farmer, whether a member or not, that has not been answered.

Colored farmers have faith in their organization because its officers and leaders have been honest with the man have given them sound, sensible, practical advice that helped them save more and get more. For the assistance they have received, members have been asked to pay to the national office only four dollars per year as membership dues. It might interest you to know that very few have paid this. The founders, officers and directors of the organization have paid out of their own pocket for its support three times as much as has been collected as membership dues. In the state of Mississippi, where we have our largest membership, membership dues received during the past years, would average less than ten cents per member. Our organization has no other source of income except membership dues. We have never received a penny from the government, political parties or politicians, foundations, philanthropists, trade associations or from any source. We owe nobody anything except the colored farmer. The N. F. C. F. is independent. It is a race organization from the top on down. We realize that all farmers are in a desperate financial condition at this time. We know too, that they will support their organization when able to do so. There is not another farm organization in the Nation that gives as much service to its members as ours gives at so little cost to them.

If there is no "special need" for the National Federation of Colored Farmers, which is all "colored," then there is no "special need" for the American Farm Bureau Fedration, which is all "white." The N. F. C. F. was organized because colored farmers cound get no assistance from any of the other national farm organizations — not even the crumbs. We gnow, — and colored farmers know,— they will get little assistance from the "white co-operatives." The N. F. C. F. exists now because it is rendering a unique and valuable service to the colored farmers of the Nation. As long as it does this, it will continue to exist and grow whether it obtains any consideration or recognition from so-called "big Race leaders" or not."

ADVENTURE LAND NEW FAIR FUN FOR CHILDREN

Chicago—Alice's wonderland will become an actual fact for children in the Adventure Land of the Enchanted Island at the new World's Fair which opens in Chicago May 26. The Enchanted Island is being entirely rebuilt, with Adventure Land the most unusual of forty new features designed especially for children.

Here little boys and girls will find the world of Captain Kidd, the Fairy Queen, the Old Witch and Prince Charming. As children leave the world of realities and cross the threshold of Adventure Land, they will find themselves in an enchanted forest. Fairy-book stars will peep at them through thick foliage overhead; owls will hoot and birds will sing to them; there will be a thunder shower, a noisy, tumbling cataract, a babbling brook and, at the end of the path, a gingerbread house.

The chief delight for the children in Adventure Land will be that anything might happen. A child may be looking at a tree, and suddenly discover that it is winking at him; it may even smile broadly and then break out into a hearty, ringing laugh.

One of the surprises planned is a fairy queen who is really alive, yet will appear to be no more than three inches high. Despite her size, she will be a jolly person, full of smiles and happy conversation.

NEEDLE ART NOVELTIES

By Nancy Lee

NOVELTY DOG PILLOW
NO. 123

Introducing, folks, Toby— the champion blue ribbon winner of the Wilkshire Kennels! Let's make him the pride of the campus— the delight of the nursery —or the Master of the House— for he's realy quite "doggy" and sleek in his pitch black coat. He will be the nicest, squeeziest pillow we've had, and the joy of it is, he can be made up in a jiffy! He'd be stunning in black cambric or suiting— and let's applique his jacket of yellow old fashioned chintz. Patters contains cutting chart and full instructions. This is pattern No. 123.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VII. NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 15, 1934 No. 1.

Secretary Wallace Says Cotton - Share Farmer is Sufferer

SOME LOSE HOMES IN AAA DRIVE

Chicago Tribune Press Service Fro mNation's Capital Quoted

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, D. C., May 2.—(Special.)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace today frankly admitted that the elimination of millions of cotton acres from production under the AAA has created a serious social problem in the south.

Thousands of tenant farmers and "share croppers" are being deprived of their livelihood, Mr. Wallace said, when the acres they once worked are abandoned by the land owner under the terms of his reduction contract with the government. Relief rolls in the cotton belt have shown a marked increase since the inauguration of the acreage reduction campaign, it was said.

Shows Results of Study

Mr. Wallace made public the results of a study of the situation undertaken by Calvin B. Hoover, AAA economic adviser and a professor at Duke university. It admitted the serious nature of the dilemma, but attributed much of the difficulty to labor conditions peculiar to the south.

In an effort to halt the displacement of the tenants and share croppers, Mr. Wallace announced, he has summoned all southern county extension agents to Washington for a conference.

Measures to enforce the AAA cotton contract, which prohibits land owners from depriving tenants and share workers of their homes, will be devised at the meeting, the secretary stated.

The social consequences of the government acreage reduction program in the cotton belt have been subjected to widespread criticism. Today's announcement was the AA A's first indication that it had taken cognizance of the situation.

To Enforce Contracts

"The sign up campaign for the 1934 cotton adjustment program has been completed," said Mr. Wallace. "The time has now come when it is the duty of the administration to work out a definite policy of enforcement of the provisions of this contract. We have received a considerable number of complaints of displacement of tenant farmers in violation of the spirit of the contract. The number so dispossessed is not subject to precise determination."

The secretary said, however, that the number of complaints thus far received made it "desirable" for the AAA to work out a mechanism for preventing violation of the reduction contract. He emphasized that there was no disposition on the part of the government to "interfere with the usual and normal rental arrangement between land owners or landlords and their tenants."

May Hold Back Benefits

As one possible method of forcing land owners to refrain from evicting the poorer farmers from abandoned

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

HOG BUTCHERING WEIGHT VARIES SAYS EXPERT

Quick Freezing of Vegetables Now Perfected

METHOD IS EVOLVED AFTER VERY LONG RESEARCH

If and when packages of quickly frozen vegetables and fruits are displayed by the grocer, the consumer may know that this represents extensive experiment and research.

In the first commercial trials of quick freezing methods, most of the vegetables developed hay-like flavors Spinach, alone, retained its natural flavor, and the spinach had been blanched, or scalded, before it was frozen. After that all the vegetable samples were blanched before freezing, and they, too, retained their natural flavors.

Blanched in Boiling Water

The method of quick freezing vegetables which was finally evolved provided that newly harvested vegetables are cleaned and prepared, blanched in boiling water, packed in cellophane-lined containers, and subjected to temperatures of from 30 to 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit for two or three hours.

The temperature is then raised to the permanent storing temperature of zero, or 32 degrees below the freezing point. Fruits offer more problems to the quick freezing process than do vegetables, because they cannot be blanched, since heating fruits gives them a cooked flavor.

Large Peas Best

The large seeded market garden varieties of peas are better adapted to quick freezing than are the small seeded varieties commonly grown for canning.

The advantage of quick freezing over the former old slow freezing methods comes partly from the fact that quick freezing forms small ice crystals which do not break down the tissues as do the larger, more slowly developed crystals of the former methods.

DEVICE AT FAIR DATES EGG AS HEN LAYS IT

Chicago—A device which, when attached to a baby hen, stamps her new-laid egg with the day, hour and minute, is one of the unusual inventions shown at the patent exhibit in the General Exhibits buildin of the new World's Fair here. The patent exhibit differs this year in that it includes the unique and freakish as well as commercial patents of inventions not yet in use.

Among the curious patents shown are an electrical device to determine the ripeness of fruits accurately, a garlic sauce with no after odor, a non-skid spaghetti and a razor which operates on the principle of a lawn mower.

Farmers Told to Avoid Fake Medicine

REPLENISH SOIL

Farmers Given Opportunity To Use Idle Lands

Wash'ington. — The hundreds of thousands of idle acres which will be left out of production this year because of the crop curtailment program of the department of agriculture offers the farmer an oportunity to replenish his soil at low cost, department officials say.

The department is doing all in its power to encourage this activity. Among steps recommended is the planting of the grain known as lespedeza, which is unusually valuable as a soil restorative. The lespedeza is an annual but reseeds itself without ever assuming the unattractive proportions of a weed. It will grow on poor acid soil as well as on good soil and aids in bringing the lower grade soil back into real predictiveness.

Illustrating the value of lespedeza, the department cites the experience of one North Carolina farmer who seeded it over oats. In 1929 the yield was 9 bushels of oats per acre, in 1930 it was 43 bushels and in 1931 it was 77 bushels.

GEM AWAITS LONG DISTANCE FAIRGOER

Chicago.—Because he himself will have traveled more than 12,000 miles from Kimberley, South Africa to Chicago, to his job as supervisor of the diamond recovery plant in the Diamond exhibit at the new World's Fair here, Joseph F. Sullivan is interested in finding someone who will travel even farther to see the Exposition.

Anyone coming a great distance to see the Fair and calling upon Mr. Sullivan will be entertained by him. The distance each globe trotter has traveled will be recorded and checked. The man or woman who has come the farthest will be awarded a one carat diamond.

The lucky tourist may pick out the diamond in the rough from those on display at the diamond exhibit and have it cut just the way he wants it in the Streets of Amsterdam, the diamond cutting display at the exhibit.

Thomas Cook and Sons and the American Express Company have already announced that they are determined to find a traveler who can excel Mr. 'Sullivan's mark. They report that they are now booking visitors from distances almost as great as Sullivan's and it is quite possible that someone else will travel even farther than half-way around the earth.

POULTRY RAISERS GET TIMELY WARNING

Hatching time and the eight to twelve weeks that follow bring a serious menace to chicks in the form of coccidiosis, one of the most dangerous diseases of young chicks. The disease is spread by contamination of the food, water, and soil with the droppings of infected chicks.

The severity of coccidiosis depends in part on the number of disease-producing organisms which are taken into the body of the young fowl. In non-fatal cases, the chicks recover and the organisms usually disappear within a month's time unless reinfection has taken place. However, reinfection does take place often when the yards and brooder houses are not kept in an extremely clean and sanitary condition. Removal of the droppings and maintaining other sanitary practices generally will prevent reinfection.

"Poultry growers are sometimes led to believe that certain 'medicines' will cure this malady," says Dr. H. E. Moskey, veterinarian of the federal food and drug administration. "The administration, in the enforcement of the pure food and drug law, has removed from the market stocks of so-called 'remedies' for this disease. According to the consensus of opinion of veterinary medical authorities, there is today no drug nor combination of drugs which can be considered a cure for coccidiosis of chicks.

"Chicks infected with the disease frequently recover naturally, and if proper sanitary methods are followed they will not become reinfected. Poultry growers have sometimes attributed natural recovery of their chicks to some nostrum which has been sold to them. There is little or no evidence available at the present that any established veterinary preparation on the market is valuable in the cure of this virulent malady."

1933 COTTON OUTPUT 13,047,000 BALES

Washington, May 22.—(AP)—The crop reporting board's revised figures, made public Tuesday, show United States cotton production last year amounted to 13,047,000 bales of 500 pound each.

Ginnings from the 1933 crop as reported by the census bureau in bales of 500 pounds gross weight totalled 13,047,262. The yield of lint cotton per acre, as revised by the board was 208.5 pound and the area picked was 29,978,000 acres. The area in cultivation on July 1, 1933, was 40,852,000 acres.

AVERAGES 244 1-2 IN ILL. BUT ONLY 163 TO 170 IN THE EAST

There is a wide and striking variation in the weight of hogs purchased by killers in different sections of the United States, a recent corn belt agricultural survey shows.

Representative packers in New England killed approximately one million hogs that averaged nearly 20 pounds in weight. In the adjacent territory of New York and eastern Pennsylvania, the sample of about three million hogs averaged 170 pounds a head. At the same time, the hogs slaughtered in the territory close to Chesapeake bay, including the cities of Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, averaged a little over 163 pounds in weight, according to the sample of a half million head reported by packers there. The Pacific coast killed 187-pound hogs, while hogs killed at the Missouri river points averaged approximately 149 pounds. Hogs going to the Illinois-Indiana packers averaged 244 1-2 pounds, while the interior packers generally preferred a medium weight hog.

It is apparent that corn belt farmers who furnish most of the hogs killed under federal inspection in this country, are-vitally interested in the kinds of meat which consumers want. Producers and sellers therefore need to investigate closely the opportunity to meet the specific demands for hogs. In any other line of production outside of agriculture, the practice is generally for a producer first to find out the **nature** of the demand for his product, and then to carry on production to meet that demand. This is not always true in agriculture. While corn belt farmers are interested in the eastern demand for hogs, it is well to remember that this demand is limited and that strict grading usually is required. The largest part of the nation's hog crop is slaughtered in territory adjacent to where it is produced, and while farmers are to be commended for their interest in distant markets, it is well not to over-emphasize their importance.

BLIGHT AIDS AUSTRALIA IN WAR ON PRICKLY PEAR

Melbourne, Australia —(AP)—Helped by a tiny blight with a long name—cactoblasris cactorum—Australia is winning a war against the deadly prickly pear.

Over an area of 60,000,000 acres the tiny blight has attacked the enemy, and there is definite prospects that the plant will be exterminated in Australia within a comparatively short time.

In the last two years more than 8,000,000 acres of land previously affected by the pear have been opened for permanent settlement in Queensland.

WALLACE SAYS COTTON SHARE FARMERS SUFFER

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.)

cotton acres, Mr. Wallace suggested that the AAA might refuse to pay the benefit payments called for under the reduction contract since ejection of the tenants or share croppers would constitute a violation of the contract.

FARM EXPERT NAMED TO HIGH POSITION

Cornelius R. Richardson, chairman of the board of directors of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., was made prosecuting attorney of the city of Richmond, Ind., on Jan. 1. Mr. Richardson is a prominent attorney of Richmond. He came originally from Athens, Ga. He is an authority on agriculture and was appointed by the late President Calvin Coolidge some years ago as a member of a committee that made a survey of conditions in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Richardson is from one of the first families of Georgia, long known as fighters. His grandfather, Alfred Richardson, was elected to the state legislature from Oconee county during the reconstruction period. Mr. Richardson says Race farmers should grow their living and not buy it.

WHO MAKES A GARDEN?

Whoever makes a garden
Has never worked alone;
The rain has always found it,
The sun has always known,
The wind has blown across it.
And helped to scatter seeds—
Whoever makes a garden
Has all the help he needs.

Whoever makes a garden
Should surely not complain,
With someone like the sunshine
And someone like the rain,
And someone like the breeze
To aid him at his toil;
And someone like the Father,
Who gave the garden soil.

Whoever makes a garden
Has, oh so many friends!—
The glory of the morning
The dew when daylight ends,
The wind, and rain, and sunshine,
And dew and fertile sod;
For he who makes a garden
Works hand-in-hand with God.

—Douglas Mallock

PLANTING BY THE MOON

According to popular beliefs vegetables that mature under the ground should be planted in the dark of the moon, and all vegetables that mature above the ground must be planted in the light of the moon. Plant root vegetables in the dark of the moon and vegetables for leaves in the new moon.

Vegetables which blossom, such as peas and beans, should be planted in the full moon.

All tuber plans should be planted in the dark of the moon. For large ears of corn, plant in the dark of the moon also.

When flowers are planted in the light of the moon they are said to be large and beautiful.

Melons and cucumbers should be planted when the sign is in the twins.

It has also been said that if you gather apples in the light of the moon they will not rot.

Cabbages planted when the sign is in the head will invariably be large, and if the seed is planted when the moon is new it will not be killed by frost.

If you cut weeds from your yard in the dark of the moon they will hardly come again.

Interesting News And Notes

Drouth and dust storms are playing havoc with crops in America's bread-basket, the mid-western states. In some sections it is reported that average winter wheat yield will be less than 20 bushels per acre. Wells and pastures are drying up and livestock suffering. Planted corn will not sprout. Mother Nature is doing more to reduce crop yields than the AAA ever dreamed of accomplishing.

The administration's cotton reduction program was assailed by a committee of six prominent southerners who said it was unsound in practice and conducive to slavery of workers. Prof. W. R. Amberson, of the University of Tennessee, was chairman of the committee.

The New York World-Telegram reports that since the Roosevelt era began four and one-half million men have been restored to jobs. There are still more than eight million unemployed. Emergency workers are excluded from the number given.

First stand of alfalfa in many Nebraska counties is threatened by plant lice which have invaded the fields by the millions. Unless rain comes shortly it is feared the lice will destroy wheat, oats, and garden crops.

The Illinois Agricultural Association claims a membership of over 60,000. Ten cooperative companies affiliate with it, three of which are insurance companies.

There were 77,331 Negro farm operators in South Carolina in 1930, a decrease in ten years of approximately 32,000. Only 15,975 were owners. Acreage owned was 786,893 and value of land and buildings owned was $22,788,137. Colored farmers of this state should have better opportunities to purchase small farms.

Farmers' cooperative gas and oil companies did a $35,000,000 business in 1933. Nearly all these cooperatives are located in northern state Associations in the three states, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin did a business of around $50,000 each. Cooperation pays well and it is high time all colored farmers were finding this out.

Iowa farm hands are being paid an average of from $20 to $30 a month with room and board this year which is ten dollars more than was paid last year.

Congress has authorized the 1935 farm census. It is proposed that airplanes be used to assist census takers. It is also proposed that the census include facts for the benefit of the AAA about taxes, idle lands, abandoned farms, forest and pasture plots, sizes of farms, ownership and tenure, equipment, membership in cooperatives, acreage, production and value of crops and stock, farmers expenditures and other points of assistance to the New Deal. The Modern Farmer is anxious to know how many colored farmers are members of cooperatives.

There are forty thousand more colored farmers in the state of Mississippi than white farmers.

It is little wonder that the big cotton farmers of the South like the AAA program to curtail production better than the farmers of all other sections of the country. These southern farmers have received nearly seventy per cent of the money paid out by the AAA. Over forty-three million dollars was paid out to cotton farmers in the state of Texas alone. Iowa, the richest farming state in the union has received less than a quarter million. In spite of the money handed out to cotton farmers, the real cotton farmers,—Race tenant farmers, have received very little, and are worse off now than they were last year or the year before.

The dandelion crop this year is larger than ever before.

NATIVES WORK RUBBER PLANTATION AT NEW FAIR

Chicago.—Native tom-toms blend their eerie note with the whir of modern machinery at the Firestone exhibit at the new World's Fair here.

This year an African jungle village, with Liberian natives working in the fields, in addition to the working factory production line shown in 1933, permits the demonstration of rubber treatment from the tapping of the trees to the finished automobile tire.

Animated figures perform the steps in rubber production—tapping, pouring out the latex, and bringing it to the preparation mill on the plantation. In the mill the scientific phases of rubber making, including coagulation, sheeting, smoking and baling are shown with an attendant explaining each step.

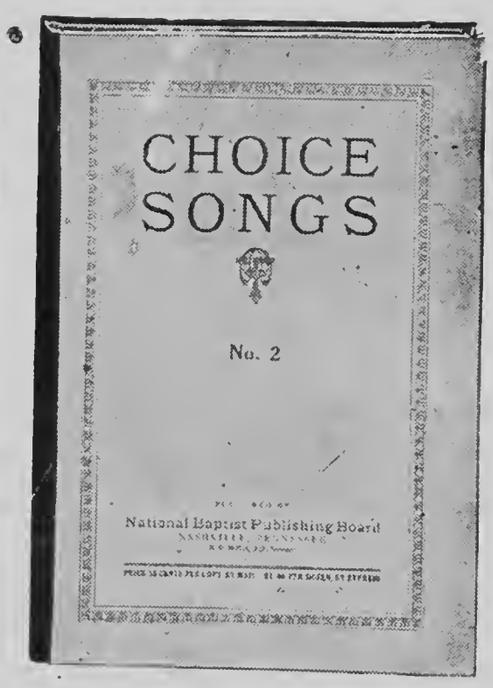
PRESIDENT DAVIS GETS CANE

A beautiful cane, hand-carved from original designs, has been made and presented to President James P. Davis, of the N. F. C. F., by Brother Nat Stokes, of Sidon, Miss. The cane also contains a matchbox located beneath the handle.

Pres. Davis is very proud of his cane and also of Bro. Stokes, who is one of the oldest, most loyal and faithful members of Heard's Chapel Unit.

THE Modern Farmer Should Be In Every Home

Song Books that are in demand



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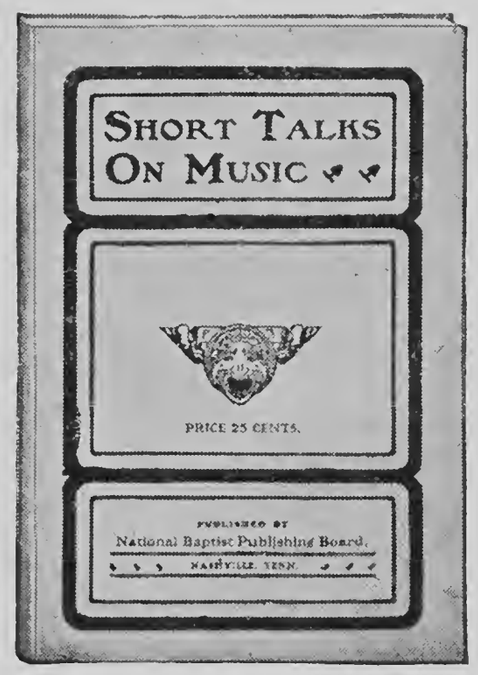

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Others Say This:-

About the N. F. C. F. and Modern Farmer

"I can appreciate the fact that in sections where colored farmers are present in large numbers, an organization such as your own would be unusually effective in promoting their economic interests and in presenting the benefits of cooperation in the most effective manner.

It will be a pleasure for me to be of service to your organization in every possible way. I have always had a warm spot in my heart for the colored race; some of my most loyal employees are colored men, a few of whom have been with me for nearly a quarter of a century. I should be delighted to hear from you at any time with suggestions on how I can be of help."—Hon. Arthur Capper. U. S. Senator, Kansas.

"You may be assured that I have the most sympathetic interest in the economic condition of the Negro upon the American farmer."
—Hon. Geo. Fort Milton, Editor, The Chattanooga (Tenn.) News.

"Sound organization, that would build marketing agencies farmer-owned and farmer-controlled, is the constructive thing for farmers to do at this time. This will result in increased bargaining power to get their fair share of the consumer's dollar, which is the crux of the whole matter." Hon. Sam. H. Thompson, Former President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

"We shall be glad to make use of your releases from time to time because we are greatly interested in the weliare and economic prosperity of the farmers throughout the country."—Rt. Rev. J. Arthur Hamlett. Bishop C. M. E. Church.

GUILD OF PEPPERERS WAS ADJUNCT OF SPICE TRADE

In proof of the great importance of the spice trade, I would point to the fact that one of the earliest of the city guilds was the pepperers, which was first heard of in 1180, says a writer in London Nineteenth Century and After. This guild, with the Ropers and Apothecaries, nominated the officers in charge of the king's beam. In 1345 the Guild of Pepperers was succeeded by a fraternity which in 1373 became the Grocers' company. The word "grocer," to quote from an old work, "was a term distinguishing merchants of this society, in opposition to inferior retailers, for that they usually sold in gross quantities, by great weights."

Since spices constituted the commodities in which they dealt, the word gradually acquired its present meaning of an "inferior retailer" in spices. The weigh-house and public weighing were vested in the Grocers' company, a right which they retained until the Eighteenth century. The privilege of garbling or cleaning spices was also bestowed on the company, whose representatives were empowered to enter any shop or warehouse to view spices and drugs and to garble them.

They were also empowered to confiscate any spices that were being sold without being first cleaned by a garbeller "chosen, accepted and sworn for that purpose." The patron of the company was St. Anthony, in whose honor the fraternity attended a high mass annually.

—The Advance.

COTTON PRICES OFF, SAGGING 8 TO 11 POINTS

Dullness Laid to Holidays Abroad and President's Awaited Silver Message

The cotton market was comparatively quiet yesterday owing to a continuation of the Whitsuntide holidays abroad and a disposition to await the forthcoming Presidential message on silver. The news generally was construed as against values, however, and the market was lower under mill liquidation. The close was steady at a partial rally from the lowest, but with net losses of 8 to 11 points. The July position, which closed at 11.49c on Saturday, declined to 11.34c and closed at 11.39c, and October, after advancing 1 point to 11.67c, declined to 11.53c and closed at 11.58c, or 8 points net lower.

The market opened quiet at unchanged to 1 point decline, but soon sagged. Weather conditions were viewed as generally satisfactory and with the textile market still dull and awaiting developments and the spot demand low traders could see little in the cotton situation to encourage aggressive buying operations.

During the day there was considerable liquidation through commission houses which was credited to mill account, thought to have been prompted by the unsatisfactory conditions in the spinning industry.

Southern hedge selling was of very small volume and despite waves of liquidation at times, which carried prices down, the market seemed to develop a good deal of resistance through New Orleans and local buying as well as more or less trade price fixing.

The possibility of the President's message on silver containing something of a constructive nature pertaining to commodities or the money market served to discourage active or aggressive selling and was thought to have inspired at least part of the buying operations.

The continued holidays abroad undoubtedly served to restrict business during the day as houses with foreign connections had very few orders, although there was further price fixing credited to Japanese mills. The weather over the week end was generally dry and warm over the cotton belt, aside from a few widely scattered showers. These conditions were looked upon as favorable for the growing crop and it was the opinion in some quarters that the weather and crop advices are going to be more and more important as the season advances, as many believe that future price levels will be determined a good deal by the crop prospects.

A Memphis authority said that cotton planting is practically completed except in portions of the Northwest, where completion is not expected before June 1. Germination has been excellent during the last two weeks and stands were said to average better than fair with chopping normally advanced and fields unusually clean.

Washington advices said that the Senate Agricultural Committee had reported favorably the Smith bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to borrow money on cotton with warehouse receipts for cotton as collateral from the Treasury. The bill was said to carry authority to borrow up to $100,000,000.

The Liverpool market, after having been closed since Friday for the Whitsuntide holidays, will reopen today. After the Liverpool close of Friday until yesterday's close the local market lost 8 to 10 points.

The Southern spot markets as officially reported were 9 to 10 points lower, middling quotations ranging from 11.10c to 11.70c, compared with 11.39c, the closing price for the July position in the local contracts market. Total sales at the leading spot markets for the day were 4,127 bales, compared with 10,217 last year.

BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR TENNESSEE FARMERS

Farmers living in the Tennessee valley will soon be able to purchase electric stoves, refrigerators, radios and, in fact, all electrical appliances, through loans. The government has set up what is known as the Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc., which has been created to advance credit to farmers for puchasing electrical equipment.

This is a mortgage corporation to assist the consumer in making purchases at low prices. It is government owned with a capital of $1,000,000. With the distribution of electric power from Muscle Shoals, farmers living in the Tennessee valley will be able to cut the cost of living and raise their standards.

To Prevent Pellagra

Recent tests of various foods show the following vegetables contain ingredients that are useful in preventing pellagra: Callords, greens, cabbage, mustard greens, kale and English peas.

Fried Chicken

Dr. E. W. Hunter of Sanford, N. C., who has been successful in poultry raising, lost 4,000 chickens in a fire which destroyed his poultry house. The chickens were roasted.

FIRST WEEKS CRITICAL TIME FOR BABY CHICKS

The first six weeks is the tender period of a chick's life. It is usually kept closely confined and must depend entirely upon that which is offered by the poultryman in the way of food. No chances can be taken in having a shortage of vitamin D or an insufficient amount of minerals fed in incorrect proportions. There must be enough protein of a digestible quality to insure rapid growth. A little carelessness in the choice of a baby chick starter can upset the whole growing program by increasing the chances of mortality and slowing up growth. Hence the first step in the plan is to procure a quality starter. Under no condition should any feed be fed in the litter. Always offer it in hoppers.

EBONY

Ebony is the heartwood of several different tropical African and Asiatic trees. The best ebony is a deep black, although other varieties vary in color through several shades of brown. The term, ebony, is also applied to the wood of trees other than true ebonies, including the green ebony of the West Indies and the bastard ebony of Brazil.

ON POSTAGE STAMPS

Of animals portrayed by various countries on their postage stamps, the eagle and the lion predominate. However, birds come in for their share of honor—the cockatoo has his place on the stamps of Australia—the parrot on those of Guatemala—the dove on those of Japan—and the black swan on the stamps of West Australia.

LEOPARD-SKIN SHOES IN PARIS

Leopard-skin high shoes, with long gloves to match, form the last idea for feminine "smart dressers" in Paris. Seal skin and zebra skin also are worn in the same manner. The shoes are tight fitting and have buttons, but are unlike the Russian boots which were vogue a few years ago.

THE PLOW

Above you somber swell of land
Thou seest the dawn's grave orange hue.
With one pale streak like yellow
And over that a vein of blue.

The air is cold above the woods;
All silent is the earth and sky,
Except with his own lonely moods
The blackbird holds a colloquy.

Over the broad hill creeps a beam.
Like hope that gilds a good man's brow;
And now ascends the nostril-steam
Of stalwart horses come to plow.

Ye rigid plowmen, bear in mind
Your labor is for future hours!
Advance—spare not—nor look behind—
Plow deep and straight with all your powers.

—Richard Hengist Horne.

Danville Commercial News: Somebody has figured it out and found that automobile accidents are a sure sign of prosperity. Well, 35,000 Americans died for the cause last year.

WAGES OF FARM HANDS ADVANCE MORE THAN 20%

Wages of farm hands have advanced more than 20 per cent during the past year, from 73 as an index figure on April 1, 1933 to 88 on April 1, 1934, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A slightly more than seasonal gain is reported since January 1, when the index was 81. The 1909-14 average equals 100.

Day wages without board ranged from 75 cents in South Carolina and Georgia to $2.40 in Massachusetts, on April 1, and averaged $1.27 for the country as compared with $1.05 a year ago. The average on January 1 last was $1.21. The advance in wages during the past year is attributed to increased demand for farm hands and a reduced supply.

Better prices for farm products and increased farm incomes have enabled farmers to hire more hands and pay them better wages, says the bureau, whose crop correspondents report that there were 30 hired workers on every 100 farms this April 1, as contrasted with 64 on January 1, and with 79 a year ago. Also the higher farm wages are believed to reflect increased opportunity for jobs outside of farming.

The supply of farm labor, expressed as a percentage of demand was 154.2 per cent of normal on April 1, against 173.4 in January, and 213.5 a year ago. The April 1 supply-demand ratio is the lowest since July, 1931.

CONSERVATION WORKERS WILL MEET IN CHICAGO

Means of restoring wild life resources and of more effective operation of conservation laws will be subjects before the 2nd annual conservation conference of North America, at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Saturday. The conference will be under auspices of the Outdoor Minute Men of North America, international conservation organization. The conference has invited Dr P. R. Blodgett, Chicago Heights, to preside

"Two needs are scheduled for emphasis," Dr. Blodgett announced. "One is to give back to the people sole enjoyment of our national forests by ending their commercial exploitation by sheep and cattle growers; the other to find means of stopping bird baiting on our streams and lakes now causing commercial slaughter of public-owned game. The conference will back up forestry activities and effort to prevent soil erosion now destroying thousands of acres of land annually.'

One item of moment to Illinois will be discussion of marsh restoration and bird life protection. A campaign is in prospect looking to restoring public use the basin of Spring lake, comprising 18,000 acres near Pekin, Ill., said to have been drained illegally and now held by private interests.

Gross income from farm production in the United States in 1932 was $5,143,000,000. It is now estimated that it will be approximately $6,360,000,000 for 1933.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Washington Post: What has become of the old-fashioned person who used to worry himself sick every spring because the government spent too much money distributing garden seeds?

San Francisco Chronicle: First we modernize the heathen so they will buy our products; then we howl because they imitate the products and undersell us.

The Washington Star: Rumors of news suppression serve to stimulate reportorial alertness. As in the case of hogs and cotton, the way to render news more valuable is to make it scarcer.

BIG INCREASE IS NOTED IN FARM INCOMES

Farmers' cash income in March was $417,000,000 composed of $408,000,000 from the sale of farm products and $9,000,000 from rental and benefit payments by the AAA, according to estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Cash income in March of last year was $275,00,000.

The bureau estimates the total cash income for the first quarter of this year at $1,312,000,000 of which $97,000,000 came from the AAA. Income for the first quarter of 1933 was $873,000,000. A year ago both prices and marketings were unusually low.

Strength in the markets for dairy and poultry products contributed importantly to increase the March income, and the income from marketing of cattle largely offset the reduced income from marketings of hogs. Marketings of livestock products have been large in recent months.

MAKES "MULES" OUT OF CONVICTS

Negro convicts at Tucker farm No. 2, in Arkansas, were recently used as mules to pull cotton planters. Eight teams of six men each were pulling the planters down the mile long rows and a seventh man acted as the driver.

Chairman Helms of the prison commission investigated the work for Gov. Futrell and reported it was no harder than other work the men were forced to do. It is reported however, that the governor decided to put a stop to it.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community. of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

Editorials

FROM THE BIBLE:—

"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread: but he that followeth after vain persons shall have poverty enough." Prov. 28:19.

Life's Lesson

Learn to make the most of life,
Lose no happy day.
Time can never bring thee back
Chances swept away.
Leave no tender word unsaid
Love while life shall last
The mill will never turn again
With waters that are past.

THE COLORED FARMER'S VOICE"

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has become the "VOICE" of the American Race farmer and it might be well for all who believe that the future of the nation is essentially involved with the welfare of the tiller of the soil, to hear and heed this "VOICE." The membership of this organization, which extends into nineteen states, is made up of farm owners, tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers. These members support it. It has never received a penny of federal or state government funds, nor any financial aid from philanthropic foundations commercial organizations or political parties. It is therefore independent and has no axe to grind except the axe of the American Negro farmer.

The Federation has assumed the responsibility of teaching colored farmers cooperative buying, production and marketing. Its platform demands opportunity for every Race farmer, to become a farm owner, abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution, a legal written contract for every farm tenant and sharecropper, and better rural churches, schools and homes. It is no secret that two of the main objectives of the Federation are TO DESTROY THE SHARECROPPING SYSTEM OF FARMING, prevalent in southern cotton and tobacco belts, and to BREAK THE STRANGLE-HOLD GREEDY AND UNPRINCIPLED LOAN-SHARKS, MERCHANTS AND LANDLORDS HAVE ON THE THROATS OF THOUSANDS OF RACE FARMERS.

It is evident that an organization with such objectives is bound to be villified by those who have been "living easy" off the labor of Race farmers for generations. In many sections, members have been persecuted. Units have been forced to hold secret meetings, cooperative buying has been done secretly, and in two instances, local officers have been arrested and charters confiscated. But in spite of persecution and villification, the FARMERS HAVE KEPT ON ORGANIZING AND THE FEDERATION IS GROWING AND BECOMING MORE POWERFUL EACH YEAR

The Federation has a simple and practical program for the welfare of colored farmers and is demanding that its program be given due consideration by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and allied federal agencies. The Federation has marketed cooperatively green beans from South Carolina, peanuts and sweet potatoes from North Carolina, the same from Mississippi, strawberries and vegetables from Alabama, and mixed cars of hay, feed and other products from other sections. To aid its members in getting fair prices for products which cannot be sold profitably in local communities, it desires to establish warehouses in central marketing centers, the first to be located in Chicago. It also desires to establish small, cooperative industrial plants in permanent Race farm communities, where farmer-members and their families can find some employment during slack periods. The program also includes purchasing of land in, and adjacent to established Race farm communities, to be resold to thrifty and efficient tenants and sharecroppers on favorable terms.

The Federation is insisting that federal agricultural authorities recognize the real plight of the Negro farmer and do something tangible for his benefit. It has reported numerous cases where, on fllimsy reasons, Race farmers have been denied loans to enable them to hold their farms. Many cases of discrimination practiced by local Red Cross and CWA officials have also been reported.

The Colored farmer's "VOICE" should be heard. The work of the National Federation of Colored Farmers should commend itself to all in authority, and especially to those who have promised a square deal and a New Deal for all American farmers.

WHAT WE KNEW ALREADY

A committee of six southerners who have been investigating conditions of tenants and sharecroppers since the government's acreage reduction program went into effect, reports that "these people are probably the most depressed body of workers in America." We already knew that. Had they said they were also the most OPPRESSED body of workers in America they would have been stating another truth.

Up to now little has been done to remedy conditions for Race tenant farmers and sharecroppers. It seems that those in authority are afraid they may step on the toes of those mainly responsible for such conditions. We wonder why these most depressed and oppressed workers in America should be the last to receive some benefit from the New Deal. We wonder why.

PLANTATION MOTHERS

Thousands of plantation mothers have never heard of Mothers' Day. The rural schools are closed and teachers have returned to the towns and cities. The rural minister reads little and does not know of it. The landlords consider it a day for city folks to observe.

Great mothers live on the plantations and farms. Industrious, patient and kind mothers. Mothers who know the real meaning of the word "sacrifice." Poor, neglected, forgotten mothers.

May we, the sons and daughters of these mothers, resolve here and now, that we will do all we can to make life more pleasant for our mothers, to give them more to live and hope for, to give them more love, more honor, more obedience. Mothers know their duty. We should know ours.

A SUCCESSFUL FARMERS' SUNDAY

The officers and leaders of the National Federation of Colored Farmers are well pleased because Farmers' Sunday was observed this year by more units of the organization and by more communities than ever before. Farmers' Sunday was observed in many city churches also. This is proof positive that our group is beginning to realize that we must all rise together. We are all brothers and sisters. The group cannot progress and prosper as long as thousands of Race farmers are persecuted debt-slaves.

The N. F. C. F. is about to initiate a movement, the object of which is to bring the Race farmer and the Race urbanite closer together. We realize that the one can't get along very well without the active help and sympathy of the other. We trust the movement will be successful.

CONTINUE COOPERATIVE BUYING

Units of the N. F. C. F. that are getting out of the depression kinks should remember that one of the easiest and most sensible ways to save money is to purchase their home and farm supplies cooperatively. Not long ago one unit purchased a supply of blankets cooperatively. These blankets cost them $4.62. The same kind of blankets would have cost $7.00 in their home town. Another unit is saving forty per cent now on their groceries by buying together.

Buy cooperatively. Patronize your home merchants if they will treat you fairly. Many home merchants will quote you good prices too if they know you are wanting a large supply and can pay cash. But no matter who you patronize, remember that it pays to be a bargain hunter. Its your money. Spend it wisely. It is much better for a dozen people to put their money together and buy a barrel of sugar at five cents a pound, than for the same dozen to buy the same barrell of sugar separately and individually and pay ten cents a pound for it.

To those going crazy over the idea of "subsistence farms" we make this observation: a tenant on Uncle Sam's plantation is a tenant just the same. We doubt if he will be any better off than were he a tenant on Mr. Sam's plantation.

Tell your friends about the Modern Farmer. Get them to subscribe. The Modern Farmer has never missed an issue.

"Forgetting a wrong is a mild revenge."

"No really great man ever thought himself so."

So long as we live, we serve; so long as we are loved, I would say, we are indispensable. No man is useless while he is a friend.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

CHAMPION EGG-LAYER

Dereen 10-L, a white Leghorn pullet, wo resides at Vancouver, B. C., in Canada, is said to be the world's champion egg laying hen. She is the product of the Agassiz Experimental farm and has the record of laying an egg every day during 1933, with the exception of eight days, or in other words, 357 eggs in 365 days. Her nest is the last word, so to speak, for it is fitted with every convenience. She is fed from a sanitary hopper and water from a running fountain that is tested daily. Her feed consists of the purest grain, a compound mash and, at times, sprouted oats. At regular intervals she is given powdered charcoal and oyster shell.

The average egg yield for high grade hens is around 200 eggs per year.

NEW VEGETABLES

Among some of the new vegetables in most of the new seed catalogues for 1934 is a new pole lima bean known as "Burpee's Best." The department of agriculture plant breeders have developed a new strain of bean which is claimed will produce a crop in spite of disease. The new variety is a cross between Weds Red kidney and Stringless Refugee snap.

Three catalogs are listing new varieties in watermelons: these are the Wonder-melon, the Klondyke and Wintersweet. There is also new mushmelon this season, known as Chipman's Lake Champlain, which is of the honey dew type. Among some of the new strains of tomato are Oxheart, Tenderloin, Gargo and Yellow Pear.

Government Record Books Free

A Farm record book gotten up by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the purpose of aiding farmers in planning production and also to serve as a basis for assembling information for contract application and proofs of compliance will be furnished free to all farmers who have co-operated with the government reduction program. This should be very helpful to Race farmers who in the past have been very negligent in keeping records of their farming operations.

Notes from Michigan

Farmers around Calvin Center hold a mass meeting at the Center building early in April to consider and perfect plans for a cooperative marketing association. This section of southern Michigan is adapted to white potatoes, fruits and poultry, and with the advance in the price of all farm products. Negro farmers should get together and buy what they need at wholesale and lower the cost of producing what they have to sell.

Col. T. H. Harris, for a number of years prominent political figure in Chicago, is now the owner of a very pretty fruit and poultry farm just out from Niles. Mr. Harris has some of the finest and newest varieties of raspberries and peaches, and last season was able to get a premium in price for all that he had to sell. Mr. Harris says farming is far superior to politics.

A few years ago Mr. E G. Murray, wealthy manufacturer and one of the most prominent Negroes in the west, bought a farm in southern Michigan, mainly for the purpose of recreation. He decided to try poultry on his farm and after the first year, he has been able to make his farm net him a handsome return on his investment. He has one of the most up-to-date poultry farms in southern Michigan, and is now operating a truck that makes regular trips to the larger markets with fresh eggs and live and dressed poultry. The buyers are paying him a premium for his products.

Doty Brothers, prominent ice dealers on the south side of Chicago, have recently purchased a 100 acre farm in southern Michigan, near Sawyer. They are now spending quite a sum in repairing buildings, making additions to the barns and other necessary improvements.

Notes From Missouri

Rev. B. J. Franklin and 12 other live, wide awake farmers from the Delta of Mississippi, have acquired a large tract of land near Portageville and are busy getting ready to make a crop. Rev. Franklin was one of the first farmers in Mississippi to subscribe to membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers. He is thoroughly loyal and dependable.

Robert H. Sanders and his wife Mrs. Legors, are the owners of a fine 160 acre farm in Wright county near Hartsville. They recently closed trade with a large cooperage concern for several thousand feet of oak staves for barrells.

Mrs. Sanders is specializing this year in leghorn chickens. She has one of the latest new brooders.

Marshall Currin, of Charleston, is the owner of a 150 acre farm about 60 miles south of Charleston.

Mr. Currin is also the owner of a large cafe and restanrant in Charleston. Mrs. Currin looks after one end of the business and Mr. Currin is ever on the alert for trades.

At a recent meeting of the Lincoln unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc., he was elected unanimously to head this big unit of around 100 members.

He has made plans to make it one of the biggest and strongest farm organizations in the southeastern territory.

Scotch Virgin Island Protest

Washington, May (ANP)—The Roosevelt Administration's program for the economic rehabilitation of the Virgin Islands has been approved in a petition signed by 1,021 citizens of St. Croix, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced this week.

The petition, protesting strongly against the action of the St. Croix Colonial Council of the island in rejecting a charter for the Virgin Islands Company, was addressed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Secretary Ickes; Dr. Paul M. Pearson, Governor of the Virgin Islands, and Lawrence W. Cramer, Lieutenant Governor of St. Croix. It was forwarded to Washington by James Henry, Secretary of the Citizen's Progressive Union.

The St. Croix Colonial Council acted "against the expressed desire of a majority of the people of St. Croix," the petition declared

The Charter became effective when it received the approval of the Colonial Council of St. Thomas and St. John. The Company will revive and expand basic industries of the islands under a $1,000,000 public works allotment. ...

See Appointment of Colored Chaplains

Washington, May (ANP)—In a resolution asking that President Roosevelt appoint colored chaplains to serve in Federal veterans' homes, was received at the White House this week. The resolution, sent by the A. M. E. Ministers' Conference of Baltimore and vicinity, was presented by the Rev. W. H. Coston, president of the body.

Under the present set-up, it is stated, all religious services for colored veterans are conducted by white Catholic priests, despite the fact that most colored veterans are of other faiths.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEXT MAJOR STEP

The next major step in the Administration's recovery program is scheduled to be an attempt to bolster up heavy industries—those producing steel, cement, lumber and similar products which are principally bought by other industries rather than by the ultimate consumer. There has been great business improvement during the last few months, but almost all of it has occurred within consumer industries. Heavy industry is still in the doldrums—and that is serious because these industries normally employ the most workers, and the great bulk of unemployment that still exists can be traced to their lethargy. Practically every business leader, irrespective of what kind of a company he belongs to has sung the same theme-song: We'll never get far so long as heavy industry remains in a state of coma.

The government's answer to industry's request, according to the U. S. News, will have three phases. First will be a program of Federal aid in financing home building and repairing. It is hoped that this will liberate $1,500,000,000 of private capital which is now more or less non-productive.

Second, the government will loan directly to industry through the federal reserve banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, so that basically sound concerns need no longer look vainly around for working capital.

Third, the liability provisions of the securities act—one of the most fought about bits of legislation the Administration has passed—will be softened. The act is so stringent in its present form that it has practically brought an end to the issuance of even the most legitimate securities.

It is believed that this program can be followed at a comparatively small cost to the government. In the matter of home financing, the government will simply guarantee a portion of the loans—from 10 to 20 percent. The experts say that is enough to loosen a vast amount of dammed-up credit. Also, it will make possible long-time financing, with every three years over as many as 20 years, eliminating the type of mortgage which matures every three years or so and must be refinanced at a substantial cost to the borrower.

Funds can easily be made available for the loans to industry. Senator Glass is now sponsoring a law which would permit the federal reserve banks to make loans that regular banking channels are unable to handle under the present set-up.

Generally speaking, the reaction to this program is very favorable inasmuch as it lays all the stress on stimulating private business, and does not involve any great extension of government activity.

TEN CENTS A DAY FOR ELECTRICITY

Recently published figures show that the electric bill of the average American family is $34.40 a year. That is less than ten cents a day.

Between 1929 and 1933 the average cost for domestic current dropped from 8 cents to 6.3 cents per kilowatt hour. Further reductions have been initiated by many large systems this year, and the 1934 cost will be substantially under last year's level.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing remarkable in these reductions when they are looked at in the light of the industry's past history. No commodity or service has held so steadily to a downward cost trend. Ever since pre-war days the annual cost has dropped—and some of the largest drops were made at a time when operating costs of all kinds were steadily rising.

Figures such as these should serve to blast the arguments of those who claim that the electric industry is robbing the public, and that rates should be forced to still lower levels by legislative act. At the moment, the industry is once more confronted with heavier operating expense, largely because of increased taxes and compliance with NRA wage and labor provisions. It is obvious that further rate reductions cannot be made safely if there is no economic justification behind them. Artificial reductions simply imperil jobs and investments, and threaten standards of service. They can be of no permanent public benefit—they can do great public harm.

There are two principal ways in which lower rates are achieved—through increased domestic use of power, which lowers the overhead per residence served, and by higher operating efficiency. The industry is working in both directions at all times—by constantly improving its generating and distributing equipment, and by seeking to broaden the outlets for its service.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND NEW HOMES A YEAR

According to the Research Department of the NRA, an annual building volumn of 800,000 residential units is required to supply the need for new dwellings. This takes no account of replacement of existing sub-standard homes, and until these are replaced the needed volume could easily be at the rate of 2,000,000 structures a year.

A building revival could fall far below these high limits, and still be the most powerful of factors in fighting depression. No dollar we spend does more work, in stimulating domestic trade and providing employment, than does the building dollar. Surveys show that 37.3 per cent of all the money spent goes to labor at the site—to excavators, graders, carpenters, masons, plumbers, etc. The balance of 62.7 per cent goes to buy needed materials and supplies—and the great bulk of that is paid to workers in the plants and factories manufacturing them. In general, about eighty cents out of each dollar goes to labor, directly or indirectly.

The heavy industries—those supplying such manufactures as steel, lumber, cement—were hit hardest by hard times. They are facing the gravest difficulties in recovering from them. Spurring construction would do much to solve a legion of our most trouble—some problem.

WE CAN DESTROY CAPITAL—BUT!

"Capital can be destroyed through unfair competition,' said W. C. Mullendore, Vice President, the Southern California Edison Company, recently, "but private capital once having experienced such confiscatory treatment by government cannot soon again be induced to invest in such enterprise."

That should be impressed upon every legislator in the land.

It is especially applicable, at this time to electric utilities. Every possible national effort is, theoretically being bent to the purpose of recovery. We are seeking to increase purchasing power, to promote investmenst that will provide new opportunities, to raise wages and shorten working hours and give better jobs to more people.

Yet, at the same time, we are pursuing strange policies that threaten to destroy an industry that is normally one of the greatest employers and taxpayers—and represents billions of dollars of money belonging to millions of ordinary citizens. We are taxing the utilities more heavily than any other comparable business—we are stringently regulating them in every phase of operation—and we are building subsidized, tax-free government utilities to compete with them!

If private capital is frightened and driven out of productive enterprise, recovery will be an idle dream and it will remain an idle dream. Fair treatment for the electric industry, as well as all other industries, is essential if good times are to come back.

THE TRANSPORTATION RATE CHAOS

The Federal government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, regulates the rates charged by the railroads. It does this in the public interest, to prevent discrimination, and to assure reasonable charges for transportation of goods and persons.

According to the Transportation Conference of 1933-34, which was attended by representatives of 15 national organizations interested in one form or another of transport, the government's rate jurisdiction should be extended to include common, contract and anywhere-for-hire interstate carriers on highways and inland waterways.

It is the belief of the Conference that all transport rates should be fair and non-discriminatory, should be published, should be adhered to with penalties for violation, and should not be changed without adequate notice to the public.

That recommendation represents the view of not only the railroads, but of responsible highway and water carriers who are as anxious as anyone else to eliminate the fly-by-nights in their business. In certain parts of the country, rate-making by bus and truck companies has been little short of scandalous—operators have charged whatever they wished, to and changed schedules and charges daily if they pleased.

Elimination of the rate chaos now prevailing would go a long way toward solving the entire transport problem.

THE CORPORATION PAY

Tax-collecting season has appeared once again—and from all parts of the country come reports of delinquencies, slowness, inability to pay, and in some cases, actual tax-revolt.

The result of that has been that many governmental divisions are without sufficient funds with which to operate, and are faced with the problem of keeping schools open, carrying on road work and other essential functions, with almost empty treasuries.

There is one outstanding exception to the general situation—and that exception is the great corporations. Counties and municipalities which are so fortunate as to have within their limits privately owned utilities, railroads, large manufacturing corporations are in a happy position. The corporations pay, and pay promptly—when individual property owners are unable or refuse to meet tax obligations.

There was never a time when government, in all its branches, was so dependent on business for the revenue with which to finance both ordinary and extraordinary activities. And, consequently, there was never a time when unfriendly business legislation was so detrimental to the interests of the people. Taxes, jobs, opportunities, expansion—the great industries create and provide them.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGROES AS AMERICAN CITIZENS

Address of Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, at the National Conference on Fundamental Problems in the Education of Negroes, Washington, D. C., May 9, 1934, 8:00 P. M.

It would seem that we have come to an age of government by conference. Formerly when a question arose which perplexed an officer of government, he would look wise and say "I'll take that under advisement." Now he smiles sympathetically and says "I'll call a conference about this."

There is a valid reason for this. In these times, the answers to perplexing questions are not to be found in past administrative decisions, records of which may be searched while the matter is under advisement. Decisions today concern many things about which we cannot look to the past for wisdom. Only in the well-stored minds of those who are constantly grappling with particular problems resides the wisdom required to help us decide which road we should take into an uncertain future.

Particularly is this true with respect to problems of education. It is clear that the chief contribution in the field of education today is to be made by those who, while diligent students of the past, follow a clear vision of the future. To make good on this vision, to make sure that what is believed to be a vision is not something merely visionary, constant council of the best equipped minds is required. This is the best assurance of protection against serious mistakes.

Of all the questions in the field of education, none lends itself so well to the conference method as the one which has brought this group together. America boasts that it is the melting pot for all peoples. Here a new race is in the making. The strengths of all races here combine to make the strength of the American. Among all these races, however, one fact is peculiar to the Negroes in whose interest you have come together. They came to this country not of their own choice. The change of their status to free men only seventy years ago was the result of a conflict not of their making. That conflict left a national wound which was long in healing. During that healing process this race of innocent bystanders was in a very difficult position. The industrial and agricultural life which had grown up around their involuntary servitude had to make radical adjustments into which they, as free men could fit. This difficult process has not yet been completed. But, thanks to the statesmanship and tolerance exhibited on every hand, that adjustment is being made so that we can now devote our chief thought to the larger social, economic, and cultural opportunities in which Negroes are entitled to share as citizens of this democracy.

The high native ability of the Negroes as a race has been abundantly shown by their contributions to all phases of American culture. Their saving sense of humor and their optimism have brought them smiling through hardships which would have meant disaster to lesser people. Their lives have felt the mellowing influence of willing self-sacrifice. These qualities are basic. They will assure rich returns whenever opportunities for advancement are made possible to this rapidly rising people.

No longer is the issue essentially one of justice to the Negro, although we must realize that much injustice is still to be overcome before we can really call America a land of equality of opportunity. The issue now is, however, much more than this.

Times have changed for all of us. Conditions which we and our fathers learned how to face in the past no longer exist. If we are to enjoy the rights and privileges of citizenship in the changed world that lies ahead of us we must share its obligations and responsibilities as well. This principle applies to all of us, both Caucasian and Negro. Whoever is to survive in this struggle will have to meet the stern competition of the modern economic and industrial world with an increased intelligence and skill.

But, in order to do this, the Negro must have more and better education than he has received in the past, and a larger proportion of the race must receive the fundamentals of a public school education. Studies made by our Specialist in Negro Education in the Office of Education reveal serious deficiencies and inequalities in the Negroes' educational facilities. For example, it is estimated that in normal times a million, or nearly a third of the Negro children are out of school. This condition is partially due to the inadequacy and inaccessibility of school facilities. These studies show also that 160,000 or one sixth of all Negro pupils of high school age in the States maintaining separate schools for white and colored children have no high schools at all in the 230 counties in which they live. Furthermore, it is

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Garden Topics

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Now is Proper Time for Dahlia Planting — Thorough Cultivation More Essential Than Rich Soil—Plant Tubers on Side with a Live, Sprouting Bud Pointing Upward.

Questions on Garden Topics will be answered for BANNER readers in these columns by Dr. Brallier. Address Dr. Floyd Brallier, Madison, Tenn.

This is the proper time to plant dahlias. Of course there are those who have dahlias in bloom now but nearly all such plants are never really first class for the weather is getting hotter every day and dahlias are flowers that should come into bloom at a season when the days are growing shorter and cooler if we expect to get good results. Those dahlias that are in bloom now, or nearly so, will get hard and woody when the hot weather comes and will never make really first class blooms at any time.

As this is the time to plant dahlias we think it may be of interest to say something about their culture. The character of soil, whether it is clay or sandy, rich or poor, sour or sweet, is of less importance to this flower than the condition in which it is grown. here is no plant grown that requires more thorough cultivation and more careful conditioning of the soil than the dahlia. The soil should be worked at least a foot deep. However, eighteen inches is better. All clods should be broken up and the soil thoroughly pulverized and treated. Good drainage is necessary for first class blooms. If the soil is a stiff, hard clay, an abundance of humus in some form, preferably leaf mold or old, decaped chips, should be mixed with it. A bit of sand or fine coal ashes, mixed with the soil is often a help.

It is not wise to have the soil too rich for dahlias but there should be an abundance of potash and phosphate. A good level teaspoon is not too much for each plant. A clay soil usually contains plenty of potash without adding any. A cupful or two or good wood ashes that has never been exposed to rain, mixed with the soil will furnish enough potash for each plant in sandy areas.

Plant dahlia tubers on their side with a live, sprouting bud pointing upward. It seldom pays to plant dahlias until a live eye can be seen. If you have some without sprouts, bury them in damp sand or moss for a week and sprouts will appear before new roots are made. Such tubers are in first class condition for planting. Dahlia tubers should be planted five or six inches deep until they are five or six inches high. The ground may then be worked level. Plant the rows five or six feet apart and the tubers three feet apart in the rows.

As soon as the plants are up keep the soil thoroughly cultivated. No plant requires so much hoeing and cultivating as the dahlia. As soon as the shoots are twelve to fourteen inches high, pinch out the tops. This will cause them to branch. If the plants do not seem to be growing well a tablespoon of some good fertilizer can be worked into the surface of the soil when the plants are pinched. This is much better than to enrich the soil before the dahlias are planted.

Mrs. J. E. G. wishes to know how to get rid of ants. Finds nests of them in ground near cultivated flowers and vegetables and feels that they destroy her plants.

Answer—there are several ways to get rid of ants though the ants are probably not destroying your plants. The aphids that they take care of doubtless are, however. If you actually find the holes or dens of these ants, pour either some carbon disulphide or some gasoline in these holes. If the former is true, put a bit of dirt over the holes and it will cause the gas to permeate the entire hole and kill the ants. If gasoline is used, set it on fire and the combination of gasoline and fumes will do the work. Or you can mix up a poison consisting of sugar, syrup, and ipecac, about a teaspoonful of ipecac to a cupful of the syrup, and place this in little vessels where the ants can find it. They will eat this and be poisoned.

Mr. L. D. M., sends leaves from a number of boxwood, also from some ordinary holly. These leaves have turned yellow and are falling and the holly leaves are slightly infested with black rot but not seriously so. These boxwoods were transplanted last year.

Answer: Undoubtedly these boxwoods were dug with too small balls of earth and were not sheared back enough when they were set. Such plants seldom die till the second year. The only thing I can say to do is to shear them back heavily, cutting away all dead wood and pinching off one-third of the wood that bears leaves. Then cultivate the soil good and give it a light dressing of nitrate of soda, say a tablespoonful to each plant, keeping them well scattered. This ought to enable you to save most of them. You ask if these plants should be covered during the summer. I hardly think so for they need the sunshine to help them make new leaves and to develop further.

I notice that you have a snowball that started out with every indication of having a profusion of flowers but the foliage withered before blooming. This is undoubtedly due to a fungus disease. Cut away all blooming shoots and burn them. Fertilize your plants so they will make plenty of new wood for next year's blooms and after the leaves have fallen next winter, spray it heavily with some good dormant spray that is recommended to destroy fungus diseases. I hardly think the trouble is in the weather.

Mrs. E. R W. wishes to know the best soil for petunias. Has had trouble to get the seeds to come up. Wishes to know how to ship cut flowers such as peonies and also how deep to plant tomato plants in specially prepared holes so as to get the best results. Has been told to plant them one foot deep, leaving the holes partly opened and gradually filling them in with soil as the plants grow.

Answer—Petunias do best in a clay loam but there must be enough humus in it to keep it from being hard and sticky. Petunia seed should be sown on the surface of the soil and either not covered at all or covered with a mere sprinkling of soil. Then, place a wet sack or a thick cloth over the box and keep it always moist till the seeds come up, which should be in about a week.

The shipping of cut flowers is rather a complicated process and would take more space to explain then we can give in this column. I would advise that you go to any florist shop and ask them to show you and you can actually learn more in ten minutes this way than you could by reading a complete article on the subject.

If you will place your tomato plants a foot deep and then gradually fill in the holes as they grow, you will get a stronger set of plants that would bear a longer season. Tomato plants make new roots wherever the vine is covered with soil and if planted in this way would certainly have twice the root system they already had. We usually set out tomato plants about six inches deep but, outside of the work involved, there is considerable advantage in setting them deeper.

Mrs. H. D. G. of Clarksville, has snowball in full bloom but recent rains have bent several of the limbs to the breaking point. Would it be a good thing to top this shrub and if so when? Also sends a leaf of bryophyliumm calcinium for identification. Wishes to know the care of the plant and whether it blooms.

Answer—I would cut my snowball freely using the bloom stems for cut flowers, but I would not cut back the entire shrub. Any other necessary pruning such as the shortening of the lighter limbs can be done at once.

Bryophyliumm is a fleshy house plant whose greatest value lies in the fact that it will grow and thrive freely in total shade and so can be used as a house plant even when there is no south window. It does bloom though this is rare and the blooms are of no special beauty. If any one of its mature leaves is laid flat on some damp sand or on the ground, or is buried in a flat position, young plants will start from every notch of the scalloped edge.

Miss I. E. S. has Scotch broom, three splendid looking mimosa trees, and a dozen peonies, all of which seem to be thriving but do not bloom. Wishes to know what can be done to make these bloom.

Answer—The amount of bloom received on any plant is in direct proportion to the amount of phosphate and potash in the soil. If you will dig any good fertilizer into the ground by these plants you should get results the following year, provided your plants are in good health as you say they are. If this is not convenient then work plenty of acid phosphate in the soil and put a gallon or two of ordinary wood ashes around each plant. It will take about a year to get results.

Your peonies will never bloom right if they are in too much shade. Your mimosa trees probably will not bloom until they are two-and-a-half inches or more in diameter. The Scotch broom ought to bloom as soon as it is as much as three feet tall but should have full sunshine.

DOLLAR MIXED IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

By Associated Press

The dollar lost ground against gold currencies, but improved against sterling units in European exchange markets Tuesday.

In London the dollar opened at 5.11 18 to the pound, the same level as the close on Saturday, the last trading day abroad. It closed at 5.10 7-8 a net gain of 1-4 cent. The pound lost 1-4 cent in New York, selling at $5.11.

The price of gold in London continued to advance, gaining a halfpenny at 136 shillings, 3 pence a fine ounce (equivalent to $34.82 on the basis of the dollar's opening price of 5.11 1-8). At that level, bars valued at $654,240 changed hand, presumably for continental destinations.

The dollar closed weak in Paris, declining to the equivalent of 6.63 cents to the franc, compared with Saturday's final price of 6.61 1-4 cents. Monday was a holiday. The franc gained .01 of a cent in New York, falling off of a cent to 39.53.

German marks declined in New York, falling of .07 of a cent to 39.53 cents. This was in spite of a better official quotation against the dollar in Berlin, where the rate was placed at the equivalent of 40.07 cents to the mark, compared with 40 cents on Friday. Par for the mark is 40.33 cents.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE IS TREE POPULAR ALONG HIGHWAYS

The hemlock, more properly the hemlock spruce, is one of the more beautiful, graceful evergreens of the northeastern United States. It is usually found in moist situations, such as the northern slopes of rock ridges and along the banks of streams, ponds and lakes. It is a somewhat common forest tree. A recently cut Pennsylvania giant was five hundred and sixty years old. There is nothing quite like the beauty of a grove of large hemlocks and, as a roadside tree, it is not without merit.

The hemlock has greater possibilities than suggested by the above. There are some seven recognized species in America, three having been introduced from the Far East, and two growing in the West or Northwest.

The Japanese hemlock is a graceful distinct species which does well in some states. The Chinese hemlock, a handsome, promising species and a closely related tree, is from the Province of Yunnan.

The Carolina hemlock ranges from the mountains of southwest Virginia to Georgia. It is considered a more desirable ornamental tree than our common hemlock. The Western hemlock occurs from southern Alaska to Idaho and California. It grows rapidly in a rich, humid soil, but does not do well in dry Eastern climates. The mountain hemlock is also Western and has much the same range as the preceding, except that it is more boreal in habit.—New York Herald-Tribune.

FISH GROWLS LIKE DOG; ANOTHER GRUNTS LIKE PIG

Though we generally think of fishes as silent creatures, persons who have made an extensive study of their habits have discovered quite a few species that are capable of producing sound, the New York Times relates. Among these are the South American catfish, which growls like a dog, the gunard, which grunts like a pig and the maigre, which not only whistles and bellows but purrs much like a cat. The musical contribution of our own American catfish is a noise which sounds like a person grinding his teeth, while the horse mackerel and the sunfish common to British waters make similar noises. The drummer fish of the Florida coast lives up to its name.

A story from Mexico tells of the remarkable vocal efforts of the so-called Mexican singing fish, or canary fish. These fishes, traveling in bodies several hundred strong at certain times of the year, produce a sound by contraction of their air bladders that is mellowed to a musical note as it filters through the water to a listener in a boat above them. And according to the Fishing Gazette, natives of certain regions in South America declare they can hear the "singing fishes" common to that locality coming from quite a distance, not by splashing or jumping but from the noise which they make under water.

—The Advance.

SELECTIONS FROM SPURGEON

I like to see the old man grow young when he talks of Christ; let him on that point become enthusiastic, even as in his boyhood.

The promises come from a great God, they assure us of great love, they come to great sinners, they work for us great results, and deal with great matters.

If you are very busy, think and pray all the more, or your work will wear and weary you, and drag you away from God. For your work's sake break away from it, and give the soul a breathing time.

We do not hold truth in a true way unless it leads us to a true life.

The wisest course is to keep out of the way of a man who has the complaint called the grumbles.

Much of the fanaticism which comes with religious excitements is not of God. The genuine dew of heaven falls calmy.

I believe in the perseverance of the saints because I believe in the perseverance of the love of God, or else I should not believe in it.

When you are in an argument for the truth, do not grow angry, for this would be to fight the Lord's battles with the devil's weapons.

I am glad to hope that some men are converted to God amid war and earthquakes and pestilence; but I am inclined to be suspicious of that kind of conversion for fear it should die with its cause.

Disease is a trumpet which must be heard. Its echoes reach the miserable garrets where the poor are crowded together and have never heard nor cared for the name of Christ, — they hear the sound, and as one after another died, they tremble. In the darkest cellar, in the most crowded haunt of vice; ay! and in the palaces of kings, in the halls of the rich and great, the sound finds an entrance, and the cry is raised, "Death is come!"

Selfishness is never worse than when it puts on the garb of religion.

The saint in his errors is a star under a cloud but the sinner is darkness itself.

Find, if you can, one occasion in which Jesus inculcated doubt, or bade men dwell in uncertainty

If we look for Christ to come we shall keep our eyes heavenward and our minds occupied with the country from which He cometh If we mind earthly things it will be evidence that the coming of the Lord has no power over us.

—Exchange.

Two High School Boys, First to Become Eagle Scouts, Receive Insignia

Atlanta, Ga., May 13 (Special)—The first two colored boys in the state of Georgia to become eagle scouts today received the insignia of that rank from the hands of E. Stanley Harris, of New York City, national Boy Scout Commissioner in charge of interracial work. The confering of the insignia took place at public exercises at the First congregational church.

The two scouts, Edmund Allen, senior in the Atlanta University Laboratory High school, and Robert Johnson, Jr., senior in the Booker T. Washington High school, are members of Scout Troop 90, of which Andrew J. Lewis, Morehouse College senior, is scoutmaster. This troup, the first colored unit to be organized in Atlanta, last year won the President Roosevelt award and was cited by local headquarters for distinguished service.

The troop was organized March 31, 1931. Its first scoutmaster was Prof. B. T. Harvey of Morehouse College.

Units of the National Federation Send Donations

Results from Sunday Services That Have Come In Thus Far Were Encouraging

At the request of the officers of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, headed by James P. Davis, Farm Units throughout the country held services on Farmers' Sunday, and then exercises on Monday following, as an appreciation of the service rendered these various Units by The Modern Farmer, some of them raised a collection and sent a donation. Among those who sent donations and messages are the following:

Lexington, Miss., To The Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn:—We, the Holly Grove Unit of Lexington, Miss., held our festival on April 28, 1934, and it is a pleasure to send you our donation. We enjoy reading the paper, and are doing all we can to help increase the circulation in our section.

As ever your friend,
D. G. Givens, Vice Chairman.

Tylertown, Miss., The Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Dear Sirs: This is to inform you that the Interprise Unit did remember the festival on Saturday April 28th, when we held our meeting. It was well attended and much enthusiasm was shown. We feel that the paper is worth while, and we want to say that we will do all we can for it to keep it going. You will hear from us later on.

Yours truly,
James R. Ellzey, President.

Pace, Miss., To The Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Dear Sirs: We, the Women's Club of the National Federation of Colored Farmers had our festival as we had planned, and the effort was a success. We are writing to let you know that we are doing all we can to help the cause.

Faithfully yours,
N. A. Ward, Secretary.

Tchula, Miss., May 2, The Modern Farmer: This comes to bring you the information that our Festival which we, Bethel Unit, held on April 28th was a success. The attendance was not as large as we expected, but we had an enjoyable program, and a nice collection was raised.

We are hoping to do more in boosting our wonderful paper, The Modern Farmer, in the future, and you will hear from us often.

Yours truly,
F. D. Smith, Chairman.

Shaw, Miss., To The Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Gentlemen:—Please allow space in your paper for me to say we, the Mt. Olive Unit, held a festival on April 28, 1934, and also held a meeting on Sunday in interest of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. We had a wonderful program, at which Choctaw Unit was present and took part. We also had a wonderful sermon preached by Rev. J. B. Price of Mound Bayou, Miss. The words of his text were "Ye believe not Moses, how shall ye believe me?" He made it fully plain to us that we must believe our leaders.

Please let your paper continue to come to us, as we enjoy reading it. I hope to remain,

Yours in Christ Jesus,
Jesse McGrice, Market Agent,
Tom Johnson, Chairman.

Tamms, Ill., May 8, 1934, To The Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Dear Sirs:—We, the Alexander Unit, who are members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, are deeply interested in this organization and in the official organ, The Modern Farmer. We in this section who are readers, have discussed the worth of this paper to the race.

We held our festival on the fifth Saturday in April, and had an enjoyable time. Much interest was manifested. We are doing the best we can at present. Please send our Unit some extra copies of the paper. We will write you again soon.

Yours truly,
O. Chambers, Cor. Secretary.

Mound Bayou Unit's Contribution

Among the Units making a contribution as result of their religious exercises, held in the interest of the Modern Farmer and National Federation of Colored Farmers, was the one down at Mound Bayou, represented by Mr. T. S. Morris. They sent in a post office money order in keeping with the request made of all the Units by Mr. James P. Davis, the president of the National Federation. The Modern Farmer acknowledged the receipt of this donation by writing the Unit a letter through Mr. Morris.

Bethel Unit Sends Donation

Mrs. F. D. Smith, who heads the Bethel Unit at Tchula, Miss., and who is a tireless worker in interest of farmers and farm organizations sent in a donation from her unit. Much good has been accomplished by the untiring efforts of Mrs. Smith and those associated with her.

DEAN SLOWE LECTURES TO MORGAN Y. W. C. A.

On May 17, the Morgan College Y. W. C. A. presented Dean Lucy Slowe of Howard University in a lecture on the subject, "Some Old Tasks For Women in a New World."

Miss Slowe spoke at length on the importance of maintaining man's proper relationship to his fellowman. "Finances in human nature is fineness for all time. If we apply the principles of proper ethics we will bring out of this present moral and economic confusion, happiness for all.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

Atlanta, Ga.—Dr. James M. Nabritt, secretary of the National Baptist Convention, president of the Georgia State Baptist Convention, and pastor of the Mount Olive Baptist Church in Atlanta, will deliver the commencement address at Morehouse College on Tuesday, June 5. President Archer announced yesterday. The exercises will be held in Sale Hall Chapel at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Morehouse College Commencement week will be ushered in with the traditional baccalaureate exercises on Sunday afternoon, June 3 at 3 o'clock, in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College campus, in which Morehouse will unite with Atlanta University and Spelman College. The sermon will be preached by Reverend Wade Hampton McKinney, pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, of Cleveland, Ohio, a graduate of Morehouse College and Rochester Theological Seminary.

Monday, June 4, will be given over to class day exercises, which will be held in Sale Hall Chapel at 10 o'clock in the morning, a concert by the uniformed Morehouse College band on the campus at noon, and the presentation in the evening of a faculty play, "You're Telling Me" as benefit for the college endowment fund.

A call has been issued for the annual meeting of the alumni association in Sale Hall Chapel for Tuesday morning, June 5, at 10 o'clock. Following this President Archer will entertain the senior class and alumni at a luncheon at the President's residence at one o'clock. The exercises of commencement Tuesday afternoon will conclude the formalities of the commencement season.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Reverend Wade Hampton McKinney, pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of Atlanta University, Morehouse College, and Spelman College on Sunday afternoon, June 3, at three o'clock it was announced by President John Hope of Atlanta University. The joint services of the three affiliated institutions will be held in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College campus.

The baccalaureate preacher is a graduate of Morehouse College in the class of 1920, and received his theological training at the Rochester Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1923. He has been pastor of the Antioch Baptist church in Cleveland since July 8, 1928. He is recognized as one of the outstanding younger ministers in the Baptist Church.

Preaching of the baccalaureate sermon will inaugurate the commencement week of the three affiliated schools. Each institution will hold separate commencement exercises. On Tuesday afternoon, June 5, at three o'clock Morehouse College will hold its exercises in Sale Hall Chapel with Dr. James M. Nabritt, pastor of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, of Atlanta, as speaker. The Spelman College commencement will take place Wednesday morning, June 6, at 10:30 o'clock in Sisters Chapel. Oswald Garrison Villard, contributing editor of The Nation, will be the commencement speaker. At three o'clock Wednesday afternoon Atlanta Unversity will confer its degrees. Mr. Villard will be the speaker on this occasion.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., May—The baccalaureate sermon by Dr. William P. King, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, editor of the Christian Advocate, at 2:00 P. M., Sunday, May 20, in the Institute chapel, opened the fifty-third annual commencement exercises at Tuskegee Institute. The impressive line of march led by the student cadet regiment, and including faculty members, graduates and a host of friends of the Institute, proceeded from the stately old Carnegie Library along the campus avenue and passed in review before the imposing monument that stands guard close by the chapel doors.

On Sunday evening the last vesper service of the school year featured an address by President Moton, and the Tuskegee choir was presented in a program of special music under the leadership of W. L. Dawson.

Other activities of the week included on Monday the annual college debate; Tuesday night the Trinity Church (Boston) prize contest; and Wednesday evening the college class day exercises.

Commencement exercises were brought to a close on Thursday, May 24, with the presentation of Nannie H. Burroughs, president National Training School for Women and Girls, Washington, who was programmed to deliver the graduating address, the first time in the history of Tuskegee Institute a woman has served in this capacity. Following the address, diplomas were awarded and degrees conferred upon members of one of the largest graduating classes in the history of the school.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS DISCUSSES LIBERIA PRO-CON

English Recognize American Negro Interest in Country

London, England, May (Special Correspondence to the ANP—During the recent extended discussion in the House of Lords on the League of Nation Plan of Assistance for Liberia, the attitude of the American Negro and the influence this group exerts in the Liberian controversy were referred to on several occasions. The political strength of the Negro in the United States as a factor in the present negotations was recognized.

Lord Lugard stated definite information had been received that Liberia is proposing to grant certain Dutch and Danish syndicates concessions of land or minerals. "I imagine," he said, "that the prospect of what the Liberian Government can realize by the sale of these concessions is the real explanation of the defiance by the Liberian Government of America and the league.

Say American Negro Misinformed

"The Negro community in the United States appears to be misinformed regarding the true state of affairs in Liberia. We can understand and even sympathize with their desire to prove to the world that the Negro race is capable not only of self government but of governing a subject people; but the fact that Prof. Chas. S. Johnson, an American Negro, was one of the Christy Commission which exposed the slave-dealing and misrule, should show them that so far as establishing the prestige of the Negro race in the eyes of the world by championing the cause of the Liberian oligarchy, they are seriously injuring it. Their assistance in carrying out the League Plan would be welcomed.

"The American Government which is unhampered by membership of the League, cannot evade the responsibility of her long connection with and support of the Liberian Government in the past, or the share which men claiming American nationality have had, and I believe still have in the conduct of Liberian affairs. It would seem that she is in the best position to issue that ultimatum which would at once produce acceptance of the reforms which this costly discussion for five years have failed to secure. All are agreed that nothing short of the fear that worse may befall will induce the Liberian Government to agree."

Recognize Power of Negro Votes in America

Lord Snell said: "If Liberia persistently and deliberately refuses to accept the plan then her position as a member of the League of Nations should be seriously questioned, with the understanding that if she were excluded from membership of the League, the territory would become suitable for rule by a mandatory power. The noble Lord, Lord Lugard, thought that the United States of America might take steps. Well, so they might; but it is right that as practical politicians we should remember that there are 2,000,000 Negro votes in the United States of America, and that therefore it is not easy to assume that that does not present a problem to the United States Government.

"I feel that the United States Government has a great responsibility; but there is also this, that an appeal to the Negro people of the world might be made. This matter very closely touches their honor, as the noble Lord has suggested. We all know who have been in contact with the Negro people that they are a generously-minded race, and I am sure they would be stricken with horror if they realized all that is happening in Liberia at the present time."

Suggests Liberia be Expelled From League

In advocating that Liberia be expelled from the League of Nations and then made a protectorate, the Earl of Buxton said: "I think it is clear that in the circumstances indicated Liberia ought to be struck off the League. She then becomes an independent country entirely apart from the League. The League ceases to have any jurisdiction over her; and who is then to undertake her protection and suzerainty? Really the only country which is in a position to undertake that is the United States. She was responsible for Liberia's creation, and from the very inception of Liberia she has been responsible both politically and financially for her existence. I do not know, of course, what may be the views of the American Government, but I understand that they take a very serious view of the position, that they are very anxious to cooperate with England and France and other countries concerned, and that if they were pressed and i it were understood that they would have a free hand, they would be prepared to undertake the protectorate of Liberia. So far as I can judge the United States appears to be the only nation who can undertake it."

Earl Stanhope, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said: "I think it is quite obvious that the fact that Liberia is a foundation member of the League will not protect her from the very grave view that I anticipate the members of the League will take as does His Majesty's Government in regard to the situation. This much, however, I can say, that His Majesty's Government will be fully prepared to cooperate with other interested Governments in seeking by other means to insure a more efficient and more humane administration in that unhappy land than exists at present."

Says Gospel Must Touch Schools

Jackson, Miss, May, (ANP)—Speaking as a fraternal delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal church to delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, the Rev. Joseph Gomez, pastor of St. Paul church, St. Louis, admonished the white churchmen that the church and the school must be brought closer together.

"We must admit that in recent years, a great wave of secularization has swept over our schools," Dr. Gomez pointed out, "but in some way our children in the schools must be touched by the gospel of Jesus Christ.

"The disciples had a conviction. That was the reason they overcame the conviction of their days. They had a way of life. They had a grand passion and an inflammatory touch. We must rekindle in our hearts the flame that burned in theirs and go forth to set the world afire."

Editor's Note—The above statement by Dr. Gomez might appropriately be used in connection with the similar statement made by Dr. Kelly Miller.

Reflected On Race Gets 15 Years

Memphis, Tenn., (ANP)—Theodore Roosevelt Waddell, after he had pleaded guilty of trying to extort $5,000 from R. R. Beasley, white, was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary by Judge Harry B. Anderson, Tuesday.

"Extortion is a crime from which the southern Negro has been singularly free," Judge Anderson said. "You are not only a vicious criminal but you have reflected on your entire race."

African Professor Visits Negro Town

Boley, Okla., May (ANP)—Prof. Ugambei, of Ugambei, Africa is visiting Boley. He finished his education in America and is back on a visit. The professor has given several lectures in various colleges recently. He recently finished a course in civil engineering and hopes to return to his home to harness water power for the different industries.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGROES

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 5.)

revealed that in most of the schools that are provided for colored children, of both elementary and high school grade, the buildings and facilities are inadequate, the courses of study are ill-adapted to the needs of the children or of our times, and the teachers are poorly prepared, over-loaded and underpaid.

Why should we think of a Negro problem? Although history records times and places of a church problem, there is no such problem in America. History discloses many instances when the peoples of European nations snarled at each other across national boundaries, but these people live happily side by side in America. Surely that tolerance which has always been characteristic of America will enfold all races in its generous arms. We can cease to think of any race as a problem and instead, begin to take delight in its achievements. With true generosity of spirit we can come to wish for the success and happiness of every race. Realizing that we will all be the richer because of the diversity of contributions made by all races, we should keep open every road along which any race can advance. Cannot all races become positive in their cooperation and sympathetic in their understanding rather than merely grudgingly responsive to the demands of the situations in which they live? Cannot all races seek to determine what part each can best play in the social drama and each in generous spirit support the other on the stage of American life? For the better each one plays his own part, the richer the reward, not only to himself, but to every other one as well.

If we are to hope that this spirit of positive cooperation will grow and that the Negro problem will be recognized to be individual and not racial, the chief instrumentality ready to our hands is education. This does not mean education of the Negro alone—it means education of all the people. Adequate educational facilities for any group should not be advocated primarily on the grounds of justice for that group, but rather for the reason that only as education is adequate can the group make its proper contribution to American life. Conferences of representatives of the several groups will not be held in the spirit of compromise, but in the spirit of mutual helpfulness; not in the spirit of hitting upon the least that must be done to maintain harmony and good will, but of discovering instead the most that can be done to establish each group in its most effective place in the American scene.

This conference will make progress, I hope, in building broad foundations for the point of view that I have referred to. I welcome you here in a spirit of friendly hospitality and assure you of our desire to make available to you whatever facilities we may have in the Department of the Interior.

INTERRACIAL REPORT AVAILABLE

Atlanta, Ga., May 15— A sixteen-page annual report on interracial conditions and activities in the South, entitled "Along the Interracial Front," has just been issued by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and is now available to the public. The report covers in a general way last year's work of the Commission and treats among others, the following topics: "Problems Incident to the Depression," "The Recovery Program," Race Relations Study in Schools and Colleges," "The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of lynching." "Research, Investigation and Legal Aid." Any one interested may receive a copy writing the Commission's headquarters, 703 Standard Building Atlanta, Ga.

THE NEW COTTON CONTROL PLAN

Chicago Tribune

Instead of paying the planter not to raise so much cotton, the Bankhead bill provides that he shall be taxed if he raises too much.

Veteran planters have found that he technique of successfu cotton growing has changed a good deal during the past year and this bill, if passed, will make further changes about which they should inform themselves. It has been approved by Mr. Roosevelt, but a general clause specifies that a further approval must be given—that of "a majority of the owners of farms on which cotton is produced." When the Secretary of Agriculture is "satisfied" that a majority are thus favorable, the machinery of the measure shall begin to operate, though no method is indicated through which that official may be "satisfied."

This optional clause will not be in effect during the 1934-35 cotton season and the bill in explicit terms fixes 9,500,000 bales of 500 pounds each as the amount that may be marketed to advantage, though in future years the Secretary is to designate the maximum. Before August 1, next, that official is to pro rate these 9,500,000 bales to the cotton-raising states and the counties thereof, in the proportion that their average production for five years bears to total production. From the county allotment the permissible quota each farmer in such county may raise is to be figured.

On any cotton in excess of his quota that a planter may bring to the mill to have ginned, a tax is to be imposed which shall not be less than 5 cents a pound, and at least equal to 75 per cent of the "central market for lint cotton." Special exemptions from the tax may be granted in certain cases and provision is made for farmers who have not planted cotton heretofore or have planted it on only a third of their land. On making affidavit that he will hold any excess cotton off the market for a year, a farmer may have it ginned free of tax. Cotton on hand at the beginning of the 1934-35 year is tax exempt, provided certain formalities are complied with.

An elaborate system of undetachable official tags, to be affixed to bales which either have paid the tax or are, for any reason, exempt, is provided for. These tags are to be a sort of passport for the bales and without them no cotton can be exported or sold or even shipped out of the county in which it was raised. A fine of $1000, or imprisonment for a year, may be inflicted for violation of these and other provisions of the bill, including failure to store, tax-free excess cotton. The proceeds of the tax are to be placed in the agricultural adjustment fund.

Producers, ginners, fabricators, transportation companies and others must make full returns to the department on all cotton delivered into their hands and the names of persons delivering it, under penalties for failure. Unauthorized removal, destruction, forgery, improper use of the identifying tags may subject the offender to $5000 fine and to carry out the terms of the act the Secretary may appoint as many persons "as he may find necessary" and without regard to the civil service act and may pay them what he thinks proper and defray the premiums on any personal bonds that may be required of them. He may also utilize any permanent federal employes and, with a state's consent, state and local officials, in this work.

Cotton growing is no longer the simple thing it was in the South when a mule, a plow, a hoe and a colored hired man filled all requirements, but, as we have several times pointed out, to regulate the supply of cotton at the gin promises real control of overproduction, while subsidies to limit acreage only spent money with little definite result.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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ADVICE GIVEN TO FARMERS

Head of National Federation On Basic Industry

President Jas. P. Davis Sends Bulletin to Tillers of the Soil

In a recent bulletin of the N. F. C. F., Pres. James P. Davis gave the following advice to members of our organization. We pass it on to all readers of the Modern Farmer.

"Agriculture is the most basic industry in the United States, but when any basic industry is in an unbalanced condition, in relationship to other industries, the tendency is for a corrective to set itself in action, and in the course of time it will again be in position to earn a normal profit.

The farmers' position has been in the unbalanced relationship to that of people engaged in other ways of earning a livelihood. A readjustment period has been reached, and we are now experiencing a gradual improvement.

The population of the United States is increasing at the rate of about 2 million per year and this means a steady increase in the food requirements, and this increase means more money to the farmer. In addition, he can always produce for himself and family most of the necessities of life. During these two or three years of depression, the diversified farmer was able to provide the vegetables, eggs, milk and meat that are so costly in cities.

Lots of our members do not fully appreciate the comparative advantages of farm life. In most large cities it is almost impossible for a man past fifty to secure employment. If you operate a farm you are safe against this hazard of having no chance to make a living during the later years of your life.

The main asset in your present life as a farmer is organization and co-operation. The greatest barrier to success through organization and co-operation is jealousy. Jealousy is strong in power. It promotes suspicion and destroys faith. It paints virtue false and friends unkind. Stand together."

SOCIALIST PARTY TO SEEK SUPPORT OF COLORED VOTERS

Detroit, Mich, June—(ANP)—The Socialist Party Convention in session here last week in one of the most important moves of the session amended its constitution so as to enable the executive committee to establish machinery which will enable the party to reach more effectively, women and the Negroes of the country. 150 delegates attended the convention. There were two official Negro delegates. Frank Crosswaith, organizer for the party was one of these. He was the last speaker favoring the resolution which will permit wider latitude in proselyting among colored voters. He was named an alternate to fill vacancies on the national executive committee.

COTTON LOANS EXTENDED

United States Government Gives Further Aid

Notice Received In Chicago Headquarters On Community Credit

News received at the headquarters of the National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc. in Chicago says The Commodity Credit Corporation has extended maturity dates on all 10 cent loans made on cotton from August 1st, 1934 to February 1st, 1935, or in other words, farmers who borrowed 10 cents per pound on their cotton from the government last year and agreed to pay on August the first of this year, can now have until February 1st, 1935 to pay off this indebtedness.

This will give all borrowers the advantage of any rise in cotton between now and February and thereby be able to earn a few dollars extra. Some of the cotton experts are predicting that seven eights inch spot cotton will sell around 14 or 15 cents per pound before the first of January.

The corporation it is said up to April 30th, 1934 had disbursed $60,806,424 upon approximately 1,175,000 bales of cotton. Repayments on the same date amounted to $21,090,086, representing the release of around 407,000 bales, leaving outstanding $39,716,338 secured by approximately 767,000 bales.

ABBOTT AND ROBERTS ON LINCOLN COMMISSION

Robert S. Abbott, valiant editor of that great paper, The Chicago Defender, and State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts, both of Chicago, have been appointed by Gov. Horner of Ill., as members of the new Lincoln Memorial Commission.

Both these gentlemen are recognized leaders of the Race group in Illinois and are real friends of Race farmers.

NEW CONVENTION CITY SUGGESTED

The office of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is receiving scores of letters requesting that the 1934 convention of the organization be held in Charleston, Mo.

Charleston is in Mississippi county, in the southeastern part of the state. It is located in a rich cotton and grain district. Some of the largest and strongest units of the Federation are located in this section. The farmers are progressive and practice cooperation. These invitations are receiving serious consideration by the executive board.

TO MAKE OPERA OF "JOHN HENRY"

New York City, June—(By A. N. P.)—Roark Bradford reached this city last week and announced that he had come to see about making his book "John Henry," into an opera. Jacques Wolfe, composer of "Short-'nin' Bread," will write the music, and Dmitriv Crov, playwright and director of "As You Desire Me," will prepare the libretto.

Paul Robeson may be sought to play the role of John Henry.

FARM WILLED TO TENANT

Plantation Given To Columbus Massenberg

The Late Mrs. E. B. Johnson of Clarksdale, Miss., Is the Donor

Columbus Massenberg, for a number of years tenant farmer on the plantation of Mrs. E. B. Johnson, of Clarksdale, Cohoama county, Mississippi, was left a 40-acre farm in the will of Mrs. John who died a few weeks ago. Mr. Massenberg has been with the deceased and her husband for over ten years and was ever faithful. Mrs. Johnson also left $200 in cash to each of the two servants in her home who had been with her for some time.

N. F. C. F. MEMBER CELEBRATES 103RD BIRTHDAY

Rev. Nathan London, a retired Baptist minister of Alexander county, Ill., recently celebrated his 103rd birthday at his home near Olive Branch, Ill. He has been a resident of Alexander county for 55 years. He was born in Tenn. in 1831.

Rev. London is the oldest member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. He works daily and has one of the most active minds of any man in his county, irrespective of age. He and his children and grandchildren are all boosters, for organization, cooperation and the principles of the N. F. C. F. He is also a Civil War veteran.

Descendants and friends to the number of sixty gathered at the family home for the celebration. These included three daughters, one son, seven grandchildren, including Mrs. Virtus Bonner, of Chicago, three great-grandchildren and a daughter-in-law of East Chicago, Ind. The birthday cake, lighted with the 103 candles, was baked by his daughter, Mrs. Lydia Burris, of Cairo, Ill.

The Modern Farmer congratulates Bro. London and wishes for him many more happy birthdays.

SAM JONES SECURES FINE TRACT OF LAND

Sam Jones, member of the Panola, Miss. Unit of the N. F. C. F., thru the main offices in Chicago has secured a fine tract of land from the state of Miss. and moved on it. This land is not far from Batesville and is well situated for growing cotton, corn or any vegetable crops.

Mr. Jones says he intends planting a little of everything. He is loud in his praise for the Federation and Modern Farmer. He says membership in the Federation is worth $25 and subscription to Modern Farmer $10 per year.

Socialists War For Ballot For Workers

Detroit, Mich., June—(By A. N. P.)—Abolition of the denials of individual rights and liberties in many states which disfranchise unemployed workers on the ground that is advocated by the Socialist national executive committees which will convene here. They are paupers and a consistent and vigorous fight against these injustices will be urged, it was reported.

COTTON BELT DISSATISFACTION

Prediction of Federation Now Fully Vindicated

Editorial From Chicago Daily News Gives Mr. Hopkins' Position

Others are beginning to discover what the National Federation of Colored Farmers has shown for a long time: that federal relief poured into the cotton belt for the benefit of the sufferers,—most of whom are colored farmers,—seldom goes to those for whom it is intended. The following is an editorial from the Chicago Daily News:

Washington is at last discovering the true character of its relief activities in the cotton belt. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, complains that the AAA cotton program throws new hordes on the federal relief rolls faster than his organization can take care of them. The AAA retorts that cotton laborers are leaving the fields to get on relief rolls, because they can live better on federal bounty than by the sweat of the brow.

The anomalies and abuses of federal disbursements in the south are an old story to readers of The Daily News, however surprising they may be to the Washington authorities. They were described in this newspaper a month ago by Carroll Binder in a series of dispatches from the cotton belt.

But taxpayers, who must provide the hundreds of millions of dollars being spent for the rehabilitation of the south, are less interested in apportioning the blame for waste and confusion than in the adoption of a more effective future program. It is preposterous that federal subsidies should be permitted to separate southern farm laborers from their traditional means of earning a livelihood, particularly as there is no other employment open to them. We believe that the principle of subsidizing acreage reduction is fundamentally unsound. But even defenders of that principle must admit that something is wrong when the subsidies operate to increase the already large number of jobless farm laborers. While the subsidies continue, the federal authorities should insist that they be paid only to planters who retain on their plantations their full complement of laborers, without recourse to federal relief for the maintenance of these seasonal laborers.

Correction of the abuses in federal relief disbursements in backward southern districts will be even more difficult, but the government owes it to the taxpayers to institute drastic reforms. Southern feudal lords must be disabused of the idea that relief is a form of political patronage to be distributed at their pleasure. Relief is meant to take care of the unemployed who, otherwise, would starve, not to relieve grasping planters of the necessity of feeding their dependent laborers during the long seasons when they are not required on the plantations.

Local communities that refuse to cooperate in the distribution of relief in that spirit, and try to use the funds to benefit favorites of politically influential planters, should be cut off from federal subsidies. The needy in those communities would be no worse off, since they do not receive aid even when the funds come. It will require political fortitude of the first quality to institute such reforms, but failure to do so is making a national scandal.

CORN LOANS HALTED

May First Was the Dead Line Says President

More Than One Hundred Thirteen Million Dollars Distributed

Hon. Lynn P. Tally, President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, D. C., announced that the corn loan plan under which farmers borrowed 45 cents per bushel on ear corn sealed in cribs, ended May 1st.

Corn loans as of April 30th totalled $113,599,097, of which $87,056,186 was disbursed by the corporation in direct loans to producers. Approximately 252,450,000 bushels of corn have been sealed on the farms as security.

N. F. C. F. MEMBERS OFFERED LARGE TRACT OF LAND

James P. Davis, President N. F. C. F. announces that a large corporation has given authority to offer to Negro farmers any part of a ten thousand acre tract of fine farm land in southeast Missouri, with terms of one tenth down and one tenth per year for nine years. This is one of the finest tracts of farm land in southeastern territory. The climate is ideal, and the soil needs no fertilizer. Farm lands is one of the safest and best investments. Land will not evaporate, and during depressive periods the farmer can grow his living, even if he has no money.

Mr. Davis stated that over three thousand acres of the tract had already been subscribed for, and he felt confident that the entire tract would be taken, and developed into one of the largest Negro farm communities in the United States.

RAYMOND ALEXANDER FIRST OF HIS RACE IN LAW ACADEMY

Philadelphia, Pa., June—(By A. N. P.)—Signal honors were accorded Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander of this city, former president of the National Bar Association, when the Law Academy elected him as a member of that body, the oldest society of its kind in the U. S. Following this distinction accorded him, the first time in history that a Negro has been given that honor, Atty. Alexander in an address on the subject of abolition of the Magistrate Courts of the city and the enlargement of the Municipal Court, pointed out the fact that untrained men and political workers were sitting as jurists in the Magistrate Courts with the accompaniment of social injustice administered to the populace on account of their (the magistrates) ignorance of the law. It was believed that this address, delivered before the Law Academy on May 23, included in its scope, the status of Magistrate Edward T. Henry, only Negro serving as a justice. "Judge" Henry is not of the legal fraternity

6,000 ARE GIVEN 260 TONS OF SEED POTATOES

The Illinois emergency relief commission today began distribution of nearly 260 tons of seed potatoes to about 6,000 relief clients in rural areas. In exact terms, the program calls for furnishing 515,340 pounds of seed potatoes, at an estimated cost of some $15,000.

W. S. Reynolds, executive secretary, estimated that on the basis of last season's market values of about $1.20 a bushel the program should yield a crop worth about $72,000. Each participating family will receive ninety pounds of seed, calculated to yield, from a tract of one-eighth of an acre under intensive cultivation, ten bushels for the family's fall and winter needs.

In addition garden seed is being sent to 8,794 families for whom more than 1,200 acres are available in sixty-three counties. The plan was made possible through the expansion of the subsistence-garden program, which had provided already for the planting of community garden tracts for more than 25,000 families in ninety counties.

Gardens

From Eden's garden to Gethsemane,
And ever on and on, until this day,
Yes even on throughout eternity.
The human soul and gardens link some way;
And all will find a sacred kinship there.
Who seek heart ease beside a lovely rose
Or peace enjoy among the daisies fair—
The sweetest consolation life bestows.

While some love best the cultivated nooks,
The little gardens they have made their own,
And others, out-of-doors with fields and brooks,
The untamed spaces—this one truth is shown;
Each knows the presence here of kindred hearts
With deep serenity that God imparts.

—Evelyn Hornsby Mims.

CROAKING OF BULLFROGS MEANS MONEY ON THIS FARM

Washougal, Wash., July 27—The croaking of bullfrogs means money to Roy F. Bair of Washougal. "And," he says, "what I've done other farmers can do."

Mr. and Mrs. Bair, like most other farm couples the country over, failed to get much profit from their farm during the depression. That is, they failed until Bair decided to put the springs and low, marshy land on his farm to work—raising bullfrogs. Now he and his wife do a little truck gardening, have a few chickens and devote most of their time to frog-leg production. More, they are finding it profitable.

Profitable.

"Any farmer with enough marshy land for one pond will find raising bullfrogs profitable," Bair says. "It utilizes worthless land and the frogs require little care and always are marketable."

For breeding stock the Bairs imported jumbo giant bullfrogs from the west coast of Africa. Brownish green in color, this breed, they believe, surpasses others in sturdiness and particularly in size. Some of the Bair bullfrogs have measured 19 1-4 inches from nose to the end of the hind legs, and some of the females have weighed as much as four pounds.

Legs, of course, are most important from the raiser's standpoint. It is that part of a frog's anatomy which is most delectable. Incidentally, the American appetite for friend frog legs is increasing rapidly.

The bullfrog raiser receives on an average from $7 to $10 a dozen. One pair of legs is more than enough for a meal since they will weigh from one pound to a pound and one-quarter. The meat—all white—has a delicious taste, resembling chicken and fish, with a slight game flavor. Other parts of the frog are utilized, too. The forelegs and part of the back may be made into an appetizing stew, while the skin is used by the manufacturers of leather goods.

Ready for the Table.

"When a giant bullfrog is about 3½ years old he is ready for table use," Bair explains. "He may be used for breeding purposes much younger. Our species may live to a ripe old age, from 35 to 40 years. Regardless of age, however, the female will spawn each spring."

Any time before late autumn is a good time to start raising bullfrogs, the Bairs say. The frogs may be placed in a pool any time, but will go into hibernation if the weather is cold. Generally by the middle of November, the bullfrogs dive into the mud at the pond's bottom and stay there until winter has passed. On the Bair farm, the bullfrogs begin croaking about April 1.

Here's where the bullfrog raiser has the advantage. For nearly five months each year his frogs require no care.

Spring is the mating time in the bullfrog ponds. The frogs are monogamists, to the extent that a pair will remain together for a year. The next season they take new mates. Spawning time begins in June. Attached to submerged stems of sedges near the shore and to plants in the middle of the pond, globular, translucent objects, each with a round black center, can be seen. That is the spawn or bullfrogs eggs that are laid in clusters of 12,000 to 15,000. Under favorable conditions (best when the water is from 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit), the tadpole hatches on the fourth day. At first it is a minute, flattened, yellowish object.

Tadpole Stage.

At this stage the tadpole barely can wriggle away from its cast-off envelope, to squirm upward to the surface of the water. The tadpoles instinctively seek the shelter of foliage and shallow water at this age since they are easy prey to small fish and frogs. It is estimated that one out of every 100 tadpoles becomes a frog.

The tadpole begins to nibble at the "scum' of green algae on the ponds a few days after birth. As he grows older he becomes an out-and-out scavenger, eating any scrap of crumbs that he can find. He will thrive on mosquito larvae, insects, bugs, table scraps and water bacteria.

Prospective bullfrog raisers must plan on "protective pools" in addition to the big pond. Long before the tadpole turns into a frog, which takes about 18½ months, he must be moved—out of reach of frogs. The Bairs maintain several small pools. When the tadpoles get big enough to be more than noticeable, they are dipped up and moved. They remain in the small pools until their tails are absorbed and they become full-fledged frogs.

—Exchange.

HENS GET BUSY IN FAIR EGG CONTEST

Chicago.—The World's Fair egg laying contest, which created such wide-spread comment among poultry keepers last year, is being repeated at the poultry industry's unit near the south end of the Exposition.

Of especial interest this year is the showing of beautiful bantams, turkeys, pheasants, pigeons and waterfowl. There are two spacious buildings devoted to practical demonstrations of poultry equipment.

Four distinct varieties of milch goats will be exhibited in conjunction with the poultry.

DEPRIEST WILL ADDRESS N. A. A. C. P. ANNUAL CONFERENCE

New York, June 8—Congressman Oscar DePriest will deliver the principal address at the closing Sunday afternoon mass meeting of the 25th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Oklahoma City, Okla., July 1, it was announced here today.

Sharing the platform with Mr. DePriest will be Walter White, the association's secretary, who will report upon the year's work and give especially the inside story of the fight for the passage of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill.

Jess Larsen, ex-mayor of Chickasha, Okla., will address the conference Saturday night, June 30 on the subject, "City Government and Its Interracial Problems." Mr. Larsen has been a member of the N. A. A. C. P., having joined first in 1930.

Miss Juanita Jackson, president of the City-Wide Young People's Forum of Baltimore, will speak also Saturday night on "Youth's Part in the Fight for Race Rights."

FISH GROWLS LIKE DOG; ANOTHER GRUNTS LIKE PIG

Though we generally think of fishes as silent creatures, persons who have made an extensive study of their habits have discovered quite a few species that are capable of producing sound, the New York Times relates. Among these are the South American catfish, which growls like a dog, the gunard, which grunts like a pig and the maigre, which not only whistles and bellows but purrs much like a cat. The musical contribution of our own American catfish is a noise which sounds like a person grinding his teeth, while the horse mackerel and the sunfish common to British waters make similar noises. The drummer fish of the Florida coast lives up to its name.

A story from Mexico tells of the remarkable vocal efforts of the so-called Mexican singing fish, or canary fish. These fishes, traveling in bodies several hundred strong at certain times of the year, produce a sound by contraction of their air bladders that is mellowed to a musical note as it filters through the water to a listener in a boat above them. And according to the Fishing Gazette, natives of certain regions in South America declare they can hear the "singing fishes" common to that locality coming from quite a distance, not by splashing or jumping but from the noise which they make under water.

—The Advance.

Religious Sect Cited In Court as Nuisance

New York City, June—(By A. N. P.)—The newest religious menace, "Sister Rosa Horne's Pentecosal Church," 130th street and Lenox avenue, has run into legal difficulties, according to information emanating from court records indicating that Mrs. Bertie Pierce, proprietor of a rooming house nearby, has filed a complaint against Mother Horne for causing a nuisance.

Attorney Arthur A. Madison, attorney for Mrs. Pierce presented the petition. But Mother Horne refuses to be fazed by the court action, declaring it to be a part of the project of the Divine followers to ruin her mission and "Pentecostal Church."

Every evening, services are conducted at Mother Horne's church, and they consist of a lot of noise, Mrs. Pierce says in her petition, so much so that she has lost most of her boarders. Likening the noise to the wildest savage rites with the beating of tom-toms and such, Mrs. Pierce prays the court to discontinue the nuisance.

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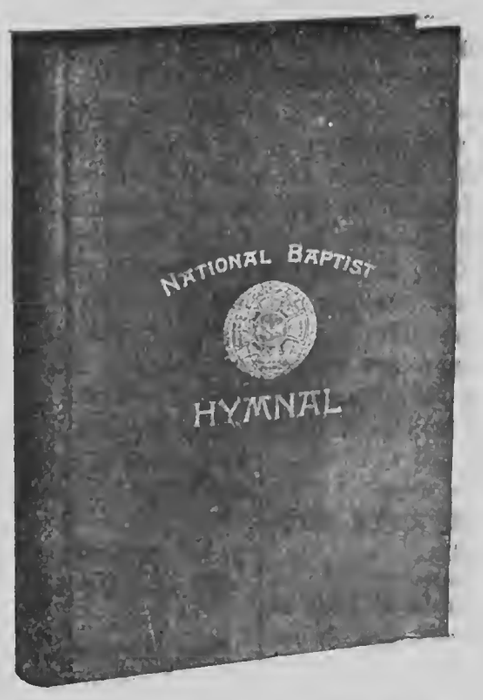

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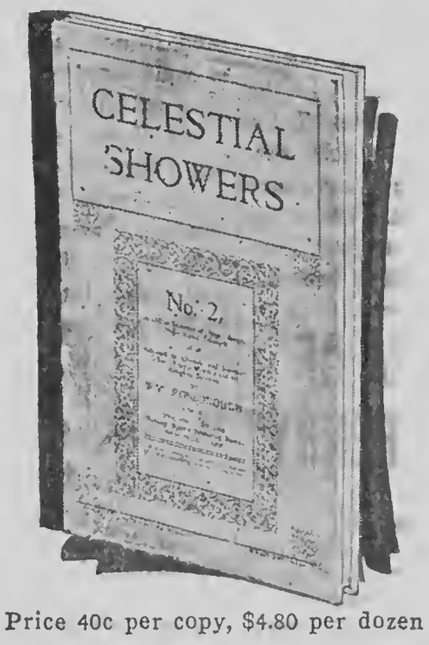

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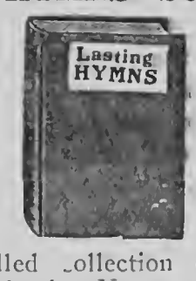

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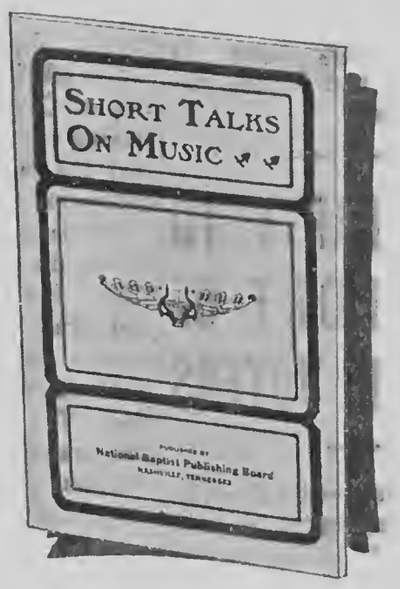

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Economic Highlights

THE DARROW REPORT ON THE NRA

The Darrow report on NRA codes has been received with wide divergence of opinion. Opponents of the Administration have been saying that it is the final straw, that it will blow the roof off the recovery program and show it up completely. That isn't true. Defenders of the Administration have been trying to laugh the report off, saying that it dosen't mean a thing, is of no importance whatsoever. That isn't true either.

One thing the Darrow report has done is to concentrate interest on a problem that has been looming larger and larger of late—the influence of the codes on small units within an industry; little stores, little manufacturing plants, little distributors of all kinds of commodities. The report says, briefly, that the codes threaten the small business with extinction, give big business all the breaks, and that monopolies are growing in strength by leaps and bounds. All but one member of the consumer's commission which Mr. Darrow headed, agreed with that. Then Mr. Darrow and one other member filed a separate report, even more sensational than the main report. In it Mr. Darrow says that we have a choice between fascism and socialism—that the suspension of such public safeguards as the anti-trust laws are inimical to the interest of the consumer and the average business man. Mr. Darrow's personal opinion is that there should be government ownership of basic resources; he has always tended strongly to the socialistic viewpoint.

General Johnson made the expected answer—said that the Darrow Board should be disbanded (it was due to automatically expire within two weeks); that the Darrow criticism was carping and unjust. Much more convincing was the answer of the NRA Chief Counsel Richberg, who pointed out that Mr. Darrow had kept to generalizations, had cited few specific items of abuses, and had offered nothing that could be called constructive criticism.

The effect of the report will doubtless be to hasten revision of the NRA set up, particularly in the matter of code price-fixing. It is known that Mr. Roosevelt has been studying changes for some time. Some observers likewise believe that General Johnson is due for oblivion—he is energetic, capable, courageous, but he has offended too many people, including big-shot newspapermen whose friendliness the Administration needs.

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SOCIAL EFFECTS OF LIFE INSURANCE

The American public's growing interest in life insurance—which has been vividly demonstrated lately by large increases in sales of policies of all types—promises to produce extraordinarily beneficial social effects.

It wasn't so many years ago that but one of the uses of life insurance was thoroughly understood—to protect dependents in case of the death of the wage earner. As a matter of fact, nowadays other uses are overshadowing that one, and in recent years more money has been paid by the companies to living policyholders than to beneficiaries. Life insurance is being looked upon more and more as an investment. It provides a means of educating one's children, of guarding against business reverses—most important of all, perhaps, of assuring oneself a definite income for old age. And more and more citizens are buying policies to serve those ends.

This means that the American of the future will be a good deal more "solid" than the American of today. He will have less to fear from depressions, from all the hazards of life that can upset the best laid plans. He will be much better prepared to face and conquer adversity. And that, in turn, means a more prosperous, a sounder and a happier nation.

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"Our government, now spending $40,000,000 a day, is rushing onward to the abyss of bankruptcy." —James M. Beck, United States Representative from Pennsylvania.

—o—

DRAINING THE BLOOD FROM INDUSTRY

Anyone who looks dublously on the argument that taxes stand in the way of business recovery would do well to take a glance at the experience of American industry during the past few years.

Here, for example, is what happened to a concern which has a gross income of about $220,000,000 a year. In 1929, a year of boom prosperity, it paid out 11.17 cents in taxes for each dollar it took in In 1931 it paid out 13.14 cents. In 1933, when conditions were extremely bad, it paid out 16.38 cents. And the proportion will probably be higher still in 1934.

That particular business is a big one—but small industries are in precisely the same position. As a matter of fact, they have had tougher sledding during depression than have larger concerns with great cash reserves—and have seen a rising proportion of hard-earned dollars go to government. Money that could have been used for expansion, for raising wages and shortening working hours, for putting more men to work—the tax collector got.

Every worker and investor has felt the adverse effects of that, and the problem constantly grows greater. Honest tax reduction, that really reduces the cost of government and doesen't simply shift the burden by political slight-of-hand, would be a powerful impetus to industrial expansion, to increase employment, to general recovery. You can't drain the financial blood from industry and expect it to go forward.

—o—

THE GUARANTEE OF DEMOCRACY

"The freedom of the press is the sole hope of freedom for the people. A dictatorship cannot endure a free press, for with one it cannot maintain itself continuously. A dictatorship—be it Communist, Fascist, or Nazi—always puts the press under its heel. Then the people know nothing because they can hear only what the dictator chooses t olet them. A free press is the sole guarantee of a free democracy."—San Francisco Chronicle.

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STOP! LOOK!! LISTEN!!!

Between now and 1940, 190,000 people will be killed in automobile accidents . ...

The total of fatalities for the entire decade that began with 1930 will be 315,000, and the injury record will touch 10,000,000. The fatalities will be greater than the total of the soldiers killed in battle in the entire history of this country—and will surpass the battle casualites of the A. E. F. in the World War more than six times.

The number injured will be fifty times the number of A. E. F. soldiers wounded non-fatally in action.

That is what it is estimated will occur if the automobile accident record during the next six years follows the experience of the past four. As a matter of fact, there is an excellent chance that the number of fatalities and injuries will be greater still—the accident curve is tending upward, largely because of increased driving speeds.

There is one way in which this ghastly forecast can be proven wrong. That is by an aggressive campaign on the part of responsible motorists to modernize and strengthen traffic laws, eliminate cars which are defective in brakes, lights, steering and other essential parts, and to pass legislation which enforces adequate examination for drivers. So long as the reckless, the incompetent and the irresponsible rule the highways, as they do now, the lives and property of all other motorists are in constant danger.

—o—

WHEN THE MAGIC WIRE GOES "HAYWIRE"

You have read about the magic of Aladdin's lamp, but what can measure up to the "magic wire" of today and the invisible energy that pulses over it, bringing light, heat or power at the snap of a switch? This modern miracle, however, requires careful handling. When it is misused, the magic wire sometims goes "haywire" and when it does, fires may be started or bodily harm done.

Electricity is safe—the safest source of energy yet discovered But like other valuable agencies it is subject to misuse. The National Board of Fire Underwriters reports fire losses amounting to almost $15,000,000 during 1932 because of misuse of electricity.

A few simple precautions will safeguard the use of electrical energy. The very first is the purchase of standard electrical equipment, appliances and wire. When you buy electrical equipment, you can be sure that it meets safety requirements if it bears the label of Underwriter's Laboratories.

The next precaution is to have all wiring done by licensed electricians, and in accordance with the National Electric Code. Less than four per cent of electrical fires occur in buildings where standard equipment has been installed in this manner.

Carelessness in neglecting to disconnect appliances after use has caused numerous fires. Even automatic shut-offs occasionally fail to work. Overheating and fire can result from either cause.

Always remember that the fuse is the safety valve of the circuit. If there is an overload which might develop heat and fire, the correct-size fuse will burn out long before the danger point is reached. Don't tamper with fuses, don't put pennies or nails back of them—that is just as bad as tying down the safety valve of a steam boiler. Instead, ask an electrician what is causing the fuse to burn out.

Although most wiring is safe, there is danger of getting an electrical shock unless certain precautions are taken. Electrical cords or devices should not be within reach of metal objects that are grounded, such as water or gas piping, steam radiators, or hot air registers. Lamps made of metal should be kept

(Continued on Page 7)

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THE MODERN FARMER

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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community. of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
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6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

Editorials

From the Bible:—CO-OPERATION

"The locusts have no king, yet go they forth all of them by bands."—Proverbs 30:27.

In men whom men condemn as ill,
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw a line
Between the two, when God has not.

—*Joaquin Miller.*

OUR WORK IS BEARING FRUIT

We quote excerpts from a letter recently received from Mississippi:

"I live in what is known as a very mean settlement. We colored people know the white merchants and landlords, most of them, have no use for the N. F. C. F. A government man came here not long ago and told us that we ought to keep on buying our groceries and farm supplies from..... ....., for we were being charged two prices for everything we bought around here. Our members are going to take his advice. We have to have the goods shipped into..... (a town 20 miles from the member's station) so they won't know just how much we are buying, **but we are going to keep on buying together."**

It is very unfortunate that some members of the N. F. C. F. are being persecuted simply because they desire to save their money and object to being kept in debt-slavery. Probably it cannot be helped. Some of us will have to suffer that our children may be free.

It is certain that debt-slavery, share-crops robbery and other like evils are dying. The N. F. C. F. is helping to destroy these evils. Our work is bearing fruit. The Race farmer and sharecropper who stands up like a man, demands his rights and refuses to be bluffed or bulldozed, may have to run, but the running will be good for him. Trouble and persecution will, in the long run, make us real men quicker than anything else. STAND UP FOR YOUR RIGHTS. RUN IF YOU HAVE TO, BUT DON'T GIVE UP. YOU HAVE MORE FRIENDS THAN ENEMIES.

THEY WOULD IF THEY COULD

Colored farmers are just as anxious to build up their communities as are other groups of American citizens. They can get together and stick together on any project that will benefit them and their community if funds are available to put such projects over. They helped build and pay for the numerous Rosenwald schools scattered over the rural South and this is positive proof that they will do for themselves if **they can.**

There are numerous permanent Race farm communities now in need of assistance. A little capital and a little constructive leadership would change these communities from American disgraces" almost overnight. These communities should have decent and modern homes, schools and churches, modern community halls, small industrial plants and co-operative stores and shipping facilities.

The federal government is loaning vast sum of money to cities for public works and improvements. We have been informed that no funds are available however to finance improvements in Race farm communities,—even in communities where colored farmers have organized units of the N. F. C. F. We would like to know WHY? Who is our nation's most forgotten man? The colored farmer. We wonder just when the big leaders are going to remember and consider him.

WHY WORK

The farmer or any other man who would rather live off "government relief' 'than to work for his living, is a mighty sorry individual. Reports reach us that hundreds of Negro tenant farmers and sharecroppers, unable to exist on the plantations on account of cotton acreage reduction, are going to cities and small towns and going on "relief."

We know that many have been forced to do this. They had to beg or starve. But it is against the nature of our people to do either. We will not starve,—that is certain,—not as long as there is any thing to eat anywhere,—and neither are many of us going to live as beggars the rest of our lives. There has got to be a change made. This is certain.

What can be done about it? Probably colonization would solve the problem but many of us do not favor colonization. Many of our white friends oppose it also. So many have been living off the Negro and his labor for so long they just couldn't possibly live at all without him to live off of.

The attempt of the AAA to compel the owner-acreage-reduction-signers to allow their discharged tenants and sharecroppers to remain **in the cabins and live off** the land was doomed to failure from the beginning. People can't be forced by law to help the other fellow. Some will do so,—out of the goodness of their hearts,—but this is the force of Christianity,—not of law. And landlords of the average kind have never had an over-abundance of Christianity.

Subsistence farms will take care of a few. Breaking up the thousands of too-big farms and plantations in the cotton belt would take care of nearly all. We might as well face the issue and the music now. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST COLONIZE NEGRO TENANT FARMERS AND SHARECROPPERS,—OR GIVE THEM THE OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME SMALL FARM OWNERS,—OR, KEEP THEM ON RELIEF FROM NOW ON. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST MAKE THEM EITHER REAL CITIZENS OR PERPETUAL BEGGARS.

LET'S CLEAN UP

We urge all farmers to clean up their premises and keep clean during the hot months at least. Flies and mosquitoes are disease carriers and should be fought like all other enemies of the human race. Buy screens and netting. Get some extract of pyrethrum from your drug store, mix one part of pyrethrum to 19 parts of coal oil and use it as a spray. This is instant death to flies and harmless to humans. Dirt, filth and flies are a disgrace. Clean up.

PUERTO RICANS TO INCREASE FOREST ACREAGE RESERVE

Timber products are at a premium in Puerto Rico, according to the United States forest service. Helping to meet local timber requirements is one of the big problems in the administration of the Luquillo National forest, the only tropical-type national forest in the island territory. The federal government is planning to purchase some small additional acreages for the forest, to increase its timber-producing capacity, as well as to improve watershed protection.

In Puerto Rico, the population is 449 to the square mile, or more than ten times the average in the continental United States. Approximately 2,200,000 acres of land support a population of 1,543,913 people, of which 200,000 live within ten miles and 500,000 within twenty-five miles of the Luquillo forest.

Charcoal is the principal or almost the only fuel. It is made from small trees cut from the island's depleted forests. Construction needs for lumber are being met largely by douglas fir from the Pacific northwest, but dependence for termite-resistant wood and cabinet material still rests on the local limited supply.

The areas to be purchased can be expected to produce unusually large quantities of timber in relatively short periods. "Australian pine" plantations 10 years old are as much as fifty-seven feet high, and are estimated to contain a volume of 31.2 standard cords of wood to the acre. Mahogany, cedro, and other trees are expected by the forest service to yield timber crops in thirty-year rotations, and some "fast-growing species" are said to produce crops of cordwood at the rate of 5 cords an acre a year in a five-year rotation.

The wife who drives from the back seat isn't any worse than the husband who cooks from the dining room table.

"OL' MAN RIVER—IN PERSON."

By Alexander Wallcott. (In Hearst's International Cosmopolitan.)

Late on the first night of 1933, I started back to London from the country house in Kent where I had been spending the week-end to see the new year in—started back in a hired Daimler which moved majestically through the fog and was about the size and shape of a small house boat. Clutched in one hand was a spray of priceless orchids from the nursery on the place, and in the other was a 40-inch cutlass of sinister appearance.

My host had heard me innocently admiring them, and to my genuine surprise had pressed them into my hands at parting. As I drove off into the night, I made a note to remember that on my next visit I must be overheard expressing my enthusiasm for several paintings there by Augustus John and the late Mr. Sargent, for a small bronze head by Epstein, for the avenue of immemorial yews which glorifies the drive, for the bride of the younger son of the house, and for a small black spaniel bitch named, if memory serves, Tiny.

But as my car trundled along in the midnight fog my thoughts shifted to the music we had plucked from the air after dinner, and, with that as a start, I found myself from there on reviewing, as one might parade, the long procession of my acquaintance with one who was a groping and perplexed youth when first I met him, and is today a colossus bestriding the world—the wide, wide world which is his home. You see, we had tuned in that evening on the Hilversm station which broadcasts from the Netherlands, and we were the more amused to stumble on some one singing no quaint old Dutch tune at all, but a melody as unmistakably American as "Huckleberry Finn," corn pone, or the late Calvin Coolidge.

"He don't plant 'taters,
He don't plant cotton,
"An' dem dat plants 'em is soon forgotten....."

This, mind you, from Holland, on New Year's night. It was "Ol' Man River," and we realized, too, that it was being sung with a voice of such ripe, rich, moving beauty that it could belong only to him for whose uses that song originally was written.

Wherefore, I fell to thinking of all the times my path had crossed Paul Robeson's in years past, and if Sherlock Holmes had been sharing the car with me and could see in the dark, he might have read the sequence of my recollections just from the way I sighed, chuckled, groaned, snorted, scowled and hummed my way to London. For Paul Robeson and I are old friends and neighbors—neighbors in the sense possible only to those of us whose tent is usually pitched at one or another of the great crossroads of the world. Such a one is a species of innkeeper, and can count the times when this or that person has dropped out of the caravan for a moment and rested under his roof.

Thus Paul Robeson has come my way a dozen times. Often a year or two will go by without seeing him or having a word from him, and then, unannounced, his great bulk will fill my doorway and my heart rejoices, for of the countless people I have known in my wanderings over the world, he is one of the few of whom I would say that they have greatness. I do not mean greatness as a football player or as an actor or as a singer. I am not, I think, confusing his personal quality with his heroic stature. I do not even have in mind what is, I suppose, the indisputable fact, that he is the finest musical instrument wrought by nature in our time. I mean greatness as a person.

In his case I despair of ever putting into convincing words my notion of this quality in him. I can say only that by what he does, thinks and is, by his unassailable dignity, and his serene, incorruptible simplicity, Paul Robeson strikes me as having been made out of the original stuff of the world. In this sense he is coeval with Adam and the redwood trees of California. He is a fresh act, a fresh gesture, a fresh effort of creation. I am proud of belonging to his race. For, of course, we are both members of the one sometimes fulsomely described as human.

"Ol' Man River"! I remember a day in 1926 when Jerome Kern telephoned me in what seemed a state of considerable excitement. That inexhaustible mine of melody had just read a story which he thought would provide him with the libretto for which he had been waiting all his life. It was called "Show Boat" Had I read it? I had. And did I know this Edna Ferber? I did, indeed. Well, then, would I give him a note of introduction to her? This was too much.

"If you were to call her up and say you were Jerome Kern and tell her you wanted to write a score for that story of hers," I said bitingly, "I suppose she would slam down the receiver and barricade the door."

But he wanted a note, so (serving about as useful a function as did the present Theodore Roosevelt when he kindly wrote to the American ambassador in Paris a letter introducing young Captain Lindbergh, in order that the latter might not be cold-shouldered by our embassy) I did as I was bid. And posted it to him. It so happened that that very night I went to the theater with Miss Ferber and that in the lobby between the acts none other than the shrinking Kern drifted in our direction. I assumed, of course, he had done so to scarpe an acquaintance with his favorite authoress, and scarcely bothered to introduce them. It was only a chance word which identified her for him.

"You mean this is Edna Ferber?" he cried, and metaphorically fell into her arms. From then on, neither of them remembered that I was there.

But even then the exit speech had not yet been written for my own modest role. Two weeks later, he was on the wire again. This time he was in too fine a frenzy of creation to bother with mere introductions. That morning he had written a song called "Ol' Man River" and please did I have Paul Robeson's telephone number? A half hour later he was climbing the steps to Paul Robeson's flat in Harlem.

Afterwards I heard all about that first meeting. The song was sung for the first time from a rough manuscript, with Kern himself at the piano and Mrs. Robeson as audience. Then the composer was possessed that Robeson should come right down town with him and sing it for young Oscar Hammerstein, who had written the words.

Paul did not mind, but turned for funds to Mrs. Robeson. She is a flashing, resourceful woman, far lighter in color than her husband, being of mixed Negro and Jewish blood. Hers is the custody of the privy purse. He wanted $2 for taxi fare. But Kern was going to drive them down. She knew he would need only fare for the ride back. One dollar would be plenty.

"Aw, go on," he said; "be all Colored and give me two."

Interesting NEWS Notes

Livestock authorities say that each dairy cow in a herd should be given a yearly allotment of two tons of hay, two acres of pasture, 16 bushels of corn, 16 bushels of oats, and 600 pounds of cottonseed meal.

A Kansas farm hand near Wellington received dangerous slashes in a terrific struggle with a peccary, or wild hog. He finally shot the animal.

A farmer near Temple, Texas, has put the parts of a Model T. automobile at work doing chores around his farm. A windmill, made from auto parts is the main unit in his machinery. A belt from the mill turns a washing machine, another saws wood and another runs a threshing machine and furnishes light.

There were 86,787 colored farmers in Georgia in 1930, a decrease of nearly fifty thousand in ten years. Only 11,080 were full owners. Farms owned comprised 883,284 acres and value of land and buildings owned was $17,528,122.

Drouth, insects and other troubles are menacing grain crops all over the world and a universal upturn in prices is possible. Colored farmers are advised to plant all grain possible and take good care of it. Corn and oats and all feed-stuff is apt to increase in price this fall and winter.

The mercury fell to 55 degrees in Florida May 28th, while at the same time in the middle west it went to over a hundred and caused much suffering. While the west was suffering from drouth the southeast was getting bountiful rains.

A 500 pound hog belonging to a Virginia farmer, fell into a well but kept himself afloat all night. He was rescued the next day.

The sun got so hot in Kansas during the latter part of May that a farmer reports that some matches he was carrying in his hip pocket ignited and burned a hole in his trousers.

A barred Plymouth Rock hen belonging to a Canadian farmer is setting a record in an egg-laying contest. She has laid 192 eggs in 196 days.

It is estimated that beef cattle in Florida number 1,500,000 and that pasture land totals 25 million acres.

A cow, crazed by the extreme heat, gored two persons and stampeded fifty others before it was shot to death by police in Indianapolis. A colored child, two years old was struck in the eye.

Hennery Grammar

Lecturer—"Do you say that your hens 'sit' or 'set?'"

Busy Housewife—"It never matters to me which they do. What I am anxious to learn when I hear a hen cackling is whether she is laying or lying."

Hen

St. Charles, Ill.—I wish to tell you I have a hen who doesn't believe in the NRA. She hatched a batch of chicks and when they were three weeks old she began to lay and still cares for her chicks and lays her eggs. She is a White Rock.

Mrs. John Parker.

RELIGIOUS ART IN FAIR EXHIBIT

Hall of Religion Stresses Spiritual Uplift in Opening Rites.

Chicago.—The place which religion takes in society was stressed at the new World's Fair during opening ceremonies at the Hall of Religion when dignitaries of twenty-five religions and denominations participated.

The impressive rites were presided over by Bshop **Ernest Lynn Waldorf, of the Methodist church. Rufus** C. Dawes, **president of the Fair,** welcomed the religious leaders and spoke briefly of the religious and spiritual advances **that** have been made within the last 100 years. He pointed out that, although the primary theme of the Exposition has been the recording of activities in the field of industry and science, the World's Fair would not be complete without some expression of the developments in the spiritual phase of life.

The Hall of Religion, in bringing together members of all denominations and sects for the uplift and greater spirituality of man, reflects the true spirit of the World's Fair, Mr. Dawes concluded.

Symbolic of Beauty

"The spirit of the Hall of Religion is the spirit of all true religions," Dr. Hugh S. Magill, manager of the exhibit, declared, in closing the ceremony. It is symbolic of that element in life which springs from the worship of a Supreme Being, who is the highest embodiment of man's conception of purity, justice, beauty, love.

"There are two great forces in the world, one leading upward—always striving for the beautiful, the true and the good; and the other leading downward, through selfishness and greed, to the lower and baser purposes. President Dawes and other officials recognize these contending forces, and we of the Hall of Religion assure them that we are back of them in their efforts to preserve the high standards of this great Exposition, and will help them overcome the forces that would seek to debase or degrade it."

Houses Costly Objects

The Hall of Religion houses one of the largest and most costly, and extremely rare collections of religious art ever assembled. Painting, sculpture, carving, architecture, raiment and works in precious metals are among the mediums used to symbolize episodes and developments of the Christian age. Each subject in the exhibit is a masterpiece, itself, and some are attributed to artists whose names are immortal. Many exquisite objects are so ancient that time has hidden the identity of their creators, forever.

It is the history of art that many of its finest works have been inspired by religious motives on the part of the artists. In the Hall of Religion, A Century of Progress visitor sees scores of material examples to confirm this belief, and carries away with him a deepening sense of spiritual understanding.

MONDAYS ARE BATH DAYS FOR LIONS AT FAIR

Monday is bath day for the animals at the lion taming show at the new World's Fair, and Allen King, trainer, gets busy with his long-handled brush and a bucket of creolin, cleaning up the lions and tigers. The animals cannot be washed with water because of the danger of pneumonia.

As a prelude to the bathing, all the lions are turned into one cage where the older animals bathe the two-and-three-year-olds with their tongues. Like big cats with kittens, the lions knock the youngsters around and hold them down while they clean them. The tigers cannot be put together because of their ferocity.

GIRLS' PRETTY TEETH WIN THEM FAIR TRIP

Chicago.—Because they were good little girls and brushed their teeth every morning, noon and night, three fortunate young ladies will visit the new World's Fair next month. They were selected from more than 25,000 candidates in a nation-wide dental charm contest, sponsored by the Bristol-Myers company, and from those **three a queen** will be selected at the Fair.

The winners are Georgia W. Berry, Richmond, Va.; Mildred M. Smith, Wilbur, Wash.; and Mary Elizabeth Bort, Long Beach, Calif.

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OTHER USES FOR CORN

"Turning a bushel of corn into hams, chops and sausage is no trick for a hog and no news to the public at large, but turning the same bushel of corn into ten pounds of snow white sugar, a quart of table syrup, a box of fireworks, a pound of salad oil, a cake of soap and enough laundry starch to do the family wash for a month—that's something else again, especially when there is about twenty-five pounds of good stock feed left over that will give the hogs a reasonable meal after all these other things are removed.

And these arc only some of the results chemists can get from corn. Its handy uses in the industrial field are drawing the attention of economists to the possibility that here lies some measure of hope for lessening the big farm surpluses.

Corn has become a raw material for manufacturers in the limitless markets of industry because of the compounds that nature stores in the ripe grain. The processing is done at plants located in eleven states near the great corn-growing districts. These plants are the workshops of the corn refining industry, whose chemists have worked out the intricate series of delicate operations that separate different compounds in the kernel.

From the familiar little flat particle called the "germ," an oil is pressed out and refined into palatable cooking salad and table oil. From the kernel itself, the hull and the glutten are used in stock feed. The starch that is left is the main basic product—the "ore" of the industry.

Starch not only has an impressive number of uses of its own, but also can be converted into dextrins, syrups or sugars, all of which have their own list of uses. The dextrins are mainly adhesivc, such as the gum on stamps and envelopes or the wood veneer glue so widely used in furniture making. Dextrins are also used as a "filler" in paper and textiles or for the body of the popular type of fireworks known as "sparklers."

But perhaps the most impressive products of the starches made from corn are the syrups and sugars. Pure dextrose, a sugar identical with the sugar of the human blood and tissues, is made in large quantities. Dextrose looks like ordinary sugar but does not have the same cloying sweetness. Since it is the same as the sugar of the blood stream it can furnish quick energy with little digestive effort and its superior nutritive qualities are becoming widely recognized.

The syrups, which have long been familiar as table syrups and in candy making and the preparation of jams, jellies and preserves, contain a generous amount of dextrose and are known to be especially suitable for infant feeding, for invalids and as a source of plentiful energy for growing children, athletes and workers in strenuous occupations.

A bushel of corn will make from thirty to thirty-eight pounds of starch, dextrin, syrup or sugar, and will yield about a pound and a half of corn oil and close to twenty-five pounds of corn gluten feed or other stock feeds in addition."

MOSQUITO PREVENTIVE

The following is claimed to be the best mosquito preventive there is. Readers bothered with the insects should keep the mixture handy and use on pillows at night, especially where children are sleeping.

Olive oil, one ounce; pine tar, one-fourth ounce; camphor, one-half ounce; citronella, one-fourth ounce; oil of sassafrass, one-fourth ounce;

AN INTERESTING STORY FROM NEW YORK

Writing about the goings-on in New York City, Sam Love, who contributes to numerous daily papers, tells the following interesting story about the Negro colony in New York before the Revolution. The story follows:

"Greenwich Village, now a place of arty garrets, cellars, tearooms and speakeasies and playground of visiting college boys, once was New York's Negro center. The ghosts of that far-off time, when dark Harlem lurked, menacing the rocky farms where Times square now blazes, were raised recently when workmen dug deep into the debris of the pre-Revolutionary war Negro colony in setting the foundation for a new village dime-and-dance place.

* * *

A row of shacks and stables that once housed colonial Negroes was rudely demolished and carted away. But among the dust that arose must have been the shade of Manuel Gerrit.

* * *

Manuel Gerrit was a giant Negro, who measured seven feet and weighed more than three hundred pounds, and he was twice hanged on that spot. The giant was one of a group of nine slaves imported directly from Africa. One of them was murdered in the night by his companions. The remaining eight embarrassed the authorities by confessing that they were all guilty of the murder. They said they hadn't liked him.

* * *

Too much money was tied up in the slaves to hang the whole bunch and it was decided to let one Negro, chosen by lot, "suffer for all." Manual Gerrit drew the black bean. On his execution day a great crowd collected to see the giant swing, as he was the biggest man ever to be hanged in America and New Yorkers were naturally proud on account of it. But his weight broke the temporary gallows and he fell to the ground unhurt.

* * *

Hasty repairs were made and he was again dropped through the trap. This time he snapped the rope and rolled to the feet of the spectators, purple and choking. The crowd, in a hysterical frenzy, above which could be heard the screams of women and the prayers of a preacher, threatened to riot if a third attempt were made. It was determined to let the man go.

* * *

Gerrit received permission to build a shack on the spot where they tried to hang him. He considered the place lucky. He outlived all his wouldbe hangmen and became the chief of a small group of elderly slaves freed by the settlers as superannuated.

* * *

Those patriarchial Negroes became custodians of New York's cattle, which they grazed and guarded from the Indians. They drove the cows daily along Sand Hill road, across to Broadway and down to the fine pasture which is now Washington Square. This, I firmly believe, is New York's original "when such-and-such a place was away uptown" story.

MILLIONS DEPEND ON RICE HARVEST

India and China Live Largely on White Grain; 4000 Varieties

While the shifting of the world's wheat supply is spectacular—millions of bushels carried thousands of miles across great oceans—the transportation of rice, also a major "staff of life," goes on more quietly in a smaller area, it is pointed out in a bulletin from the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the National Geographic society.

In China, canal boats and the backs of coolies spread the grain into regions close to its growth, says the bulletin. In India, too, the hauls are short, and are made by bullock cart and railway. Barges float their loads down the streams of Indo-China and Siam, and solid rice trains on Siam's modern railway help in the movement toward the coast. Steamers and ocean junks carry their grain cargocs up the coast of Asia to China and Japan.

Leading Producers

Exclusive of China, for which country no accurate statistics are available, more than 63,500,000 tons of cleaned rice are produced annually. Toward this mighty rice bowl India contributes more than 55 per cent of the total amount. Japan contributes 14 percent; French Indo-China, Java and Madura, and Siam follow, each with somewhat less than half of that amount. Estimates indicate that China raises about 25,000,000 tons each ycar, but as rice has been a forbidden item of export from time immemorial, no one worries about statistics as long as his daily portion of rice is forthcoming.

Ricc growing is not confined to continental Asia and its adjacent islands; in Africa, Europe and the United States rice fields also sprawl over many well-watered areas. With the exception of Italy, European countries find the demand greater than their production. But from the fertile fields, especially in the Po Valley, comes sufficient rice to place Italy in the group of rice exporting countries.

In the United States, mainly in Louisiana, Georgia and the Carolinas, there is harvested annually nearly 575,000 tons of rice. About 14,000 tons of the cereal is imported, but fully nine times that amount is sent by the United States into the export market.

American Wild Rice.

In Minnesota in early autumn one can witness the traditional harvesting of wild rice by the Northwest Indians, an activity that originated countless generations before white men ever set foot on American soil. Present-day methods do not enter into the harvest. Two of three persons, usually squaws, paddle the canoes into the beds of ricc which grow in the shallow waters around the edges of lakes. There they pull the heads of the rice over the side of the boat, strike them sharply, and gather the grain in the bottom of the canoe. Modern inventions have been tried, but they destroy the stalks and reduce subsequent crops, so have been abandoned.

Contrary to thc belief of some, all domestic rice is not alike. Indeed, there are some 4000 varieties of rice in Japan. In the museum at Calcutta, India, there are on exhibit 1107 varieties of rice produced in that country, and 1300 varities produced in other countries. Some peoples prefer rice of a high gluten content, while others eat varieties which, when cooked, are less sticky. In north Siam, for instance, the masses eat a highly glutinous rice, while in central and lower Siam an entirely different variety provides the daily diet. River boatmen bringing produce down country often complain that the rice they get down river does not satisfy their hunger, and that they are perpetually hungry until they get back to their local supply.

Wet, Dry, and Red Rice.

In general rice is classed into two groups, "wet" and "dry" rice. It receives these classifications from the manner in which it is grown. The wet rice is grown in flooded fields, whilc the dry variety, sometimes also called hill rice, is grown in uplands where the water supply is limited. Hill tribes usually grow the dry rice in jungle clearings on the mountainsides.

One of the most interesting species of the grain known as red rice, it is a highly glutinous rice, the kernels of which are reddish in color. It is used in French Indo-China and Siam as a breakfast cercal, and when cookcd looks as if raspberries had been mixed with it. And, curiously enough, it seems

To get rid of ants, put oil of cedar on top of hills and on tables and in cupboards.

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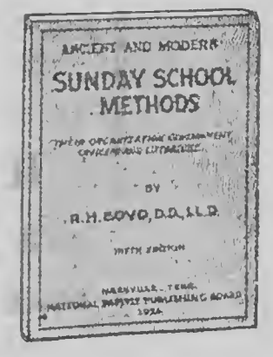

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to have a suggestion of raspberry flavor.

Rice cultivation entails much back-breaking labor throughout the east where most of the grain is first sprouted in nursery beds and grown there to the height of about one foot. It is then transplanted into fields which have been flooded and worked into a deep porridge of oozy mud. The grain is usually harvested by hand with sickles, and eventually threshed by hand or by driving oxen and water buffaloes round and round over piles of rice heads. The husking and polishing for local consumption, too, is often done by hand or foot pounders.

In Japan, Java, and many other places rice fields resemble tiny gardens, rather than fields, so small is the area that is allotted to each farmer.

In China and Japan the area cultivated by one hand laborer is usually about one-half to two acres, while in the United States, where modern, machine methods are employed, one farmer may handle as much as eighty acres. Under the latter system the large, level fields are flooded during growth. Before harvest time, however, the water is drained off. The dried ground becomes firm enough for the use of ordinary reapers which cut and bind the rice as wheat is cut and bound.

Although its use as food is lost in the mists of antiquity, rice is believed to have been utilized first in India, the land which produces far and away the largest rice crop today. As early as 2800 B. C., a ceremony of the first planting was performed in China. The emperor, Son of Heaven, sowed the seeds of rice, the princes the lesser grains. For long centuries heavy barges filled with tribute rice were poled up the Grand canal to the imperial court at Pekins (Peiping). At times wallowing Chinese junks with burdens of tribute grain steered before the monsoon winds from as far away as Siam. In Japan, too, land rentals and the incomes of feudal lords were paid in rice.

In Japan and Siam, today, special religious ceremonies mark the opening of the plowing and rice planting season. Probably no other grain in the world receives the distinction of religious ceremonies, the attention of rulers, and folk celebrations to such an extent as does rice.

Economic Highlights

(Continueed from Page 3)

away from grounded objects. Do not place electrical appliances on a gas or coal stove when connected to the circuit. Do not allow any appliance, switch or heater to be within reach of the bathtub.

It is simply the part of wisdom to take whatever precautions are required to assure the safest employment of man's great servant, electricity.

GOVERNMENT POWER PLANTS AND LABOR

The National Job Saving and Investment Protection Bureau for the Coal Industry—which is made up of representatives of both the mine owners and the very aggressive United Mine Workers organization—recently said that it will fight plans for government hydro-electric projects "to the last ditch."

According to the Bureau, these plans threaten the jobs of 600,000 men—and threaten investments totaling millions in 24 states. Most of the proposed federal hydro plants would duplicate private fuel plants which are now providing satisfactory service in their localities. The Bureau believes that there is no need whatsoever for this duplication—and that all it would do would be to provide temporary jobs, at the expense of an equal number of permanent jobs. In the case of one of the most important federal projects, that on the Loup River in Nebraska the heads of the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods and the coal operators' association protested to the government—and were not even granted the courtesy of a hearing.

The attitute of union labor in this case is especially interesting, inasmuch as one of the arguments used in defense of federal hydro projects is the employment they provide. What their proponents neglect to say is that this new employment would be of comparatively short duration—and that it would be the direct cause of throwing an army of men now employed in coal mines, railroads and existing private utilities, out of work. It's high time the Federal government held open hearing on the power plans—and gave all concerned a fair chance to present their side of the question to the public.

THE TEST OF A MAN

The place to take the true measure of a man is not the forum or the field, not the market place or the amen corner, but at his own fireside.

There he lays aside his mask and you may judge whether he is imp or angel, king or cur, hero or humbug.

I care not what the world says of him; whether it crowns him with laurel or pelts him with bad eggs; I care never a copper what his reputation or religion may be; if his babes dread his homecoming and his better half has to swallow her heart every time she has to ask him for a five dollar bill, he's a fraud of the first water, even though he prays night and morn till he's black in the face, and howls hallelujah till he shakes the eternal hills.

But if his children rush to the front gate to greet him, and love's own sunshine illuminates the face of his wife when she hears his footfall, you may take it for granted that he is true gold, for his home is a heaven, and the humbug never gets that near the great white throne of God.

I can forgive much in that fellow mortal who would rather make men swear than women weep; who would rather have the hate of the whole he-world than the contempt of his wife; who would rather call anger to the eyes of a king than fear to the face of a child.—William Cowper Brann.

SELECTIONS FROM SPURGEON

I like to see the old man grow young when he talks of Christ; let him on that point become enthusiastic, even as in his boyhood.

The promises come from a great God, they assure us of great love, they come to great sinners, they work for us great results, and deal with great matters.

If you are very busy, think and pray all the more, or your work will wear and weary you, and drag you away from God. For your work's sake break away from it, and give the soul a breathing time.

We do not hold truth in a true way unless it leads us to a true life.

The wisest course is to keep out of the way of a man who has the complaint called the grumbles.

Much of the fanaticism which comes with religious excitements is not of God. The genuine dew of heaven falls calmly.

I believe in the perseverance of the saints because I believe in the perseverance of the love of God, or else I should not believe in it.

When you are in an argument for the truth, do not grow angry, for this would be to fight the Lord's battles with the devil's weapons.

I am glad to hope that some men are converted to God amid war and earthquakes and pestilence; but I am inclined to be suspicious of that kind of conversion for fear it should die with its cause.

Disease is a trumpet which must be heard. Its echoes reach the miserable garrets where the poor are crowded together and have never heard nor cared for the name of Christ, — they hear the sound, and as one after another died, they tremble. In the darkest cellar, in the most crowded haunt of vice; ay! and in the places of kings, in the halls of the rich and great, the sound finds an entrance, and the cry is raised. "Death is come!"

Selfishness is never worse than when it puts on the garb of religion.

The saint in his errors is a star under a cloud but the sinner is darkness itself.

Find, if you can, one occasion in which Jesus inculeated doubt, or bade men dwell in uncertainty.

If we look for Christ to come we shall keep our eyes heavenward and our minds occupied with the country from which He cometh. If we mind earthly things it will be evidence that the coming of the Lord has no power over us.

—Exchange.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE IS TREE POPULAR ALONG HIGHWAYS

The hemlock, more properly the hemlock spruce, is one of the more beautiful, graceful evergreens of the northeastern United States. It is usually found in moist situations, such as the northern slopes of rock ridges and along the banks of streams, ponds and lakes. It is a somewhat common forest tree. A recently cut Pennsylvania giant was five hundred and sixty years old. There is nothing quite like the beauty of a grove of large hemlocks and, as a roadside tree, it is not without merit.

The hemlock has greater possibilities than suggested by the above. There are some seven recognized species in America, three having been introduced from the Far East, and two growing in the West or Northwest.

The Japanese hemlock is a graceful distinct species which does well in some states. The Chinese hemlock, a handsome, promising species and a closely related tree, is from the Province of Yunnan.

The Carolina hemlock ranges from the mountains of southwest Virginia to Georgia. It is considered a more desirable ornamental tree than our common hemlock. The Western hemlock occurs from southern Alaska to Idaho and California. It grows rapidly in a rich, humid soil, but does not do well in dry Eastern climates. The mountain hemlock is also Western and has much the same range as the preceding, except that it is more boreal in habit.—New York Herald-Tribune.

TOPEKA BOY MAKES NATIONAL SOCIETY

Topeka, June—(By A. N. P.)—Paul Poston, brilliant Negro student of the Topeka High School and a member of the 1934 Graduating Class, has been named to membership in the National Honor Society.

Young Poston has maintained a most unusual scholastic rating during his entire high school career. He has been an outstanding figure in the school in leadership, deportment, character, scholarship, and extra curricula activities as well.

The Farm Credit Administration reports that farm land prices have increased during the past three months around $2 per acre.

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CHOICE SONGS No. 1—Sixty-four select songs with music. 15c per copy; $1.80 per dozen. Shaped notes only.

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ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?

Does belief in superstitions and signs effect you or your children in any manner? The following, taken from the Journal of American Folk Lore, are some believed in by many people. An old saying has it that "colored folks have all the signs and white folks all the money." But the following "signs" are believed by more white folks than colored folks.

"Rocking an empty cradle causes colic.

"Stepping across child causes it to stop growing.

"A cat will strangle an infant by sucking its breath.

"A child which sees its own image in a mirror before it is one year old will be proud.

"It is unlucky for a child to look in a mirror before he is nine months old.

"A child will receive lofty thoughts if a louse is placed upon its head, and it is carried to the upper story of the house before it is nine days old.

"Paring an infant's finger nails causes it to become a thief.

"Cure slobbering by passing a live fish through the child's mouth.

"Cure pleurisy by passing the baby under the table.

"Sweep the house after supper and you will never be rich.

"Spilling salt indicates a quarrel.

"Make wine in the dark of the moon.

"Make vinegar in the light of the moon.

"Marry in the light of the moon.

"Move in the light of the moon.

"A fence must be made in the waning of the moon or the posts will sink.

"To kill a toad or barn swallows causes cows to give bloody milk.

"Potatoes should be planted in light of moon so they will take root.

"Cucumbers must be planted before sunrise in the morning or bugs will get them.

"Wheat must not be cut before the full moon as it will not be fully ripe.

"Transplanting parsley causes death.

"Cut hair on the first Friday after the new moon.

DROUTH BOOST PRICE OF SEEDS

Continued dry weather and heat, which has been reducing the clover and timothy seed crop outlook has had considerable effect in the market quotations. The wholesale price of red clover seed in Chicago advanced over $1.50 per hundred during the week of May 10th and timothy seed advanced $1.00 per hundred. Field peas such as whippor-wills, clay and crowders have advanced to around three dollars per bushel. Farmers in the south who have a good supply of these peas should keep posted on these prices. There will likely be a good demand for peas during the entire spring and summer months.

RETURNS FROM SCIENCE MEET

Washington, D. C., June—(ANP)—Dr. Montague Cobb, assistant professor of anatomy in the School of Medicine at Howard university, has recently returned from New York where he attended the annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists and the American Society of Mammalogists.

Boston Composer Gets Conservatory Degree

Boston, Mass., June—(By A. N. P.)—William Rhodes, only Negro composer to graduate from the New England Conservatory of Music, was roundly applauded here last Wednesday evening at a concert given in Jordan Hall by the chorus and orchestra of the school. David Blair McCloskey, baritone and Carleton Petit organist, assisted in the presentation directed by Francis Findlat, noted conductor and member of the Conservatory faculty. Rhodes' compositions were featured on the program and he was applauded over and over again for his "Prayer of the Crusades" and his "Got-a-My Soul Baptized."

A. K. A'S ORGANIZE NEW CHAPTER IN N. J.

Atlantic City, June—(By A. N. P.)—Beta Theta Omega, the second chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority in the state of New Jersey, was set up here on Saturday, June 2, by Mrs. Thelma Berlack-Boozer of New York City, director of the North Atlantic Region, at the home of Miss Mabel C. Hawkins, 721 Adriatic Avenue. Mrs. Ethel H. Lyle of Philadelphia, founder of the sorority, attended and took part in the ceremony. She was accompanied on the motor trip here by her husband, George Lyle, principal of one of the Philadelphia public schools.

Officers elected from among a charter group of seven are as follows: Miss Cecelia C. McLeod, basileus, Miss Grace Nash, first anti-basileus; Miss Charlotte M. Tabbo, through whose efforts the chapter was organized, grammateus; Miss Marion LaCour, epistoleus; Miss Hawkins, tamiouchos; Miss Inez G. Redd, hodegos. Mrs. Elise G. Speedwell is the other charter member. Sorors in this graduate chapter are teachers in various schools of this city.

The other chapter in New Jersey is Beta Alpha Omega in Newark, which was established on January 30 by Mrs. Boozer. There are now fourteen chapters in the North Atlantic Region of the sorority.

TO SHOW RESULTS OF ADULT EDUCATION

New York City, June—(By ANP)—An exhibition of the work done by students in the New York Urban League center under the sponsorship of the teachers of the Adult Education Department of the University of the State of New York will be conducted at the Renaissance Casino Tuesday. The exhibition will consist of trade, technical commercial, art, language units with one act plays by the Dramatic Class presented twice during the day Tuesday and programs by the language classes following. Music will be furnished by the Gotham band. Invitations to the affair are available and admission is by invitation only.

Big Crowd Hears Rev. Thomas S. Harten

Boston, Mass., June—(By A. N. P.)—Packing three of the largest colored churches in the city to capacity with microphonic extensions to lower rooms, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist church, Brooklyn, N. Y., biggest Negro church in that city, electrified Bostonians last Sunday by telling them that there is no law against the group operating and owning large business enterprises, and that the Negro's condition, not his color, serves as his downfall.

ATLANTA LABOR BD. HEARS STRIKE CASE

Atlanta, Ga., June—(By A. N. P.)—The Regional Labor Board here Monday took under advisement the case concerning the strike of the Negro employes of the Britling Cafeterias in Birmingham, Ala., the strike went into effect three weeks ago, after a period of alleged dissatisfaction by the workers over pay and working conditions. It was brought out Monday that the striking workers thought they had obeyed the mandate of the secretary of the Birmingham Trades Council but he denied issuing the order to strike. The places of the striking workers have been taken by students of Birmingham-Southern and Howard College.

WHITE MEMPHIS MINISTER CHALLENGES WAYS OF CITY'S INTERRACIAL GROUP

Dr. Cooke Wants Something Done About Slums, Less Praise of Colored Brethren's Singing

Memphis, Tenn., June—(ANP)—At the inter-racial session of the Goodwill Conference at the Nineteenth Century Club, Wednesday morning, the Rev. Harold G. Cooke, pastor of the Highland Heights Methodist Church electrified an almost evenly divided audience of black and white listeners when he shouted:

"The basis for goodwill depends on doing something about particular things. Complimenting our colored brethren about their singing isn't going to lead to goodwill. What they want is elemental justice.

"I'd like every man and woman in this room to drive his automobile through the slum districts that the Negroes live in all the time. They wouldn't be tolerated one instant for even the poorest class of whites."

The Rev. Cooke told how he had gone through the terrible race riot at Tulsa and chided the conference when it seemed as though it wanted to talk and deal in sweet sounding, poetical generalities. The conferees previously had been talking about the eradication of slum conditions under which Negroes have to live in Memphis and other cities in the south and attacked in a general way the manner in which the Jim Crow Laws are enforced.

President Frank Sweeney of LeMoyne college had made the demand for clearance of the slums as the most immediate of inter-racial objectives and had asked that some permanent organization meet weekly to discuss the work on local inter-racial problems. In an effort to review the old Memphis Inter-racial League, the Rev. Robert A. George appointed Prof. Sweeney, the Rev. John C. Petrie and Father E. M. Wright of Emmanuel Episcopal Church for Negroes on a committee for that purpose.

Revs. Jones and T. O. Fuller then gave the formal papers of the morning session in which they reviewed the historical background of the American Negro's problem and race prejudices in general. Rev. J. E. Grant, pastor of the Avery chapel, attacked low pay given colored school teachers in the south and stated that the white man was cheating himself.

Tipsy Speeder Crashes Into Police Patrol

Los Angeles, June—(By A. N. P.)—Henry James McNiece, 31, took a little toddy made from a special Central avenue vintage and decided to try out his new car on Washington boulevard. Weaving in and out of early morning traffic last week, he landed square into a police patrol at Washington and Union avenue. Three prisoners in the "wagon" escaped injury. Officers O. BeHel and E. S. Anderson were treated for cuts and bruises, McNiece, unhurt was arrested on the charge of drunk driving.

West Virginia Wins Chess Tourney

Xenio, O., June— (By A. N. P.)—The team from West Virginia State Colleges emerged victorious in the fourth annual chess tournament at Masonic Hall sponsored by the Mid-West Chess Assoeiation made up of teams representing the chess clubs of the faculties of Wilberforce university ,West Virginia and Huntington, W. Va., and the Lockland Branch of the Y. M. C. A. held at Springfield, O.

Monroe Thumps Memphis Twice

Memphis, Tenn., June. — (By A. N. P.) —The Memphis Red Sox lost a doubleheader to the Monroe Monarchs, 5 to 6 and 4 to 3 here Sunday before a crowd of 1,200. A bad first inning, replete with errors, spelled defeat for Bill Harvey, star lefthander of the local crew, who fanned 12 men in the opening 10 inning tilt.

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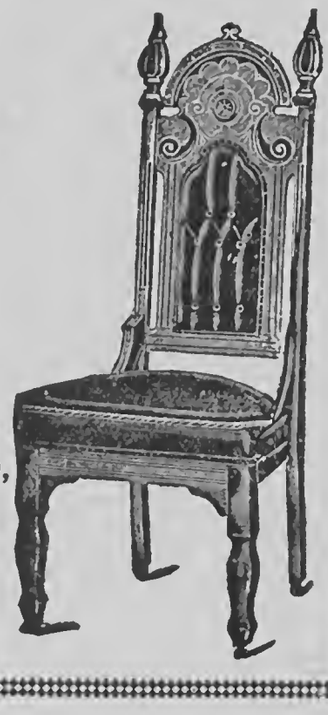

THE MODERN FARMER

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Charleston, Missouri To Get 1934 N. F. C. F. Convention

EXECUTIVE BOARD AWARDS NEXT MEETING

Farmers Will Hold First Session Ever Held on Northern Territory

The Executive Board of the National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc. announces that the annual convention of the organization this year will be held in Charleston, Mo., the last week in October. The exact date will be announced later.

Charleston is located in southeast Missouri, in the heart of the Missouri cotton belt. In this section there are several thousand colored farmers, some of whom are progressive owners of good farms. Many are organized farmers,—members of the N. F. C. F. The city can be easily reached by way of Cairo, or south from St. Louis by way of the Iron Mountain and Missouri Pacific railroads.

Interest in the convention is already evident, as the following excerpts from letters will attest:

From Mrs. Lagora Sanders, Wright Co Mo., "Glad the convention will be held in Charleston and in my state. I will be there."

From Mrs. Carrue Kinlaw, Tulsa, Okla. "I will atend the convention in Charleston, Mo., this fall. The N. F. C. F. is the Negro farmers' salvation."

From Robert Gardner, Three Oakes, Mich., "Please give me the exact convention date. I plan on being in Charleston and you can command me for any service I can render. We are with you."

Letters are coming in from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Texas, Kansas, Arkansas and other states inquiring about rates and accommodations.

This will be the first convention of the organization held outside a southern state, proper, but as Charleston can be easily reached, by way of Memphis from all points in the south, a large southern delegation is expected. The local committee is busy now making plans to receive and entertain all delegates and visitors.

Ordered To Move; Takes Garage With Them

Atlanta, Ga., July—(ANP)—When the Atlanta University Housing Project underwritten by the federal government, was launched, Claude Lester, a tenant in one of the houses on the site bought by Washington, was ordered to move.

Lester did not object to moving, but decided, since nobody objected to tear down and move with him, the garage in the rear of the house.

But government officials objected later and now Lester has been placed under bond by the United States commissioner for stealing government property.

AAA CHIEFS SEE FAILURE

Cotton Program for U. S. Unsatisfactory

Compulsory Control is Doomed Says Report In Chicago Tribune

(Chicago Tribune Press Service.)

Washington, D. C., July 11.—The doctrine of compulsory government control over farm production through such regulatory measures as the Bankhead cotton bill is about to crack upon the rocks of its own ineffectiveness.

This was the prediction today of Oscar Johnston; manager of the AAA cotton option pool.

May Seek Repeal

Returning today from a trip through the south, the former AAA finance director declared that the cotton producers of the nation are just awakening to the consequences of the drastic Bankhead bill, which seeks to limit cotton production through application of a prohibitive tax on excess ginnings. He believed, he said, that President Roosevelt may soon be called upon to seek repeal of the act or to suspend its operation by executive order.

It is becoming increasingly apparent, Mr. Johnston declared, that the tax on excess ginnings will be borne almost solely by the tenant farmer and the share cropper—both of whom are least able to meet the levy. When this circumstance comes home to the majority of southern farmers, he predicted, the clamor for relief from the Bankhead bill will force action to suspend its provisions.

According to Johnston, the bill exercised tremendous weight in

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2)

Colored Farmers Take Notice

TALLULAH, LOUISIANA. — "The Madison Parish Farmers' Club this week voted to establish AN ASSOCIATION FOR CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASING AND MARKETING."

These white farmers of Louisiana are doing just what units of the National Federation of Colord Farmers in Louisiana and other states are doing. They are going to buy, produce and sell co-operatively. They know thyy can help themselves by doing this. They can make more money and save money.

When the selfish planters and merchants in your community tell you that the N. F. C. F. is no good and that you should not belong to it, ask them why are they organized in farm associations? Ask them if you have not the same right to buy groceries and farm supplies co-operatively as they have?

VICTIMS OF THE NEW DEAL

Writer Says Conditions Worse Than in City

Tenant Farmers Face to Face With Starvation, Writes J. Clark Waldron

New York City— "Cotton may be king, but the folk who produce it are certainly slaves. Driven off the land, destitute, in rags, thousands of share-croppers and tenant farmers are face to face with starvation in the cotton belt," writes J. Clark Waldon in a special article in the Nation. "These share-croppers and their families are scattered over nine states. They are the victims of the AAA acreage reduction progrtm. Many thousands of them have no food or clothing and only the most meager shelter. While their plight becomes worse, Southern plantation owners are industriously imitating their Northern brothers, the industrialists, and are chiseling hard," states Mr. Waldron in his descriptive article on conditions in the cotton belt.

"There is every evidence that on many of the large plantations there will be as much cotton planted this year as last. The number of share-croppers, however, is being reduced; in many instances, share-croppers who are given land are assigned plots that have been taken from others."

"Those permitted to remain on the land and those driven off are virtually in the same desperate plight; the majority own nothing but the tattered clothes they wear. They are being crushed— blotted out. Their very existence is hanging in the balance. No 'act of God,' no cyclone, hurricane, earthquake, or other natural phenomenon could have made their condition more desperate or more pitable. A trip into the cotton belt, which embraces some forty million acres of the richest land that man could want to yield him bountiful crops should convince any one that here is the largest slum in the world."

Life Today Has No Value

"As a newspaperman for more than 18 years I have visited slums in many cities, and nowhere have I seen anything more appalling—not even the fringe of the Barbary Coast of old San Francisco, nor Halstead Street in Chicago— than these Southern slums of the Delta lands. They are taking toll of human life— which seems cheaper than ever now— and having tragic social consequences. They are the shame not alone of the South but of the civilization which scorns the lowly folk who live in them, and exploits their misery for profits. These slums of the cotton belt show rugged individualism at its worst.

"The average sharecropper boasts a family of seven or eight.

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

PREDICTS SMALLEST HAY CROP

Seventy-year Record for Shortage is Seen

Farmers Urged to Economize For Self-Protection in Future

The smallest hay crop in seventy years will be harvested in this country during 1934, according to Nat C. Murray, local crop statistician. He bases his view on the government's estimate of condition as of May 1, issued Thursday.

The indicated yield per acre, says Mr. Murray, is 1.05 tons, the smallest since 1866. This indicates a total yield of 56,800,000 tons, or 9,052,000 under 1933's small production and 12,600,000 below the average for the preceding five years.

As hay is harvested early in the season and drouth has continued heavily since the date of the report, he feels there is little chance for recovery and that the ultimate outturn may be only 55,000,000 tons.

A scramble to obtain quicker maturing and drouth resisting grass and other fodder seeds has developed in the last two weeks with prices soaring.

We urge colored farmers to save every pound of hay and fodder they can. Feed prices are sure to rise this fall and winter and it will be impossible for our farmers to buy feed. Now is the time to save it. You are making money when you save feed for your stock and food for yourself and family.

Linen and Cotton Popular in Hats

Tailored hats in linens and cottons are being asked for at the varions avenue hat shops. Women like these trim little hats that are youthful, even girlish, without being insipid.

Many shops are copying their staw hats into linen, if the client likes the shape and the design. A large sailor of stiffened white linen has a crown band of tomato red felting finished with a tailored flower ornament.

Another hat also of white starched linen, is stitched in white and has lotus blue ribbon around the crown and lining the large brim.

The hat of fine white felt is also becoming popular, especially for the younger woman. Nice for sports wear, as well as for more formal town use.

The small sailor with upturned brim is ideal for the young pretty face, and no other type should wear it.

HONEY BEES AS WILD

No Difference Today than In Centuries Ago

No Success Attained in Their Domestication Says Expert Writer

The honeybee is often spoken of as domesticated, but this is far from true. Although men and bees have been closely associated since the dawn of history, the honeybee is apparently as wild today as it was centuries ago.

Other wild animals have yielded to man's influence and many of them are now as dependent upon man as man is upon them; but the bees in apiaries are as wild as are their cousins in dense forests.

Bees taken from a bee tree and placed in a modern hive are as much at home there as though they were descended from generations of hiveraised bees. On the other hand, a swarm that has left a modern apiary and settled in a hollow tree fare as well in its new environment as did any of its ancestors in cave forest. Bees are no more domesticated than are the bats in the barn or attic.

Bee specialists of the United States department of agriculture explain this unchanging trait in bees by stating that the queen and the drone that mates with her—the only bees having the power of reproduction have no contact with the outside world and therefore have no new experiences to pass along to their offspring. The worker bees, who are constantly subject to new conditions, have no offspring and no opportunity to pass on to future generations the benefits of their experiences.

Man has been able to control the mating of most plants and animals, but with bees this is impossible because the queen mates only on the wing, while high in the air. Attempts to control mating by confining queens and drones in hives or even in large greenhouses have failed.

In recent years bee specialists in the department of agriculture have been able to impregnate queens by the use of delicate instruments. It is expected that by this method of artificial insemination changes can be brought about in honeybees that will render them still more useful to man. Although bees have not been tamed, the modern beekeeper has adapted their activity to human

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2)

PIG GHOSTS

Fairbury Journal: Unless prices of hogs change it is going be embarrassing for a democratic congressman campaigning this fall when he is asked who pays the processing tax. To say nothing of the ghosts of those little dead pigs rising up to haunt him.

HOW TO PREVENT COLOR FADING IN CANNING

Heat Control Stops Fruit Shrinkage

House wives who are disappointed to find that their home-canned cherries, raspberries, and strawberries often lose their red color, shrink, and float to the top of the can, may prevent this damage if they will follow certain safeguards according to a food specialist at the University of Illinois.

Loss of color is caused primarily by oxidation occurring within the fruit. To overcome this, homemakers should bring the fruit to the boiling point very slowly then cook rapidly until the heating process has been completed.

Wraps Jars In Paper

Since "fading" may also occur during storage, fruit canned in glass jars should be wrapped in paper or kept in a dark compartment until used. When preserving in tin, the use of standard or enamel cans will, likewise, aid in retaining the red color.

Shrinkage and floating are caused by too rapid withdrawal of water from the inside of the fruit when heated in the sirup. This is preventable by allowing time for the sugar or sirup to penetrate into the center of the fruit, making the concentration of sirup the same on the inside as that around the fruit. Thus, it is desirable to let the fruit stand in sugar or thick sirup before canning, so that the exchange of fruit juice any sirup may take place.

Remedies For Apples

In the case of peaches, pears and apples which tend to discolor rapidly during the canning process, two remedies are suggested.

First, prepare a small amount of fruit at a time so that it is not exposed to the air any longer than necessary between peeling and canning.

Second, placing the fruit in a weak brine while it is being prepared will tend to prevent discoloration. The brine should consist of one tablespoonful of salt in a quart of cold water.

TUSKEGEE GENERAL ALUMNI GOING TO CHICAGO FOR MEET

Chicago, July—(ANP)— Convention headquarters for the Tuskegee General Alumni Association which will meet in special session here August 16 to 18, will be at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A., 3763 South Wabash Avenue, accordng to Frederic D. Harper, president of the Chicago-Tuskegee Club, which will be host to the Association. Beginning on August 12, and continuing through August 19, a local committee on registration will be on duty at the headquarters to serve Tuskegeeans who may arrive in advance of the regular sessions of the convention. The Chicago-Tuskegee Club is also arranging a program of special entertainment for the visitors aside from the business sessions of the confab. The local committee in charge of arrangements is composed of the following Tuskegeeans: Everett Houser, 450 E. 34th St., chairman, Mrs. Laura W. Cyrus, Alonzo H. Day, Miss Doris H. Tanner, Fred G. Engram, Miss Corinne L. Robinson, Percy R. Hines and Mrs. Sadie Anderson.

In a communication to the Chicago-Tuskegee Club last week Jesse O. Thomas, of Atlanta, president of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association stated that the coming session of the organization will deal with numerous problems affecting graduates and former students of Tuskegee Institute and also take up questions affecting the general welfare of the Negro race.

MULE KICKS BEEHIVE; STUNG TO DEATH

Cowan, Tenn., A mule on the mountain farm of Marshall Miller kicked over a bee hive and thereby lost its life. Hundreds of angry bees covered the animal and stung it to death.

Potatoes cooked with the jackets on retain their nourishment and have a better flavor than those cooked after being peeled.

Member of Tuskegee's First Graduating Class Dies

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July—Funeral services were held for Miss Cornelia Bowen, member of the class of 1885, Tuskegee Institute's first graduating class, on Friday, July 13, at Mt. Meigs, Alabama, the home of the deceased.

Miss Bowen has for years been active as a social worker in this section of the state. She was at one time president of the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and the Margaret Murray Washington Hall at the Mt. Meigs Reform School was given by her. Two other members of her class were present at the interment, Miss Ellen McCullough and Mrs. Lewis Adams Driver, of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July—Mr. B. H. Crutcher, for years a member of the faculty of A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina, this month assumed duties as head of the division of dairying at Tuskegee Institute.

He is a graduate of Iowa State College, and holds a B. S. and M. S. degree. Animal nutrition is his specialty. Tuskegee, with its fine herd of purebred, registered dairy herd, offers an unlimited opportunity for development in this agricultural specialty.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July—Dr. S. Jesudason, leader of Young India, a social and medical worker, Follow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, Scotland, was a recent three-day guest at Tuskegee Institute, directly following a speaking engagement at the International House, Chicago. The day before his departure he stood uncovered beside the tomb of Booker T. Washington and chanted aloud his tribute to the man who "lifted the veil of ignorance from his people."

Perpetrator of 5-Year -Old Crime Found In Jail

Memphis, Tenn., July—(ANP)—Memphis police learned this week that Charles Adams who fatally shot Tom Lee, white night watchman in 1929, is now serving a term for another murder at Eddyville, Ky. They have been searching for Adams for five years.

In the course of argument with Adams, the white man drew his pistol. Adams scuffled with him and took the pistol away, shooting the watchman.

Adams will be eligible for parole in 1941. Shelby county officials plan to seize him at that time and put him on trial for the slaying of Lee.

"Stevedore" To Continue

New York, July—(ANP)—Announcement was made Wednesd that the hum of "Stevedore" as the Civic Repertory theatre would be continued indefinitely.

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Poultryman Advised To Try For Summer Eggs

Summer egg production can be made profitable. All that is necessary is to obtain the eggs. Egg prices are high enough to more than meet feeding costs and, therefore, challenge the poultry feeder to secure good egg production.

Commercial poultrymen have learned that this is always true and so plan their feeding program and management that the July and August production is from 40 to 60 percent. Good results can be procured by doing two things: namely, culling out the unfit and increasing the consumption of mash.

At least every two weeks during the summer months the laying flock should be carefully examined and all birds not laying should be removed and sent to market. Three things then happen: Total feed costs are reduced, hens are sold at higher prices than they are in the fall, and more room is available in the laying quarters for those hens that are kept. When a person puts this plan of culling into practice, it is interesting to note that he usually gives better care to the laying flock.

VALUE OF FARM LANDS GAINS

Washington, May 21.— A small rise in farm real estate values during the last year is reported by the bureau of agricultural economices, which puts the average value for the United States on March 31 at 76 per cent of pre-war value, compared with 73 per cent on March 1, 1933.

The gain is the first to be recorded for the country as a whole since 1920, and is attributed by the bureau primarily to the cessation of the decline of farm incomes in general and to the increase in incomes in substantial sections, particularly cotton, grain and flue-cured tobacco areas; to improved credit facilities tending to remove the pressure for forced liquidation, and in part to the lowering of taxes on farm real estate.

Legislation easing the burden of taxes of the pressure of tax sales or giving some respite against foreclosure, has also tended to give farmers a feeling of greater security, the bureau adds.

CROPS BADLY DAMAGED BY RAIN, BOLL WEEVIL

Boll weevil infestation in south Georgia is the worst since the weevil invaded the state, fully 25 per cent of the cotton crop has been destroyed by excessive rains and the tobacco crop is rotting in the fields from too much moisture, Commissioner of Agriculture G. C. Adams said Saturday after an 800 mile inspection tour of 30 counties.

Commissioner Adams said he had wired federal authorities in Washington asking that the south Georgia sufferers share in relief along with the drouth area of the west.

He said that in sections of south Georgia "many fields were as barren as deserts."

A BIG ITEM

Mother had just finished tucking Mary into bed and was tiptoeing to the door when a small voice stopped her.

"Mummy, when I die will go to heaven."

"Oh, yes, dear".

"When Fido dies, will he go to heaven, mummy?"

"I suppose so, dear."

Similar questions about the cat and the canary were answered, but when the child asked about the cow, the exasperated mother replied:

"No"

She had just reached the door when the same small voice asked:

"Mummy, Who'll go for the milk?"

Chauffeur Killed

Cleveland, Miss., July—(ANP)—Julius Robinson, chauffeur for Joseph K. Graham, young white business man, was killed Sunday when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a truck. Graham was also killed.

WORSE THAN THE SALOON

We quote the following paragraph from the Baptist Messenger, Oklahoma:

"The advocates of Repeal insisted that they did not want to bring the saloon back. What we have is worse than the old time saloon; for beer and other alcoholic drinks may be secured at drug stores, grocery, stores, cafes, and any other place that secures a license. Moreover, in the saloon days alcoholic beverages could be sold to adults only. Now boys and girls may buy them."

To this we add that every one except those duped by the propaganda issued forth by the millions of Messrs. du Pont Raskob, Harkness, Saben et al., knew that it would be worse, once the 18th Amendment was repealed

More than that the hundreds of lies told by the wet propogandists are now shown to be just what they are—lies and nothing else. Here are some of them:

1. That prohibition was responsible for the depression.

2. That it was responsible for racketeering.

3. That it was the cause of lawlessness.

4. That more liquor was being drank under prohibition.

5. That it was the cause of boot legging.

6. That it had corrupted youth and women.

7. That beer and wine were harmless beverages.

8. That nothing like the saloon would ever come back.

These and a half-dozen other lies were swallowed, hook, line and sinker. They were swallowed, too, by many nominal Christians, all of whom will see the false statement proven utterly false.

Then they will only laugh.

They will laugh because they do not care a fig about the moral and spiritual betterment of the country —Alabama Baptist, June 14.

Man Hangs In California

San Quentin Prison, Aug.—(ANP) —The last of three colored men to die for the slaying of Alex Thompson, elderly Victorville service station operator and relative of Ruth Roland, paid the extreme penalty when Walker Rippy was hung last week.

WISCONSIN WHITES CONDEMN LYNCHING

Oakfield, Wis., July—(ANP)— Four hundred young white men and women, representing Methodist Episcopal churches in the eastern section of Wisconsin, unanimously adopted resolutions last week denouncing the lynching of John Griggs at Kirbyville, Texas.

It was voted to send copies of the resolution to President Roosevelt, the governor of Texas and the authorities of the county in which Griggs was lynched for "associating with white women."

ANOTHER COTTON BLOOM

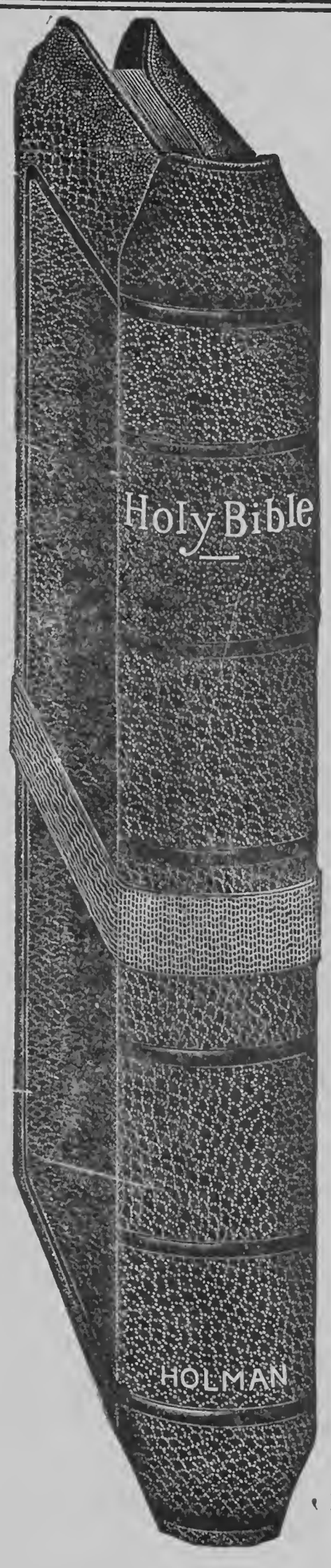
Blytheville, Ark., June 16.— First cotton blossom of the 1934 season to reach here was shown by F. A. Rogers, of Clear Lake farm, today. The bloom came from field planted April 2. The 1,700-acre farm, southeast of here is owned by Dillard and Coffin Co., of Memphis.

NATIONAL LEADERS JOIN MOVEMENT TO AID COLORED LABOR

Finley Wilson, Mrs. Bethune, Bishop Tookes and Others Enroll in Urban League Plan

New York, July—(ANP)—The National Urban League announces the addition of several distinguished men and women to the Committee of 100 for Negro Workers which is being formed by the National Urban League for the purpose of aiding in the development of Negro Workers' Councils to the end that the Negro worker shall share in whatever benefits accrue to labor in this country. The number who have consented to serve on the Committee at the present time is 75, with the addition of the following names: Miss Mary E. Branch, president, Tilliston College, Austin, Texas; Mr. W. P. Dabney, Editor Cincinnati Union, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Elvira Bond, 1517 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Wallace A. Battle, Field Secretary, American Church Institute, 281 Fourth Ave., New York City; Mr. Stubb C. Pughsley, Pughsley's Funeral Home, 1510 Jefferson St., Tampa, Fla.; Mr. J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, 1813 Vernon St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Bishop H. Y. Tookes, 309 Masonic Temple, Jacksonville, Florida; Mrs Mary McLeod Bethune, principal, Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Membership on this Committee is by invitation to the one hundred leading Negroes in America. Qualification for membership comprehends the payment of $5.00 or more as an earnest of a sincere desire to place behind Negro workers every possible resource in their fight for recognition in American industry and commerce. In the meantime, the Negro Worker's Councils which have been initiated by the Urban League in a score of cities are planning active and intense programs to secure further opportunities for Negroes to work and be recognized in the organized labor bodies of America.



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Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community, of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

Editorials

From the Bible

"A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast: but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." Prov. 12:10.

TEACH US

By Rudyard Kipling

Teach us the strength that cannot seek,
By deed or thought, to hurt the weak;
That, under Thee, we may possess
Man's strength to comfort man's distress.
Teach us delight in simple things,
And mirth that has no bitter springs;
Forgiveness free of evil done,
And love to all men 'neath the sun.

THAT COMMUNITY SPIRIT

He is a big man,—no matter how poor, — who is willing to do all he can to build up his home community. A man is a fine citizen who is willing to pray and work for his neighbors, even though he knows he will not be paid in money for much of the work he does. Come to think of it, money isn't much of life anyway. It is one of the little things of life,— useful and necessary,— but just a small fraction of what life really is. Faith and service and love,— a desire to do good and useful deeds just for the joy of doing them,— will help us get out of life what money cannot buy.

Colored communities, both city and country, could be made much better if all citizens would go to work, adopt a sensible and progressive community program, and carry it out. Our communities are labelled "slums" and "backward communities" because everyone stays in his own little yard and lets George do the community work. We can't get together to paint the church or schoolhouse, clean up the burying-ground or do any of the other hundred-and-one things we know should be done. We have not the right kind of a community spirit.

When the CWA funds ran out last spring a little Wisconsin village had not completed the useful projects started. But the villagers said,— "We will finish them anyway." They wanted a water system for fire protection and walks for their school children and other things so they kept right on working. The work was worthwhile and they knew it. These farmers had the right kind of spirit,— the kind colored farmers must have to build up their communities.

We must begin to do more for the sake of our neighbors,—for our children,— of our communities. We must get together and stop being "backward people." Because we don't get together is the only reason why we are called 'a backward people." WE'VE HAD THAT KIND OF A REP LONG ENOUGH. LET'S MAKE A NEW ONE.

KEEP THE CHURCH ALIVE

Our churches and what they teach deserve most of the credit for the progress we have made. Our churches are our best character builders. Nearly all of our best men and women are church members, —are more than church members. They are sincere Christians. Of course we have many hypocrites in our churches but they are always known in their communities because their evil doings will come to light. They never have a good name.

Any community is the gainer when the churches are prosperous and their membership is expanding. Some of our farm communities might well take a tip from a little community in Pennsylvania. In this community leading citizens and members of Protestant denominations got together and helped the Catholic church raise a fifty thousand dollar building fund. The Catholic church was needed for the benefit of the entire community. They knew this and difference of doctrine mattered little. The church was needed and all helped raise the fund.

Our churches have about ceased fighting each other about points of doctrine. What we should do next is COOPERATE. Help each other out of the hard spots. This will be a fine example to set for those who will follow,— the coming generation.

ABOUT TROUBLE MAKERS.

Some people seem to like to stir up trouble just for the fun of the thing. One of the dumbest trouble-makers we have ever heard of is a Negro doctor who lives in a small Mississippi city which is the trading center of several hundred colored farmers who are members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. The doctor takes his pen in hand and writes some letters to his daily paper— about his farmer-neighbors—about the N. F. C. F., —and about himself.

His letters prove one thing well, —that is,— that he is very anxious to let the whilte folks know he is the big leader of his people,— the smartest black man in his county. He is right and the other colored folks are all wrong. They are wrong because they desire to organize. They are wrong because they have purchased their home and farm supplies co-operatively. They are wrong because a group of them left a plantation where they had been robbed and held in debt—slavery for twelve years, and together, rented a plantation where they are their own boss, and today, have more food crops and better cotton and corn crops than they have ever had before in their lives.

Such so-called leaders as this doctor is, should be forced to go some place where none of his Race live,— where he would have to depend on the white folks for his living. We suppose he does not belong to any doctors' organizations because he does not believe in organization. We wonder why he does not tell the white farmers of Mississippi that they are crazy for joining their organizations,— and buying and selling co-operatively. If the N. F. C. F. is so bad for our Race farmers then the American Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union must be bad for the white farmers.

He who gives will surely receive.
"Do not be ashamed to say what you are not ashamed to think."
—Montaigne.

People will talk and dogs will bark at the moon.
'Tis a wicked world, and we make a part of it.

Subscribe for the MODERN FARMER.

1,010 POUND HOG SELLS $5.05; TAX TOTAL $22.73

A stag hog weighing 1,010 pounds sold at the stockyards yesterday for 50 cents per hundred pounds or total of $5.05. The buyer paid the government $2.25 per hundredweight processing tax on this animal, a total of $22.73.

The animal was much too big for the regular packing house equipment for the handling of hogs and had to be taken into the cattle division for slaughter. It was fully as heavy as an average steer.

This stag at one time was a prize boar, having won first honors at many of the local fairs and shows and weighed 910 pounds when awarded third place at the national swine show. He was 4 years old.

ACCOUNTS FOR IT

Philadelphia Dispatch: The average mental age in America is 16 years, according to the scientists. And life begins at 40. No wonder some fellows are so slow getting under way.

FEEDING FATHER

We know the latest diet rules
And raise the children by them;
They keep ma slim and Susan plump,
But father will not try them.
Man wants but little here below
Nor wants that little long,
But pa wants coffee thrice a day
And wants that coffee strong.
We know that fruits are good for pa,
We steam them, boil them, bake them,
We cook them fifty-seven ways
But can't make father take them.
We served him eggs in many styles
We scramble, poach and beat them;
They must be fried like tough rawhide
Or father will not eat them.
The healthful greens and stringless beans
His palate do not tickle,
But he will shout for sauerkraut
Nine wienies and a pickle.
He's busting all nutrition rules
In spirit and in letter,
He wants fried spuds three times a day,
The greasier the better.
If pa still stubbornly presists
Dame Nature's wrath to brave,
We fear, by gum, that he will come
To an untimely grave
Just how he'll fare when over there
And what he'll chew we know not.
How will he eat celestial meat
Without a soggy doughnut?
Above the choir they'll hear our sire;
Above its loud hosanna.
He'll criticise the lack of pies
And kick about the manna.
—Bob Adams.

I WISH I HAD A KITCHEN

I wish I had a kitchen
All shiny white and green—
A very little kingdom
Where I could reign as queen—

A pair of handy cupboards
Full of glowing pots and pans,
And room for flour and spices
In rows of little cans—

And a broad low window near, with
Ruffled curtains, trim and white
And a glorious red geranium
Stretching upward to the light—

I'd cook our meat and spinach
And make little cakes and such,
And even washing dishes
Wouldn't matter—very much.
—Margaret Cross.

The farm bankruptcy bill passed by the last Congress establishes a six year moratorium on indebtedness of farmers who cannot pay. Under the law a farmer could occupy his mortgage property for six years.

There are said to be more than five hundred million sheep in the world.

Interesting NEWS Notes

Mrs. Lydia Phillips, a farmer's wife near Logansport, Ind., was severely injured when gored by a milk cow.

A Kentucky mountaineer, who was tired and hungry, tried to exchange an old coin in Cincinnati for money is he could spend. A banker gave him two dollars for the coin and discovered later it was 1804 silver dollar, worth $2,500. Only thirteen of these dollars are known to exist.

The New York police force only uses horses of a particular kind. A police horse must be a dark bay gelding, not more than sixteen and a half hands or less than fifteen and a half hands high. He must have a black mane and tail and must be between the ages of four and seven years. Police horses are taught to walk, trot, canter and jump over obstacles.

The last Congress appropriated a million dollars to fight chinch bugs in the eleven corn-belt states.

This year's wheat crop is reported to be the smallest in 41 years. The crop is poor in every wheat raising country in the world.

Drouth in England is drying up streams and cattle are dying for lack of pasture. The churches are praying for rain. The drouth is one of the worst on record.

Eleven little pigs belonging to a lady farmer, Mrs. L. A. Pointer, of Brookfield, Mo., are thriving. After the mother sow was killed in a wind storm Mrs. Pointer took eleven bed springs, fastened a milk bottle to reach and put a soft rubber nipple on each bottle. The pigs can twist and push and get the milk as in the natural way.

Thousands of residents of the Mississippi Delta are enjoying the Fair in Chicago this year. Cotton money has come in handy.

Onion workers near Ada, Ohio, are striking for 35 cents an hour and an eight hour day. At present they are receiving ten cents an hour for a ten hour day and living accommodations. Most of the workers are illiterate.

A cyclone near Danville, Ill., flung a horse in a tree top. The tree had to be cut down to rescue the horse.

Nearly one million head of cattle were slaughtered in June this year. This set a new high mark for this month. The cattle included many killed for the account of the government.

Make Money!!

During your spare time. Sell Py-Ro-Sep-Tic Tooth Powder.

It is a scientific home treatment for Pyorrhea, Sore, Tender, Bleeding Gums. It whitens the teeth and keeps the gums hard and healthy. We will start you off without any money.

Write today for our special offer to new agents.

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Garden Topics

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Time Approaches for Planting Fall Gardens— Mexican Corn Recommended as Late Crop— Oriental Turnips Are Desirable— Green Tomatoes May Be Picked and Ripened.

The time for planting our gardens of all kinds is rapidly approaching. It is doubtful if there is any kind of garden that is more profitable than the fall garden. With a few exceptions all vegetables can be planted yet with every expectation of producing a good crop although it is difficult to get germination of such things as carrots and beats. Nevertheless, these vegetables planted within the next two weeks will almost invariably produce better quality than those planted in the early spring. Of course, there are locations where we have extremely hot and dry weather in August and the first half of September where we must be prepared to water but even this pays well. In fact one of the greatest needs of the South is wider use of irrigation. There are thousands of places where just a little labor would make it possible to irrigate fair-sized gardens or even fields and it is highly important that we should learn to do this.

Cabbage cauliflower, both string and dry beans, and a late crop of tomatoes may be planted at any time within the next three weeks with every reason to expect a good yield.

There is another crop that we wish to mention that may be had yet —that is good corn. We wish to recommend to our readers Black Mexican sweet corn for this late crop. If planted within the next ten days it will produce ears almost twice as large as those of Golden Bantam and of equal quality, in fact there is no better sweet corn than Black Mexican and for some reason corn worms do not take to it as they do to most corn. Having had it in abundance for the past few weeks, we realize the unusually high quality of this corn and should there be more than we desire to eat as roasting ears, the surplus should be shelled and used for parching Parched sweet corn is one of the luxuries of our forefathers that any of us who learn to eat it as children have never seen the time that we would be willing to give it up as a luxury for peanuts or any similar food.

Although the seeds of the Black Mexican corn are a deep black, almost all of the ears are white when they are the proper age to eat although an occasional ear will show a stain of purple.

Some of the new turnips introduced from Japan and China in the past few years are very much worth growing. They require two or three more weeks to come to maturity than our American grown varieties, but they have two great advantages. In the first place the tops are fully equal to our own seven top turnips for salad while the turnips themselves are almost as solid and well flavored as rutabaga, but best of all, the little green aphids or plant lice that work such havoc in our gardens of seven top turnips and often destroy our regular turnips entirely, do not seem to like these Japanese varieties and often refuse to eat them at all.

Another vegetable we wish to recommend is the wax bean in its many varieties. We find very many people who have never tasted wax beans, those beans which have a rich butter-yellow color when ready to eat. Having a distinct flavor of their own, some people do not take to them the first time that they eat them, yet a great many people who have been eating the podded varieties all their lives like these the first time they eat them. All the wax beans are more tender than the green podded varieties and are absolutely stringless. Being so tender they are difficult to ship which to a very large degree accounts for the fact that the green podded varieties are universally known while the yellow ones are not. Possibly golden black wax will be easier to secure than the other varieties and as it will be ready for use from forty-two to forty-five days after the seed is planted, it is not a bad variety with which to start.

Tomatoes set now will not only produce a good crop of ripe fruit but will doubtless have a large crop of green tomatoes that may be picked just before the first cold frost. If these tomatoes are laid upon a shelf only one day they will continue to ripen and will produce a most excellent supply for home use until about Christmas. Fall grown tomatoes are less acid and have a better flavor than those that ripen in the summer and furthermore they will keep much longer than those that ripen in the summer.

Spinach, mustard, kale, and similar salads should not be planted before about August 1 and may be planted as late as September 1 in most of our territory but every family that is growing a garden should devote at least part of it to these salads that are so rich in vitamin and go so far toward preserving the health of the family.

TENNESSEAN FIGHTS EXTRADITION FOR ALLEGED MURDER

Chicago, July—(ANP)—An appeal to the United States Circuit court of Appeals has been taken by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the case of Leander McCline, sought by the State of Tennessee as the murderer of George Owens, white, on September 9, 1931.

McCline claims not to have been in Tennessee at the time the crime was committed. It is alleged by his attorneys, Irvin Mollison and Oliver E. Clark, that one of the deputies sent to return McCline to Tennessee told the state attorney's office here that McCline was not the murderer, but they wanted to get him in Tennessee, so they could make him give the name of the white man who committed the crime.

The Illinois Supreme court ordered McCline returned to Tennessee. Federal Judge W. E. Woodward declined to overrule the decision of the state court. As a consequence, the local N. A. A. C. P. officers have taken the case to the appellate court.

New York Herald-Tribune: Well there's some consolation in the fact that the inscription on the coins hasn't been changed, yet to read "In Brains We Trust."

Farmers and New Dealers

Enid (Okla.) News: While the agricultural adjustment administration has helped the corn, cotton and wheat farmers by loans and bonuses yet so far as equality or parity of purchasing power is concerned it has thus far been a most disappointing failure.

Farmers know this to be true. They know that the purchasing power of their hogs, cattle, dairy and poultry products comprising three-fourths of their production, has not been increased by the costly experiments of the administration. They know that the bonus payments they have received have been more than absorbed by the monopolistic prices of the NRA for everything they have had to buy; that the prices of farm implements and repairs, lumber, barbed wire, nails, hardware, binding twine, all cotton goods, flour and staple groceries have increased out of all proportion to the below-cost production prices of the products they have to sell.

The farmers know that when they pay their taxes, interest, notes, mortgages and various other bills they are at a hopeless and helpless disadvantage with a purchasing power 63.9 percent below parity. They know also that the rosy promises of the New Dealers in so far as their remedies are concerned have been dismal failures. Their only prospect for price increase lies in the unprecedented drouth-stricken areas of twenty-one midwest and northwest farm states where the grain and feed crops have been almost totally destroyed.

That New Deal farm policies have utterly failed to lift the level of farm prices is shown by the May, 1934, figures:

The price index of farm products in May, based on 1910-1914 as 100, was 74, or 2 points lower than the index of 76 last July. The index of prices paid by the farmer, on the other hand, was 121 in May or 14.1 percent lower in May than in 107 last July. In other words, the farmers' purchasing power, on the basis of these price indexes, was 14.1 percent lower in May than in July last year. The farmer's purchasing power in May, however, was 27.1 percent higher than the low for the depression in June, 1932, but this entire improvement occurred prior to the activity of the agricultural administration. A satisfactory solution of the farm problem calls for a further rise of 63.9 percent of the farmers' purchasing power.

In vie wof the power purchasing ing power of farm products what becomes of the democratic farm promises and Tugwellian theories so loudly broadcast and heralded forth by the professorial staff of the new farm deal? The only result of which thus far has been to turn loose upon the farmer a swarm of monopolies to take what little change he has and a vast army of job holders to regiment him and eat out his substance.

QUALITY

Des Moines Register: Warden Lawes of Sing Sing says that college men make good prisoners. There is another clinching agument for higher education.

How many feathers are there on an average sized hen? Before reading any further stop and make a guess. See how good a gusser you are. A Washington poultry association used this question as the subject of a contest and received thousands of answers, guessing from a few hundred to millions. The winner picked a chicken, counted the feathers, and reported 8120. How far off were you?

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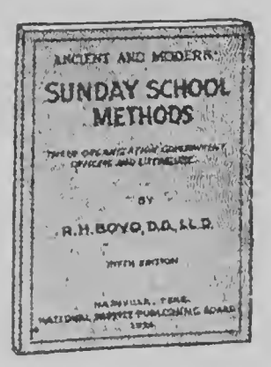

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Potatoes Seen As Substitute for Grain Food

The white potato, America's old food standby, may reach wartime popularity as a substitute for flour and cereal this winter. Despite the fact that the potato crop has been given a severe setback by the drouth, there is still ample time for the extensive northern plantings to mature.

With the exception of a few potatoes brought into this country from Canada and Estonia, consumers depend almost exclusively upon American grown potatoes. The potato crop is still young in the northern states where 75 percent of the nation's normal crop of 360,000,000 bushels is produced.

Reports to the National Potato institute in Chicago reveal that farmers have discontinued planting potatoes in the dry areas. Rains would encourage the planting of an additional acreage of potatoes in fields where grain and other crops have failed.

If rain falls within the next few days northern and western growers would have an opportunity to produce a crop that would aid in offsetting their losses from last year, when their total yield fell 50,000,000 bushels below normal. Rain is necessary during the next two weeks if the relatively deep planted potato crop is to survive.

The crop has been reduced in Alabama, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi where early potatoes are produced. This has caused an advance in potato prices during the last two weeks.

SHIP FEDERAL CATTLE SOUTH FOR FATTENING

Several thousand cows were shipped by the Federal Surplus Relief corporation from Chicago yesterday to Tennessee pastures for fattening. These cows were picked from the heavy shipment of drought cattle brought by agents of the corporation in the northwest and sent here for slaughter.

In three days the government has consigned 5,000 cows from Chicago to Memphis where they will be distributed by the state relief agencies in that district. Only those which appear able to stand the trip into the sonth after their long trip here from the northwest dry area will be given a longer lease on life until they are fattened up and more suitable for slaughter.

Some estimate that the freight paid out for the three trips is almost equal to what the farmer is getting for the poorest of these cows. Government veterinarians at Chicago say that they are picking these cows for condition rather than breeds or milking. They are gathering together a large shipment which will leave for Florida pastures within a few days. It is said that many are to be distributed among the Negro race of that state.

HIS SUBSTITUTE

Atchinson Globe: A president of the United States can not "cuss," on account of the dignity that attaches to his position. So Mr. Roosevelt hired General Johnson.

A baby near Bells, Tenn., was blinded probably for life, when attacked by a swarm of red ants while its parents were working in a near-by tomato field.

Tuskegee News

TUSKEGEE GRAD OPENS COMMERCIAL BUSINESS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July—With a preliminary training of three years in the colleges of Journalism and Commerce at the University of Nebraska, Mrs. Corinne F. Adams, 1934 Tuskegee Institute graduate, former member of the Norfolk Journal and Guide staff, added another name to the list of business firms in the immediate vicinity of the Institute on July 10, when she formally announced the opening of the Adams Commercial Service Bureau.

Located in Greenwood, the fast-growing community that surrounds the school, this new business venture presents itself as the answer to all "literary, secretarial, documentary, legal and general commercial problems."

Assisting Mrs. Adams are her husband, H. E. Adams, registered notary public and counsellor, and R. W. Adams, legal advisor, both of whom are graduates of the Arts College, University of Nebraska and from the law school of that institution.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July—The youngest instructor to stand before a class this term at Tuskegee Institute was John Charles Simon, 15-year-old youth of Montgomery, Alabama, who taught handicrafts to the 200 4-H Club boys and girls who enrolled from twenty-one counties in the state for the annual Short Course, which closed on July 21.

John Charles also has the distinction of being the first and only colored person to teach in the Sidney Lanier High School, Montgomery, the largest and finest in the city. During this past school term he conducted three-hour classes, three days per week, teaching basketry, weaving, chair-bottoming and designing to the children of the Capitol City's powers that be.

The youth loves his work; just "picked up most of the designs, such as crosses, initials and emblems," so he says, and hopes to learn woodworking at Tuskegee beginning this fall. Is in the tenth grade, a Catholic and plays every game but football, and only shuns this because he "might break a finger"

LIVE STOCK VALUE SHOWS GAIN OF $1,640,000,000

The market value of cattle, hogs and sheep on American farms was increased by $1,640,000,000 during the first six months of this year, according to the Institute of American Meat Packers.

The upturn in values was attribnted to improved consumer purchasing power and heavier demand for meat and meat products, along with a reduction in live stock marketings.

Of the total cattle accounted for $1,391,000,000, sheep $75,000,000 and hogs $174,000,000. There was a gain of $2.20 per hundredweight in the average market price of cattle and calves for the week ended June 30 over the week ended Dec. 30, 1933. The institute explained that the figures do not include hog processing taxes of approximately $107,000,000 incurred during the period.

FEDERATION MEETS AT VALLEY FORGE

Philadelphia, July—(ANP)— The Federation of Adult Bible Classes of Philadelphia and vicinity staged a celebration in Valley Forge, the site of the encampment of George Washington's army in the Revolutonary War. The attendants were specially instructed to demonstrate all points of special interest concerning the colored men in that war to the visitors. The National Negro Anthem was played at various intervals during the Lay on National Chimes. Rev. Robert Page it was the orator of the occasion, and the hundreds present sang the National Negro Anthem. The management of Valley Forge welcomes any colored group to come at any time and conduct services from the chapel.

Some farmers in Illinois are installing radios on the tractors cultivators so they can listen to ball games while cultivating their corn.

The bite of a mule killed a farmer carroll county, Illinois. The mule hit the farmer in the throat.

BOSTON CITIZENS STIRRED BY POLICE ACTS OF BRUTALITY

Minions of Law Shoot Down Man Who Had Only Violated Traffic Rules

Boston, Mass., July—(By E. W. Clark for ANP)—Citizens here are stirred over what is regarded as the wanton shooting of George H. Borden, a 29-year-old janitor, who sought last week to escape custody after fleeing from motor vehicle officers who had arrested him for a traffic violation. Borden under arrest had asked permission to use a telephone. The permission granted he sought to run but was halted by three shots fired by Inspector Everett T. Gardner of the registry of motor vehicles. He died Friday from the effects of the shots.

Deputy Register Anthony A. Bonzagni of the motor vehicle department said that his 20 year's experience, this was the first time he had known an inspector to resort to the use of a revolver in making an arrest. Inspectors are licensed by the state to carry revolvers but none are issued with their equipment.

When the case came up in the court to which Borden was taken in his wounded condition, no warrant was sworn out against the officer, but instead the victim was charged with assault and battery upon a policeman, the officers claiming that Borden had reached into his back pocket. No gun was found on the victim however.

Daily newspapers ran condemnatory editorials on the case. Communists led by Eugene Gordon exerted mass influence upon the affair. The Boston branch of the N. A. A. C. P. also took the case up and announced the appointment of two committees, one composed of Dr. Chas. H. Spencer, Emma E. Brinkley and Mr. Wheeler who were to wait on Commissioner Hultman and demand a trial of Patrolman William H. Harmon, who was with Inspector Gardner at the time of the shooting. The other committee composed of Attorney Edwin T. Dorch, Cora B. Reed and Alfred V. Bliss was to call on Registrar Morton Ryan of motor vehicles and ask for the removal of Gardner. The N. A. A. C. P. is to furnish the district attorney with whatever evidence is developed for use before the grand jury. The dead man was a native of Nova Scotia and leaves a wife and three children.

European countries, in general, are having a drouth similar to the one in the United States.

In the recent state election, Mississippi went dry by a vote of two to one.

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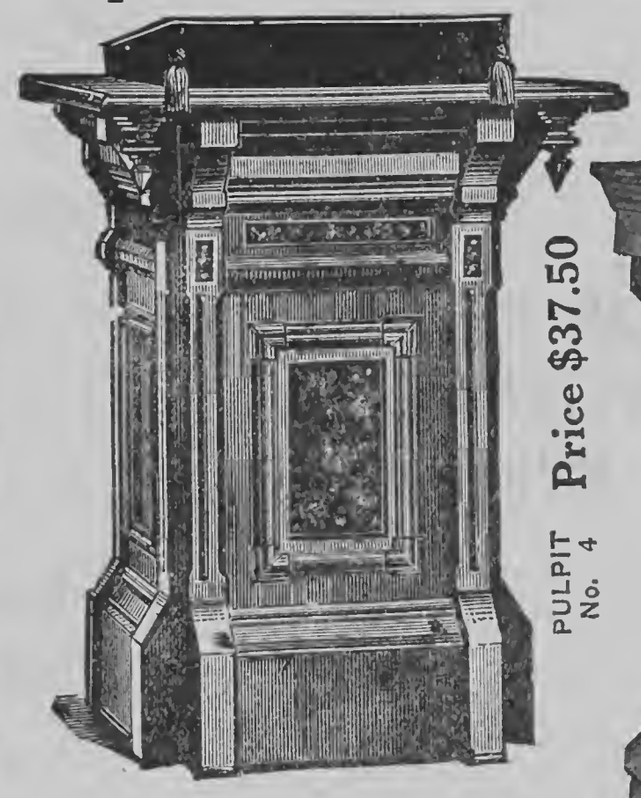

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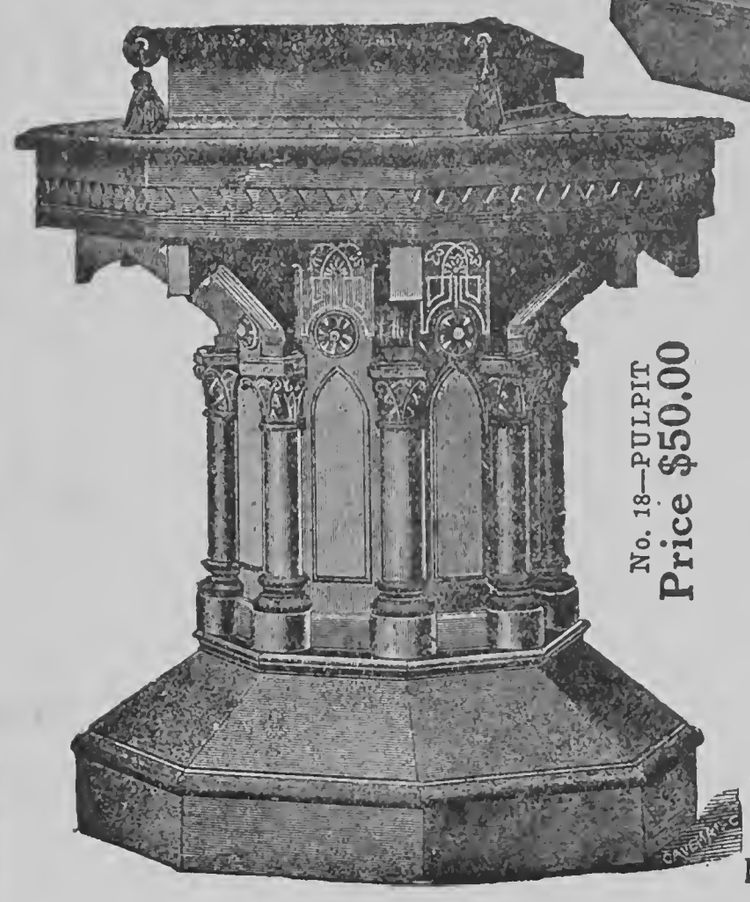

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"Afraid of Lightning" . . .

By Paul W Kearney.

(In the Saturday Evening Post)

Lightning strikes about 2000 persons each year in the United States, of whom about 500 die. Thus an individual's chances of being hit are less than one in 24,000; three times as many people are killed by tripping over rugs, and lightning casualties rate approximately one five-hundredth of the injuries caused by automobiles. And people who fear lightning may get consolation from the physicist's maxim: "If you see the flash, you know it missed you"—It's all over but the thunder, which is simply the sound effect of the explosion and occurs simultaneously with the flash.

The time difference between the two is due to the difference in the speed of light and sound. Light is practically instantaneous while sound travels about 1100 feet per second. Hence, if you count the seconds between the lightning flash and the first result by 1100, you will have the distance in feet between you and the explosion.

All this is interesting enough while lightning remains in its place; when it waxes explorative it takes on a different complexion. Down South a strike in a church went down the chimney, blew off the furnace door and went through the basement Sunday school room like a mob of hoodlums. Heavy furniture was smashed and tossed around in confusion, one chair being driven into the ceiling with such force that the legs stuck in the plaster and held there. But no other part of th building was damaged and, fortunately, the school was not in session.

Fires are often started by lightning in a building which has not been struck at all. A violent electrical disturbance nearby may stir up an induced current between parallel metal fixtures—two pipes, two wires or the metal straps on a cotton bale—causing a spark. Many a hay barn, grain elevator and oil tank has paid tribute to this phenomenon.

The terrific heat generated when lightning does strike directly often causes all the sap in a tree to boil instantaneously and evaporate: in a chimney, the violent expansion of the moisture in the bricks may produce an explosion which blows the bricks to smithereens.

Dr. W. B. Nathan To Study In Russia

Atlanta, Ga., July 13—(Special)—Dr. W. B. Nathan, professor of education at Atlanta University, will attend the Anglo-American Institute of the First Moscow University this summer, according to information received from Doctor Nathan who sailed from New York on July 3 aboard the S. S. Berengaria.

The institute is primarily a summer school for foreign students who are interested in education and social life of the Soviet Union. The group with which Doctor Nathan will be associated will spend four weeks at the University of Moscow, two weeks travelling in the Crimea and one week as the guests of the Russian Students Federation at Leningrad. The institute is associated with the Institute of International Education.

Doctor Nathan in the summer of 1933 was a student at the English universities where he observed the processes of advanced study. Last winter he was for three months a guest professor at Wiley and Bishop Colleges, Marshall, Texas.

FISH BAIT BUSINESS IS HELPED BY DEPRESSION

During the last three years, when most folk have been feeling the effect of the depression, Mrs. Ella Gaston, 77, of Joplin, Mo., has been making a living and putting something by for the time when she must retire, by selling fish worms—those wriggling, slimy creatures that fishermen use to catch fish.

Before Mrs. Gaston went into the fish worm business she had rheumatism and "misery" of various kinds. But since she took over the fish bait stand established by her late brother, J. E. Parker, her health has improved.

"I like the fish worm business," she declares. "It seeme to agree with my health. I'm not going to quit until I have to."

The price of fish worms is 10 cents a dozen, three dozen for 25 cents. White grub worms sell for 25 cents a dozen. Fish worms must be at least four inches long to be of commercial value. All worms shorter than that are put back in rich, black dirt and left to grow.

There are no hard times in the fishing business, according to Mrs. Gaston. Fishermen must have their good times along the banks of Ozark streams, whether they enjoy their work or not. In fact, when a man is not employed he has more time to fish. Worms make the best bait one can have for catfish, perch and crappie, but worms are no good at all for Ozark trout, bass or pike.

As most of the streams of the Ozarks are fairly alive with catfish, perch and crappie, the worms are in demand. Being situated at the gateway to Ozark streams, and with her stand located on a prominent business corner in Joplin where thousands of motorists pass daily, Mrs. Gaston has solved the problem of merchandising. She has placed her wares where they can be easily seen and cheaply acquired.

Mostly Mrs. Gaston buys her worms of boys who go out along the river bottoms and dig them, but she has provided many beds of rich dirt in her back yard in which she puts grass roots an other vegetable material upon which worms live and thrive. When the dirt has been there a few months she has it shoveled out and fresh put in, for worms must have fresh dirt in order to thrive, and so be marketable for bait.

QUICK COMPUTATION

Thayer News: Two small boys eagerly watched the stout woman on the scales. The woman dropped in her penny but the machine was out of order, and only registered 80 pounds. "Golly," gasped one of the youngsters, "she's hollow."

Woman Killed By Train

Magnolia, Miss., Jnly—(ANP)—Mrs. Josephine Fortenberry was killed by a train one mile north of here Wednesday while returning from a fishing trip.

Peacock, Sprinter, Honored with Party

Newark N. J. July—(ANP)—Before he sailed last Saturday night with the American track team for Sweden, Eulace Peacock, nationally known sprinter, was honored at a farewell party at the home of the Rev. M. Russell, Orleans Place, Vaux Hall, N. J., Cornelius Johnson of California, the champion high jumper, Rudy Wheeler physical education director at the Orange Y. M. C. A.; James Peacock, former captain of the tract team at Temple University and Coach Harry Lake athletic director of Union high school were among the guests.

Find Stolen Safe In Field

Thomson, Ga., July—(ANP)— A 600-pound safe, stolen from the office of the Coca-Cola Bottling Works recently, was found in a school house near here Tuesday. Two hundred dollars in cash and some valuable papers, alleged to have been in the safe, were missing.

HERE IS SOME TOMATO HISTORY: FIRST GROWN BY JEFFERSON

Inasmuch as it is National Tomato Week, and we are practically all very fond of these luscious "love apples," a little bit of history and a few of our favorite recipes will no doubt be welcomed by readers.

First in many things in this country, Thomas Jefferson was the first American to mention the tomato. He grew them in his Virginia garden in 1781. This news has been brought to light in connection with Tomato Festival now being held throughout the state of Texas.

Just how popular tomatoes became is proved by the market quotations. As early as 1812 they were quoted in New Orleans. Famous New Orleans cooks are no doubt responsible for some of the best tomato dishes.

SNAKE IN STOMACH FATAL TO COW

Rumford, Me., — A thoroughbred cow died of a strange malady no treatment would cure. Post-mortem examination disclosed that an 11-inch green snake had gone down the cow's throat with its forage.

The Colored Soldiers Monument In Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa., July—(ANP)—A curious thing happened. Everybody seemed anxious for the monument to Negro soldiers here to be unveiled, yet not a single complimentary article about the unveiling was seen in any of the colored papers supplying the Philadelphia area. It has puzzled the common people that many of the leaders are speaking against the ceremonies and the commission. The only explanation is that none of the local scribes nor any of the leaders who are now critics were actively part of the dedicatory exercises.

IS THIS CHALLENGED?

Charleston News and Courier:—When a "white collar" man (or woman) can not get and hold a white collar job, it is his (or her) business to find a job following the plow or taking in washing. It is no business of government to tax some of the Amerian people to support other Americans in white collar jobs. That we lay as a basic principle of "Americanism," socalled, and if it is not true and sound, Americanism is humbug.

Will any one challenge this principle of Americanism?

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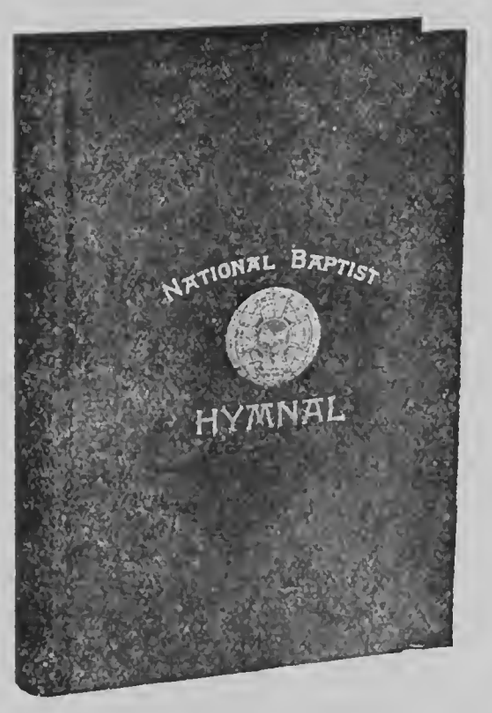

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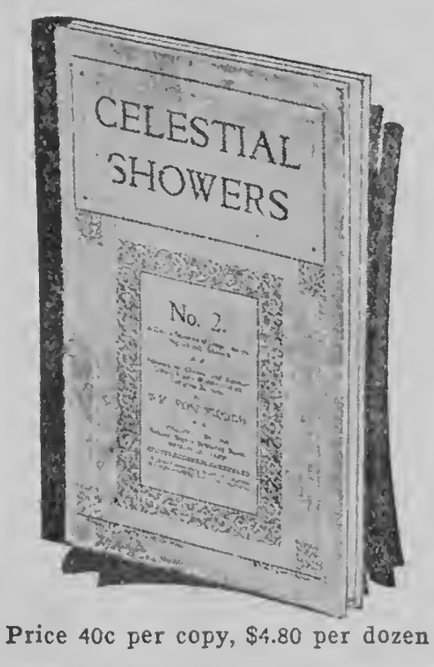

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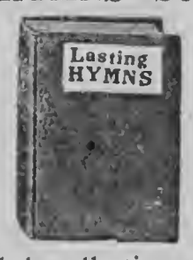

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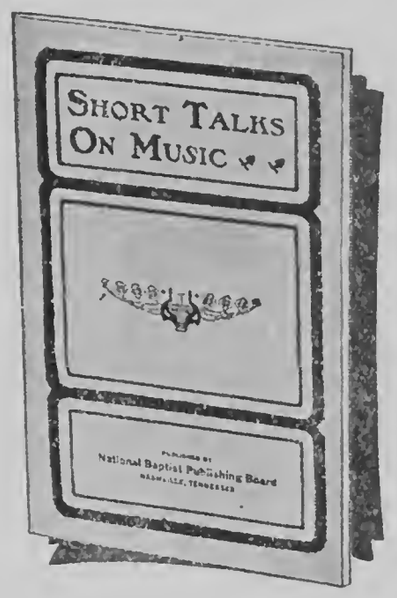

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VICTIMS OF THE NEW DEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

They live day in and day out on ground corn and water and a little grease, in a rickety, weatherbeaten, unpainted house with many many cracks for the wind, sand and rain to pour through. The average sharecropper's house is made of boards nailed together; there is no plaster or wall paper. That is all. In such a shelter winter is a nightmare. It is the exception to find magazines or newspapers in the homes; perhaps there is a Bible . The men have one pair of faded overalls with many patches and the women frayed gingham garments. All the household possessions of th average sharecropper family living on five to 20 acress are worth not more than $20, and often less. Perhaps there is one-third of an acre for a garden.

"Spring comes and as the giant cypres tree turns green, the family hopefully looks to the soil, and the field becomes ribboned furrows. Then comes planting time, when the famliy will be momentarily secure from hunger as it may then get furnishings." It will be given a doodle book by the commissary. Then, often lightning strikes — in the form of a notice to move. The owner wants the shack, wretched as it is, for his own purposes. Many thousands of families have received eviction notices this year."

Points out Destitute Cases

After setting out a score or more of individual cases of destitution resulting from the AAA cotton control program, Mr. Waldron states. "Systematic investigation over a large area in Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi has brought out the following facts about conditions:

"1 Acreage allotments for some sharecroppers are being increased at the very time that others are being denied access to the land. This is in flagrant violation of the contract authorized hy the government.

"2. Large families are being discriminated against in favor of smaller ones.

"3. Sharecropping is being displaced rapidly by day labor paid fifty to seventy-five cents a day.

"4. 'Furnishings,' or supplies of food doled out by company commissionaries at so much per head per family, are beng cut to a minimum, increase as low as $2 per month, and some families have been refused such furnishings entirely.

"5. In some cases there is evidence that cotton acreage is being increased instead of reduced.

"6 Because of their widespread illiteracy many sharecroppers are taken advantage of and cheated They are charged as much as twenty-five cents on the dollar for credit at commissaries and overcharged for the food they get as well. In many cases sharecroppers never get written statements from the plantation owners.

"Many anti-social forces are at work:

"1 Brutality is in evidence. The 'nigger is still a damned nigger' in the riding boss' eyes, and boss uses the whip he carries, sometimes on white sharecroppers. One educated Negro farther left the plantation so his daughters would not have to suffer indignities at the hands of riding bosses.

"2. The school systems in many places are breaking down. The consolidated schools are often controlled by the politicians and landowners.

"3. Pellagra, malaria, rickets, and venereal diseases are prevalent and on the increase.

HONEY BEES AS WILD

(Continued from Page 1)

needs by placing their hives where honey plants abound.

Records show also that little money is to he made on summer chicks because they reach market weight just when the price is at the lowest point

AAA CHIEFS SEE FAILURE

(Continued from Page 1)

bringing farmers into the voluntary cotton acreage control program this year. Those producers who had been reluctant to sign voluntary agreements did so in many cases, he said, out of fear of the drastic compulsory features of the Bankhead measure. To this extent, he admitted, the bill may have operated for the good of the producer.

Says Plan Won't Work

But in actual operation, he declared, the plan cannot work out. The large landowners and plantation operator, he explained, will escape payment of the so-called prohibitive tax on ginnings, while the levy will fall most heavily on the small farmer, the tenant farmer, and the share cropper.

In addition, he asserted, the tax of 11.34 cents per pound on ginnings in excess of the fixed government qnota will not deter farmers from marketing their cotton. An individual cotton producer, he explained, sets out ordinarily to raise a certain number of bales. Whether he finally produces more or less than that given amount, depends on weather and other conditions. For example, if a farmer sets out to raise an allotment of 10 bales, he might, with favorable weather, raise 15 bales. The ten hales would be tax free under the Bankhead bill, but the remaining five bales the farmer can sell at a profit in most cases despite the tax imposed by the government.

In reality, Johnston said, farmers would have no incentive to abandon cotton raised in excess of their tax exempt allotment since at present prices producers would be able to realize the cost of production, perhaps even a profit, on excess cotton even after paying the federal tax on ginnings over and above their allotment.

Large Growers Exempt

Large plantation operators, such as he is, Johnston pointed out, will have to pay no tax whatever under the provisions of the Bankhead hill. Their entire plantations are farmed by tenants, who pay rent in cotton. The operator will merely accept tax free cotton from his tenants in payment of rent leaving the tenant taxahle cotton to sell for his own uses.

Share croppers and small farmers likewise will be forced to meet obligations with their tax paid cotton. Mr. Johnston pointed out, leaving them only taxable cotton from which to derive an income.

TO GET $15,000,000

LITTLE ROCK.——Around $15,000,000 in rental and benefit payments will be paid to 103,200 Arkansas farmers participating in the wheat, cotton, rice and corn-hog adjustment programs, T. Roy-Reid, assistant director of the extension service, announced today.

Because of the four programs, aimed at curtailing production of drastic commodities, but 1,500,000 acres of land formerly planted to cotton, corn, rice or wheat will be withheld from production, and farmers will be paid the AAA for restricting their acreage.

James Weldon Johnson Writes Another Book

New York, Aug.—(ANP)—James Weldon Johnson, head of the Department of Creative Literature at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., has written another book. It is expected to be published in September of this year.

Dr. Johnson's latest book is nonfiction and entitled "'Negro Americans? What Now?" It will be issued by the Viking Press.

Open Tournament At W. Va. State

Institute, W. Va., July—(ANP)—The Tenth Annual open tennis tournament of the West Virginia State college Tennis Association will be held on the State college courts, here July 26, 27 and 28, it was announced this week.

Farmers Easing Up

Taking More Time For Selves

By Myra Gerken

Among outstanding effects of present agricutural mal-adjustment situation is a perceptihle "easing up" in the strenuonsness with which farmers in general sought to accomplish their boundless tasks during the days before the depression.

The hard labor and long hours, with inadequate returns, with which the farmer has had to contend for so long, has given him a "why work myself to death?" attitnde. A slowing-up trend has resulted. The farmer realizes at last the truth of the old adage, "Slow and steady wins the race," especially at this time, when the reward for winning the race is, agriculturally speaking, practically nothing.

Jnst how many acres of ground he can plow in one day, or how much work he can accomplish by sun-up, has ceased to he the deciding factor. To work or not to work, that is the question which many farmers are asking themselves. The general opinion is that work, for work's sake, is good for the soul and helps to keep up the morale of the so-called forgotten farmer.

Who can say but what the easing-up process may not he productive of some good to the farmer, from a social and mental standpoint. It gives him more time to enjoy his fellow men, and perhaps to do some of the reading that he didn't have time to do before. Perhaps that is the compensation for the other disturhiug factors.

Be that as it may, there is a lessening of tenseness among the farmers, as well as an optimism which is evident on every hand.

"Big Boys" Slug Guard And Flee

Atlanta, Ga., July—(ANP)—"Big Boy" Jones and "Big Boy" Campbell, 23-year-old chain gangsters on the state highway at Soperton, escaped Monday after they had slugged a guard and taken his pistol and shotgun.

Both Jones and Camphell were six feet, three inches tall.

Cotton prices have reached the levels since August, 1930.

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National Anthems—Price 50c per copy, $6.00 per dozen.
Steal Away To Jesus Anthem—Price 25c per copy, $3.00 per dozen.
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If you are interested in congregational singing as well as choir music, send in for some of these books.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VII. NASHVILLE, TENN , AUGUST 15, 1934. No. 4.

Relief For Debt-Ridden Farmers

NEW PLAN TO HELP SAVE THEIR PROPERTY

Frazier-Lemke Act Provides Rare Opportunity For Aid

Chicago, Ill.—No bill passed by the last Congress offers more hope to impoverished Race farmers than the Frazier-Lemke Act, which was approved by President Franklin Roosevelt June 28th, 1934.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc. is widely distributing a plain summary of this new law to thousand of members of their organization in 21 states where they have units operating.

This national Race farm organiation is aware of the fact that many farmers threatened by foreclosure are in a desperate condition.

In many instances creditors refuse to grant extension to permit them to hold their property. They likewise refuse to accept reasonable reduction on their indebtedness.

One instance is cited where an 80 year old race farmer owning a fine farm of 160 acres is threatened with foreclosure for a measley 400 dollar debt. Another case is that of a widow, one of the best cotton farmers in the south, owing 80 acres is about to be closed out for a 25 dollar debt contracted during illness of her late husband. Her farm is conservatively valued at six thousand dollars. In this case the debtor seems determined to take it from her.

Another young farmer, highly educated and progressive is about to lose his 100 acre farm on account a small debt contracted by his parents five years ago.

A part of the Act reads as follows;

"(s) Any farmer failing to obtain the acceptance of a majority it necessary. The width, depth ors whose claims are affected by a composition or extension proposal, or if he feels aggrieved by the composition or extension, may amend his petition or answer asking to be adjudged a bankrupt. Such farmer may, at the time of the first hearing, petition the court that all of his property, whether pledged, encumbered , or unencumbered, by leins or otherwise, be appraised, and that his exemptions as prescribed by the State law, subject to any liens thereon, be set aside and that he be allowed to retain possession of any part or parcel or all of the remainder of his property and pay for same under the terms and conditions set forth in this subsection (s).

"(1) Upon such a request being made in the petition or answer, at the time of the first hearing, appraisers shall be designated and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

FRENCH SILO EASY TO BUILD

Will Help Solve the Winter Feed Problem

"The farmer who gets the most out of his fodder turns it into silage," becomes an old truth with a new meaning as many farmers face a discouraging shortage of winter feed. Hay crops of all kinds are much below normal; in some states a complete failure. Much land counted on for winter hay must be pastured for summer feed. Even with good rains for the remainder of the summer, there will be a feed shortage in some states.

In view of the necessity of conserving every bit of feed, the United States department of agriculture points out the ease with which trench silos may be constructed. These are merely large trenches dug in the ground with the ends on an incline so that a team or tractor can be driven through, as practically all the construction work is done with team or tractor power. The side walls are finished smooth and nearly perpendicular with a spade so that the trench is narrower at the bottom than at the top. The walls should be smoothed every year, preferably when they are not too dry. Or they can be dampened if necessary. The width, depth and peculiarly the length vary with the number of animals to be fed. The low cost of trench silos practically puts them within the reach of any farmer who has time to dig one.

Good Drainage Needed

Selection of a site with good drainage is important. Perhaps it may be in the field where the silage is produced, rather than in the barnyard. A soil which is too sandy or one in which the water table is too high is not sat-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

OLD DEAL ACHIEVED MUCH

Something Developed by The Father's Work

Presentation of Facts by Farmers to the New Dealers

Forbes' Magazine: The Old Deal had its faults, admittedly. It did not prove able to save America from the economic tragedy which overtook the world as an aftermath of the World war destruction. Yet, America did achieve something under the now-despised Old Deal. For example:

America became the richest country on the face of the earth.

America attained world leadership in industry.

America paid higher wages than ever before known.

America standards of living became the admiration and envy of other peoples.

America's savings deposits eclipsed even those of France.

American colleges and universities attracted unprecedented numbers of students from all grades of homes.

Americans enjoyed more travel, more recreation, more amusements than any other nationals.

American home owners greatly outnumbered those in any other land.

American families were protected by insurance on a scale not even approached in any other part of the world.

American workers and American employers enjoyed friendly relations unmatched in any other industrial country.

American industrial management attained heights which evoked both the applause and despair of employers elsewhere.

America developed machinery and mechanization eclipsig any thing any everything in other progressive nations.

America rose to leadership in invention.

America built up the greatest transportation system on the face of the globe.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Race Farmers Ready for Conv.

MAKES FARMERS SERFS

"The Agricultural Situation" Makes Charge

Scorching criticism is directed at the agricultural adjustment administration in the current issue of "The Agricultural Situation," published six times a year by the Corn Belt Farm Dailies.

Farmer independence will be destroyed, it warn. if plans of the AAA are carried through to their present objective of a blanket contract over all crops next year. The publication strikes tinkering without regard for nature. It also aims a shaft at governmental attempt to rule business as if it were a machine.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is taken to task for "refusing to recognize the possibility of honest convictions counter to his theories" and picturing criticism as founded on "just plain everyday crookedness."

Finds People Fearful

There is no thought of turning back, not even any doubt in the minds of the planners, if their bold front statements are to be taken at their face value," the issue states. "But many people are beginning to doubt, and the future will depend on the trend of public sentiment.

"In spite of the most convincing evidence that man is only a minor factor in crop control; that the weather cannot be made by law; that insects cannot be enjoined by courts; that human nature doesn't change; that a food reserve is a mighty handy thing to have around; that man-made influence or control in production and trade creates uncertainty that gives rise to other uncertainties; that the AAA farm relief program has already shown itself to be a colossal

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

LARGE DELEGATION EXPECTED IN CHARLESTON, MO.

Sessions Open October Twenty-ninth to Last For Three Days

Chicago. Ill.— The Executive committee of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has announced through its secretary Leon R. Harris, that the 1934 convention will be held in Charleston, Missouri, October 29-31. Delegates representing chartered units and membership in 21 states will attend the convention.

Mr. Harris states that the 1934 convention promises to be the best attended of any since the beginning of the organization, even larger than the great Memphis convention in 1932. More states will also be represented. Leading manufacturers and corporations catering to the farm trade, have representatives on hand with many fine exhibits. Prominent speakers, representing federal and state agricultural departments and noted race leaders have been invited to attend the sessions.

The main subjects for discussion by delegates are announced as follows:

1. How to own the soil you till.
2. How to lift the mortgage hanging over your farm.
3. Purchasing workstock and cattle for another year.
4. Securing loans to improve your home and farm.
5. Buying groceries and farm supplies- co-operatively.
6. Producing and selling your farm products co-operatively.
7. Home canning and sewing.
8. Legal contracts protecting sharecroppers and tenants.
9. Why all colored farmers should be organized.

Milus Sutton of Elko, Ga., loyal member of the N. F. C. F. and dirt-farmer inventor of the cotton bunching machine which promises to revolutionize cotton culture on the average size farm, promises to be on hand with a working model of his machine and will give daily demonstrations. Mr. Sutton has refused large offers for his patent and has made it possible for the N. F. C. F. to supervise the manufacture and sale of his machine. It is expected that all delegates and visiting farmers will be keenly interested in Mr. Sutton's demonstrations.

Charleston is located in southeastern Missouri, easily accessible by bus from Cairo, Ill., and by train from Memphis and St. Louis. All railroads have allowed special fares on the Receipt Certificate Plan.

George Higgins, 21, of Seymour, Mo., was killed while digging a grave in the cemetery. Two others were injured. Lightning struck them.

Eight Mistakes Cut Production of Fall Pullets

Urbana, Ill.—Eight Common errors are largely responsible for the wormy, runty, non-laying pullets found among Illinois' 26 million farm chickens along about October of each year, says H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

During the summer months many farmers are not "egg conscious" and consequently neglect the care of the birds when they may need it the most. As a result of this neglect, the pullets are so stunted that they fail to produce the number of eggs that might ordinarily be expected of them. Pills and worm capsules administered as cure-alls seldom give satisfactory results in these cases, and the poultryman finds that efforts to remedy the mistakes are expensive, difficult and generally disappointing.

Among the common mistakes listed by Alp are: Empty feeders, empty water troughs, dirty brooder houses without roosts, lice and mites in the brooder house, old contaminated range, outdoor feeders seldom moved, no clean shade provided and sick birds allowed to remain in the flock.

Probably the greatest error in poultry management, as far as feeding is concerned, is failure to use the type of feeder most satisfactory for range conditions and growing pullets. The outdoor feeder should be larger than that used in the brooder house and so constructed that it will not only prevent waste and contamination of the feed, but will also keep the contents dry. For each brooder house there should be at least two good-sized feeders. Many poultrymen use one for the grain and the other for the mash.

Failure to move the feed hoppers is also a common error. Unless the feeder is placed on a wire platform, the ground around it will soon become badly contaminated with poultry manure, and the chances of chickens picking up disease and parasites are increased greatly.

Like the feed, the water should be protected from contamination. Cleanliness around the drinking.

Mr. W. T. Clark of Wilson, N. C., was elected president of the Tobacco Association of the United States at its thirty-fourth annual convention held in White Sulpher Springs, W. Va.

Interesting NEWS Notes

The Federal Housing Administration promises that its activities will put five million Americans to work building and repairing homes and supplying materials. Half a million will be employed by this fall.

First reports of Georgia tobacco which went on sale this year showed marked improvement in prices over last year. First row sales ran from 12 to 45 cents per pound. Good lugs sold from 25 to 28 cents Better leaves bringing 30 to 40 cents with as high as fifty cents per pound.

President Roosevelt was served watermelon sliced in half and stuffed with ice cream and various fruits while dining with Dr. Chas Mayo at the Maywood estate, Rochester, Minn. The presidient was delighted with the newly prepared watermelon.

200 acres of green beans being grown for canning purposes near Anderson, Mo., have been badly damaged by the drought.

Water is being sold to farmers in the Ozark county of Missouri

A. U. S. Reclamation Commissioner says that tens of thousands of people will have to be moved from the western half of the Dakotas and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains on account of the drouth which has left their farms in ruins.

Nine full bred Jersey cows were killed by lightning during a storm near Paris, Ill. Chester Boland, farmer, was the loser. The cows had sought shelter under an oak tree which was struck. The cows were part of one of the finest herds in Ill.

Forest Fountain, a southeast Iowa farmer, reports a yield of 50 bushels of oats per acre. Twelve acres yielded 600 bushels. It was double the average yield in the community.

(Continued on Page 4)

Killed by Policeman

Atlanta, Ga., Aug., (ANP)—Eddie Williams was shot in the abdomen Thursday night by Patrolmen Geo. Ellis at a carnival. He died from the effects of the wound. Ellis said that Williams had shot another man, Will Grissol, and was fleeing when he was killed.

Killed by Train

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. (ANP)—Struck by a train, the mangled body of Charles Blackwell, 27 resident at the Transent Bureau, was found on the L. and N. tracks at Ayers Ave., early Monday morning.

Child Dies From Auto Injuries

Atlanta, Ga., Aug., (ANP)—Elizabeth Kate Rainey, seven years old, died last Sunday at Grady hospital from the effects of injuries sustained when she was struck by an automobile driven by a hit-and-run driver.

SAY "Y" SECRETARIES ARE UNDERPAID AND NEED NEW PROGRAM

Group of Leaders Wants Service Extended to Include Girls and Women

Chicago, Aug., (ANP)—Recommendations are being sent to the Y. M. C. A. National Council to investigate the inadequacy of salaries paid to Negro Y. M. C. A. executive secretaries. Feeling that Negro Y. M. C. A. heads are underpaid in proportion to the position they hold in the community, three laymen—John A. Patton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Richard L. Jones, Chicago, Ill., and Calvin K. Stalnaker, Toledo, Ohio; drew up the following recommendations after the recent National Conference of Midwest Laymen and Secretaries held in Chicago.

"We recommend that the National Council make a study of the salaries received and standards of living maintained by Negro Y. M. C. A. secretaries with special reference to the executive secretaries, with a view of ascertaining whether or not the present salaries are adequate. We would point out, in this connection, that the colored executive secretary occupies among his people a position and maintains community connections more comparable to the position of the general secretary than that of his white fellow branch executives. Because of the inadequacy of pay, we are not able to maintain the high type of leadership which the association must have if it continues to live and render useful service to our people."

Along with these recommendations a committee headed by B. W. Overton, Executive Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Cincinnati, Ohio and L. B. Marsh, of the Y. M. C. A. of Toledo, Ohio, framed resolutions calling upon the entire Association movement to rethink its program in terms of the present community needs.

"We, the Findings Committee of the National Conference of Mid West Laymen and Secretaries, wish to submit the following recommendations:

Whereas, the Young Men's Christian Association is dedicated to the enrichment of lives of Youth and since present-day conditions afford us unusual opportunity in the realization of this objective, we recommend that:

"We impress upon the brotherhood the importance of keeping the central purpose of the Y. M. C. A. ever before us: this purpose being to aid young men and boys in realizing the Christian ideal.

"That in view of the rapid changes which are taking place in our social order (a) Economically (b) Politically (c) Religiously (d) Educationally and (e) Socially, we constantly study our program and methods of procedure, making such changes as are necessary to obtain the desired results.

"That the Y. M. C. A. extend its service to the enitre family including the women and girls in order that we may keep pace with the new developments in family life and recent trends in recreation.

"That local secretaries identify themselves definitely with government projects as Housing, Transient Bureaus, Old Age Pension, Job Insurance, and other phases of the National Recovery Program.

Thanks Newspaper Publishers

Tuskegee, Aug. (ANP)—The Veteran's Press Club composed of soldiers confined to the United States' Veterans' Hospital here, passed resolutions at its meeting here this week, expressing appreciation to the many publishers who so generously made available to the inmates copies of their newspapers. Dr. A. D. Stone, chairman of the group said that the weekly racial newspapers were a source of inspiration, information and comfort to the inmates of the hospital.

Dressler Heirs to Visit Savannah

Savannah, Ga., (ANP)—Word has been received here that Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Cox, who received the largest bequest in the will of the late motion picture star, Marie Dressler, will shortly visit their brothers and sisters who live here. Mrs. Cox was formerly Miss Mamie Steel and attended West Broad street school here. When Miss Dressler went from New York to Hollywood, Mrs Cox sent her household furniture to Savannah where it has remained in storage.

QUICK COMPUTATION

Thayer News: Two small boys eagerly watched the stout woman on the scales. The woman dropped in her penny but the machine was out of order, and only registered 80 pounds. "Golly," gasped one of the youngsters, "she's hollow."

AN OFFER TO....

Farmers Of The Nation

A plan for membership in the Federation and a yearly subscription of the Modern Farmer

ONLY $5.00 TO BE PAID

Any farmer who desires membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers and who wants to read the Modern Farmer every month for a year, may have this membership and this newspaper for that period by sending a money order or a certified bank check or cash by registered mail for $5.00. Send this to the Modern Farmer, 447 4th Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee. We will certify to the membership and send the paper. You will get all of the benefits of the Federation of Farmers from the Chicago Headquarters Every Farmer should belong to the Association and read the paper This offer is for the months of September, October and November.

Send all mail to

The Modern Farmer

447 - 4th Ave., No., Nashville, Tennessee

HOW HE GOT GEOGRAPHY

"Thirty years ago, said Judge P—, "I stepped into a book store in search of some books I wanted. A little ragged boy not over twelve years of age, came in also, inquiring for a geography.

'Plenty of them," said the salesman.

"How much do they cost?"

"One dollar, my lad."

The little fellow drew back in dismay, and, taking his little hand out of his pocket, counted some pennies and silver pieces that he had held until they were damp with the sweat. Several times he did it, then looking up, said, 'I didn't know they were so much." He turned to go out, opened the door, but then came back. "I have only got sixty-one cents," said he; "you could not let me have a geography and wait a little while for the rest of the money?"

Eagerly his little bright eyes looked up for the answer and he shrank within his ragged clothes when the man, not very kindly, told, him he could not.

The little bellow looked up to me, attempting a smile, and left the store. I followed him and overtook him.

"And what now?" I asked kindly.

'Try another place sir."

"Shall I go too, and see how you succeed?" I asked

"Oh, yes, if you like," said he in surprise.

Four different stores I entered with him, and each time he was refused.

"Will you try again?" I asked him.

"Yes, sir; I will try them all, or I shouldn't know if I could get one."

We entered the fifth store, and he manfully told the gentleman what he wanted and how much money he had. "You want the book verp much?" asked the proprietor.

"Yes sir; very much."

"Why do you want it so very, very much?"

To study, sir. I cannot go to school, but I study at home. All the boys have one and they get ahead of me. Then, my father was a sailor, and I want to learn of the places he used to go to."

"Does he go to those places now."

"He is dead," said the little boy softly; then he added, after a while, 'I am going to be a sailor, too."

"Are you tough," asked the gentleman.

"Yes, sir, if I live."

"Well, my lad, I will let you have a new geography, and you may pay when you can, or I will let you have one not new, for fifty cents."

"Are the leaves all in it, and just like the others, only not new?"

"Yes, just like the new ones."

"It will do just as well, then, and I'll have eleven cents left toward buying another book. I'm glad the other didn't let me have one."

The bookseller looked up inquiringly and I told him what I had seen of the little fellow. He was much pleased, and when he brought th book along, I put a nice new pencil and some white, clean paper in it.

"A present, lad for your perseverance. Always have courage like that, and you will make your mark.'

"Thank you, sir; you are very good."

"What is your name?"

"William Haverly, sir."

Do you need any more books," I asked him.

"More than I can ever get," replied. I have gave hi ma bank note. "It will buy some for you."

Tears of joy came into his eyes. "Can I buy what I want with it?"

"Yes, my lad, anything."

"Then I'll buy one book for mother."

He wanted my name and I gave it to him. I left him standing by the counter, and almost envied him; and many years passed before I saw him again.

Last year I went to Europe on one of the finest vessels that ever plowed the Atlantic. We had beauitful weather until near the end of our voyage, then a terrific storm would have sunk all on board, had it not been for the captain. Every spar was laid low, the rudder was almost useless, and a great leak threatened to fill the ship. Thecrew were all strong, willing men, and the mates practical seamen, but after pumping a whole night and still the water was gaining, they gave up in despair preparing to take to the boats, though no small boat could ride in such a sea. The captain, who had been below with his charts, now came up, and seeing how matters stood, with a voice that I heard distinctly above the roar of the tempest, ordered every man back to his post.

It was surprising to see them bow before his strong will, and hurry back to their pumps.

He then started below to examine the leak. I asked if there was any hope. He looked up to me an dthe other passenge s, who crowded to hear the reply, and said, rebukingly, "Yes, sir theer is hope as long as one inch of this deck is above water. When I see none of it then I shall abandon the vessel and not before; nor one of my crew, sir. Everything shall be done to save it, and if we fail it shall not be from inaction. Bear a hand every one of you at the pumps."

Thrice during that day did we despair but the captain's dauntless courage, perseverance, and powerful will mastered all on board and we went to work again.

"I will land you fasely at the dock in Liverpool," said he, "if you will be men."

And he did land us safely, but the vessel sunk, moored to the dock. The captain stood on its deck receiving the thanks and blessings of the passengers as they passed down the gang plank. I was the last to leave.

As I passed he grasped my hand and said "Jndge P — do you recognie me?"

·I said I was not aware that I ever saw him until I came aboard.

"Do you remember the boy in search of a geography years ago in Cincinnati?"

"Very well sir; William Haverly."

"I am he. God bless you."

"And God bless noble Captain Haverly!" — Selected.

Mrs. Rachel Ford Burris, a colored woman 111 years old, died recently at the Blair County Home, Cresson, Pa. For years she was noted in the district as the baker of the finest ginger bread. One son, Rev. Morris Burris, 75 years old, survives her.

Attack Victim Now Admits Man was Not Colored

New York, Aug., (ANP)—According to District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan of Brooklyn, Mrs. Pauline Bernstein, white, has admitted to him that the man who attacked her on June 20 was not a Negro, but a white man.

Mrs. Bernstein, according to the district attorney explained that she had read in the newspapers of an unidentified Negro attacking several women and had said that her assailant was a Negro "so suspicion would not be directed against a white man."

Clyde Allen was arrested early in June and indicted in connection with an attack of Mrs. Betha Smirles white. He was suspected of being the "giant Negro" sought in all the attacks, but the fact that he was in custody at the time Mrs. Bernstein made her false report, caused the district attorney to defer Allen's trial.

Change Consul at Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Aug., (ANP)—William H. Crump, white of Philadelphia, who has been serving as American vice consul at London, England, has been assigned to Addis Ababa, Abyssinia succeeding William H. Farrell of Miller Place, N. Y., also white who has been transferred to Beirut, Spain.

FLORISTS VIE AT FAIR IN GLADIOLUS SHOW

Chicago.—One of the season's most beautiful showings at the World's Fair Horticulture building is scheduled for Saturday, August 18, when the national gladiolus growers begin a seven-day showing.

The prize schedule has been drawn up to provide for beauty, artistry and harmony. With the background at the horticultural spot on Northerly Island, the display should be productive of floral pictures that will leave indelible impression on gladiolus devotees.

The favorite pastime of Mickey Baehr, a two-and-a-half year old youngster of Pittsburgh, Pa., is smoking his grandfather's cob pipe. The child learned to smoke by soothing his gums on the pipe while his grandfather nodded. He comes from a long line of smokers, however, for his grandmother, 103 years old, still smokes regularly.

A Spanish butcher, on unlocking his ice box, found his wife's male friend frozen to death.

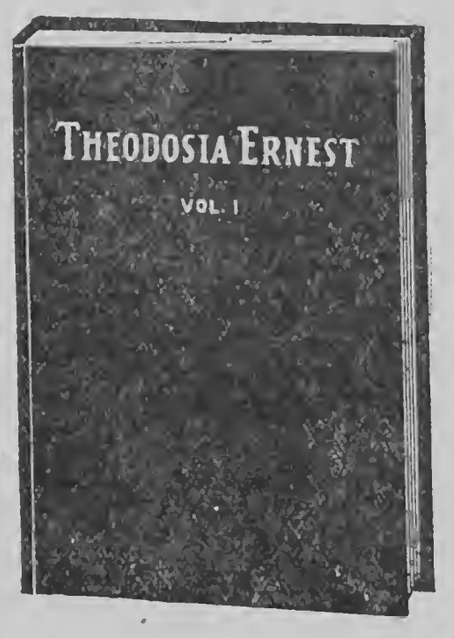
HOGS OFTEN ARE SICK BECAUSE OF POISONING

Sometimes hogs are sick because of poisoning rather than some disease, according to veterinarians in the United States department of agriculture. Hogs may be poisoned by spoiled feed, frosted alfalfa, excessive amount of cottonseed meal, poisonous plants, and garbage containing lye, soap powders, and other irritating substances. Sometimes hogs are poisoned by eating too much salt and frequently through drinking meat brine, of which they are very fond.

Carelessness in the handling of disinfectants, such as carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury, and crésol compound in hog lots may poison hogs. Salt poisoning creates an intense thirst, intestinal disturbances, and sometimes paralysis. Symptons of poisoning are similar in character, such as restlessness, loss of appetite, vomiting, frequent urination, weakness, unsteady gait, increased respiration, and sometimes convulsions.

Medical treatment is of little value, except where the exact cause is known and the illness detected early. Emetics, followed by purgatives, give good results. The sick hogs should have access to plenty of clean drinking water and should not be fed heavily for a few days following the poisoning.

Ministers and Laymen Should Seek Every Opportunity to Improve Their Minds.



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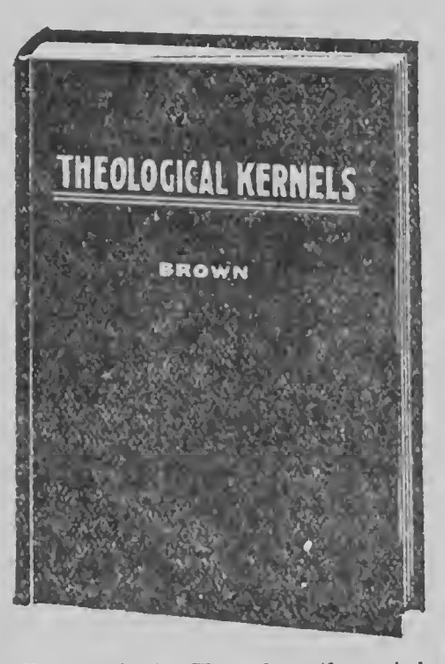

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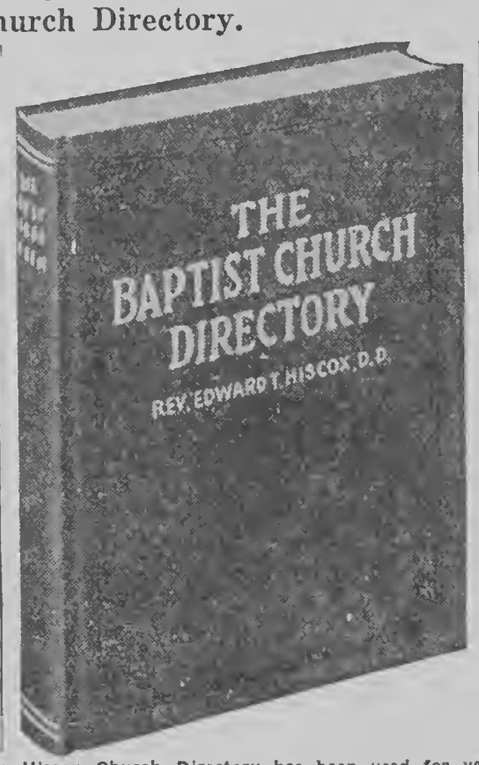

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community. of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

Editorials

From the Bible:

"Wealth gotten by vanity shall be dimished: but he that garthereth by labor shall increase." Prov. 13:11.

Boon Companions

Mr. Menti-to has a comrade
And his name is Didn't do.
Have you ever chanced to meet them?
Did they ever call on you?
These two fellows live together
In the house of Never-win,
And I'm told that it is haunted
By the ghost of Migh-have been.

DON'T DEPEND ON PROMISES

Colored American citizens, farmers and all others, are "easy-marks" when it comes to depending on promises. We are prone to believe that everyone in authority, — merchants, planters, bankers, government officials, politicians, preachers, teachers and all, no matter who,— if they know more or have more than we have, we believe they are angels and will do everything they promise to do. We trust every one except our own selves, and this is one big reason why we are in debt, why we are poor, and why we have it as hard as we do. We would gain more and have more if we would stop being so easily fooled and would learn to MISTRUST SOMETIMES INSTEAD OF TRUSTING ALL THE TIME.

We put too much faith in the other felow and not enough in ourselves. We forget that the other fellow and not enough in to gain a point,—that he has no intention of fulfilling them when he makes them. Political party platforms always sound like mighty fine declarations and promises but more than half of the platforms are forgotten after election. Government officials make promises,—often thoughtlessly, and they cannot possibly fulfill them. All promises should be taken and swallowed with a "grain of salt."

The New Deal has promised us much. The NRA promises to make life easier for the Race industrial worker and the AAA promises to make life easier for the Negro farmer. So far, the promises have amounted to little and probably will never amount to much for us. We should not depend upon them, but instead, we should get together, organize, buy and sell together, produce together,— have faith in ourselves and in our Race and START A NEW DEAL OF OUR OWN. Dependence on the other fellow,— on the government,— or on some political party will not get us one step out of debt, poverty or degradation. If we mean to progress we must stand on our own feet.— use our own heads,— and paddle our own canoe. And we can start doing this NOW.— even if we must live in tents, boxcars or shacks like many independent poor white people are doing right now all over this country. Better be independent and live in a shack than to be a dependent slave, serving a boss, creditor or master in a palace.

WORK YET TO BE STARTED

On account of the depression and general agricultural conditions, much work which the National Federation of Colored Farmers should do, has not even been started. In addition to instructing its members in the principles of co-operation, —helping them to practice co-operation, and enabling them in many ways to become better and happier farmers, it must endeavor in the near future to organize farm boys and girls into clubs that they may grow up knowing that organization is essential for our progress and success. Much more than is being done now must be done to keep our boys and girls on the farms and in love with the rural community. The 4-H clubs are okey, but there are few of them, and like so many of the things we pick up from the other Race, they teach our boys and girls to imitate well and much, but to originate little.

Our boys and girls need more than 4-H clubs. What they need most can only be supplied by such an independent organization as the N. F. C. F.

MISSISSIPPI LEARNS SOMETHING

Press reports assert that the great state of Mississippi at last has learned that she can feed herself. Thanks to the depression, the AAA cotton reduction plan and etc., food and feed crops are growing in every nook and corner. Her city folks and the planters will not have to bring in food and feed from other sections of the country as in days gone by.

Cane, Watermelons, peanuts and garden crops are growing on the acres taken out of cotton. The cattle, many brought in from the drouth stricken areas of Texas, are wading knee-deep in grass. Eighty thousand acres of cowpeas are growing. The Delta planters know there has been a drouth up north so they are not afraid of the river, —thanks also to the levee which has been raised several feet above the high water mark of 1927.

Perhaps Mississipians may eat more and better after this year,— we hope so,— but the big majority of her farmers who planted and cultivated her bountiful crops have a long way to go before they will be able to enjoy the benefits of American culture and civilization as enjoyed by farmers in other sections of the nation. There are many reasons. They own little of the land they till. They have never learned to want enough. They depend too much on the labor of their women and children. They are willing to work merely for a living. These are some of the reasons. Until they develop more backbone — learn how to organize and stick together for their own interests,—demand decent and sufficient pay for their labor, and opportunity to have something they can call their own,— until they do this, these farmers will remain little more than well fed animals. And most of these farmers belong to the colored Race.

Booze has drowned more men than water.

Better to go to bed hungry than to rise owing somebody something.

A patch is honorable but rags are a disgrace.

Little men quarrel and fuss and hate each other. Big men and great men have pity, and love and serve their fellows.

A fool's advice is worth something but its poor policy to give advice to a foolish person.

Can, can and keep a canning Every can of food you preserve for winter means money in your pocket.

Pay your subscription to the Modern Farmer and persuade your neighbor to subscribe.

New York's cabbage crop this year is said to be the largest and best ever produced. Growers expect to receive over a million dollars for their corp.

FARM EXPERTS TO SEEK FRESH IDEAS OVERSEAS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20— Six Special to the Chicago Daily News. economists of the United States department of agriculture have sailed to Europe to participate in the third international conference of agricultural economists to be held at Bad Eilsen, Lower Saxony, Germany, Aug. 26 to Sept. 2.

Dr. O. C. Stine, in charge of the division of statistical and historical research, will present a paper at the international conference on the agricultural situation in the United States. Following the conference he will go to Rome as a United States delegate to the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture on Oct. 22. He will make a special study of bread grain supplies and of agricultural conditions in general in Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, France, Yugolavia and Hungary.

Dr. O. E. Baker of the division of land economics will present a paper at the conference dealing with agricultural implications of the population changes in the United States.

David L. Wickens of the division of agricultural finance will present a paper on agricultural credit in the United States.

Samuel W. Mendum economist specializing in farm income surveys, will spend several weeks at the International Institute of Agricultural at Rome assisting Dr. Henry C. Taylor, the American delegate, in revising the statistical work of the institute on farm accounting.

Dr. Arthur Peterson an economist specializing in agricultural price indices, will participate in conferences on this subject.

H. M. Dixon will study methods in economic extension work as followed in European countries.— From Chicago Daily News.

PLAYTHINGS FROM GOURDS

By Mrs. J. E. Smith

Every year I have a few ornamental gourd vines on the back fence and the children have great fun using them to make different playthings. They make clever dolls from the ones with pretty markings and long handles. From the most perfect ones they make candy boxes, by cutting out one side and making a little hinge with ribbon, so that it can be opened like a door. They also make drinking cups from gourds.

They delighted their grandmother by making her a darning egg from a gourd. A hole was bored through the neck of a perfectly shaped one and tied with red ribbon. On one side of the gourd they printed in red ink "Darn Those Socks!" To their delight she declared it was the nicest darning egg she had ever used.

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INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

(Continued from page 2)

A fifty year old farmer of Frazee, Minn., mistook a Fourth of July torpedo for a piece of candy. He bit into the torpedo, an explosion followed and he died from the effects of injuries received.

A permit to kill robins was granted to D. L. Swarts, fruit grower of Dumontsville, O. The birds have cost him seveal hundred dollars loss each year because they eat his fruit instead of bugs.

A farmer's wife in Dillon, Mont. found three rattle snakes curled up in her washtub. She dumped the tub, killed the snakes, and went along with her washing.

A Jersey cow, owned by T. D. Brixey of Tullahoma, Tenn., recently gave birth to triplets.

Ellis Purlee, register of the United States land Office in California, states that a total of over nine million acres of government land is still available for homesteaders in that state. Twenty-two hundred homesteads were entered last year. It might be well for colored farmers who desire to take up homesteads to write to Mr. Purlee in Sacramento, Cal., about this land. It is reported that most of the homesteaders are naturalized aliens or sons of aliens. American colored farmers should get their share.

Nevada sheep are being shipped to Colorado because of the drought.

Five box cars were purchased by Logan county, Kansas authorities to make homes for destitute families. Each family will have space for a garden, milk cow and chickens.

Early in 1932 a Chicago grain man bought several thousand bushels of corn in Nebraska for ten cents a bushel. He placed the corn in cribs where he bought it. A few days ago he sold it for 64 cents a bushel,—making 54 cents clear on each bushel. Colored farmers who have corn or feed to sell should try to hold it till next spring or late winter. Prices will be better.

Uncle Sam had paid, up to July 2, $28,498,207 in rental and benefit payments to cotton farmers in 20 states. Unfortunately, Race tenant farmers and sharecroppers who really raise the cotton, received little of this money. Landlords and merchants took most of it for "back debts" and interest, which in most cases was as high as 25 cents on the dollar. And the sharecroppers and tenants are still in debt according to the figures of those who do all the figuring.

A Negro funeral home in Ft. Worth, Texas, offered the commissioner's court five cents a body for the privilege of burying paupers of their race, even offering to furnish shroud and coffin. It was explained that the funeral home makes up its expenses by taking up collections from members of the Race.

During an electrical storm lightning struck two churches in Evansville, Ind.

Garden Topics

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

This Is Best of Year To Transplant Bearded Iris and Peonies—Fromer Should Be Moved Into New Soil— Peonies Need Good, Rich Garden Soil.

We have come to the best time in the year for transplanting all of the bearded iris and peonies. It is true that bearded iris can be transplanted almost any time in the year without fear of loss and it is also true that many people prefer to transplant these iris immediately after they have bloomed. But as they are not dormant at this time, both theory and results of years of experience convince us that now when the seed has ripened or is ripening, the plants are at their most dormant stage and for the next four weeks will be in the best condition for transplanting.

Like all other plants, iris will do better if moved into new soil every few years, and while this plants is almost immune to serious diseases, there are two or three diseases that are very fatal to the plant. These diseases are largely eliminated by replanting in new soil. Select a place where the plants will get the full sun preferably a place where the soil has clay base and yet is fairly rich. Work this soil at least a foot deep and incorporate in it an abundance of lime. No plant loves lime more than does bearded iris. In fact this plant will thrive in a soil that is fully one-fifth lime. Of course, we are not advising using enormous quantities of lime like this, but we are giving this fact to emphasize using lime freely in the soil in which beared iris are to be planted. Even in limestone country it is always best to lime the soil before planting iris. A reasonable amount of other fertilizer is a good thing but the one most essential thing is lime. Cotton seed meal at the rate of a pound to each wheelbarrow load of oil will make a valuable fertilizer for these plants. Unleached wood ashes are also epecially good and if these are not to be had, potash in some other form should be added.

In digging iris for resetting it is well to cut off all foliage to within three or four inches of the base and to break the rhizome into pieces with not more than four or five bud. We have alway felt that we got better results from cutting the roots back to stumps two inches long. Others leave all the roots on the rhizome. You will have success in either way and there is no great choice between the two methods. The rhizomes are easier to set however, if the roots are pruned back. In setting, do not plant closer than a foot apart. Lay the rhizome flat and plant them just deep enough to barely cover them with soil. Some people make the mistake of trying to plant iris rhizomes on the end with the top stick out which means that new rhizomes must grow before the plant is in a normal position. Others feel that they should be buried three or four inches deep which means that one never gets really first class results until new rhizomes have time to grow on the surface and many even mean that the rhizomes will rot and not grow at all. Like many other plants that have just been transplated it is best to water, perferably with a spray, so as to firmly pack the soil around the plants. However, this is not really necessary.

Iris may be dug and allowed to lie exposed to the hot sun for three months and yet will grow if finally planted. Our common beared iris is a dry weather plant and should have excellent drainage. It is true that there are plenty of varieties of iris that will do best in swampy places but, these are not our common bearded varieties. There are so many new varieties of great beauty that it seems we should plant iris freely. even though we may have hundreds of thousands of the older varieties. It does not pay in the country to plant iris after the first of October for they are seldom well enough established in the soil to prevent their being heaved out by the freezing and thawing of the winter, and although this heaving out will not kill the plants, it will certainly weaken them.

We can plant peonies in the South at any time from the middle of August to the middle of December with every probability of success. Peonies should have, rich garden soil with an abundance ot decayed vegetable matter but they are more or less sensitive to the presence of stable manure. As they make very large roots the soil should be prepared at least two feet deep and the hole fo reach plant should be at least two feet in diameter. We need good, rich loamy soil throughout this entire space if we are going to get the best results. A little good soil on the surface and then a mass hard pure clay around the lower half of the roots will never give really satisfactory growth. The most important thing in transplanting peonies is to secure plants that have only been dug a short time, certainly not more than two weeks, unless the roots have been stored in damp packing material all of the time after they were dug. Properly packed, they may be kept in good condition for months, but this seldom done as it should be.

Better get the ground ready now and get the peonies sometime in September. Set them so that the top buds are covered from two to two and a half inches deep with soil. Water heavily enough to thoroughly settle the soil around the roots from top to bottom and then fill a little more earth so as to be sure you have maintained the right depth.

All varieties of peonies do not do well in the South, and you will have to inquire of some experienced grower in your neighborhood as to what varieties are likely to succeed.

LORD'S PRAYER ON PIN SEEN IN FAIR EXHIBIT

Chicago.—Spoons, so tiny that you can distinguish them only under powerful microscopes; the Lord's Prayer, engraved on the head of a pin; the smallest sewing machine, the littlest vacuum cleaner; minute and amazingly clever carvings in ivory—these are just a few of the highly interesting objects on view in Jules Charbneau's exhibit of the world's smallest things, seen in the Italian Village at A Century of Progress.

A Cottage Grove, Ore., farmer found gold nuggets in the gizzard of two ducks he killed. He is now searching his farm for the place the gold came from.

Colored Fair Sumner County

Gallatin Preparing to Entertain Hundreds on August 23, 24. 25

Announcements, catalogues and placards are already conspicuous around Nashville calling attention to the Twenty-eighth Annual Exhibit of the Sumner County Colored Agricultural Fair. This Show, Entertainment and Exhibit opens in Gallatin, the county seat of Sumner County, on Thursday, August 23rd, and is to continue through Friday and Saturday. The officials, some of whom were in the city last week, distributing their catalogues and putting up these large posters and placards, stated that they propose to have the Exhibit this year the largest in the history of the years of activity.

While the Fair itself was organized back in the early 60's, they just regard it as the Twenty-eighth Annual Exhibit this year. They will feature during the week agriculture, cattle-raising, poultry, dairy, farming, home economics, needle and art work. They are to have a horse show, music, concerts and many other attractions.

A special committee came down to Nashville to interest the Nashville people to come up in large numbers, and from year to year these citizens have given support to the Sumner County Fair.

Upper Train Berth Now in Favor

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug., (ANP)—A whim of fate in the guise of air-conditioning again has brought to popular favor the old friend of the traveler, the upper berth, according to recent studies made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, following the general introduction of air-conditioned cars on its through passenger trains this spring.

The upper, although always comfortable and reasonably priced, until recently had been losing ground and with real beds, luxurious single rooms, compartments and all the rest of the competition on today's trains it was small wonder.

It took the magic of air-conditioning to waft the neglected upper back to public favor and patronage. The cool, clean air which refreshes and invigorates sleeping car passengers, no matter how hot it is outside, exerts its beneficent influences on the person in the upper as well as the person in the lower. With windows an unnecessary appendage for night travel, the upper berth patrons now enjoy the same restful, soothing atmosphere and quiet comfort as other passengers.

Secretary Wallace has ruled that coloring fruit with a dye to conceal damage or inferiority constitutes adulteration and is contrary to Law.

"STEVEDORE" MAKES MANY IMPRESSIONS

New York, Aug., (ANP)—If an article in the current issue of The Stage is to be believed, Margaret Larkin is a genius as a press agent because her "ordinary press releases (concerning "Stevedore") were run in banners across the front pages (of colored newspapers) much like the streamers of The Times when war was declared.

The Stage also informs that "Paul Robeson has completed his negotiations for the world rights of 'Stevedore." He will play Lonny Thompson, in London—probably before he takes the play to the Continent.

"Stevedore" led the list of best-sellers for the past month at the Drama Book Shop.

FATHER WHEN A BOY

Willie was doing penance in the corner. Presently he thought aloud pensively.

"I can't help it if I'm not perfect," he sighed. "I never heard of but one perfect boy, anyway."

"Who was that?" asked his mother thinking to point a moral.

"Papa," came the silencing reply, "when he was little."—Unidentified.

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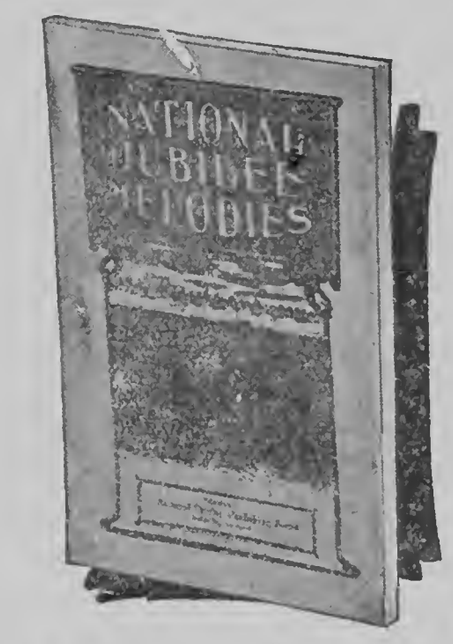

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TELL OF TRIBE BELIEVING IT IS ALONE IN WORLD

New York, Aug. 9.—The exploring Johnsons returned from their favorite Africa today aboard the United States liner Manhattan and reported the discovery of a lost tribe of lake dwelling natives, seventy in all, who are living between Kenya and Abyssinia in the placid belief that they are the only people in the world. The arrival of the Johnsons, the explorers suspect, did little to disabuse the native minds of this impression.

"They probably forgot all about us within two days after we left," Mr. Johnson said, adding that the whole affair, including the arrival of the Johnsons by amphibian plane apparently made almost no impression on the immured seventy. They live on an island and lack even canoes to explore Lake Rudolph. They have no agriculture and live on fish. They are extremely skinny," Mr. Johnson added.

The nearest native settlement to them, the Johnsons believe, lies 50 or 100 miles distant. When the Johnsons dropped in "they were somewhat startled and we learned it had never occurred to them that other human beings might inhabit the earth or even, for that matter, that the earth existed beyond the shores of their lake."

"WHAT IS THY NAME?"

Gen. 32:27, John 10:3, Rev. 19:11

"race to face" with Sov'reign Saviour, when Redeemed is meeting there,

And the Lord has asked the question, serving Soul its name must give;
Not the name among one's fellows passing current everywhere

But a name that's deeper, truer, and in service cannot live.
There was one confessed "Supplanter,"* when his wrestling naught availed

Until He with whom he wrestled "touched the hollow of his thigh;"
When the servant learned in sorrow every human plan had failed,

And complete surrender only drew from sure and deep Supply.

Some must there acknowledge Willful"; others "Inattentive" are

There are some who must "Idler" in that Presence need confess
Others still must answer "Selfish" bearing with is ugly scar;—

And yet every one is pleading that the Lord will hear and bless.
It is well that each one longing for a moment pause and think,

For at instant unexpected may this searching qnestion come.

At this moment many a thoughtless one may be upon its brink;

And with Eye there fixed upon him find himself amazed and dumb.
From that Lord is nothing hidden, and his love will all reveal;

It is wirtten that he "calleth" every sheep he owns "by name;"
But he longs for open trusting with importunate appealfi

And he only wno surrenders may the depth of blessing claim.
For the boon that seems so precious Heaven taught the soul to ask:

And the Shepherd waits in patience until pressing grows the need;—
But his love will never falter till it has fulfilled the task,

And has shown in Self the hindrance that must thwart one taught to plead.

Name confessed, new name is given;—as it was in days of yore;

When "Supplanter" thence as "Israel" evermore by meen is kuown;—
For the wrestling Hand that reaches to the servant's weakest core

Is the Hand through which the Master's tend'rest love will yet be shown.
So, when one, there conquered, may the earnest name of "Bondslave" tell,

And his fellow-men about him note to this his actions trend,
Though his earthly life seems shadowed by adversity's stern spell

As in other days the Master answers:—"I have called you Friend"

And this Master, who has challenged each his heart-searched name to own,

For himself, through years of proving, will to us this challenge meet;
For each one in looking backward o'er his life sees clearly shown,

With each test, a double name by which his Lord he now may greet.
Was the need a deeper lesson? or "a word in season" given?

Or a lack that made him see earth's sufficiency anew?
Or a stern command with backing of the Majesty of Heaven?—

Never mind! The Master's Name each time was proven "Faithful, True!"

Sally Neil Roach

*The meaning of "Jacob".
*"One Prevailing with God".

SUBSISTENCE HOMES OPENED, OCCUPIED

Two Hundred Transients From Washington Move In

Washington, Aug., (ANP)—Two hundred colored transients, housed in Washington during the past few months, were moved this week to Beltsville, Md., to form the nucleus of the first subsistence homestead community to be opened in this district. H. C. Newman, local engineer is in charge of the project, which is under the supervision of Elwood Street, director of public welfare of the District. Both men are white.

Construction of housing facilities for the men has already begun and the camp' entire quota is expected to be settled within thirty days. A fifty acre tract, formerly belonging to the Federal experiment farm at Beltsville, has been allotted for the project, and varied activities, including truck gardening, chicken raising and dairy farming are being planned.

Startling Offense Against Colored Woman

Jackson, Miss., Aug. (ANP)—Although a colored man may be murdered for speaking loud to a white woman here, any offense he may commit against a colored woman is regarded lightly by the authorities.

John Johnson was recently arrested, charged with a statutory offense against a colored woman, Tuesday, by agreement in a vacation hearing before County Judge A. H. Longino, bond for Johnson was set at only $250.

Leonordtown, Md., residents reports that during the recent heat wave watermelons became so hot that steam generated in them and they exploded.

THE NEGRO MUST RECOGNIZE THAT AT PRESENT THERE IS A BUYERS MARKET IN WHICH THE CONSUMER HAS A CHOICE

By Walter R. Harrison

Professor Rural Economics,
Prairie View State College,
Prairie View, Texas

The Negro on going into any type of business, should not take the attitnde that he is in power and the consumer must buy from him or starve for the want of economic goods. The Negro in business must revolutionize his attitude toward economic problems.

The Consumer is Always Right

At present, there is a Buyer's Market in which the consumer has a choice. There are many businesses today carrying the same variety of goods and the same type of service. This means that the consnmer is not forced to trade with any particular dealer, but that he has a choice of buying from whom ever he wishes, on the basis of service, quality, and cheap ness of economic goods and services. The consumer dictates not only the production but the price as well. The most interesting party in our marketing scheme at present, then, is the sonsumer. It is this arty the Negro mnst ultimately satisfy. The Negro has for a long time considered as negligible the change of consumption. He has directed all of his attention to himself as a producer, which is altogether natnral, but now he must change his viewpoint to the importance of the consnmer. This change places the valne in man's want itself and not in the thing wanted. The Negro consumer ceases to be merely passive, but instead seems to be far more active than is generally recognized. The consumer s always rght. If he demands intelligence, orderly sarroundings, politeness, service and a special kind of economic goods, then, the Negro in any type of business must given the consumer those things that he desires

The Negro in Business Must Possess Intelligence, Politeness and Must Render an Indispensable Service to The Consumer

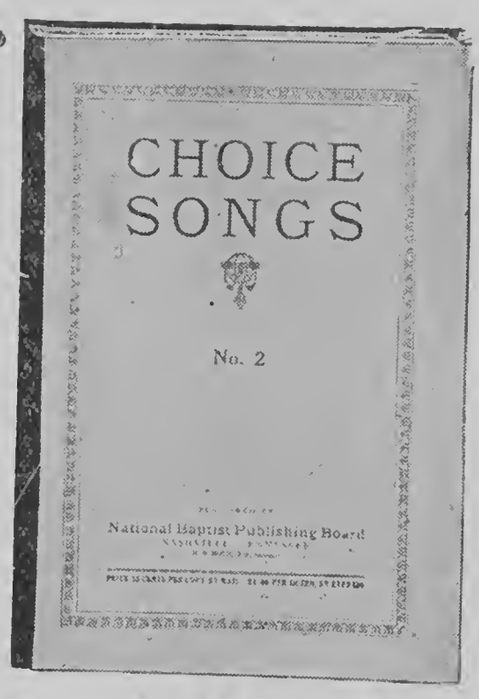
The Negro consumer is quick to feel a sense of injustice and wrong in economic dealings with his own. Therefore, it is necessary that the Negro in business work out a fair technique, which is the direct result of intelligence in dealing with the consumer. The Negro in business must be polite so as to gain the good will of the majority. In other words, he must be meek and humble, but yet maintain sufficient intelligence to make his business a succes.s.

Again the Negro in business, if necessary, must go out of his way to render a type of service that will satisfy his customers. Each new service and convenience will draw additional consumers.

The writer firmly believes that the correct starting point for the Negro in business is with the Negro consumer. The growth and prosperity of the Negro in business will depend entirely upon how well he pleases the consumer as to quality, price and service.

A Study Should be Made on the Consuming Power of the Negro in The State of Texas.

A study should be made on the amount of money the Negro spends for economic goods and services in the state. Comparative studies can also be made according to sections of the state. Such studies will be very valuable because it will enable the Negro going into business to have a definite knowledge of conditions. An investigation of the kind mentioned above will point out certain locations for Negro business, the value of consuming power and various types of businesses to be established. It is hoped that the above article will stimulate thought and action on the part of those who are interested and firmly believe in Negro business. The Negro in business will have to face this fundamental fact that there is at present a Buyer's Market in which the consumer has a choice'—The Prairie View Standard.



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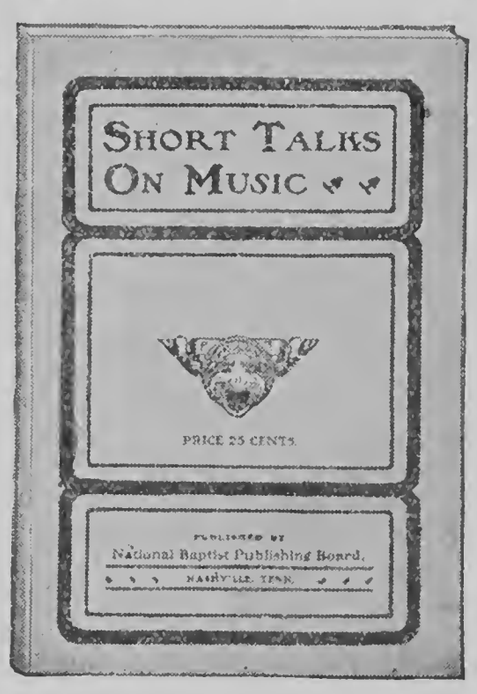

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RESIGNATION FROM FERA OF FORRESTER WASHINGTON, AIRED

Dr. W. J. Thompkins is Dissatisfied With Way Administration Dispenses Patronage

Washington—(C N S)—Repercussions are being heard in Washington following Forrester B. Washington's resignation from his governmental position as Director of Negro Work of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. As the duties of his office concerned all phases of relief work, as they affected Negroes in all parts of the country, speculations are rife throughout the States—first, as to who is to succeed him and—second, as to which of the others of the progressive element of the race New Dealers are soon to join the trek back to the States from whence they came.

Some speculators are of the opinion that there is trouble, both within and without the charmed circle of these latter day office holders, and point to the opposition of the younger element to the suggestion that Eugene Kinckle Jones be shifted, fromr the Department of Commerce, where he is now serving as Adviser on Negro Affairs, to succeed Mr. Washington in Relief Administration.

Rumors to the effect that Mr. Washington's resignation was due to his sole desire to return to Atlanta to devote full time to his duties as director of the Atlanta School of Social Workers, were dispelled this week by too much explaining that failed to explain.

Some days ago it became known that immediately following Mr. Washington's notice to the "insiders" that he was going to resign, a hurried meeting was called and held in room 3814 Commerce Department Building to discuss the matter. Among those reported to have answered the call were Dr. William J. Thompkins, Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, Mr. Jones, Victor Cools, J. A. Murchison, and Robert L. Vann. It is charged that Vann tried to break up the meeting, when it became known that some of those present were, like Mr. Washington, very much dissatisfied because of the indifference and complete apathy on the part of the Administration toward doing anything tangible for the masses of the colored people, despite numerous recommendations and surveys which have been made at the suggestion of Administration officials for the past fifteen months.

It comes from a reliable source that Dr. Thompkins dropped a bombshell in this meeting when he presented and proceeded to read to the group one such document, in the form of a memorandum that the "then big four" presented to Mr. Farley in May, 1933.

This memorandum is reported to have been given to Mr. Farley at his own request for the purpose of guiding the Administration in its effort to "take care" of the "deserving colored Democrats" throughout the country. Nothing apparently has been done toward meeting the recommendations of the memo after the placement of one of the "big four" in the Department of Justice. The memo endorsed Dr. Thompkins, for Governor of the Virgin Islands; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, for Minister to Liberia; Manuel Rogue, for Business Specialist in the Department of Commerce; Robert L. Vann, for a position in the Department of Justice; and several other prominent Democrats for choice political plums. The appointment of Vann to the position he holds is the only recommendation which was adopted.

It is claimed that when Thompkins began to read his file copy of memorandum to Mr. Farley, Vann tried to stop him. The militant Doctor, however, stopped only long enough to say: "I'm not used to being hushed." Vann then is reported to have lost his equilibrium, picked up a hat and rushed from the room. As he bolted into the corridor, he discovered he had the wrong hat. Whirling suddenly to return to get his own head piece, he bumped into "another newspaper man," who recognized the excited Pittsburgh Editor as he rushed back into room 3814 where he remained for some time. This incident gave the "other newspaper man" a clue to the story which is related here.

One rumor has it that the purpose of the meeting was to decide on a recommendation as successor to Washington and that Eugene Kinckle Jones of the Department of Commerce declared himself as wanting to go to the Relief job where he felt he could be of great assistance to the masses of colored people throughout the country.

Mr. Jones' bid, however, for the position was said to have been received very coolly by the younger brain trusters, who reports say want new blood injected into the scheme of things, since so far nothing has been done by the "older heads."

The concensus of opinion, in view of the many rumors afloat about the Washington resignation: the reason or reasons for it; the many denials as to it; and the disquietude of the remaining brain trusters; is that it augurs none too well for them as Negroes throughout the country who wanted a new deal, are demanding not only a new deal, but a more favorable deal, and look to these men who should have "pull" with the Administration to see to it that in just recognition of their party service, the new deal means a better deal.

A group of political observers here a few days ago, in comparing notes found to their amazement that what remains of the "big four' have not been able to see Mr. Farley for three months, despite their repeated attempts to contact the official patronage dispenser. This may call for more explanations. At least Washington has its ear to the ground and seems to hear mumbling which presage a stormy season for those of the race brain trusters who are still interested in the welfare of the race and its part in the New Deal program.

HOSPITAL OFFICIALS IN SHOOTING FRAY

Tulsa, Okla., Aug. (ANP)—Doctor G. I. Lythcott former head of the Municipal Hospital in Tulsa, Okla., but now located at Taft, Okla., as chief of the staff of Physicians at the Insane institution, was slightly injured by Leslie Beck, engineer at the Hospital. Exact details of the affair are not available but it is known that Lythcott suffered injuries of powder burns from the revolver in the hand of Beck.

E. C. Dowden, a farmer west of Whiting, Iowa, still uses a team of oxen for his farm power. He delivers cream, eggs and vegetables with the team, unhitching them and letting them graze while he does his shopping.

BEES USE STINGS ONLY FOR DEFENSE OF HIVES

"Bees never come to know their owner," says James I. Hambleton, apiculturist in the bureau of entomology, dispelling the belief that beekeepers do not get stung, because their bees know them. "Every person who works with bees will be stung occasionally. The layman, who is stung most often, is probably nervous and afraid of bees. Apiarists are well aware that their bees never get to know them. One who understands bees can work as safely in another apiary as in his own."

Bee specialists also point out that the worker bees, which do the stinging, do so only in defense of their hive, and even there only a few assume the responsibility of guards, leaving the others free to go about their work. If all bees rushed at once to the defense of the hive and were successful in stinging their victim, there would be no workers left, because in stinging a bee not only loses its sting but also loses its life. Away from the hive, bees are intent upon their work and can scarcely be induced to sting, unless they are caught and crushed.

Scientists have acquired amazing information about bees, but the traits and characteristies of these little workers have changed little, if any, since the beginning of history.

BRIGHTER HUGED CAKES MAY FOLLOW EGG EXPERIMENTS

Sponge cakes may some day blossom out in orange-yellow instead of pale yellow shades!

Experiments are being made at the Georgia experiment station to study the color of egg yolks produced by feeding hens pimento pepper. The use of dried pepper permits the careful regulation of the quantity fed so that uniformly colored eggs will result. To what extent these eggs may be utilized for their color and for any added vitamin value is still under investigation.

HALF PIG, HALF HORSE NEWEST FREAK

Seneca Falls, N. Y.,—(By International News Service.)--A new freak for the side show world, best described as half pig and half horse, was placed on exhibition here today by Dr. W. L. Clark, local veterinarian, at his hospital. The freak, born to a mare on a farm near here, has the head of a pig, breathes and snorts like a pig but has long legs and body of a colt. The animal is black with white marks in its head and nose.

CHINCH BUG TRAPPER TELLS HOW AT FAIR

Chicago.—'Chinch bugs? Nothin' to 'em. I can catch enough in one morning to buy plenty of tickets for my family and friends for the rest of the World's Fair," said Charles Clow, farmer from Plainfield, Ill., at the Court of Honor entrance of A Century of Progress during Farm Week.

Walter Beck, Fair cashier, somewhat puzzled by the wholesale inroads of chinch bugs—into the Fair, since the Fair started accepting them for admission, had asked Clow just how the "red devils" were being snared so easily.

"You dig a furrow," explained Farmer Clow. "Against the side of the bank you sink a post hole, about every rod or so. Then you spread a line of creosote along the bank from one hole to another, swinging upward in a little arc which reaches its height about midway between the holes. The bugs begin marching in great crowds up the furrow-bank, but they don't like the smell of creosote a-tall, so they try to march around it. Sooner or later they fall into the holes. Then when we're all through with our chores, we go around and scoop 'em out. By the millions."

Farmer Clow bit a piece off his cigar and spat.

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NEW PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

appointed. Such appraisers shall appraise all the property of the debtor at its then fair and reasonable value, not necessarily the market value at the time of such appraisal. The appraisal shall be made in all other respects, with right of objections, exceptions, and appeal, in accordance with this Act: **Provided,** That in case of real estate either party may file objections, exceptions, and appeals within one year from date of order approving the appraisal.

"(2) After the value of the debtor's property shall have been fixed by the appraisal as herein provided, the referee shall issue an order setting aside to such debtor his exemptions as prescribed by the State law, subject to any existing mortgages or liens upon any such exemptions to an amount equal to the value, as fixed by the appraisal, of the value of such exempt property as is covered by any mortgage or lien, and shall further order that the possession, under the control of the court, of any part or parcel or all of the remainder of the debtor's property, shall remain in the debtor subject to a general lien, as security for the payment of the value thereof to the trustee of the creditors, if a trustee is appointed, such a lien to be subject to and inferior to all prior liens, pledges, or encumbrances. Such prior liens, pledges, or encumbrances shall remain in full force and effect, and the property covered by such prior liens, pledges, or encumbrances shall be subject to the payment of the claims of the secured creditors holding such prior liens, pledges, or encumbrances up to actual value of such property as fixed by the appraisal provided for herein. All liens herein on livestock shall cover all increase, and all liens on real property shall cover all rental received or crops grown thereon by the debtor, as security for the payment of any sum that may be due or pass due under the terms and provisions of the next paragraph, until the full value of any particular property have been paid.

"(3) Upon request of the debtor, and with consent of the lien holder or lien holder, the trustee, after the order is made setting aside to the debtor his exemptions, shall agree to sell to the debtor any part, parcel, or all of the remainder of the bankrupt estate at the appraised value upon the following terms and conditions.

WHICH ARE GIVEN

"(6) Having complied with the provisions of subsection (3), the debtor may apply for his discharge as provided in this Act.

"(7) If any secured creditors of the debtor, affected thereby, shall file written objections to the manner of payments and distribution of debtor's property as herein provided for, then the court, after having set aside the debtor's exemptions as prescribed by the State law, shall stay all proceedings for a period of five years, during which five years the debtor shall retain possession of all or any part of his property, under the control of the court, provided he pays a reasonable rental annually for that part of the property of which he retains possession; the first payment of such rental to be made within six months of the date of the order staying proceedings, such rental to be distributed among the secured creditors, as their interests may appear, under the provisions of this Act. At the end of five years, or prior thereto, the debtor may pay into court the appraised price of the property of which he retains possession: **Provided,** That upon request of any lien holder on real estate the court shall cause a reappraisal of such real estate and the debtor may then pay the reappraised price, if acceptable to the lien holder, into the court, otherwise the original appraisal price shall be paid into court and thereupon the court shall, by an order, turn over full possession and title of said property to the debtor and he may apply for his discharge as provided for by this Act. **Provided, however,** That the provisions of this Act shall apply only to debts existing at the time this Act becomes effective.

"If the debtor fails to comply with the provision of this subjection the court may order the trustee to sell the property as provided in this Act."

The Roosevelt administration is to be commended on the passage of this law, which was enacted for the express purpose of aiding all farmers regardless of race who are threatened with foreclosure. Farmers are urged however not to take advantage of this law to evade payment of their honest debts.

FRENCH SILO EASY

(Continued from Page 1)

isfactory for a trench silo. An objection against trench silos is the accumulation of water when there is a heavy winter rainfall. If the trench can be located so that the lower end opens on a slope, drainage is simple.

Because trench silos are not very deep, the silage does not pack much by its own weight, and it should be tramped during or after filling. This can be done by men or animals, or with a tractor. The silage keeps best if covered with straw and then with several inches of earth—enough to make a rounded top to shed water.

Emptied from End

Trench silos are emptied by ginning at one end and working to ward the other, rather than from top to bottom as in the case of silos above ground. If one end of the trench is sloping, a cart, wagon or truck can be backed in to make removal easier.

These storage pits for winter feed can be made to take care of almost any number of animals. Because of its shallow depth the average weight of silage per cubit foot is less in the trench silo than in the upright silo. If allowance is made for spoilage a storage space of sixty to seventy-five cubit feet or more will be required to obtain a ton of silage for feeding.

OLD DEAL ACHIEVED

(Continued from Page 1)

America initiated and won preeminence in aviation and aircraft building.

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America led the world in telephony.

America led the world in motion pictures.

America led the world in radio.

America is leading the world in television.

America promises to outdistance all other peoples in air conditioning.

America, under the old Deal, afforded greater scope than any other country for earning wealth.

America set example to other people in large-scale generosity and philanthropy.

In their enthusiasm, New Deal ers should not entirely forget these Old Deal facts. The New Deal has not proved exactly faultless.

MAKES FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

failure; in spite of all of these perfectly obvious things reports from Washington indicate that the AAA crop control program is to go right ahead.

Sees No Stopping Place

Possibly one reason is that there is no good stopping place, and perhaps never will be short of disaster, though those in charge of the various projects seem to be well satisfied with results."

Turning to Secretary Wallace's admission that "this is an experimental administration," the publication comments:

"It is a strange thing that the people will permit just a few of their number, in official position, just a few very ordinary individuals, to try this and that, to see what will and what will not work, accepting apparently lightly, the tremendous risks involved. Probably this is because the government is doing the experimenting, and the absolutely unsound belief that in some mysterious way government judgement measures up to government power.

Raps "Expert" Judgment

"The fact is that government judgment is the judgment of individuals who had so little business of their own that government jobs appealed to them. No individual would permit another individual to come into his place of business or onto his farm and try this or that radical experimental remedy. But that is what is happening with business as a whole, and with a great many people it seems to be quite all right."

The assumption that business is like a machine and be operated by a throttle is "cheer theory," the publication declares.

Nature is on a rampage, it continues, and it is impossible to write optimistically of the food and crop outlook. City residents are faced with high prices. The live stock farmer and the man with feed are those who stand profit by present conditions and the promise of higher prices. The live stock farmers and the man with feed are those who stand to profit by present conditions the promise of higher prices. The paper points out that replacement in the animal industry requires years.

RAISE BLUEBERRIES OF GREAT SIZE BY CULTIVATING THEM

Cultivated blueberries, some of which measure three-quarters of an inch in diameter, are now being raised in some states. About 16,000 bushels of the berries will be marketed from New Jersey alone this year.

The blueberries are packed in quart baskets protected by cellophane, and are so large, firm, sweet, and dry on the surface that they can be eaten in the fingers like cherries. Some prefer to eat them in a dish with sugar and cream.

It seems unnecessary to cook these berries in any way, but if blueberry pie, cake, or muffins are desired they can be so used.

Australia has a boom in rural construction work.

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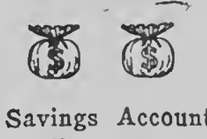

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VII. NASHVILLE, TENN., SEPTEMBER 15, 1934 No. 8.

On to Charleston Convention N.F.C. Farmers to Meet Oct. 29-31

OCT 13 1934

PROMINENT SPEAKERS INVITED TO BE PRESENT

Exhibits By Manufacturers of Much Interest Will be Seen—Prizes Will Be Awarded

CHICAGO, ILL.,— Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Hon. Clark Howell Foreman, Chas. E. Hall and many other prominent Americans of both races, have been invited to atttend the session of the annual convention of National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., which will be held in Charleston, Mo., Oct. 29-31. The convention promises to be the best ever held, both in attendance and in helpfulness.

Prominent manufacturers of farm implements and other products purchased by farmers and their families will exhibit and demonstrate their wares. The Ford Motor Co., has been requested to send a representative with samples of commodities made from soy beans, which will be of supreme interest. In addition to Milus Sutton, of Elko, Ga., inventor of the cotton bunching machine, Jonas Gray, a member of Mt. Olive Unit, who has invented a newly designed single plow, will also be on hand to demostrate his implement.

The Executive Committee of the organization has again agreed to award prizes to units and individual members for the best displays of farm, orchard and garden products and household art exhibits.

The local committee, composed of leading officers and members of various Missouri units, are preparing a rousing welcome for all delegates and visitors making plans to see that all are entertained royally and inexpensively. Members of the committee include: Marshall Currin, Chairman of Lincoln Unit, Charleston, a farmer and prominent business man of that city,—Prof. L. B. Boler, General Manager of Lincoln Unit, an agriculturist and educator of wide experience,—Prof. J. E. Coleman, Sec., of Lincoln Unit; Prof. N. H. Butler and Rev. G. W. Harris, Morley, Mo.; Rev. B. J. Franklin, Portageville, Mo.,—J. H. Westbrook and W. H. Hawley, Matthews, Mo.,—W. A. Henry, Sikeston, Mo.,—Rev. H. T. Littlejohn and Rev. W. T. Ghess,—Parma, Mo.,—Prof. Travis B. Howard, New Madrid, Mo., —M. D. Davis,—Canalou, Mo.,—Mrs. Tilly Lewis, St. Louis,—and Mrs. Legora Sanders, Hartsville, Mo. All members of local committees are leaders in their units and communities.

Letters received at the national office recently from members and interested friends verify the claims that the convention will entertain the largest representation of Race farmers ever assembled in the

(Continued on Page 8.)

Fall Cleaning of Poultry Houses Will Be Profitable

CORNSTALKS VALUABLE FOOD

Roughage Necessary for Cattle Found in Corn Stover

Because of the nationwide shortage of roughage, farmers can save surplus feed such as cornstalks with profit to themselves, whether they expect to need it or not. Leafy corn stover of good color has approximately the same feeding value as oat straw, according to Arthur T. Semple, forage and pasture investigator in the United States department of agriculture. If properly cured, and particularly if shredded, it can be baled and shipped or stored.

An acre of good corn will produce about a ton of leaves and stalks. Left in the field an acre of stalks will do well to furnish roughage for one cow for one month. But if cut and shocked and fed from a manger the waste is so much less that the same ton of corn stover will keep a cow in roughage from three to four months.

"In Illinois, Iowa, southern Minnesota, northeastern Nebraska, southern Michigan and parts of Indiana," says Mr. Semple, "there are millions of acres of good corn which customarily is husked from the standing stalk. After the corn is husked, such fields usually are grazed by a few cows and horses and most of the feed is wasted because it is of little cash value. This year farmers can add to their incomes if they cut and shock such corn and then husk or shred it."

Timothy Seed Price Highest In Many Years

Highest prices in more than twenty years are being paid for timothy seed in the Chicago market, reflecting the tremendous damage done to the crop by the drouth. Much timothy is said to have been cut for hay rather than seed this season, with the result there is little of the latter available to take care of the normal spring demand, according to local dealers. Country run lots in Chicago are quoted at 17.00 to $18.50 per 100 pounds, or three or four times the price which normally prevails. Dealers are said to be selling fancy recleaned seed at $20.50.

It was understood about 1,500,000 pounds of alfalfa seed were sold yesterday as dealers attempted to build up their stocks for the spring demand. As high as $29 per 100 pounds was reported paid for fancy Idaho "bluetag" seed in car lots. Southwestern alfalfa seed was quoted down to $15.50. The

(Continued on page 8)

ROGUES' GALLERY OF TICKS

Dr. F. C. Bishop Has Given Study to Their Destruction

Ticks take up most of the space in the rogues' gallery where Dr. F. C. Bishopp, entomologist in the United States department of agriculture, files his records on insects convicted of crimes against humanity. Many of these criminals have been proved guilty of carrying deadly diseases, such as rabbit fever, or tularemia, to human beings, as well as of carrying diseases of livestock, to say nothing of spreading diseases among wild animals.

The most notorious members of the tick tribe are the common wood ticks, which spread the Rocky mountain spotted fever, for years confined to the Rocky mountain country, but now breaking out here and there farther east. To find a way to combat this menace to the public health, entomologists are studying the ways of ticks from one end of the country to the other.

Ticks lay enormous numbers of eggs in the woods. These eggs hatch into tiny seed ticks that soon develop into slightly larger nymphs, and then into still larger adults, which lay the eggs that start the cycle all over again. At no stage of its existence is the tick able to support itself. As a seed tick and also as a nymph it must wait for a free meal ticket in the form of some small woods animal, such as a ground squirrel or wood mouse, to come along. Then it takes a firm hold on its host, fills up on blood for four to six days, drops off, and molts its skin. Adult ticks seek larger hosts as dogs, horses, cattle, and human beings.

Ticks that have at any time fed on a diseased animal are dangerous, as are also the offspring of infected ticks. The bite of such a tick, as soon as it has fed on blood for a few hours, is poisonous. The danger can be averted by prompt discovery and removal of the tick, unless when it attacks a person it has already partially gorged itself with blood from a dog or other animal. In such cases the person may be infected at once from the bite. After walking through underbrush or woods, careful examination is necessary, Dr. Bishopp says, for the adult tick is sly and has learned to crawl from a person's feet to the hair at the back of his head, a favorite feeding place, without being felt.

Although wood ticks start operations early in the season and in most parts of the country are not very abundant after midsummer, the tick season is not definitely over until cold weather.

FEDERAL LOANS POSSIBLE

Three Essential Points Must be Complied With

Here is how a home owner can proceed if he wants a loan under the Federal Housing Administration:

1. He can apply to an approved bank. The bank will give him a credit statement to fill out. If this is approved, he signs a promissory note. The bank gives him the money.

2. He can apply to an industrial bank. He presents his credit statement, and, if approved, he signs a promissory note and receives cash.

The difference in the two plans is that in the bank loan under the first plan a discount note probably would be used, with the discount and fees limited by law.

3. Property owner submits his credit statement to a contractor or dealer. The latter submits the statement to an approved financial institution for credit approval. If approved the contractor can proceed with the work. When completed the owner gives him a promissory note which the contractor can cash at the financial institution approving the credit.

The owner can hire a contractor or not, can do his own work, or hire workers, can buy where he pleases. No strings are attached to the loan. He repays it in installments, and under strict regulations protecting his interests.

Iowa Farmer Growing Sirup For Pancakes

SORGHUM SALES BEAT DEPRESSION

Keokuk, Ia., Sept. 25—(Special)—If Secretary Wallace and the other "triple-A" boys will just let Arthur Shumate alone long enough he is likely to take care of himself with sorghum, a by-product of farming.

The Shumate acreage is in Lewis county, Missouri, less than half an hour's drive south of here on U. S. highway 61, leading to St. Louis. The farm has an average annual production of 2,000 gallons of sorghum. Mr. Shumate's earnings thereon are 50c to $1.25 a gallon. Customers in Chicago, California, Texas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, Iowa and Missouri used it.

Money in Cane Seed

Mr. Shumate threshes about 200 bushels of cane seed each season. On that he gets 50 cents to $1.75 a bushel as a forage crop. He harvested 15 tons of that last season.

(Continued on page 8)

SUGGESTIONS FOR DESTROYING INSECTS BY M. D. FARRAR

Much Better Results Gained From Fowls Kept Clean and Warm

Urbana, Ill.,—Before farmers begin housing their more than 20 million chickens for fall and winter production, it will be decidedly profitable thoroughly to clean and treat the poultry buildings for lice, mites and other parasitic insects, suggests M. D. Farrar, entomologist of the state natural history survey.

Unless effective control measures are taken at this time, flocks often become so heavily infested with these insect pests that they become unthrifty, egg production declines and thousands of dollars in poultry profits are lost by producers.

Practically all poultry insects can be killed by applications of any kind of oil, points out Farrar in a report to the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. This applies particularly to mites, bed bugs and fleas which feed on the birds by sucking their blood at night. In the daytime these insects usually leave the birds and hide in cracks and crevices in the poultry house.

Some of the more economical and effective oils for this purpose are creosote, kerosene and waste crank case oil, applied with a brush or emulsified with soap and water and sprayed on the inside of the building. Dormant tree spray emulsions mixed at the rate of four or five gallons in 100 gallons of water are also efficient poultry insect destroyers. All corners, cracks and rough places in the wood should be saturated with the oils to insure satisfactory control.

Poultry lice spend their entire lives on the birds and thus must be controlled by treating the fowls with dips, powders or gas toxic to the insects. For this a good grade of sodium fluoride is economical. Each bird is dusted individually by applying a pinch of sodium fluoride under each wing and around the vent, roughing the feathers to allow the powder to sift into the plumage, or the birds may be dipped in a solution of one ounce of sodium fluoride in one gallon of water.

Where it is impractical to handle each bird, painting the roosts with 40 percent nicotine sulphate is recommended. A line of the disinfectant about one-fourth inch wide is applied along the roots just before the birds retire. The nicotine fumes filter through the birds' feathers, killing the lice.

(Continued on Page 8)

NORTHERN HOTEL DISCHARGES TWENTY-TWO COLORED MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYES SAYING THEY "DO NOT FIT INTO PICTURE"

Reason Given for Move is That Owners Want All Employes of the "Abraham Lincoln" to be In Line for Clerks and Managers

Springfield, Ill., Sept.—(By William M. Ashley for A. N. P.)—Twenty-two Negro bellmen and women elevator operators will be dismissed from their employment at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel here September 15. Most of them have held these jobs from four to nine years. They will be supplanted by white help. This action was the outcome of a change in management. On September 1, Mr. C. L. Corpening became manager of the hotel, assuming the full responsibility for its success or failure. He had been formerly assistant manager of the Palmer House, Chicago. Mr. Corpening is a South Carolinian by birth and it is alleged that he attempted to deprive Negroes of some of the jobs they have always held in that famous Chicago Hotel. But, there is no evidence to show that the action here is a child of his brain. It was passed on to him from sources higher up.

Says Negroes Do Not Fit Picture

Both the owners and Mr. Corpening deny that either race, inefficiency, disloyalty or economy has anything to do with the change. They simply state that it is a "change of policy." If this "change of policy" is carried to its ultimate conclusions all Negro hotel workers may soon expect complete elimination from their jobs. As explained by Mr. C. Hayden Davis, presdeint of the operating company which runs the hotel, it is as follows: Hotel business is now definitely committed to the plan of training and developing within its own ranks people who can do anything from being a bellboy to managing a great hotel. The argument is that since Negro men cannot become managers, assistant managers, stewards, purchasing agents, front office clerks, mail clerks, and since Negro women cannot become cashiers, stenographers, bookkeepers or switch board operators, why have them in the hotel at all. The disturbing point in assuming this position is that Negroes are not kept out because of hate or even dislike. It is simply because they no longer fit in any of the niches of a great business, employment from which they always felt sacredly and securely theirs.

Practice Growing

It may not be widely known among Negro hotel workers but this is now an almost generally accepted practice. And what makes it such a touching situation to deal with is that it is not negative race hatred. It is a positive development of a personnel to carry on a great nationwide business and this alone say hotel men—is the reason for its being and justifies its practice.

The Springfield Urban League condemned this action. I enlisted the active protests and support of leading white and colored citizens on the matter. Conferences were held with both the manager, Mr. Corpening, and Mr. C. Haydon Davis, president of the operating company. They insist no race issue is involved. Nevertheless, out go these twenty-two people on September 15, some of whom have families and perhaps none of them by that time will have found a job.

POLITICS AND PRESS IN THE FAR WEST

Hollywood, Calif., Sept. (By Fay Jackson for A. N. P.)—THE EPIC (end poverty in California) PLAN which found its way from the fertile brain of an Angel City newspaperman (Rube Burrought), dramatized by Upton Sinclair, to the fireside of Roosevelt's White House played no end of muschief in the season's political arena. And if anybody doubts that Angelenos take their politics seriously, just pay a little visit to the Central avenue district where governors are made and dethroned all within the course of an hour or so by the natives congregating around the corner of Forty-first and the Boulevard d'Nigre.

This is the one time in the year that an otherwise starved-out gentry of the fourth estate gets well. Consequently, new suits, blazing lizzies and a few fall overcoats, to say nothing of the missed meals that are caught up with form the major purchases of ou renterprising "journalists."

Last week, enougn new sundown absent was James Keys, editor and sheets were published and distributed to keep the linos running far into the night and many days. Casualties among the warring factions ran also high and Saturday, when all the boys and girls of the press met in weekly bull session, notably publisher of REFLECTOR, who sustained a couple of shady optics in an encounter with Jesse Graves, hefty politician resentful of attacks made on his candidate; Dan Shaw, who took the count before a "Sunday" delivered by Lawrence Lamar in defense of race consciousness, and odds and ends of others awaiting dental restoration.

Solution to all this is a new order instituted by a militant and sophisticated gang dedicated to the EPIC Plan: end bunk, bull, baloney in California. No candidates selected so far but their ticket is expected to swing a large majority tired of promises and pre-election stuff so generously distributed among the generously distributed among the colored citizenry on the Eastside.

SEVEN BROTHERS TO WED SEVEN SISTERS

Washington.— Dr. Simon P. W. Drew announced today he will marry seven brothers to seven sisters at his Cosmopolitian Baptist Church here next Sunday night.

Dr. Drew, who described himself as the "leading evangelist of the colored race," said there will be 100 bridesmaids and ushers.

The bridegrooms are Leroy, John, James, Simon, Richard, George and Walter Cobbs. The brides are Lulu, Mildred, Alice, Mary, Rachel, Susie and Julia Riley.

LIVINGSTON IS NOT FORGOTTEN.

Syracuse Post-Standard: Sixty-one year ago Dr. David Livingston, scientist an explorer, died in Chitambo's Village, South Africa. All these years have passed without a memorial to him on the site of his most spectacular discovery, the Victoria falls of the Zambesi river.

The Federal Caledonian Societies of South Africa are to be thanked at the belated permanent recognition of one of the grandest men that ever lived, whose selfsacrificing career will ever be an inspiration.

Dr. Livingstone was sent to South Africa in 1840 as a missionary. He was physician as well as a prodigious worker in the field of exploration and science. His opposition to the slave trade as a missionary was forceful and he devoted his efforts without stint towards its abolition.

In the face of disappointments and afflictions that would have beaten a less resolute soul, he carried on to become one of the most famous and best beloved men of his generation. Henry M Stanley, at the end of a thrilling search, found him in the wilds of Africa. It is well to recall what Stanley sad at that time:

"For four months and four days I lived with Livingstone in the same boat or in the same tent and I never found a fault in him ....Each day's life with him added to my admiration for him. His gentleness never forsake him; his hopefulness never deserts him."

When Livingstone died his native African attendants buried his heart in African soil and then carried his body over a dangerous journey to the coast that it might be returned to England. That journey took nine months.

They are all gone these many years but the memory of the gentle missionary and his devoted followers will be kept green from now on, thanks to the erection of the substantial memorial.

Washington Star: Gen. Hugh Johnson was last reported in Aqua Caliente, which translated means "hot water."

SALMON SKINS MADE INTO BAGS

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 17.—Skins which once covered the silvery sides of Chinook salmon as they swam the briny deep will, in the near future, dangle from milady's arm in the form of smart purses and handbags, if the dream of C. F. Bogart, Victoria inventor, comes true. Bogart has started investigations as to the possibilities of saving salmon skins for tanning. He believes the skins may be tanned in such a manner that the scales will not fall off, providing a useful and ornamental material.—Herald and Examiner.

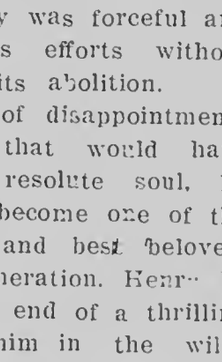
ZOO BOASTS DOG MOTHER TO LION

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 17.—A lion cub, slightly over three weeks old, has an ordinary cur dog for a stepmother and according to zoo attendants the pair are "getting along nicely."

After killing two cubs the third was taken away from its mother and for a time was fed on cow's milk. When the cub failed to gain zoo officials broadcasted an appeal for a stepmother.

Since the strange adoption the young lion has grown prodigiously and neither has objected to the unique relationship.

—Herald and Examiner



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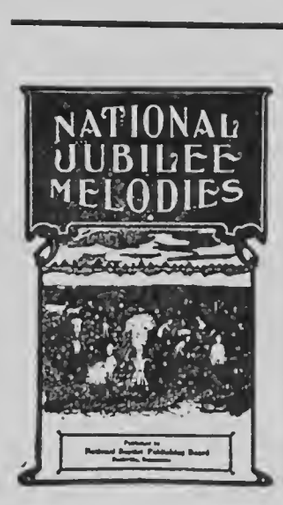

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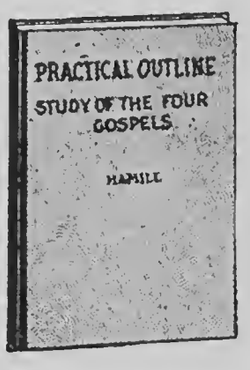

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WHY ARE BLACK PEOPLE SO APATHETIC? AUTHOR QUERIES

Drusilla Houston Writes On the Negro in History

By Drusilla Dunjee Houston

(For the Associated Negro Press)

We hear the pessimistic wail that the Negro will not accept Negro history. Why are black people so apathetic? We have some books on Negro history that are quietly making their way in both races, that treat of past greatness of Ethiopians but the astonishing thing is that educated whites calmly accept these books to be true while very many colored folk seem unable to overcome the "inferiority complex" established by white literature of Negro inferiority and the superiority of the white race.

This is because the conceptions that come to us in youth become set and after life has very little influence in changing them. We chatter much about the past greatness of the Negro but we forget that the Negro child reads in all authoritative white literature that the "Negro has been a hewer of wood and a drawer of water from time immemorial." This thought is played upon in all its keys. How can we reach Negro youth before this "inferiority complex" is established? By placing in his hands books bristling with authorities who tell the story of what the Ethiopian race once was. These books must be placed in our homes.

This must be because that vast number of Negro teachers fear to teach Negro history—that fear of losing their jobs. I remember one professor who taught Negro history 30 years ago. Negroes went themselves to the white school board and complained that he was teaching their children that they were better than white folk. Being strong with the board, he made his escape. In another city of this state ten years ago a colored principal was removed for teaching Negro history. This sprang out of ignorance as to what Negro history would teach.

You see the phenomenon of the bright, alter, ambitious Negro boy of nine or ten, who goes to school and is fascinated by the story of wonderful Americans and their achievements. Then at fourteen we see him with hat cocked on the side of his head, ambition is gone and hope for the sickening revelation comes to him: "None of this is for me." He can never be the mayor of his city, nor governor of his state. Stripped from the white history is the history of Crispus Attucks and his kind. No word is there that Negroes built Perry's ships on Lake Erie or that black soldier subdued the hostile Indians and made the frontiers safe for white men. There is a conspiracy in literature to keep historic truth from black people.

This need not be. The white Superintendent of Education of this state said that the book "Wonderful Ethiopians" should be in every Negro school room. The Text Book Commission sent word for the author to bring the book before them. The book had cost a dollar and the author knew that colored schools would only be able to buy a cheap edition. This shows an open mindedness in whites that we are not trying to use. Intelligent white and colored people must get together and remove this hazard that causes Negro teachers to fear the study.

Intelligent leaders must go before school boards and demand that the study be included into the schools course. We must develop the tact and broad-mindness that will evolve books on Negro history that white authorities will see as helpful to Negro development and not harmful. The book "Wonderful Ethiopians" hardly calls the word, Negro. But without rousing prejudice, it tells the story of a black empire that spread the first impulse of art and letters. over the primeval world. It does not tell the story to stir Negro conceit but to incite him to greater usefulness.

When we have developed to where we can write history dispassionately, no sane white man or black will be opposed to its being taught. To be a historian a man must rise above prejudice and narrowness. His sympathies must be cosmopolitan not provincial. He must rise above that cowardice often seen in scholarship that fears to look beyond what white teachers have told him—what the white university permitted him to see. Most of our writers of this class, imitating white depravity, are digging up in research, scum. They cannot blame the race for refusing to accept it as history.

One of the great failures of the little mind is inability to see life's great essentials. Men and women fail to reach success because they see petty things as primal and waste priceless energy and talent upon them. The successful man sees which are the important, vital things of life and makes every moment count in reaching a goal. One man writes the details of the petty things of history and advances us little in thought, but other man mountain step, showing us the great momentous movements of human progress.

NEGRO RACE SUBJECT OF SERA PRESS MEN

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept.—(ANP) Utilizing trained newspaper men and women on a new TERA project, research into relief problems such as the economic and social status-quo of the Negro race in Southern California and a complete history of the state are some of the subjects treated by the new workers.

SERA State Emergency Relief Administration officials said this week this project is the first of its kind and probably will be made nation-wide.

All workers are employed on a need basis and are paid according to the number of dependents.

Only one Negro is known to be employed on the press project so far, it was discovered this week. Qualifications for the job require experience on daily papers and publication of fiction which almost automatically excludes colored press workers.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY OPENS SEPTEMBER 18

Atlanta, Georgia, September 15 (Special)—Atlanta University and affiliated colleges: Morehouse College for men and Spelman College for women, will reopen for the new academic year on Wednesday, September 19, with an enrollment that according to all advance indications is most encouraging, it was stated today. Registration for all beyond the freshman year will be held on Tuesday, September 18th. Freshmen will complete their enrollment at their respective colleges on Monday.

The University staff has been strengthened further by the appointment of Ira D. A. Reid, formerly director of research and investigations of the National Urban League, to be a member of the department of sociology, and the return of Clarence A. Bacote to the department of history after a year of advanced study at the University of Chicago. Mr. Reid is a graduate of Morehouse College and the University of Pittsburgh, and is nationally known for his researches and reports on many aspects of Negro life.

Two additions have been made to Morehouse College's faculty in the appointment of James H. Birnie as teacher of biology and Jay Mayo Williams as instructor in the department of physical education. Mr. Birnie, a graduate of Morehouse College, holds a Master of Science degree from Brown University, and has completed his residence requirements for his doctorate in biology at that institution. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Brown University, where he made a brilliant reputation as an athlete.

The reopening of Morehouse College will mark the return of two professors who have been on leave: Claude B. Dansby, who has been working for his doctor's degree in mathematics at the University of Chicago, and Burwell Towns Harvey, Jr., who has been at Columbia University studying for his doctor's degree in chemistry.

Three of Atlanta University's faculty will return to Atlanta after extended study abroad. Dr. W. B. Nathan spent the summer in Russia attending the Anglo-American Institute at the First Moscow University; Professor Rayford W. Logan went to Haiti where he carried on investigation of Haitian-American relations in connection with the doctoral dissertation he is writing under the direction of Dr. James Phinney Baxter, 3rd, professor of diplomatic history, Harvard University; and Professor Nathaniel P. Tillman has been in England during the past three months carrying on advanced studies in the field of early English.

While no major building construction has been done during the summer, considerable repairs are in course of completion. Chief item in the modernization program is the complete redecoration of Sisters Chapel, the interior of which is being repainted. A new road has been constructed to serve Morgan and Upton Malls on the Spelman College campus, twelve garages are to be constructed, and a new concrete roof on the coal bunkers is being laid. On the Morehouse College campus, the student activities rooms are being refurnished.

TAME CROW STEALS PIPE

WESTBORO, Mass.—The tame crow of Lena McPhail stole George Lynch's pipe. He laid the pipe down to get a match, when the crow took it and flew to the roof. It took Miss McPhail an hour to retrieve the pipe from him.

NOTED AMERICAN SCULPTOR BECOMES MEMBER OF FACULTY OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, AND MOREHOUSE, SPELMAN COLLEGES

Atlanta, Georgia, September 15 (Special)—N. Elizabeth Prophet, internationally recognized sculptor, whose work has been exhibited widely in France and the United States and is represented in several leading American art collections, will join the faculty of Atlanta University this fall, President John Hope announced today. She will conduct classes which will be open to students of Spelman and Morehouse Colleges, as well as persons in the Graduate School of the University, it was announced. The appointment of Miss Prophet was made possible through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

As a member of the University faculty, Miss Prophet will give instruction in drawing, clay modeling, and art and architectural appreciation, and will devote herself to creation of an interest in the fine arts among students of the University and affiliated colleges and a better understanding of the place of the fine arts in a liberal education, President Hope stated.

Miss Prophet, who is regarded as one of America's outstanding sculptors, studied at the Rhode Island School of Design, l Ecole des Beaux Arts de Paris, and subsequently for eight years engaged in independent study, creative work and travel in France. Her work was exhibited in the Salon des Artists Francais in 1929, 1931, and 1932, the Salon d' Autonne in 1927, the Boston Society of Independent Artists in 1929, and the Art Association of Newport (R. I.) where she won the Richard S. Grenough grand prize in 1932.

Two of her works are in the permanent collection of the Museum of Rhode Island School of Design. Another, "Congolaise," a striking piece of wood-carving, is in the Whitney Museum of Art, New York City, having been purchased by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney for this notable collection of American art. A number of others are in private American collections.

The presence on the university faculty of Miss Prophet, who is acknowledged by critics as one of the most important creative artists now working in the field of sculpture, will afford students in the University system an unusual opportunity to study modeling and drawing.

Xavier University

NEGRO HISTORY COURSE TAUGHT AT XAVIER "U"

New Orleans, La.—A priest who is a native Philadelphian and possessor of an engaging personality has added to the many fine features of Xavier University of New Orleans, La., by introducing into the curriculum a compulsory course in Negro History. He is Father Hugh Conahan, professor of philosophy and Negro History at the southern institution, who is now visiting his home city.

"Father Hughey" as he is affectionately called, has formulated a complete course of study after extensive research work. He became interested in the history of the Negro while still a student and is familiar with all its details and also maintains an active interest in contemporary leaders and outstanding members of the race. He has been a member of the faculty at Xavier for three and one half years. The course which he introduced upon his arrival met with instant popularity and is now also being taught by Professor David Jackson, a graduate of Howard University.

Xavier is a Catholic institution founded by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament in 1915. It has a mixed faculty. The fine type of leadership as exemplified by "Father Hughey" explains the splendid work being done in combating race prejudice and producing the type of students so glowingly described by this educator who has a very evident interest in the progress of the race.

According to Father Conahan the majority of the Negroes there, most of whom are Creoles, are of the Catholic faith.

—Negro Councilman.

DENVER ATTORNEY IS NOMINATED FOR THE COLO. LEGISLATURE

Thomas Campbell Gets Place on Republican Ticket With 10,000 Votes

By Fritz Cansler

Denver, Colo., Sept. 15—At the primary election last Tuesday, Major Thomas Campbell, Spanish-American War veteran and prominent attorney for more than twenty-five years, was selected by a large vote to be a candidate on the Republican ticket for the legislature in the November election. Attorney Campbell stood eighth in a list of more than two score of candidates, fifteen of whom were designated. He polled close to ten thousand votes as an evidence of the enthusiasm and interest which were occasioned by his candidacy.

Mr. Campbell's nomination marks the first time in a number of years that a member of the race has won the high designation for a place in the State legislature and many of the citizens see in the large vote cast for him a sincere desire on the part of the Republican Party to give greater recognition to the colored voters and citizens of the state. His candidacy was endorsed by all of the leading clubs and political organizations prior to the primary election, and plans are being made by his friends of both races to secure for him an equally generous amount of support in the general election which is to take place on November 6 of this year.

Attorney Campbell is a graduate of Howard Law School, a member of the local bar, of the National Bar Association, and other local and national organizations. He is a prominent layman of the A. M. E. Church and serves on the official Board of the Shorter Church of Denver. The general interest which his candidacy has evoked seems to secure his election in November.

Bishop College

Registration Reaches 300

Marshall, Texas. —(Special) — Exceeding the expectations of college officials and threatening the record of pre-depression days, the registration at Bishop College approaches the 300 mark as the institution enters upon the second week of the college year.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee.

Office, 447 4th Avenue, North.

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3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

From The Bible

"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Psalm 133:1.

Never Too Late

'Tis never too late to be watchful
When striving to live as we should.
'Tis never too late to remember
That all of creation is good.
'Tis never too late to be prayerful.
In shaping each portion of thought,
And never too late to be fearless
In doing the things that we ought.
'Tis never too late to be planning
To fight against errors and sin
'Tis never too late to be ready,
And never too late to begin.

Stokes Anthony Bennett.

DEBT—SLAVERY MUST BE DESTROYED

The masters of the colored debt-slave of the South are becoming bolder every hour. They are defying every law that has been enacted by the Roosevelt administration for the benefit of the "Forgotten Man." They have their feet planted firmly on the necks of thousands of colored farmers, —tenants, sharecroppers and farm hands,— and it looks like only a special army of angels from Heaven will be able to pry them off. These oppressors of their fellow-men are more ruthless,—are more cruel,— are more pitiless,— than any tyrants the world has ever known.

Recently we have received hundreds of letters from debt-slaves informing us of their troubles and begging assistance. We have tried to be helpful but must admit we have been able to accomplish little. The job is too large for ns. It is too big for the N. F. C. F. Even the Federal government,— powerful as it is at the present time,— seems to be unable to relieve the innocent and punish the guilty. But debt-slavery will never die of itself. Eventually a way must be found to destroy it. It is the duty of those who are leaders of their fellow men,—the social planners and builders,— the men and women who are running the federal and state governments,— the churches and the schools, — it is up to them to find the way.

These masters have little respect for the intelligent, industri- our colored farmer who raises his living, — looks after his own business affairs and keeps out of debt. They are afraid of the independent colored farmers. They are afraid of the example he sets in his community. So they are always seeking a change to persecute him,—to frame him, —to accuse him falsely. Often they succeed in making his life so miserable he must sell out for what he can get and move.

These masters are also afraid of an organization like the National Federation of Colored Farmers. They are afraid of its influence. They are afraid of its leadership. And they may well be frightened. The N. F. C. F. is telling the debt-slaves,—members and non-members,— to struggle for their own freedom. It is advising them to practice co-operative buying,—to raise and preserve foodstuffs,— to demand legal written contracts,— to refuse to work for the master who robs and persecutes them,— even if they have to break their chains and flee in the darkness of the night. Many are following this advice.

This debt-slavery, — this economic slavery, — is simply a kind of legalized peonage. It is a disgrace to the South. It is a disgrace to America. It benefits none except the selfish masters It must be destroyed.

DON'T SIGN TRICKY PAPERS

Elsewhere in this paper will be found an article about efforts being made in some Delta counties to get Race farmers to sign a paper naming certain individuals, —usually a committee of merchants. landlords and planters,— to act for them in selling their cotton and other crops. This is simply a slick scheme to get colored farmers to let others handle their money for them.

We are warning all colored farmers to refuse to sign papers and agreements. There is no law to compel you to do so. But if you sign the agreement, it becomes a legal contract,— and you have signed away your rights and privileges. Your crop, which you have labored so hard to produce,— passes from your control to the committee or trustees you have designated. The proceeds of your crop,— the money it brings,—also is sure to pass into the hands of the other fellows,— or a goodly portion if it.

Unless you have already signed a contract allowing the landlord or some other party the right to supervise selling your crop, then be wise and sell it yourself. Don't sign any paper you do not understand. As a rule, all farmers are slow to read and quick to sign most anything. Better get the advice of your farm organization and be on the safe side.

THE COMING N. F. C. F. CONVENTION

The 1934 convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., will convene in Charleston, Mo., October 29-31. All members of the organization who can possibly do so, should be present and take part in the proceedngs.

You farmers of our Race who are members of the N. F. C. F.— who are organized,— are about three jumps ahead of all the other farmers who are not organized. You are the "salt of the earth,"— so to speak, in this farming business. You are the farm leaders of our group. You have a big responsibility resting upon you, for, like all leaders and pioneers, — you must blaze the way. You must show the others how to stand united, —how to cooperate — how to help each other, — how we must work together in peace and harmony if we mean to prosper and progress. It really means something to be a member of the N. F. C. F.,—to be an organized farmer.

The best program ever will be presented at the coming convention. Subjects for delegates and members' discussion include:

How to own the soil you till. How to lift the mortgage hanging over your farm: Purchasing workstock and cattle for another year: Securing loans to improve your home and farm: Bnying groceries and farm supplies co-operatively; Prodncing and selling farm products co-operatively. Home canning and sewing: Legal contracts protecting sharecroppers and tenants: and last but not least,—WHY ALL COLORED FARMERS SHOULD BE ORGANIZED.

You cannot afford to miss the convention. Bring the family. The inspiration and instruction you will receive will make life more pleasant and profitable through coming years.

ABOUT SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

The Modern Farmer has said little about the New Deal subsistence homestead projects because in our opinion, subsistence homesteads are fine for the "downs and outs" but no good for real farmers, and we are mostly interested in projects we believe will be beneficial to real farmers. We believe real farmers will never be satisfied until they own and live on real farms, and such farms are more than the homesteads.

We wish to see more Race farm communities established. But we want the farms to be of more than three or five acres. We want the real farmers who live on the real farms in these communities to feel that they are free, independent Americans, -- able to do their own planning and thinking. We do not want them to feel that they are wards of the Federal Government. Charity and a hand-out for some,— but for the real Negro farmer,—only a free man's chance and an American's opportunity.

THE LAW CAN BE ENFORCED

Not long, ago, a prominent southern editor spoke out bluntly and plainly and said,—"To tell the truth, the black citizen in the South has about as much chance before the law as he has in the hands of a lynch party."

This particular editor was indignant, and rightly so, because the law had failed to punish some Alabama lynchers who were well known to most of the inhabitants of a small community. But we believe he spoke too hastily. The law can be enforced in the South and we expect to see it enforced, especially the federal law. Right now we have at hand several letters from colored farmers complaining that they have not received the government checks they were due to receive last year in payment for cotton they plowed up. These checks were sent out. Where did they go? Why have not the rightful owners received them? We are trying to find out and if others have cashed these checks who had no right to cash them, we expect the government to find and punish them.

"Colored farmers should stop expecting to get something for nothing. We are constantly receiving letters from farmers wanting to know when the government is going to give them something He is a poor farmer who is looking for a hand-out. Be progressive. Go to work. Save all you can. Back up your organization. Co-operate with your neighbor farmers. Stop quarreling and fighting. We get in proportion as we give. The man who gives nothing of value to his fellow-men need never expect to get.

Now is the time to save feed for your stock. Feed is scarce. It is going to be too costly for you to buy. Save all of it. Save it well. Don't waste a bale of fodder or a single pea vine. If you have more than you need you will be able to sell it this winter at a good price. The south should be able to ship some feed north and west this winter.

Every member of the N. F. C. F. who can possibly do so should arrange now to attend the convention at Charleston, Mo., October 29-31. Come and bring your family.

Brains are worth more than money. Seek advice and knowledge. Read all you can. The more you know the more able you will be to get what you want and should have.

Let the other fellow have his way some time. It may be better than your way. It will keep down quarrels and you will feel better if you will "give in."

We have never been able to understand why Race people fight each other so much. If we must fight, let's fight for our rights. The more we fight each other the worse off we become.

Get in the habit of thinking out your problems. The good thinker always succeeds.

Don't be afraid of a change. Get out of the old rut. We gain experience by doing things differently every once in awhile.

Many a farmer stays poor and hard up because he talks too much to his neighbors as they pass by his place. Save your talks for rainy days when you are unable to do much farm work.

ALABAMA GOVERNOR SAVES CONDEMNED MAN FROM CHAIR

Montgomery, Ala., Sept.—(ANP) The death sentence of Frank Jackson was commuted Tuesday to life imprisonment by Governor B. M. Miller, overruling the recommendation of the pardon board.

Jackson had been sentenced in connection with the robbery of a traveling salesman and his girl companion. He was implicated in the crime by George Meadows, already electrocuted. Jackson has maintained his innocence throughout, and Pete B. Jarman, Jr., secretary of the State Pardon Board, wrote that the "evidence is not quite clear" that Jackson aided Meadows.

Negro Jockey In Boston Rides Six In One Day

Boston, Mass., Sept.—(ANP)—The only colored jockey at the Narragansett race track, Clarence Reid, rode his last race at the summer season, Labor Day, when he rode six horses during the afternoon. But the little fellow had no luck during the afternoon except in the eighth race when mounted on "Free" he was able to come in the money.

Reid took the raid in this race, piloted his horse into a lead, but was nosed out by "Chancing" on the home stretch. Free paid $23.00 and $9.20. The colored rider finished sixth in the first race; seventh in the second; fifth in the third; sixth in the fifth and sixth in the seventh.

After the races Monday, Reid immediately left for Rockingham where he will work the rest of the month before returning here in October.

Make Money!!

During your spare time. Sell Py-Ro-Sep-Tic Tooth Powder.

It is a scientific home treatment for Pyorrhea, Sore, Tender, Bleeding Gums. It whitens the teeth and keeps the gums hard and healthy. We will start you off without any money.

Write today for our special offer to new agents.

PY-RO-SEP-TIC LABORATORIES
Station C, Box 1607
Cleveland, Ohio

Interesting NEWS Notes

A two-tailed calf was born recently on a California ranch The second tail was growing out of the calf's neck and could be switched.

A giant man-eating shark devoured an eighteen year old girl who was swimming in the Adriatic sea, Sugo-Slavia.

A nine year old French farm boy passed through a wheat binder and came out tied in a bundle of wheat. The boy was uninjured.

Agricultural experts of the University of Minnesota have discovered a new roughage source. Lake and pond weeds have been found to closely resemble legumes in nutrition content. Moose and deer live on the weeds to a large extent and it is believed they will make good feeding for domestic livestock.

During a heavy rain in the Chicago district recently a farmer had to swim to the barn to feed his chickens.

SO-CALLED NEGRO RADICALS

By Kelly Miller

I one time wrote an essay which was printed in the Boston Transcript and which gained wide currency on "Negro Radicals and Conservatives." That was nearly a generation ago. Since then times have changed and definitions have changed with them. In those days Dr. DuBois was considered our arch radical and Booker T. Washington our counterbalancing conservative. I was considered the daysman balancing midway between the two. Since then the world has moved rapidly towards the left. Robert R. Moton, the legatee of Booker T. Washington, is still our outstanding conservative in that he holds fast to the things which have been proved to be good by experience and is wary of new and experimental doctrine. DuBois has drifted to the Right so that now the only difference between him and Moton is what Lord Macauley used to call a difference without a distinction. I will adhere to my original position of proving all things and holding fast to that which is good.

Since the World War there has sprung up a group of irresponsible radicals who revel in doctrinaire theories without any political, social or moral responsibility. Dr. Washington and his spiritual descendant, R. R. Moton, felt or feels a keen sense of responsibility for the present weight and pressure of the race problem. Mr. Washington used to say that his soul sustained a pressure of ten thousand pounds to the square inch. Dr. DuBois arrogated to himself the sole proprietorship of the propaganda which combatted all that Booker Washington stood for. If Booker Washington was the thesis, DuBois was the antithesis. He took his task seriohsly, but our modern day Negro radical show a lackadaisical indifference to the awful possibilites of the drastic doctrine which they release. They ridicule or condemn the church, the state and the present social order, and leave the poor Negro at the mercy of whatever disaster the outcome may hold for him. When Langston Hughes says "Good bye Christ" he may as well say farewell to common sense and human hope. The radical Negro is atheistical, and believes neither in God nor man. He is the product (1) of Northern Universities where he takes in undigested things, (2) Negro colleges, whose religious and moral moorings set by the missionaries and philanthropists he has abruptly broken, (3) foreign reenforcement; I have somewhere defined a Negro radical as an over-educated West Indian without a job. There is one peculiarity about the radical West Indian, they are as meek as Moses and submissive as a lamb while in their native country, but crossing the seas seems to fill them with the spirit of irresponsible revolt. (4) The self-educated variety—George S. Schyler, is the most cynical and caustic of that group. As a whole, they are incbriated with the first effects of a little learning which has always been a dangerous thing Chafing under severe restraints, they kick against the pricks for the sake of exercising their heels.

In order to be a genuine radical, one must be economically self-sustaining or economically indifferent. Socrates, Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, John Brown and Mahatma Gandhi spurned the alurements of wealth and power. But our would be Negro radicals never disdain to be thrifty. I have often said that William Monroe Trotter was the only Negro I know who willingly and of set purpose made a material sacrifice for the cause. The others are on the make. No man on a pay roll ean be a radical. He must needs subordinate his conscience to his job. A pay roll man must guage his radicalism by his rations. Society has built up and approved certain values and vested interests. It employs orthodox agents to safeguard and maintain these sanctioned values. Now the radical is at times necessary, else there would be no progress. But he must deny himself and take up his cross and be willing to carry it all the way to Golgotha.

We hear much about freedom of speech and conscience in our schools and churches but this freedom is of necessity limited to allowable latitude permitted by those who set up and allow existing order. If a preacher wants to overthrow the Church, he should have the courage to withdraw from the ministry and fight from without. If our Negro raicals are not satisfied with Negro schools and colleges, let them use all legitimate remonstrance for improvement from within, and then failing, resign from the faculties and fight like a man from their own foothold.

I am neither a radical nor a conservative; I am by nature and persuasion an ameliorist. I believe in using every feasible means, with dauntless courage, to change the bad into the good, the good into the better, the better into the best, and the best into the beatific.

I would that all educated Negroes were even as I am, in this persuasion. We are facing a dubious future. In this changing world, none have the vision to foresee what place any off-colored group will have in the final form of adjustment. The Negro race is about to be battered with the shocks of dooms. The signs of the times tell us that the day is at hand. I once called the "Negro Sanhedrin" for the purpose of taking wise heed of impending dangers. The time was not then ripe. The race mind was not then ready, but now it requires no soothsayer to see the portends at hand. We should be able to look to our educated young men and women to dream dreams and see visions. The old leadership may, in many respects, have proved incompetent to grapple with the issues of their day and generation, but, alas, it is too painfully obvious that the present day Negro radicals are woefully inadequate to the requirements of this day and hour.

CATCH HADDOCK OF GOLDEN COLOR

BOSTON, Sept. 17—A five-pound haddock with skin of a vivid golden hue, caught by a member of the fishing schooner Reliance off Chatham, was brought into port here to excite the curiosity of wharf habitues. While golden haddock may be found once or twice in the course of the year by fishermen, this is the first specimen which was entirely golden, the average golden haddock being colored only on the back.

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Fourth Ave., and Cedar St. Nashville, Tennessee

PIGEON FLIES HOME FROM MOUNT HOOD

Portland, Ore., Aug. 5. —It took two homing pigeons a short time to get their bearings when they were released from the top of Mount Hood recently, but after a few minutes of reconnoitering they started for their home loft, seventy miles away. The birds were carried to the peak of the 11,225-foot mountain in a pack by their owner John A. Beckett.

SNAKE CAUSES FORCED LANDING

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 17—When Jack Dodge, aviator, took off one afternoon with two women passengers he was horrified to find a snake crawling around one of his legs. Dodge had his ship up 300 feet when he first noticed the reptile. He kicked at the snake and as the plane began to move crazily the women passengers were startled. Finally shaking the snake off his leg Dodge made a quick landing. The snake was a milk adder 4 feet long. —Herald and Examiner.

PEARL BUTTON MANUFACTURE REVIVED ALONG MISSISSIPPI

Keokuk, Ia., Sept. 17.—(Special) —The pearl button industry, one of the most important in this Mississippi river region ten years ago, is facing a revival. Announcement was made today that the Canton, Mo., plant, closed for months,, will reopen in 30 to 60 days with a large force of operatives.

GETS CHECK FOR $21,150 FOR 1,031 HOGS HE RAISED

Muscatine Ia. — Fred Kaufman has received check for $21,15[illegible] for 1,031 hogs raised on his farm and delivered today to Muscatine stockyards. The hogs weighed 327,890 pounds and were a record single Muscatine shipment.

BOSS OF HEN FLOCK LAYS UNUSUALLY SHAPED EGG

Rock Island — When a hen lays an egg its not news but when a hen which is the boss of a flock lays freak eggs everyday—that is news. Mrs. E. Durham, 1120 Seventh avenue, Rock Island, owns such a hen. The hen's eggs look more like almost everything else than they do eggs. Three guesses as to what one was resulted in answer of a sea shell, a mushroom and a baby's rattle.

50-50

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Alaska May See Fleet—Headline And by the same token, if we reason logically, the fleet may see Alaska.

Chicago Herald and Examiner: Reds object to the Russians praying to God for rain. Under the soviet laws, they should go to Stalin for it.

J. C. Holton, commissioner of agriculture in Mississippi, estimates the average cash income from this season's crops in that state to be $480 per farm.

NEW CONCERT SOPRANO SAILS FOR EUROPE

(By Carl Diton For the Associated Negro Press)

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept.—A new concert star in the person of Christine Caldwell, soprano, sailed last week on the Conte Di Savoia to concertise in Europe.

Mrs. Caldwell, who is the wife of Lyndon Caldwell, concert pianist and Syracuse Conservatory graduate, was invited to sing at the captain's dinner. She is a member of the Mu-Te-Or Associaiton, Brooklyn Branch of he National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc.

THEY SAY:

There is so much wheat and corn in our rich country that people are starving to death.

* * *

Our banks have so much cash in their vault that employers can't get money enough for their pay rolls.

* * *

NRA shortened hours and raised pay. Now if the government would provide money for pay rolls everything would be jake.—A. Non.

* * *

It's Always Like That

Harvey: The girl friend says:
Big Dough is what one wants.
Small Dough is what one gets.
T. Kdy.

* * *

Worst Joke I Ever Heard

"They say the good die young."
"Yeh, but not if they're jokes."
Stan Lee, Kapustka.

* * *

Do you Remember 'Way Back When:

To ride in one's carriage was a sign of prosperity?—Ecila

RARE PINEAPPLE STOLEN IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Right from under the nose of the equestrian statue of General George Washington, in the Boston Public Gardens, probably in the early morning before dawn, someone stole a pineapple. Of course, that in itself would not be important, but it was the only one of that variety of tropical fruit ever grown in this northern clime, and Superintendent Richard Hayden, of the Public Garden, was proud of the specimen which he had nursed along carefully.—Herald-Examiner.

American Legion To Hold National Meet In Miami, Fla.

Miami, Fla., Sept.—(ANP)—The National American Legion Convention will be held in Miami, on October 22 to 25. At this time the city will be host to upwards of 100,000 legionaires and their families. Probably 1,000 of these visitors will be Negroes unless they are deterred by the impression generally held throughout the country that Miami is virulent in its segregative attitudes. While Negro Legionaires officially will have their place in the American Legion Program, their entertainment and housing will be the responsibility of the Negroes of Miami.

A joint committee from the Greater Miami Negro Civic League and the World War Veterans Organizations, has direction of the Community efforts in housing and entertaining the visitors. Headquarters have been established at 1022 N. W. 2nd Avenue, with Mark J. Young in charge.

The American Legion 1934 Convention has endorsed the Liasion Committee and is cooperating with it according to members in every way possible. Among entertainments to be provided will be Dancing, Boating, Sea Bathing, Fishing, Boxing, Football and Sightseeing. Board and lodging will be provided at reasonable rates. Proprietors of hotels and apartment houses are looking forward to the convention with no small degree of pleasure, and all Miamians will share in making it pleasant for the visitors.

Inquiries have come from as far as Los Angeles, California. Legionaires are anxious to know just what is being done in Miami toward caring for colored visitors.

The personnel of the committee is K. L. Pharr, H. H. Green, A. F. Twint, Executive Committee: Dr. J. R. Scott (President), Dr. H. H. Green (vice president), M. J. Young (Executive Secretary), A. F. Twine (Assistant Secretary), James A Espy (Treasurer), A. Lemon (Housing), Willie Slater (Entertainment), H. E. S. Reeves (Publicity), Tim Butler (Chairman of Decoration and Field Marshal).

GREEN CORN COMPARES WITH POTATOES IN FOOD VALUE

Green corn compares favorably in food value with potatoes. It carries important minerals in small quanties and some of the vitamins. Corn must be chewed thoroughly to insure proper digestion. A sharp knife run lengthwise through the kernels, breaking the skin, makes it easier to digest. This is particularly recommended for children.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

RESOLUTION TO END ALL DISCRIMINATION IN CIVIL SERVICE TO BE OFFERED AT CONVENTION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYES

Document Cites Fact That More Than Ninety Per Cent of Colored Employes Are Put in Custodial Service

New York,—When the National Convention, American Federation of Government Employees, meets at the Hotel Pennsylvania on September 10 to 12, George H. Ryeraw, president, will present the following resolution deploring racial discrimination in federal departments and calling upon the present administration to end it.

Whereas, The Civil Service Merit System was meant to operate without regard to race, creed, religion or political affilition in appointments and promotions in the several departments and independent establishments, and:

Whereas, Hundred of colored people have qualified for appointment and promotion in the clerical administrative and fiscal, sub-professional and professional services but notwithstanding, more than ninety per (90%) of them are employed in one service, the custodial because of the failure of administrative officials to observe the spirit or the rules of the merit system, and;

Whereas, The public pay-roll is supported by taxes collected from all the various racial groups, therefore; Be it;

Resolved, By the National Convention of the American Federa- that it deplores racial discrimination in Civil Service appointments and promotions and urges the President of the United States to use the full force of his office in correcting such discriminations; and that all members and lodges are urged to cooperate to he utmost in helping to ferret out such discriminations, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Bishop Wm. Johnson Stricken at Conference

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept.—(ANP) Bishop William Johnson, of the A. M. E. Church, was taken suddenly ill here following a conference in Yakoma, Washington.

The exact cause of Bishop Johnson's malady is undetermined and he is under the care of one of the city's finest specialists. His case was first diagnosed as neuritis, paralysis and other ailments affecting the knees, but his last physicians declined to make a definite statement until x-rays had been returned.

FRUITS ARE PRESERVED BY FREEZING IN ALASKA

NOME.—Canning methods in Alaska have a relation to modern freezing processes. To can fruit in Alaska, alternate layers of fruits and sugar are placed in empty butter kegs, which are set in the entrance hallway and frost-crystalized through the winter to keep the fruit in its natural state.

—Chicago Tribune.

Liberalism and Liberty

(From former President Herbert Hoover's "Challenge to Liberty" in the Saturday Evening Post of Sept. 8, 1934.)

"In haste to bring under control sweeping social forces unleased by the political and economic dislocations of the World war, peoples and governments are blindly wounding, even destroying, those fundamental human liberties which have been the foundation and the inspiration of progress."

Concerning the American scene, the former president writes:

"In every generation men and women of many nations have died that the human spirit might be free. In our race at Plymouth Rock, at Lexington, at Valley Forge, at Yorktown, at New Orleans, at every step of the western frontier, at Appomattox, at San Juan hill, in the Argonne are the graves of Americans who died for this purpose.

"From these sacrifices and in the consummation of these liberties there grew a great philosophy of society—liberalism. The high tenet of this philosophy is that liberty is an endowment from the Creator to every individual man and woman upon which no power, whether economic or political can encroach, and not even the government may deny.

"Out of our philosophy grew the American constitutional system. where the obligation to promote the common welfare was mandatory and could be made effective,. wherein was embodied in its very framework the denial of the right of the government itself or of any group any business, or any class to infringe upon inalienable rights; wherein the majority was to rule; wherein government was to be of laws and not of men; whereby the individual was guaranteed the just protection of these rights by its tribunals—the structure of American democracy.

Praises "American System"

"Out of these ideals, under this philosophy and through this structure we have developed the principles and forms of our social, economic and governmental life—the American system.

"The rise of our race under it marks the high tide of a thousand years of human struggle. Under it our country has grown to greatness and has led the world in the emanc.pation of men. When these boundaries of liberty are overstepped America will cease to be American."

BLACK HORSE TURNS WHITE OVER NIGHT

Ha.erhill, Mass., August 5. — William Takolfsky knew he put his black horse in the barn the night before, but when he returned in the morning a white horse was in its place— a miracle he thought.

The wonder of it all ceased when he diseovered that the animal had been painted by some jester.

HOUSEHOLD HINT

Never rub fine curtains on a board. To prevent their tearing squeeze gently in the soap suds so the suds is forced through the material. Rinse well.

Enemy of Colored Alabama Democrats Slated For Office

Montgomery, Ala., Sept.—(ANP) —Robert T. Goodwyn, Jr., brother of John L. Goodwyn, assistant city attorney, will be Mayor Gunter's hand-picked choice for the democratic nomination of a representative to succeed T. M. Arrington, deceased. To the political woes of colored people in this city and state will thus be added this, the elevation of public office of a man who gave orders to bar Negroes from voting in the May primary in Montgomery. Goodwyn's father is a member of the city board of education.

But Goodwyn's choice is not necessarily that of the democrats of Montgomery county, because the mayor has been convinced that there is serious doubt that his candidate could be nominated in the coming primary and is therefore denying the democrats the right to select their own representative in a primary election.

White Woman Sends $50 For Work Of N. A. A. C. P.

New York, Sept. 14—Mrs. Mary V. V. Blanchard of Carmel, Calif., has just sent her check for $50 o Miss Mary White Ovington, treasurer, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

She writes, "Enclosed please find my check for $50 to be used in the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I am doubling my yearly subscription—not because my income is more—it is less than before—but my interest in your work is greater each year, and I wish most sincerely that I could do something really worth while and help you carry on this fine work. Perhaps some day I can do more."

Morgan College

TWENTY-TWO OUT DURING FIRST WEEK OF MORGAN PRACTICE

Twenty-two men have reported daily to Coaches Hurt and Hill, Bear Mentors, during the first week of practice, and football days have really come back as the Coaches put their charges through the rudiments of the game. No skirmishes have been held as yet, only exercises in blocking and tackling and other fundamentals.

The old men who have reported so far are: Captain Johnny Sturgis, "Bill" Simpson, Carl Drake, Otis Troupe, Frank Harmon, Hubert Crawford, Thomas Cheyney, Chesley Mack, Thomas Woolridge and "Bill" Lewis.

Among the new men who have been showing up well are: "Dick" Sowell from Newark, "Tom' Brown from Asbury Park, and Henry Lansdowne from Baltimore, at end; and "Ben" Hawkins from Newark, and Jesse Phillips from Baltimore, at tackle.

Next week the Coaches intend to hold their first scrimmages. They will be in a better position then to determine their chances of retaining their national championship.

Morgan-Union in a Night Contest

FARMER SEES BARN EXPLODE; DAMP ALFALFA IS BLAMED

Monona Ia. — While Enoch Mork was making hay in the field he heard an explosion and saw the roof of his barn flying in all directions and flames burst out. Damp alfala is supposed to have caused spontaneous eombustion. Barn, hog house, granary, and garage burned.

SHIP 'SHE' BECAUSE DIFFICULT TO HANDLE

New York, Aug. 5.— Commander J. G. Bissett, well-known Cunard Line eaptain thus tells why a ship is a "she:" After considerable research, I have come to the conelusion that the orgin of this custom is lost in the immemorial traditions of the sea, but the general opinion of seamen is that it is beeause a ship is difficult to handle espeeially in confined spaees.

COW 'BRINGS' MILK AT HONK OF HORN

RIDGEWAY, Mo., Sept. 17— Curb service on the hoof is the latest feature on Hershey Goodwin's farm near here. Instead of ealling the cow in; Goodwin drives to the pasture and honks his horn, Bossy, ever alert to her duty, brings her milk up to the gate.

The Federal Housing Administration promises that its activities will put five million Americans to work building and repairing homes and supplying materials.

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PROMINENT SPEAKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

United States. Mrs L. A. Cauthen, of Chicago, writes:

"I will be on hand to meet my fellowmembers from all sections and especially those from my old state, Tennessee." Prof. V. W. Booth of southern Mississippi writes that he will head a big delegation from Jeff Davis County. Prof. W. F. Reden, former Mississippi educator, now of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, writes that he will attend. And many others are being received daily.

SUGGESTIONS

(Continued from Pag 1)

This treatment should be repeated in ten to fourteen days as it does not kill the eggs. All lime of whitewash should be removed from the roots before the nicotine sulphate is applied.

Scaly leg, caused by mites feeding under the leg scales, can be controlled by dipping the feet and legs in a solution containing two parts of raw linseed oil and one part of kerosene.

CORNSTALKS

(Continued from Page 1)

latter is valuable only in the area south of the Ohio river, according to local dealers. Red clover seed, country run, is salable in Chicago at $17.50 to $21.50 per 100 pounds with fancy recleaned at $23.00 to $25.00. Movement of sweet clover seed has been held up by unfavorable weather and is quoted at $7.50 to $8.00 per 100 pounds.

IOWA FARMER GROWING SIRUP FOR PANCAKES

(Continued from Page 1)

In making sorghum, the cane is ground by a power mill, the juice piped to an evaporating plant where it is boiled and thickened, requiring more than a half dozen operations. For about 48 days Mr. Shumate is assisted by his wife and five sons. His family has been on this particular farm for thirty years.

In spite of drouths, floods from the North Fabius river which all but drowned out the cane crops in a half dozen years, and other hindrances, including a fire which burned up the sorghum mill and its machinery, Farmer Shumate has been able to make a good living.

Grown on Rich Land

The land on which he grows his cane, 12 to 15 acres of it, is rich "bottom" acreage, disproving an old theory that the best cane comes from poor land. The Shumates have been making sorghum for nineteen years.

The AAA has not yet ordered him to plow under any of his cane acreage or to dump any of the finished product in the Fabius.

"NAZI" JEWS

(By William Pickens for ANP)

More than a year ago when Hitlerites launched their attack on the legal rights of Jews we wrote through the Associated Negro Press an editorial commending the unanimity with which Jews rallied all over the United States to the defense of the German Jew; thereupon Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, leading American Jew, wrote us his thanks, but called our attention to the strange fact that Jews are not united, not even against the extreme enemy. While a far greater percentage of Jews than of Negroes stick together in a common fight for their racial rights, some in both groups for personal and individual advantage, or because of their peculiar situation, refuse to "join up."

There is a group of Jews in Germany, chiefly in Berlin, which calls itself the "League of National German Jews," and who are trying as hard to court the favor of Hitler and his terrible gang, as ever Negroes in any part of the South ever tried to court the favors of local Negro-haters. They call themselves "National Jews",—which means "Nazi Jews". They advised their race to vote for Hitler in the sham election of August 19th; and they attacked the Jewish meeting in Geneva as "unwise", and assailed the boycott planned against German goods. While the great Rabbi Wise and devoted members of the Jewish race from all over the world stand ready to give their physical lives for their people, this little bunch of compromisers and boot-lickers in Berlin are ready to sell their honor for a "mess of pottage." Nobody expects them to say in Berlin what Wise and others can say in Geneva and in New York,—but they could keep their mouths shut; they could be silent and suffer, if need be, while others dare and do. They need not attack their rescuers, even if they dare not support them. But human nature is selfish,—often cowardly "white folks niggers"—"Nazi Jews".

Whatever gains are made in the forward struggle of any race will have to be made without complete unity or perfect co-operation within its own ranks. We need not call them "traitors": they are just humans "on the spot". And one who is on the spot is subject to different persuasions, almost to different logic and morals, than are those who are not so exposed. Even the cold-blooded, iron-nerved men may weaken in the moment when all the odds are against them: Napoleon retreated rather pathetically from Waterloo, and John Dillinger wanted to flee from the muzzles of fifteen police guns.

The Jews outside of Germany will have to save the German Jew: those inside must conform or shut up,—and some of them are too selfishly cunning to shut up. It was the Negroes outside of Arkansas who had to fight for the lives of those twelve peons: those within the power of Arkansas could do very little about it. Sometimes even the agitation from the outside hurts those who are on the spot,—but there are some evils in the situation which cannot be avoided, and which will have to be accepted. But when Hitler received a telegram from Berlin Jews "protesting" against the "meddling" by the Jews of the world. Hitler must have stuck his tongue in his cheek.

PRICE LIST SHOWS FARMERS CAN CUT FERTILIZER COSTS

How much the average farmer can save by purchasing higher analysis fertilizers without filler has been forcefully revealed since the schedules of retail prices submitted by the fertilizer manufacturers have been published for geographic zones under the NRA code. These schedules provide for accurate calculation of fertilizer costs. The results show that an increase in the plant-food content of a mixed fertilizer is invariably accompanied by a substantial decrease in the cost per unit of plant food to the consumer.

According to the findings of Dr. William H. Ross and Arnon L. Mehring of the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, a farmer can save from 22 per cent to more than 30 per cent by buying a given quantity of plant food in a 5-20-5 mixture instead of a 2-8-2 mixture. The savings were revealed in actual prices prevailing in three important farming regions.

Analysis of the present schedules of fertilizer prices by these government scientists has shown that by complete elimination of filler from their fertilizers (as for example a 4-8-4 mixture) farmers of the Middle Atlantic states can save approximately 8 per cent in the cost of plant food. They pointed out that this is more than could be saved if the wholesale price of any one fertilizer constituent was cut in half.

Contrary to general opinion, said Ross and Mehring the plant food content in a mixed fertilizer can be double without changing its properties. In many farming regions the economies in lowered costs to the farmer are so great as to warrant wide-spread change in the present practice of using low analysis fertilizers. —Nashville, Tennessean.

ASPARAGUS FIVE FEET LONG

Julius Sutch, Madison, O., grew a strip of asparagus more than five feet long in a garden. —Chicago Tribune.

AAA TO GUARANTEE FARMERS $8 TON FOR THEIR CORNSTALKS

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—To assure an adequate supply of forage for live stock this winter and to prevent undue price increases the Agricultural Adjustment administration with other federal agencies has decided to guarantee farmers a minimum price of $8 a ton for corn fodder or stover which heretofore has had no commercial outlet.

The decision is a part of a more ambitious plan to set up a central "clearing house" at Kansas City for the purchasing disbursing of livestock feed throughout the drouth area. Farmers without cash but with a fair credit rating will be permitted to borrow through the Far Credit administration for purchasing forage and feed supplies and where this is impossible, feed will be given them by the relief administration.

Underlying the plan for a price guarantee and central clearing house is a determination of farm officials to provide against depletion of livestock breeding herds which might result without government intervention.

Officials estimated about 10,000,000 tons of cornstalk that could be used for forage in the principal corn belt states were available. Agents of the AAA are now in the field taking a complete inventory of available feed and forage supplies. When this has been completed, the Kansas City Clearing house is to be established.

Junior Shoots His Dad For Scolding

Chicago, Sept.—(ANP)— Ernest Brown, 14 years old, 4938 Indiana Avenue, upon being scolded last week by his father, Ernest Brown, Sr., for reading wild west stories, shot and seriously wounded his sire and is in custody of juvenile authorities pending the outcome of the elder Brown's condition. Police officers arrested the young boy at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Marie Sledge, 19 L. 50th street, where he was found hiding under a bed. Belief that the lad was a mental case was advanced by Sergt. Napoleon Sutton and members of his squad who, upon interrogating young Brown, were told that his father had been feeding him "radium."

BUMPED ON HEAD, LOSES POWER OF SPEECH, TWICE

Carhondale, Ill., Sept. 17—(Special)—Sam Farley, 25, for the second time in the last few months was speechless, apparently due to a blow on the head. A few days ago he bumped his head on a desk and has been unable to talk since. When struck on the head the first time he was unable to use his voice for 15 days.—Chicago Tribune.

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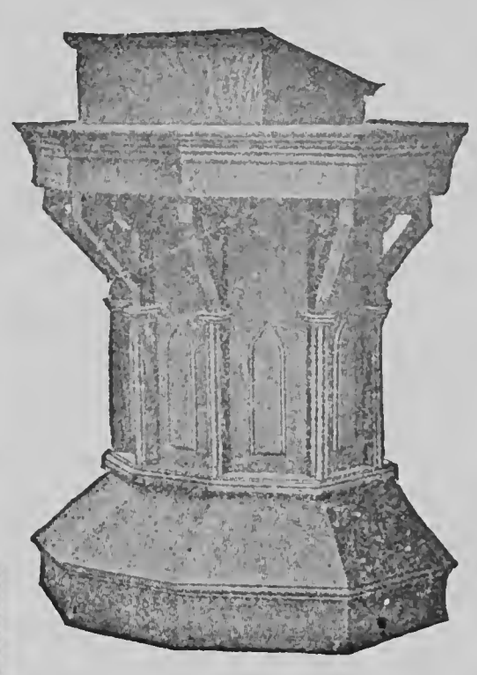

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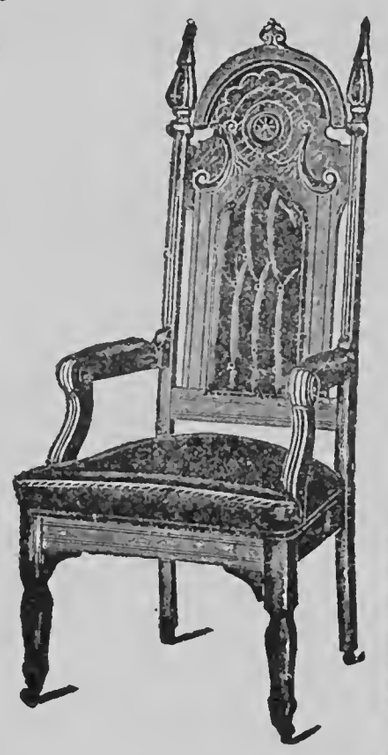

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THE MODERN FARMER

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Editor Harris Comments on Letters

LAND OWNERS SEND INTERESTING LETTERS

Problems of Tenant Farmers Discussed for Benefit of all

I have recently received two letters. I believe the writers are publie spirited gentlemen, both frank and sincere. The writers are white men. I have reason to believe both are church members. I know that both are "Roosevelt" Demoerats, for they have said so. One writer lives in Chicago, Ill. The other lives in a rural Arkansas county. Mr. Lipowski, of Illinois, introduces himself thus:

"The writer is a Northern white man who has interests in a big plantation in————Parish, Louisiana. I know the Negroes' life, his faithfulness, devotion subordination, and if they are given the opportunity they do wonders."

The other writer, Mr. Sewall, of Arkansas, informs me:

"I own three large plantations and have been employing colored people all my life. Some have been on our plantations for years and have never worked for any family but ours. I treat them as they should be treated. I am satisfied with them and their labor and the very fact that they stick here with me is proof that they are satisfied."

Mr. Lipowski commented on an article which appeared in the July MODERN FARMER under the title, "Victims of the New Deal." He assumes that the article was elipped from the Republican press which he says rightly "is against the present Democratic administration and President Roosevelt's New Deal." He assumes also that Modern Farmer readers are mostly Republieans, probably because they are colored people. I will say right

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

The Biblical Wreck

A Rhode Island man leaned over to pick up a Bible from the floor of his car. The car lurched, struck a fence, was thoroughly demolished. If tihs wriver had ever read inelligently the Book he was reaching for he might have found out enough about patience and wisdom so that he wouldn't have taken his eyes off the road, his mind off his job and put himself in a position in whieh he lost control of his ear.

After all, the Bible has been thru a good deal and has waited patiently for men to eome to it and could well have waited the minute or two needful for the driver to pull off to the side of the road before reaching his hand to the floor.—Burlington Hawkeye Gazette

FARMERS-EDUCATOR ON COMMITTEE

Prof. L. B. Boler, a Farm Product Makes Good

The local committee of the Missouri units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., which is working hard for the suceess of the annual convention of the organization which will open its sessions in Charleston, October 29, is headed by Prof. L. B. Boler, who heads the agricultural department of Lincoln Unit, the largest unit of the N. F. C. F. in Missouri.

Prof. Boler was born on a farm near Union, Miss., and attended the publie schools of Newton county, that state. He worked his way through high school and took his college eourse at the Arkansas A. M. & N. College. He has also taken post graduate work at Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes. During the World War he answered the call of his country and was discharged with the rank of sargeant.

Prof. Boler is the owner of a large farm in Mississippi county, Missouri and as a farmer mixes his theory with practiee. He is a wise adviser and a good leader. He believes in cooperation and his unit praetices it.

The committee is fortunate in having a man of Prof. Boler's ability as its active ehairman.

Explains Steps To Get Relief

The necessary steps for farmers to take to get relief under the Farm bankruptcy aet of June 7, 1934 and the regulations of the Frazier-Lemke bill have been fully explained by the Illinois agricultural conciliatory committee. Race farmers in any state who cannot come to any agreement with their creditors should follow these steps. Going through bankruptcy however is a serious matter for a farmer for it impairs his credit. The farmer should first petition the federal court and get the service of a conciliation commissioner and try in every way possible to keep out of baukruptey. It will eost $10 to get the services of the commissioner. The steps to be taken as given follows:

"When a debtor is unable to get voluntary settlement with his creditors and the county farm debt adjustment committee is unable to secure a voluntary settlement, the next step is for the distressed debtor to file application for conciliation with the federal court of his district.

"Under an amendment to the farm bankruptey act approved June 7, federal judges are instrueted to appoint a conciliation commissioner for each county. When a debtor applies to the federal court for relief, the case is referred to the commissioner, who endeavors to work out a settlement whieh is satisfactory to the majority of the creditors, both in number and amount.

"While seeured ereditors can not be required to seale down their claims, they frequently are willing to do so, in order to affeet a settlement. When such approval is ob-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

WILL DISCUSS NEW DEAL

Main Topic of Discussion For Annual Convention in Charleston

Whether or not the New Deal has been a blessing or a curse to American Negro farmers may not be decided at the annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., which convenes in Charleston, Mo., October 29-31, but Race farmers from 21 states will tell their experiences in open meeting and the diseussions should be interesting and profitable. These delegates and visitors from all seetions will bring facts right from their own barn doors.

The efficient local committee is preparing to entertain the largest delegation that has ever attended a convention of organized farmers of our group. Prominent speakers will be present to instruct and entertain. The National seeretary will report on the work of the organization during the past year. Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary of the National Bapt. Publishing Board and prominent banker and Race leader of Nashville, Tenn., will deliver one of the main addresses of the second day's session. Manufacturers will exhibit their wares, some of the largest corporations in the nation having promised to send special representatives. Governors of eight states have commissioned special representatives.

All exeept the executive sessions will be open to the general public.

Seek Way To Breed Cattle With More Ribs

Providence, R. I.—More steaks or chops may be cut regularly from the average steer, lamb, or hog in the future if Brown University biologists can discover why some animals are born with extra ribs.

Advanced research into this problem is well under way at Brown under the direction of Dr. Paul B. Swain of the university department of biology. Dr. Swain is investigating hereditary transmission of an extra thirteenth rib in rabbits. This odd number of ribs, and oecasionally more, is sometimes found in swine, cattle, and other animals. Humans have been known to have an extra rib.

"With increased knowledge of the laws of heredity eontrolling sueh variations, it may be possible to breed eattle regularly with additional ribs and vertebrae," said Dr. Swain.

Any variation in the region of the ribs means extra steaks or chops, which are the most valuable cuts of meat. When the number of carcasses which pass through the nation's slaughter houses annually is taken into consideration, regular breeding of extra-ribbed animals would be of eonsiderable importanee to the meat industry.

Soy Bean Market Outlook Good

A WOMAN'S COURAGE

Editorial From Woman's Home Companion

We reproduee below an editorial from one of the best and largest of Amerieau magazines which should be read by every Race man and woman and child in America. We should read it and thank God for friends, our fellow eitizens of the white race, North and South, who can see the struggle so many of us are making for education and enlightenment, and bestow upon us their sympathy and encouragement. Again we have the proof that no matter how poor we are, no matter how hard the road, we can do what we want to do and be what we want to be if we only have—

COURAGE

"The Mother was a college graduate. Her own father had been blind for years. In spite of that, and even on his small salary as a preacher, he had contrived to get her a good education. In her turn she resolved that her children should go through college too. Perhaps when she made that resolve she did not expeet to have ten children. Nor could she have foreseen the depression. It was after the seventh baby was born that they lost everything, even their little Kansas farm, and had to move into the city. There her husband eked out a small living by doing odd jobs. She helped by writing squibs for farm papers and winning prizes with her recipes. One after another three more babies came along. Yet

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2)

Lieut. George Lee Writes Book

Delegates members and friends who attended the 1932 convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in Memphis, Tenn., remember with pleasure the stirring weleome address delivered Lieut. George Lee, General Manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Memphis District.

Mr. Lee has recently published a book entitled "Beale Street" which critics call the "saga of the southern city Negro." The book was selected the alternate book-of-the month for June. Mr. Lee has caught all that makes Beale Street one of the greatest Negro thoroughfares in the world. The book is interesting to southern people especially and from a historical standpoint it has no equal. It is stated that Lee wrote and re-wrote the book eight times. He worked for more than five years developing his subject and studying and writing. Another proof that nothing good can be gotten or produced without plenty of hard work.

The Modern Farmer congratulates Mr. Lee and wishes for him and his brilliant produetion mueh success.

NEW FIELD OPENED IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

Can be Used for Hay and Beans—Demand for Increase

Preliminary indieations are that Illinois farmers may find a satisfactory market for soybeans next year, say extension service economists.

It was estimated in the September 1 crop report that about 12 million bushels of soybeans would be harvested in the six leading soybean states this year, as compared with 10 million last year and nearly 12 million in 1932. The increase over last year in Illinois is equal to this total increase of 2 million bushels.

The demand for soybeans is strengthened by the crop's resistanee to drouth and chinch bugs and beeause a new market for seed is opening up in Kansas and Nebraska, where soybeans are increasing in popularity. Missouri's production is less than half of that a year ago.

Soybean acreage was increased from 192,000 in 1933 to 430,0000 this year in Iowa to supply emergeney demands. Because of the drouth, however, much of this acreage will be neither harvested for seed nor hay. About 100,000 acres of the total will be harvested for beans. Normally about 50,000 aeres are harvested.

At an estimated yield of 14 bushels per acre, this will result in a total outturn of about 1,400,000 bushels. This is only slightly more than last year because of the low yields per acre this year and is a further strengthening faetor on priees.

Soybeans—both for hay and beans—are reported to be in 65 per eent condition as compared with 85 per cent last year and an average condition of 1923-1931 of 88 per cent.

Mrs. Deanes Composes Federation Poem

Mrs. Mary Anne Deanes, member of the Cedar Bluff Unit, of the N. F. C. F., has composed a "Federation" poem which proves that she has caught the true N. F. C. F. spirit, the spirit of cooperation and loyalty. Three outstanding verses read:

"Ladies can your beans and peas,
It will make you live at ease.

"Stop a-trying to live alone,
It will make you weep and moan.

"Solomon deelares we will stand
If we tie our hearts and hands."

The N. F. C. F. congratulates Mrs. Deanes and is proud to have sueh a faithful and enthusiastic member.

CHILLICOTHE WOMAN GETS TOBACCO GIFT ON BIRTHDAY

Chillicothe, Ohio. — A drum of tobacco, shipped by a well-known company to one of its oldest users, was among the birthday gifts received Saturday by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth West in observance of the 100th anniversary of her birth.

From the time she was 10 years old— the same year of her migration over the mountains to Chillicothe — the aged colored woman has been a continuous smoker. Her physical condition is good except for slightly bad hearing. She refrains from housework but did some sewing over the week-end.

A firm believer in women's voting Mrs. West has always exercised her franchise and cast her ballot in the last election. For 75 years she has been a member of the Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church.

Since none of her immediate family was particularly long-lived, attributes her century to maintaining a happy frame of mind, hard work and the fact that she has been an inveterate smoker. She lives here with her step-great grand daughter and blood third cousin.

Born at Richmond, Va., Mrs. West was the daughter of a free-born colored man who owned and operated a tobacco factory Her mother was an Indian squaw whose tribe formerly lived in the Blue Ridge section of Virginia.

With her brother, a Civil War veteran and other relatives, Mrs West journeyed to Chillicothe by covered wagon and has lived here ever since. She distinctly recalls the big fire which devastated the city in 1853, two years before her marriage to James West, well known as an outstanding fiddler and the city only weaver of carpets, shawls and coverlets.

About three years ago she cut six or eight teeth, the third set in her lifetime. Her one child died in infancy.

—Dayton, O. Forum.

DR. GEORGE HAYNES ON NEGRO CHURCHES

Oklahoma City, Okla.,— Speaking here to day before the National Baptist Convention, Inc., Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary department of race relations, Federal Council of Churches, New York City, declared that the Negro church today has a responsibility to train and support compentent consecrated, courageous leadership for the Negro people in three major fields: in morals and religion; in economic life; in civic and political life.

"The most powerful and important organization for group action and advance the interest of the Negro masses are their churches," said Dr Haynes, "With such a crisis in the economic, political, educational, moral and spiritual life facing them we may ask, Negro churches, what now? In the midst of the turmoil and confusion of our tottering economic and social order the race needs group action and leadership. This is a day when groups are organized for the protection and advancement of their members. The great industrial employers are organized into associations that speak and act for their members; employed workers in industry are organized into unions whose leaders speak and act for them; the planters in the cotton belt are organized to protect and advance their interests. What effective organized method of work do the Negro churches have?

"Negro laborers need an intelligent leadership. The Negro church is a workingman's organization. More than 90 per cent of its members earn their living by the sweat of their brow. The churches should select some of the ablest of their young people and give them elements of workers education; the churches should become the place where they learn about labor organizations and the technique orgauizations bargaining.

"The rank and file of Negro tenant farmers need leadership, and the churches are their best hope. But, alas, too many of the rural churches have absentee pastors.

"The Negro churches should furnish leadership in the civic and political field. Here their most important service is to secure competent, trustworthy Negro lawyer to instruct and guide the people. Negroes need legal advice to protect their lands and property from exploitation and to protect themselves from the denial of their liberty. They need competent legal counsel and defense when their lives and liberty are at stake in the courts, and when their cause is before legislative bodies. Radical groups have outstripped the churches in such service to working people. The Negro churches should furnish that leadership and go to the front for the masses of working people.

"The Negro churches have a call for leadership in the interracial movement. We stand at the cross roads in race relations. The doctrine which says that violence and hatred can adjust race relations is being widely heralded. The Ku Klux Klan on the one extreme and the communists on the other subscribe to this doctrine. If the Negro churches believe in the doctrine of love and fellowship which they profess, they should come into the arena and take their place with the conviction that they can overcome evil with good. There must be organization and leadership on both sides of racial lines if there is to be real interracial cooperation until the Negro bears his share of the responsibility through the highest type of leadership and moral and financial support. The Negro churches offer the greatest possibility for such leadership."

—Dayton, O. Forum.

FEDERAL MEN SPEED RUBBER PLANT TESTS

Goldenrod Is Believed Most Likely to Prove Valuable Commercially.

EXPERIMENT WORK SLOW

Guayule Shrub, Hevea Tree Also Undergoing Careful Trials.

If the price of raw rubber should ever be forced as high again as in 1923-27, the United States will be in a fair position to produce a good share of its rubber requirements.

Experiments by the United States department of agriculture —covering practically every important plant used for commercial production of rubber throughout the world— have singled out as the three most promising sources for domestic rubber, goldenrod, guayule, a shrub which grows well in the southwest, and hevea, the rubber tree of the tropics. Of these goldenrod is regarded as the most likely to develop commercially The transfer to the department recently of the Edison collection of goldenrod selections has given new impetus to the research program.

Rubber of good quality has been made from goldenrod, but the details of extraction and manufacture have not been developed sufficiently to produce rubber on a commercial scale. With present knowledge it would not be possible to make rubber from goldenrod at prevailing prices of about 15 cents a pound. However, experiments now in progress in the department lay the foundation for domestic rubber production in case of an emergency.

Guayule Being Grown

Guayule is a shrub native to Mexico and southern Texas which resembles sage brush and which can be harvested with machinery. Several thousand acres have been planted to guayule in California by a company interested in its development.

For maximum yields, guayule is harvested only every fourth year. Thus it would be necessary for farmers to have some assurance of a stablized price before this crop would be grown on a large scale. Because the whole plant is harvested, it is necessary to have a large area and a succession of plantings to insure a continuous harvest. It is a long-time, large-scale rotation.

Tropical Rubber Tree

Other sources of rubber which could be developed in this country if the price were high enough to warrant it include the hevea, the famous rubber tree of the tropics. The department now has 30,000 of these trees growing in Florida, some of them from seed produced there. There is every reason to believe that they will yield as well as those in the East Indies.

Another rubber tree which grows well in Florida is the Castilla, from Central America. It is not so resistant to frost as hevea, but it has a big advantage in that it yields a large percentage of its rubber at one tapping, a factor that would help to cut labor costs.

Rubber made from guayule and goldenrod in this country so far has not been so good as the imported product. With continued improved in methods of extraction, however, it is entirely possible that domestic rubber from these plants might be made to approximate that from the East Indies, in the opinion of L. G. Polhamus, who for several years has been engaged in a study of rubber plants for the department of agriculture.

Goldenrod Experiments

So far, solidago leavenworthii, one of the Edison selections, has the highest rubber ccontent of any of the goldenrods analyzed. Specimens have produced more than 12 percent rubber. Another species, S. fistulosa, selection by the department, has analyzed as high as 9 percent rubber. A third species which yields from 4 to 6 percent rubber is considered promising because of its greater leaf production.

In spite of the popular interest in goldenrod as a source of domestic.

Colored Bank Joins Clearing House

Washington, Oct., (ANP)—The Industral Bank of Washington, only colored institution of its kind operating here, was admitted this week as a member of the Washington Clearing House Association. It is the only colored bank ever to belong to the Association. Membership will greatly facilitate handling of checks, it is said.

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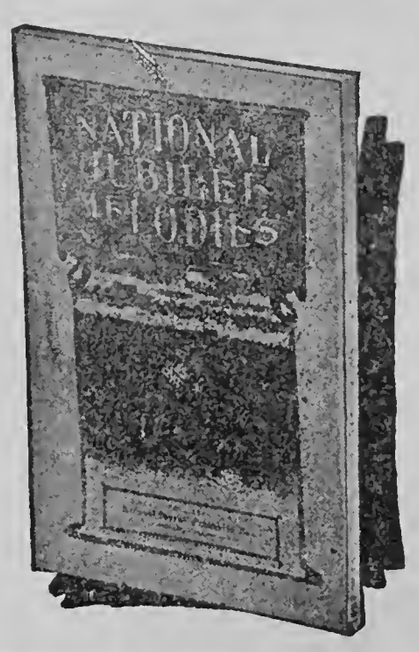

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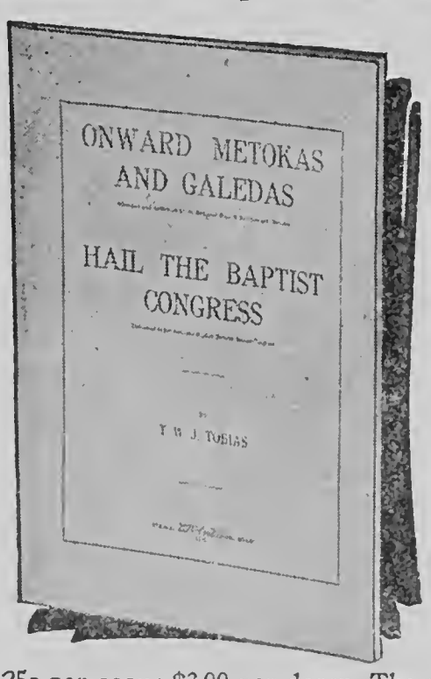

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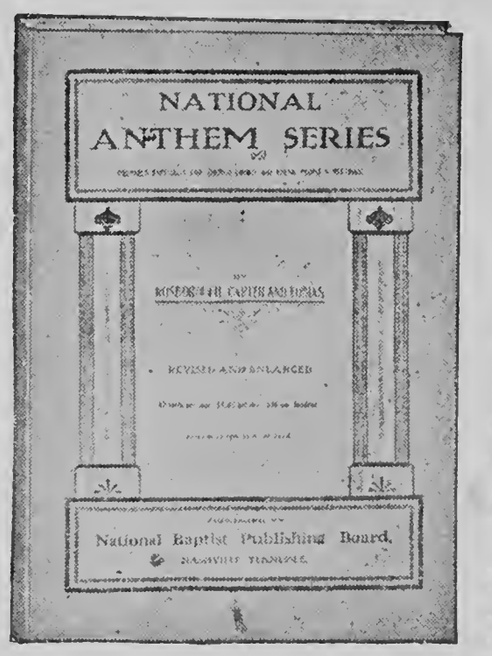

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DO YOU KNOW YOUR BIBLE?

1. What men were first called to fame and then doomed by the same prophet?
2. Who was advised to serve that he might afterward rule?
3. Whose hand was first withered and then cured by a man whom he sought to harm?
4. What swift runner was killed with the handle of a spear?
5. What crippled child was cared for by a king, and why?
6. What king had an income in gold of over nineteen million dollars a year?
7. Who rewarded with death the slayer of his worst enemy?
8. What psalm was probably sung as the ark of God was brought through the mighty gates of an old fortress?
9. Whose army was defeated by two hundred and thirty-two men?
10. Who lost his life by asking to marry his stepmother?

ANSWERS

1. I Samuel 10:1, 15:26; I Kings 14:2, 7-16. 2. I Kings 12:7. 3. I Kings 13:4-6. 4. II Samuel 2:18-23. 5. II Samuel 4:4, 9:1-13. 6. II Chronicles 9:13. 7. II Samuel 1:13-16. 8. Psalm 24. 9. I Kings 20. 10. I Kings 2:13-25.

THE CROW

With rakish eye and plenished crop
Oblivious of the farmer's gun,
Upon the naked ash-tree top
The crow sits basking in the sun

An old ungodly rogue, I wot!
For, perched in black against the blue,
His feathers, torn with beak and shot,
Let woeful glints of April through.

The year's new grass, and golden-eyed,
The daisies sparkle underneath,
And chestnut trees on either side
Have opened every ruddy sheath.

But doubtful still of frost and snow,
The ash alone stands stark and bare,
And on its topmost twig the crow
Takes the glad morning's sun and air.

—William Canton.

HUMBLE BUT BASIC PEANUT.

Philadelphia Inquirer: With the peanut, noisy mainstay of baseball fans and circus elephants, elevated by the senate of the United States to the list of "basic" commodities along with wheat, corn, cotton and hogs, the precedent is set for the similar dignifying—and regulating—of every farm crop.

Who shall deny to citrus growers that the squirty grapefruit is a basic commodity? Who shall cry down the assertion that the virile spinach though it transport into the home and the digestive tract acres of arable sand, is the crop that, if protected, will bring back prosperity?

Voluntary crop production is not proving very successful. As acreage is cut down intensive cultivation keeps production as high or higher than it was before. Legislation now being enacted by congress provides for compulsory crop limitation. Thus step by step the administration moves toward the full regimentation of agriculture.

One peanut, munched placidly, thoughtlessly, leads to another peanut. The peanut becomes a national symbol.

HEN'S EGG RECORD DOES NOT TELL WHOLE STORY

The egg record of the hen should not be made the sole basis for judging her breeding value or the breeding value of her offspring, cautions E. W. Henderson, head of the poultry department at Iowa State college.

Some of the important information that should be available in selecting breeding stock, Mr. Henderson says, is the weight of the hen, the size of the eggs, the percentage hatch of the eggs set, the growth rate and speed of maturity of the chicks, the livability of the chicks, and the egg production of the pullets.

The number of eggs produced by the daughters of the hen is a much better indication of her breeding value than her own egg record, Mr. Henderson asserts. Though the practice of getting such information is a rather expensive one, it is being followed extensively by progressive breeders.

A. F. of L. Head Accuses Negro Workers of Undercutting Wage

New York, Oct., (ANP)—In the October issue of Opportunity, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, takes upon himself to advise Negro workers.

His statement is calculated to arouse vigorous protest on the part of Negro leaders because of his failure to mention racial discrimination which is rife in the organization of which he is the chief.

He says in part

"Whenever any one group however small accepts sub-standard conditions, the wage structure for all is undermined. Although the labor movement has had every sympathy for the handicaps of Negro workers, willingness on the part of some to undercut standards of compensation and workmanship, have been the source of practical difficulties. While we appreciated the reasons for the situation, it is with frank gladness and relief we note the progress of these workers beyond the necessities which prevented them from working common cause with us."

Speaking of the Southern differential, he says:

"There is an immediate problem in many industries with which the advanced group may cope—the Southern differential which in so many cases means the determination of the industry to depress Negro wages. Opportunity for Negro wage earners lies not in undercutting wages for white workers but in cooperating for the elimination of such a differential."

Mr. Green concludes by urging Negroes to join the American Federation of Labor:

"All those Negro wage earners who want to undertake seriously the job of increasing their incomes and assuring themselves of definite work rights, should join the union of their fellow workers or apply to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

"You can better yourselves if you are ready to make the effort. It will require courage and endurance, but what others have done you can do.

"The union is the first step.'

PROOF POSITIVE

"Oh, yes," said the pilot of the river steamboat, "I've been on this river so long I knew where every stump is"

Just then the boat struck a stump which shook it from stern.

"There," he continued, "that's one of them now."

HOW TO DOWN DEFEAT

What a new face courage puts on everything! A determined man, by his very attitude and the tone of his voice, puts a stop to defeat and begins to conquet.—Emerson.

Illinois Asked For Prisoner

Nashville, Tenn., Oct.—(A. N. P.)—Gov. Hill McAlister has sent a requisition to Illinois for the return to Tennessee of Walter Ellis, wanted in Shelby county for the murder of Joe Hooper in March, 1925. Ellis was arrested in Chicago.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee.

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community. of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

EDITORIALS

From the Bible:—

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." Psalms 23:1.

Light

Just where the road is roughest
We find a helping hand.
Just where the burden's hardest
Kind friends beside us stand;
Just when the hours are dreary
A song of joy rings true;
Just when the days are darkest,
The sunshine filters through.
—Unknown.

THERE WILL ALWAYS BE KENNY BROWNS

Jack Brown, a prosperous colored farmer, has three sons. Two of the boys are doing very well. All are married and have families. The middle boy, Kenny, just can't make it for himself. He is a farm hand and not a very good one. No one will hire him by the month for he just won't stick that long. The community he lives in endures him but it would not miss him if he would go to town and go on "relief." He is living mostly off the labor of his good wife and children and the hand-outs he mooches from his relatives and the good white people.

We have been asked: "If the tenant and sharecropping system of farming is destroyed, what system will take its place? We reply, "The co-operative system,—each farm community a community of small farmers,—each farmer a member of the community cooperative organization. We realize the change will not come suddenly. Even now, many landowners are resorting to the "corporation system.' Large farms or plantations are being grouped and a manager is hired to supervise operations. Those who do the work are hired hands who work as needed, by the day, week or month.

The "corporation system" will fail because most farm hands will be Kenny Browns. Good farm hands will not stick. They will desire to be real farmers and if they are industrious and ambitious they WILL BE REAL FARMERS. A REAL FARMER CAN'T BE SATISFIED WORKING FOR THE OTHER FELLOW.

There will always be Kenny Browns. The communities in which they live will have to endure them. They will supply the extra help needed in the co-operative farm communities of the future. When there is no work for them to do the tax payers will have to support them.

Unless colored farmers are given special consideration by the "powers that be" there are going to be tens of thousands of Kenny Browns of our group. We do not want them or need them. We are willing to endure those we must have but why should we be cursed by any system of farming that makes,—or will make,—Kenny Browns out of thousands of us?

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

Several years ago we called this organization "The Organization For A Million." Almost a million of our group are farmers, tenants, sharecroppers or farm hands. Before the N. F. C. F. we had no national organization. The white farmers had three big ones,—the National Farmers Union, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange. Only a small percentage of American white farmers were members of their three big organizations. But one thing was sure and certain,—everything worthwhile they were getting and are getting today,—THEY WERE GETTING THROUGH OR BY THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. ORGANIZATION PAYS! IT ALWAYS PAYS!

Only a small percentage of American colored farmers have joined the N. F. C. F. Those who have joined and supported their organization during the past three hard years are men and women of faith and vision. They merit all the praise that can be given. They are the real farm leaders of our group.

In a few days we will meet in convention at Charleston, Mo., to "take stock." We will talk about our failures and successes. We will plan for the future. In spite of all difficulties THE N. F. C. F. MUST LIVE. IT MUST GO ON AND ON. IT CANNOT STOP. We have an organization worth supporting and we must support it. Let us back up our officers and leaders and may every member become a missionary and gather others into the fold.

CO-OPERATION

The Bible tells us that "no man liveth unto himself." Everything we do is tied on to that which others do. Because this is so, if we would get any real happiness out of life we must learn how to live together as we should. We must learn how to work together,—to love our neighbors and to do unto them as we would be done by.

This is not only good religion,—it is good old hard common sense. As a group of people,—an oppressed and mistreated group,—we can get nowhere unless we learn to get along together. Everyone should love his own job and should try to do the best he can if for no other reason but to get the satisfaction of knowing that what he has done he has done well. But he must also learn to apply the principles of co-operation. We must not want to come up ourselves and at the same time keep our neighbor down. All units of the N. F. C. F. should practice co-operative buying just to get a primary lesson in co-operation. Start it if you have not done so. It will do you good.

THE COTTON CONTROL TEST VOTE

Tenant farmers of the cotton states may soon have an opportunity to vote on the voluntary cotton adjustment program. It is probable that the voting will be confined to the Bankhead compulsory cotton bill.

We predict that when the method of voting is decided, it will be discovered that in some manner the landlord will be allowed to express the tenant's views for him. The tenant may have an opportunity to whisper but the landlord will be allowed to shout. But in any case, we hope he shouts the Bankhead law off the books.

The Bankhead law has been hard on the tenant and sharecropper. First,—it forced thirty per cent or more on "relief." Many tenant families picked up their few belongings and carried them on their backs to nearby towns and cities. Some might have stayed on the plantations and existed but why work for a full stomach when they could get filled up better and not work any? Then those who stayed on the plantations,—especially in the eastern cotton states,—have produced more than their allotment of cotton and can't sell it at the market price because of the tax. The landlords have gotten more than their share of all benefit payments the government has made and we are not certain how a majority of them will vote. But if tenants and sharecroppers are allowed to chirp or even whisper they will make a mighty racket. The Bankhead Act will go.

WILL "NEED-MORE" SOLVE THE RACE PROBLEM?

Reports from Coila, Miss., Carroll county, inform us that a teacher of the white group is teaching a school of Negro adults. There are half-a-dozen or more colored teachers in the community unemployed but none were given the job. The county relief committee picked the teacher.

The Race educationalists are kicking. Of course. Why shouldn t they? They have our sympathy. We feel that the relief committee has given them a pretty dirty deal. But who knows? Perhaps it is Providential. They may eventually be given jobs teaching white adults. Most all of us need to be taught by somebody. All of us need more of everything,—food, clothing, housing, money, knowledge, civilization, and religion. Old Man Need-more may even solve the big, troublesome Race Problem!

It is not too late to save more feed for your stock and food for yourself. Plant a good winter garden. If you do this you will be happy in case we have a long, cold winter.

Patch up the house and provide some conveniences for the womenfolk. Build a woodshed and get up an abundant supply of dry stove wood.

Get out of debt. Save all you can. Get ready to buy a farm and home. Don't trust the government to give you one. America expects every citizen to stand on his own feet.

Don't try to carry all the load of your N. F. C. F. unit. No one respects the big "I AM." Learn to work together and be agreeable.

Don't meddle with the private business or family life of your neighbor. Keep your own fireside clean.

Learn to want more and you will have more. A hungry cat will always catch the most rats.

A true friend is always a friend.

Don't expect your children to be perfect. Be wise and patient with them. You were once a child. Teach more and whip less.

Keep the MODERN FARMER coming into your home. Don't borrow from your neighbor who has paid his subscription.

ROOSTER GOES TO COURT; COMES OUT CROWING

Billings, Mont.—The court has upheld a rooster's right to crow in this city, irrespective of its effect on a nervous neighbor. The nervous one appealed to the Magistrate to do something about the rooster's noise-making every morning between the hours of 4 and 6. "My neighbor once had a bantam roster with a crow like a tin whistle," he complained. "I gave him $2 for the rooster just to get it out of he way. Then he bought a man-sized rooster with a voice like a fog horn. I can't stand it. I'm a nervous man. The Judge searched the statute books but failed to find legal grounds for stopping the crowing.

$1,900 FOR ALFALFA SEED

Garfield, Kansas—Despite the drought, A. H. Morrow, farmer near here, realized $1,900 for alfalfa seed after saving enough for his own use.

A BOON FOR THE SLEEPLESS

Those who have counted sheep to gain admittance to the Land of Nod will appreciate the following lines by the poet Wordsworth:

"A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by
One after one; the sound of rain, and bees
Murmuring; the fall of rivers, winds and seas.
Smooth fields, white sheets of water, and pure sky;
I've thought of all by turns, and yet do lie
Sleepless; and soon the small birds
Must have first uttered melodies from my orchard trees,
And the first cuckoo's melancholy cry.
Even thus last night, and two nights more I lay,
And could not win thee, Sleep! by any stealth;
So do not let me wear tonight away;
Without thee; what is all the waxing wealth!
Come, blessed barrier between day and day,
Dear Mother of fresh thoughts and joyous health!"

USE OF YEARLING AND OLDER HENS MORE PROFITABLE

Annual studies of Iowa record flocks show that mortality of the flocks is the most important factor influencing the farm poultryman's profit, says W. M. Whitfield, Iowa extension poultryman. The records also indicate that the mortality averages about 35 percent during the laying year and the longevity has been steadily decreasing.

That yearling and older hens should be depended on more in the coming years as the most reliable source of hatching eggs and should be re-established is suggested by Whitfield.

The fact that the records show that a major portion of the mortality loss occurs among pullets rather than older hens invites a revision of the poultryman's opinion of the comparative value of pullets and hens not only as producers of hatching eggs, but also as producers of market eggs, says Whitfield.

The studies further suggest that a greater cost to the poultryman may be incurred in the production of mature pullets than in carrying hens through the molting period, even though a good pullet may produce more eggs than a good hen. Certainly a good hen is more profitable than a poor pullet, especially in the capacity of improving the vitality of the offspring.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912

State of Tennessee, County of Davidson:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Modern Farmer, and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn above caption requested in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) M. G. FERGUSON, N. P.

Sworn before me this 19th day of September, 1934.

My commission expires January 10, 1939.

Interesting NEWS Notes

Eleanor Willet, a girl of Jefferson, Kansas, ten years old, fell only three feet in a sitting position from a broad swing on the grounds of the rural school, but the fall broke her neck and she died instantly.

A potato patch in Australia sold recently for a quarter of a million dollars. Two brothers worked the patch as part of their farm. The patch was on a hillside. One night there was a heavy rain and part of the crop was washed off the hillside exposing a gold-bearing reef. Nearly fifty thousand dollars worth of gold has been taken from it to date.

A farm hand near Joliet, Ill. saved his employers life by driving the family fliver at a bull which had knocked the employer down and was trampling him. The farm hand drove the auto at the bull several times before he succeeded in driving him away.

A farm of 246 acres in the neighborhood of Bloomington, Ill., sold last month for $14 per acre. Farm land is coming back and the price will again be high. Race farmers should buy farm land now.

In 1930 the state of Georgia had 86,787 colored farmers. During the ten year period, 1920-30, this state lost nearly fifty thousand colored farm operators. In 1930 only 11,080 were full owners. 883,284 acres were owned and the value of land and buildings was about seventeen and a half million dollars. There are thousands of abandoned farms in this state which might be purchased by colored farmers.

A three-hundred bale cotton planter of Lowndes county, Miss., has served notice that he will attack the constitutionality of the Bankhead cotton act in the U. S. courts.

A cotton crop of 9,433,000 bales was predicted for the U. S. this year by the agricultural department. This is nearly four million bales less than the 1933 crop. Texas led in production although the crop was less than one-half of normal, and Miss. was second.

Four bandits near Chicago stole a large truck and trailer driven by a farmer of Avoca, Iowa. Nineteen thousand pounds of butter worth $3,700 and fifty cases of eggs worth $300 were stolen with the truck.

BATS ARE OUR FRIENDS

They Reduce Insect Pests by the Ton and Go Long Distance For Water

There are about 30 kinds of bats in the arid southwestern part of the United States, all with different habits and with ranges fitting into every nook and corner where they can find a place to stay and food to eat and water to drink.

Bats are thirsty animals and must have water once or twice every night. They are hearty eaters and hearty drinkers, and after sleeping all day in dark retreats in caves or cliffs or building they seek the nearest water, be it miles away, and dipping over the surface drink on the wing repeatedly until satisfied.

Some of the strong-winged species are found many miles from water or else they know where to find it in tanks or pools that we do not find. Every waterhole in the desert is a nightly center for bats, and often they swarm like dragon flies over still pools, before circling away to feed among the tree tops or along the cliffs or low over the bushes of the desert.

Different species find their favorite prey in different haunts, and while the bettles and moths and flying bugs of their menu are not exterminated, their numbers are reduced by tons and tons as shown by their remains in the bat guano in caves or other roosting places.

But dollars and cents saved us by the bats do not measure their whole value. Some day we will learn that they are mammals like ourselves but of a more ancient and highly specialized group.

Bats too are intelligent, far more than we generally credit them as being, and make most interesting pets for study. Fortunately their skins have no commercial value and they are not likely to be exterminated, but often their roosting or breeding colonies do need our protection and should have it, for bats are among our best friends.

SEED CATALOGS GAIN ACCURACY

U. S. D. A. Man Says Second-rate Vegetables Should Be So Described

Seed catalogs may be declining as poetic literature, but Dr. Victor R. Boswell of the United States department of agriculture says that some of them are definitely improving in horticultural accuracy. He told a meeting of vegetable growers recently that he doubted that any catalog of five years ago listed any variety of vegetables "as of only fair or poor quality."

Now there are a few such catalogs. Seedsmen used to defend themselves by saying that customers called for these inferior varieties and the dealers had to be ready to supply them. Even though there is some ill-advised demand for inferior sorts, and they must be listed for sale, it is only good business to tell the truth about them.

In the last five years vegetable specialists of the bureau of plant industry, in cooperation with those at the state experiment stations, have been making nation-wide standardization studies of varieties, and seedsmen now have authentic and unprejudiced evidence to present to their customsers with reference to the properties and behavior of the principal varieties.

Dr. Boswell points out that concentration on the best varieties will prove to be good business both for the seed merchant and for the customer. The customer will get carefully produced seed of varieties that have been proved superior by years of commercial experience by thousands of growers. The seedsmen will benefit because customers will profit and will be pleased. The seedsmen also will benefit because whenever they are able to drop the growth of an inferior variety they can devote more care and time to further improvement of the varieties that are really important.

SON SUES FATHER FOR U. EDUCATION

Omaha—Whether a father able to do so is obliged to give his son a college education was the question Judge Herbert Rhoades of Domestic Relations court here was pondering. Lloyd Skinner, Jr., seeks to force his father to finance a course at Creighton University. The elder Skinner says the boy will have to work a year at his manufacturing plant first.

ADVANCE IN GRAIN PUTS PREMIUM ON DESTROYING RATS

Urbana, Ill.—With grains and other farm products going up in price, Illinois farmers have an additional incentive this fall to get rid of rats and mice which in some years have destroyed more than $200,000,000 worth of crops and other property throughout this country, says G. C. Oderkirk, specialist of the United States biological survey.

Furthermore, as a result of the greatly reduced quantity of feed and feedstuffs harvested this year, it is especially worthwhile to prevent waste of supplies through rodent damage. On many a farm, if the grain eaten and wasted by rats and mice could be sold, the proceeds would more than pay all of the farmer's taxes, it is said.

"Don't wait until winter to start fighting the rodents," says Mr. Oderkirk, who is cooperating with the state natural history survey and the state college of agriculture in an effort to reduce the losses caused by rats and mice. "Fall is the best time to clean up and burn or destroy rubbish and refuse. Lumber, boxes and other materials should be stacked so there is a space of at least a foot between the ground and the pile. This will allow cats and dogs to go beneath the material and drive out the destructive pests."

Sheet meal and small-meshed wire netting can be used to keep rats from feed rooms and bins, and in many cases the corn crib can be made rat-proof with like materials.

Well-organized anti-rat campaigns are helpful in reducing the infestation of rats in towns and rural districts, thereby lessening the hazard of disease epidemics as well as affecting increased savings. To obtain the best results, such city or county-wide campaigns should be conducted this fall before extremely cold weather sets in. The destruction of a pair of rats now will prevent the reproduction of dozens of their potential offspring before spring. Arrangements to conduct a city or community campaign against rodents can be made through the office of the county farm adviser.

HUMMING BIRDS IN ALASKA

If you plan to go to Alaska keep your eye open for humming birds. Most people think you are telling a tall story when such a thing is mentioned. Yet Alaska is a favorite feeding ground for thousands of these feathered mites. In June they migrate through southeastern Alaska. Bird students estimate that it is only a day's flight for these little birds from the state of Washington or southern British Columbia, where they leave the Scotch broom and wild currant for the Alaska blueberry blossoms.

A NEW WRINKLE

"I grovel here in the dust at your feet," exclaimed the impassioned young suitor as he knelt on his knees in the parlor in order to press his suit.

"Dust! Dust! Do you mean to insult me?" she gasped—"after I spent the whole forenoon cleaning this room up?"

REMEDIES FOR COLD

Camphorated oil or old-fashioned goose grease are useful in cases of colds or croup.

Molasses, stewed, with castor oil added, is palatable and an excellent first aid remedy for children's colds.

To break up a cold, use doses of camphor at frequent intervals. A good way to prepare it is to take one teaspoonful of camphor, one teaspoonful of sugar, and add one cup of hot water. Take a spoonful of the mixture at a time. If taken at the start, it generally breaks up a cold very quickly.

Hot salt water snuffed up the nostrils will cure a cold in the head, if the treatment is used every three hours.

Not So Bad

"So you don't think that was a real cyclone we had up our way last week! I'll bet it was bad enough to lift anything on your old farm."

"If you think so, you don't know much about mortgages."

That's Too Strong

These are times when a body has to think big. Like our favorite political philosopher, the late Uncle Joe Cannon. Uncle Joe was telling Chauncey M. DePew about a fish he had almost caught.

"About the size of a whale, wasn't it?" asked Mr. Depew, softly.

"I was baitin' with whales," answered Uncle Joe.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers

Incorporated

ANNOUNCES ITS

Annual Convention

AT CHARLESTON, MISSOURI

October 29, 30, 31, 1934

All Race Farmers invited. Delegates representing Units in 21 States will attend.

MAIN SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION:

1. How to Own the Soil You Till.
2. How to Lift the Mortgage Hanging Over your Farm.
3. Purchasing Workstock and Cattle for Another Year.
4. Securing Loans to Improve Your Home and Farm.
5. Buying Groceries and Farm Supplies Cooperatively.
6. Producing and Selling Your Farm Products Co-operatively.
7. Home Canning and Sewing.
8. Legal Contracts Protecting Share-Croppers and Tenants.
9. Why all Colored Farmers Should be Organized.

Prominent Speakers, representing Federal and State Agricultural Departments, and Noted Race Leaders, have been invited to address this session.

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Cornelius R. Richardson, Atty. at Law,
Chairman, Board of Directors

MANY KILLED ON RAIL-ROAD TRACKS

Warning Issued to Boys and Girls Regarding Danger of Accidents

During the last ten years 1730 boys and girls under 14 years of age were killed and 2277 seriously injured while trespassing on railroad property. An additional 2652 boys and girls between 14 and 21 years were killed and 5495 seriously injured in the same manner.

More and more effort is made every year to avoid accidents that will impair the abilities of the victims. However, to completely do away with accidents, boys and girls as well as grown-ups must give their cooperation and consideration to the rules that are made and the precautions that are taken for their protection and convenience.

"Walking along railroad tracks where you do not belong is a form of trespassing," says a statement issued by the Burlington railroad. "It is also dangerous in that you may be inviting an accident by going where there is no protection for you. If you have to cross railroad tracks, do so at a place provided for that purpose and look carefully both ways so as to be certain that no trains are approaching when you cross.

"If you keep out of their way, trains can not hurt you because they can run only on the tracks while you have all the other room there is for your use. Since this is true there is no reason for people ever being injured by trains, if they use good judgment and consider the rule made by the rail roads for the benefit of people young and old folk alike.

"If you live near railroad property keep off of it, especially any part where there are tracks and trains in use. Never play about the switch tracks where cars are sometimes left for unloading or simply until there is a use for them. Never play in empty freight cars under any circumstances.

"Of course the danger of falling is an ever present one about cars, but even more important than that is the possibility that the cars will be moved and that you will be thrown off or run over or trapped in them. You never can know in advance whether the car will be needed elsewhere and taken way, so the best plan is to leave it strictly alone.

Don't Play on Tracks

"You never should play games on or near tracks. It may be fun to walk the track rails and count the ties, but it is not enough fun to offset the danger. Railroads do everything they can to eliminate danger, but they can not control everyone that lives near the tracks and keep them away from the rails except at crossings.

"When making a crossing always obey signals of bells or barriers or watchmen, if there are such signals. If there is none, be doubly carefnl to look both ways and assure yourself that no trains are approaching that may reach the crossing before you are off it.

"If there is a series of tracks be even more careful and do not try to cross any of them until they are all clear. Getting trapped between two trains on tracks that are close together is almost as dangerous as being in front of an approaching train.

"Remember that a train is heavy and that it can not be stopped in a short stretch of track. Even when it is traveling slowly, as trains usually do when approaching crossings, it takes some distance to bring a long string of cars to a complete stop. Naturally this could not be accomplished if you stepped out in front of a train without warning, when the train was very close."

HOW TO KEEP CUT FLOWERS PRETTY

Cut flowers last longer when the water in the vase is changed frequently and when they are placed in the coolest part of the rooms they decorate. At night they should be put out on the porch in the night air or floated in a tub of fresh water.

Some flowers keep fresh much longer than others. Some of the long-lived ones are aster, calendula, carnation, chrysanthemum, daisy, gladiolus, iris, lily, narcissus, rose, tulip and verbena.

To keep flowers from making the water in which they are kept foul-smelling all foliage which comes below the water line should be removed.

NO FOOD IN 7 YEARS, SHE LIVES TO TELL STORY

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 20.—Although doctors scoffed at her story, Mrs Martha Nasch, 44, a housewife, has made the amazing statement that for seven years she has not eaten, nor drunk, nor slept— and she offered to prove it!

Louis J. Nasch, 50 her husband, said only this:

"I've never seen her eat or drink. That's all I know. I've tried surprises to find her eating, but never have."

Mrs. Nasch interposed:

"I will submit to any test that may be asked if necessary. I will consent to an indefinite constant watch."

THREE VOUCH FOR TRUTH

Nasch was one of three witnesses to sign Mrs. Nasch's statement concerning her condition. The others are Ralph Nasch, 12, their son, a high school student, and Lynette Claus, 18 a neighbbor.

Miss Claus frequently does house-work at the Nash home, and although she goes in and out all during the day, she has never seen Mrs. Nasch eat or drink, she said.

Mr. Nasch told reporters:

"I do not sleep, either. At least not like other people .. I seem, rather, to be in a trance—like some one under dental gas. It gives me no rest."

NO TASTE, BUT COOKS!

Mrs. Nasch is in excellent cook, although she has no sense of taste, being able to distinguish only between salt and sugar.

Mrs. Nasch was taken to the state hospital at St. Peter when she disclosed her condition to a St. Paul doctor following an operation.

There she claims she ate no food, although continual attempts were made to feed her forcibly.

EXPLAINS WITH BIBLE

Mrs. Nasch points to several biblical passages to find an explanation for her condition. She said:

"It says in the Old Testament that 'they shall see food, but not eat.' I don't see why I should be cursed like this, though."

One St. Paul doctor who once had taken care of Mrs. Nash said:

"I think it's all bunk."

SUFFICIENT REASON

When Julio de Diego, the Spanish artist, set out for his first visit to friends on North Park Avenue, Chicago— where he later established his studio— he attempted to find out from the conductor whether the street car he had boarded would take him to Menomonee Street.

"Menomonee?" he inquired with the accent of Madrid.

"What?" answered the conductor.

"Menomonee!" he repeated.

"What?" roared the conductor.

MENOMONEE! MENOMONEE!" shouted the volatile Jullio, glaring at the dumb ox.

"Well," ereeched the conductor, "if you ain't got no money get the hell offen this car!"

TRANSPORT EGGS LARGE ENDS UP, EXPERTS ADVISE

Placing eggs large end up in the case will help maintain their quality and increase profies of farmers, according to extension poultry specialists at Iowa State college. The reason is this: Immediately after the egg is laid, its contents cool and contract. This contraction causes a separation of the two membranes found immediately inside the shell. The separation nsually occurs at the large end of the egg and an air pocket, commonly called the air cell, is formed.

After eggs are placed in the case, if the large end is up, the membrane serves as a cushion to absorb shocks. If the small end is placed up and the producer drives rapidly to town, especially over rough roads, many of the air cells breaks loose. Eggs such as these go into lower grades and bring lower prices.

RATHER SNAPPY—IF TRUE

In the answers given to questions on the income tax from there are occasional flashes of unconscious humor. For instance, one taxpayer, stated: "My parents are partly but not wholly dependable."

Another said: "I am married now with a widow and four children."

A lady taxpayer stated that her occupation was "wrecking automobiles."

A man in a labored and quite unnecessary attempt to fill in the assets and liabilities statement of his individual income tax return, wrote against "Sundry": "None; I remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

'The Metropolitan' Literary Monthly Magazine to Appear Soon

New York City—(CNS)—According to an announcement, 'The Metropolitan,' a literary monthly magazine, will soon make its appearance to the public. This magazine, which will contain 86 pages, will be devoted to Negroes, featuring their creative efforts in factual articles, fiction, poetry, photography, and drawing. The periodical is being published by the Meeks Publishing Company, of New York City.

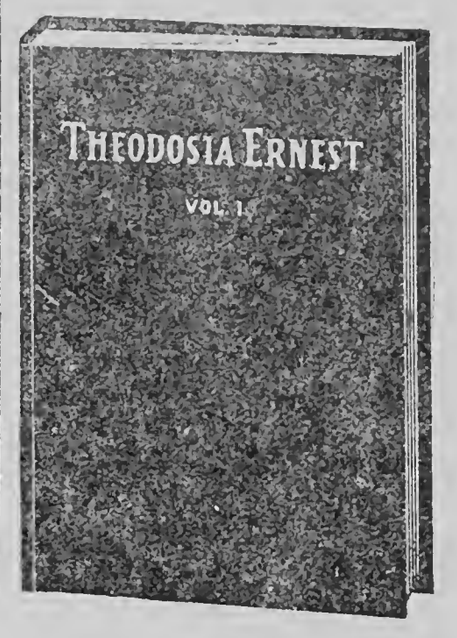
Pythians Resolved To Carry on New Orleans

New Orleans, La.—(CNS) A special mass meeting was held by members of the Knights of Pythias and Courts of Calantheans last week in Pythian Temple Theatre. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Jas. O. Connor. State Attorney General, Loys Charbonnett and George Seth Guion, who in their addresses expresed their sincere pledges in assisting the Order of Pythias in regaining the grounds lost in the depression that resulted in a diminished membership to the Order. The leaders of the organization and a number of its members who have stood by the Order also pledged themselves in the campaign to reach out through the State in the interest of re-instating suspended lodges and for bringing new members into the Organization.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Louisiana owns the beautiful Pythian Temple which was built at a cost of $350,000. The substance of Mr. Guion's address disclosed that it would be necessary for the unfinancial members to reinstate in order that the Grand Lodge would be able to float a loan sufficient to take care of all outstanding bills. The procedure will terminate the receivership for the endowment department and the Order would again regain its status.

Other speakers were Hon. F. B. Smith, grand attorney; John D. Brown, Grand Keeper of Records and Seals; and Grand Chancellor S. W. Green, who submitted a program by which the Organization may work out its problems.

Ministers and Laymen Should Seek Every Opportunity to Improve Their Minds.



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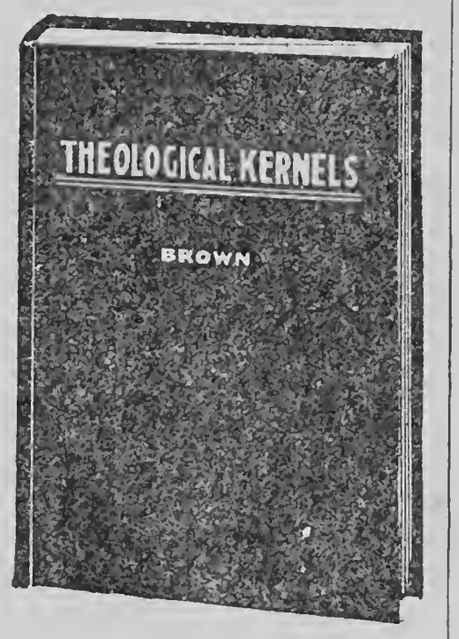

Theological Kernels, the ministers best book of Helps.
Price $1.00

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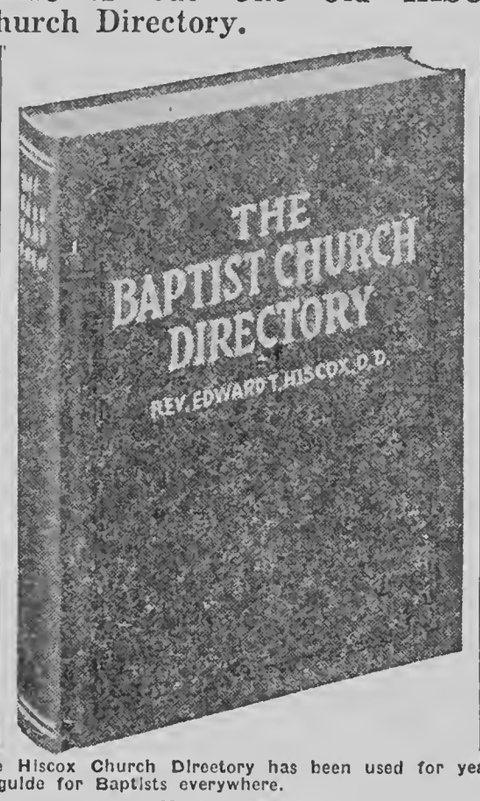
The Great Work of the late



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The late Dr. R. H. Boyd devised a Church Record, Roll and Minute Book that was serviceable, indispensable and helpful to every church. It is three books combined in one. Aside from a place for the minutes of each session of the church meeting, a place for the enrollment of the members and a place for the financial record of the church, this publication has in it two outstanding ordinances of the Baptist Church, namely:—the ordinance of Baptism and the Articles of Faith, with other splendid helps. Any church clerk or financial secretary of a Baptist Church will be helped greatly in the keeping of his minutes, the preserving of their records and roll and the arranging of its financial side by purchasing one of these books for $2.50.

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SAVE MORE! EARN MORE! HAVE MORE! BE MORE!

Every Colored Farmer

SHOULD BE A MEMBER OF THE

The National Federation of Colored Farmres

ORGANIZED, JUNE 5, 1922
PROGRESSIVE, Not Radical!

INCORPORATED, NOVEMBER 19, 1930
SANE, NOT VISIONARY!

IF A FARM OWNER, TENANT, SHARECROPPER OR
FARM HAND, YOU SHOULD JOIN THIS ORGANIZATION

It is the only national organization of colored farmers in America.
Its growth has been steady and substantial.
Its officers and leaders are men of experience and foresight.
It is non-partisan and non-secret.
Its actions speak louder than its words.
Its policies are sane, sound and progressive.

It teaches co-operative buying, production and marketing.
It is a builder of Negro farm communities.
It promotes the general interest of all its members.
It studies and investigates all agricultural problems.
It fosters the improvement of rural homes, and rural life.
Its members work together to accomplish what cannot be done individually.
It makes farm business more profitable.

Delegates to 1932 Annual Convention, N. F. C. F., Memphis, Tennessee.

The following are excerpts from letters on file in the national office:

"Through the N.F.C.F. we have been able to grow crops in Wisconsin that none thought could be grown here. We are planning for group cooperative farming next year since that is the only way we can get our people out of these northern cities back on the farms."

David Bassett,
Wisconsin Dirt Farmer.

"I have been with the N.F.C.F. more than five years, have traveled in every county in the Delta and have made a host of friends among both white and colored farmers. The N.F.C.F. makes colored farmers better farmers, better Christians, better citizens."

Rev. B. W. Byram.
Mississippi Farmer-Minister.

"The N.F.C.F. inspires the young Negro to turn back to the soil and again become a part of the backbone of the industries of the world, the industry of farming."

Grace Wilson Evans,
Indiana Clubwoman.

"Nothing is needed among colored farmers in the state of Oklahoma as much as such an organization as the N.F.C.F."

Rev. J. D. Brown,
Oklahoma Farmer-Preacher.

"I joined the N.F.C.F. when we were having trouble trying to save our farm. Our National officers got busy and saved it for us. The N. F.C.F. is the greatest organization in the country for colored farmers."

R. H. Sanders,
Missouri Farmer and Stockman.

"Since joining the N.F.C.F. we have saved in our community from 25 to 40 per cent on the purchase price of farm and home supplies."

J. H. Tenholme,
Alabama Dirt Farmer.

"We have asked our field representative to make a special investigation regarding the distribution of relief in counties where there have been complaints.

National Officers, The American
Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

"Today I'm holding the deeds to 86 acres of land, one mile from railroad station, on good road, with good house, water and a fine growing crop. For this I am indebted to the N.F. C.F.

J. L. Lebeaux,
Louisiana Dirt Farmer.

"The N.F.C.F. has safe and sane leaders. There is nothing we will not do for the organization that has done so much for us."

L. T. Gartside,
Georgia Dirt Farmer.

"The N.F.C.F. is worth much to humanity in general and to our group in particular. Your officers are some of the most beneficial leaders of the times."

President of a Georgia Agricultural College.

"You may have the complete assurance that the bank wishes to encourage the sale of its land to any of the members of your Federation who are in a position to properly take care of farms and handle them in a workmanlike manner."

W. E. Clark, Land Dept.
Federal Land Bank of
New Orleans, La.

"I am favorably impressed with the objective of your Federation and I sincerely hope that you will be successful in cultivating among the colored people the mind to cultivate the soil and thus insure a happier existence than that which accompanies them in the overcrowded cities especially in periods like that through which we are passing."

Hon. Daniel C. Roper,
Secretary of Commerce.

"We expect to produce several cars of sweet potatoes cooperatively this year. We have received more help from the N.F.C.F. in two years than from any other organization in the past twenty years."

John Thomas,
North Carolina Dirt Farmer.

"By following our leader's instructions and raising less tobacco and more something to eat, I have kept out of debt during these hard times and am better off than I have ever been before."

William Millson,
Virginia Dirt Farmer.

"I am tired of talking organizations. The N. F. C. F. is a sure enough DOING organization."

T. L. Brackenburg,
Florida Dirt Farmer.

What the American Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmer's Union have done for the white farmers of this country, the National Federation of Colored Farmers can do for you. Your membership in the N.F.C.F. tells the world how good a farmer you really are. Join today! A local unit in your community. If you have no unit, organize one. Write to the national office for all information.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

Vincennes Hotel Chicago, Illinois
JAMES P. DAVIS, President, MAJOR R. A. BYRD, Vice Pres. LEON R. HARRIS, Sec'y.
C. R. RICHARDSON, Chm. Board of Directors.

Land Owners

(Continued from Page 1)

here that the Modern Farmer is an independent publication and it matters little to its editor whether readers are for or against any particular political party. The article in question was not published to poison the minds of readers against the Democratic party, as Mr. Lipowski suggests. The article was interesting because it showed another side of the picture. Mr. Lipowski must himself admit that the New Deal is very much an "experiment". All experiments should be watched from all angles and corners. Unless we do so, watch them over a period of time, we will never be able to tell whether they are blessings or curses. It is for our readers to judge for themselves whether the New Deal makes serfs of farmers or free men. Mr. Lipowski says:

"The sufferings of colored people in Southern states is not the fault of the New Deal. It is the fault of local governments and southern gentlemen planters. They are prejudiced agaist the Negro Race and a square deal for these poor souls is unknown."

But Mr. Sewall, of Arkansas, who would probably be called a "gentleman planter" by Mr. Lipowski says:

"My colored tenants and sharecroppers didn't need any New Deal from Washington. It has done them more harm than good. Some of my best hands have gone to cities and are living on relief. As long as the "relief" lasts they won't work for anyone Those who stayed and were unable to plant cotton on account of acreage reduction, are dissatisfied in spite of the fact they have had good gardens and have plenty to eat. A full stomach isn't all of it. They want clothes and money to spend, but where is it coming from?"

Mr. Lipowski says further:

"The pitiful condition of the poor sharecropper in the Southern States is not only this year on account of the New Deal. It has always been with the exception of the years 1923-24, when conditions were slightly improved due to the fact that young people were leaving for the cities where there was plenty of work and thousands of acres were lying idle on account of a shortage of colored sharecroppers. Since the depression conditions have become intolerable.

Mr. Sewall says:

"When we were able to do so, our hands were fed, clothed and given medical attention when needed. They spent their money as fast as they got it and it was not my fault that they were always in debt to me. Some would leave owing me, but most of them would pay their debts."

Mr. Lipowski concludes his letter by saying:

"The time will come and must come when the colored people in the Southern Sates will have to be treated like human beings. The Modern Farmer can do much for their welfare. The Negro masses and their leaders should wholeheartedly support President Roosevelt for the wonderful showing he has made in such a short time."

And Mr. Sewall concludes:

"Planters who treat their tenants right are in the majority if Northerners would stop meddling we would have little trouble. So far, no one has been able to invent a better system of farming in the South than the one in existence. It has its faults. I believe your organization is doing good work. As long as you steer clear of the radicals and communists no landlord should object to your operations."

We thank these gentlemen for their interest and their letters. To Mr. Lipowski we might say that the National Federation of Colored Farmers favors a "New Deal" that will free colored sharecroppers, tenants and farm hands from debt-slavery and peonage, that will give those who are ambitious and industrious opportunity to purchase small farms (not homesteads) in permanent Negro farm communities, that will recognize and assist cooperative organizations in such communities to establish marketing and other facilities necessary for community development, that will even go so far as to recognize this gronp, this group of colored tenant farmers and sharecroppers as deserving special consideration.

We respect Mr. Sewall and even though he may be a good landlord he does not need three plantations. We hope he will sell two of them to his best tenants and sharecroppers. Cotton is no longer KING. The KING who will build the New South is the small farmer who owns the land he tills and tills the land he owns. The system of farming Mr. Sewall speaks of, is doomed. It must go. It is not Democratic, not Rooseveltian, not American A country of independent small farmers who love their farms and homes would look better to us than a country of big plantations, powerful landlords, good and bad, and many poverty-stricken tenants and sharecroppers.

A Woman's

(Continued from Page 1)

to the older children she kept on steadily saying. "You shall go to college." Under the spur of her ambition, one of the girls won a state drawing contest. That was done on an empty stomach; the day the child drew the picture there was no food in the house.

The hardest blow was when the last baby came down with scarlet fever and every one of the family caught it—all twelve of them. For seven weeks they were quarantined. Their house had no furnace, no running water, no bathroom. They nursed one another as best they could. In those weeks there was no chance of earning any money at all. For the first time in their lives they asked for help.

With this help they pulled through. Today every one of the ten children is in school. Each has chosen a profession at which to aim—musician, journalist, artist, doctor and so on—and who can doubt that they will go through college when they never doubt it themselves? They share their mother's conviction that they have lived by the power of her own training. The household is highly organized, each with his allotted task and schedule. The world around them can hardly think of them as poor, for they never let down, even though the neighborhood in which they live is sometimes scorned as the abode of "trash." Last year the entire family took part in a play at the university and the mother helped direct the chorus. The play was DuBose Heyward's Porgy. For these people are Negroes—Americans, of whom every American can be proud.

EXPLAINS STEPS TO GET RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

tained, the commissioner is empowered to make it binding on the minority unsecured creditors.

The final step which the distressed debtor can make, after all other means have failed, is to file an application in bankruptcy, under the recently adopted Frazier-Lemke amendment.

May Stay on Farm.

"This amendment was adopted as a result of the refusal of a minority of creditors to make any voluntary settlement. Under its provision the federal judge is authorized, in case no settlement can be reached, to permit the debtor to remain on his farm for five years on payment of a rental fixed by the court, and to purchase the farm at the end or during that period on payment of an appraised price determined by appraisers appointed by the court.

"It will be noted," Mr. Pollard states, "that the final step to be taken is the Frazier-Lemke amendment. Going through bankruptcy is a serious matter, as it impairs the farmers' credit. Farmers should first petition the federal court and obtain the service of a conciliation commissioner, with the idea of trying in every way to keep out of bankruptcy.

"Farmers of the Rock Island district are to petition the federal court at Peoria. There is a $10 fee involved to obtain the service of a commissioner. The farmer," Mr. Pollard states, "will save himself much trouble by first petitioning the federal court, and then later interviewing the commissioner, so the latter may get busy in the farmer's and creditors' behalf, in view to working out a satisfactory settlement."

FIGHTING TO SAVE THE SOIL

Boston Transcript: There is one PWA project that deserves from every American the most resolute and far-reaching support. With $10,000,000 allotted from the public works fund, the department of the interior is fighting to save millions of acres of this nation's arable land from destruction. Years of swift deforestation and intensive farming, conducted with almost complete disregard of the damage done by ever faster and faster erosion of the soil, have put great tracts of America's once richest farm land at the imminent hazard of ruin. President Roosevelt did not exaggerate the peril when he warned the congress on June 8 that in the absence of remedial measures a vast part of our country may become a stark desert, some sections being denuded of all but the meagerest topsoil, and other sections being buried deep beneath sand carried on the winds of such a mighty dust-storm as visited New England last May—the first of its kind ever known to sweep all the way over the continent and, as such, an ominous portent of the mounting force and extent of this risk.

Color Scheme Helps To Select Best Hens

A simple plan of selecting the best layers in a farm flock is described by H. L. Shrader, of the United States Department of Agriculture, as the red-white-and-blue method. It calls for the use of 3 colors of leg bands for marking desirable characteristics of hens in the breeding flock. The banding may be done on or near three easily remembered dates—November 11, March 4, and July 4.

The first culling date, November 11, provides a check on all pullets that have begun to lay. These are the early-maturing pullets and are marked with red leg bands. It is easy to determine an early layer, as she has a deep-red comb and wattles and a moist vent. If the bird belongs to one of the yellow-skinned varieties she will show distinct bleaching around the vent and on the beak.

The next culling period, in March, affords an opportunity to check the rate at which the pullets have laid during the winter. Those that have laid steadily will have lost, through the egg yolks, most of the yellow coloring matter assimilated from the yellow and green feed. But birds that have taken a vacation during the winter will have some of this pigment, readily observable, in the beaks and shanks. All pullets with bleached beaks and shanks are marked with a white leg band.

The last period for culling comes after the hot weather has arrived. This is the time to detect the birds that take their vacation before they have finished their laying year. The molt is a good indication of the time these pullets have been out of laying. The bird with ragged, worn feathers may not look like a blue-ribbon winner compared with her sister that has clean, bright feathers. But the bird with worn feathers deserves the blue leg band because she is a persistent layer and has kept up her production into the hot weather instead of molting a new crop of feathers. Leg bands are removed from birds that go broody.

The red-white-and-blue layers should be mated the next spring to males from flocks with trap-nest records that show heavy winter production of good-sized eggs of the proper color for the breed. A breeding program of this kind will not take much time from the farmer's regular duties and will aid greatly in developing a high-producing flock.

MORE PRODUCTIVE PINES

Coaxing pine trees to yield more turpentine is one of the activities of Federal workers at the Southern Forest Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service.

Several tests on the Olustee Experimental Forest, maintained by station in northwestern Florida have shown consistently that better results are obtained and the injury of trees markedly reduced by tacking tins to the trees rather than by inserting them in deep cuts.

That too freequent chipping injures the tree is shown by the fact that at the end of the second working season 41 per cent of three chipped daily had ceased to yield gum, whereas only 13 per cent of those chipped twice a week, and none of those chipped once a week, were dry-faced.

Slightly greater gum yields are obtained from the second set of turpentine faces than from the first, according to studies at Olustee Forest. Yields from faces on previously unworked trees were only from 70 to 85 per cent of those from trees of the same size already worked with one set of faces.

WATCH OUT!

That father of 21 children who thinks he ought to have financial assistance from the government in raising his family must think that Teddy Roosevelt is still president. In these days he'll be lucky if he doesn't get fined for overproduction.

—Chicago Drovers Journal.

NATIONAL FORESTS ARE GAINING SIZE RAPIDLY

Since President Roosevelt allocated $20,000,000 of emergency conservation works funds for the purchase of forest lands as a relief and conservation measure last July 21, the federal government has acquired or is now acquiring through purchase more than 3,000,000 acres for national forests east of the great plains. These purchasse bring the total area in gvoernment ownership within the national forests in the lake states and the eastern and southern states regions to 10,273,268 acres.

Of this area, 7,796,129 acres has been purchased with the approval of the national forest reservation commission, under the Weeks and Clarke-McNairy forest laws. The rest was acquired by exchanges and through withdrawals of lands from the public domain.

The area of land under national forest administration in the lake states January 15 was 3,010,344 acres. In the eastern and southern states the area was 6,885,623 acres. On February 21, the commission approved the purchase of 377,302 additional acres in these regions, to be placed immediatcly under forest service management.

ALONG COUNTRY ROADS

Walnuts, aye, and hickories now are ripening on the ridges; soon the oak leaves will be sifting through the frost-tanged autumn air. From the cornfields comes a rustle, as the summer burns its bridges; blackbirds gather in the poplars which the first hard frost will bare.

Mother Nature's green is turning into yellow, red and brown, as in this soft-spoken fashion she tells wild folk to prepare, for the fast-approaching season when she'll shed her pretty gown, don a sleeping robe of ermine, wear ice crystals in her hair.

Eerie cries of feeding nighthawks and the cawing of the crows stay the same—and yet they're different—floating by on restless breeze. E'en the river's quiet ripple, in the evening's still repose, tells that its great soul is waiting for the winter's bitter seize.

From the northland comes a message, mayhap brought by scudding teal, that the bugle calls is blowing for the imps of snow and sleet. Purple haze on the horizon, shortening daylight, all reveal, that the weakening elfs of summer soon must vanish in defeat.

From Moline (Ill.) Dispatch.

A SEEMING FRAUD

There seems to be ground for belief that the Department of Agriculture is wasting money. It has grown a strawberry which tastes like something else and restaurants have been serving that kind for years—Muscatine Journal.

N. Y. Boy on U. S. Relay Team

New York, (ANP)—On the United States sprint relay team which will take part in the international A. A. U. track meet at Yankee Stadium on Columbus Day, October 12, will be Leslie Lockhart of the Century H. C. and junior Metropolitan 220-yard title holder. Among the other members of the U. S. team are E. Peacock and Eddie Siegel.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VII. NASHVILLE, TENN., NOVEMBER 15, 1934 No. 10

IOWA STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY DEC 7 1934

Organized Race Farmers Closed Successful Meeting in Mo.

Little Rock Wants Next Nat'l Conv. There

ARKANSAS' CAPITAL MAKES IMPRESSIVE BID

Two Thousand Dollars Promised for Prizes And Exhibits by Friends

Invitations were pressed upon the messengers at the last session of the National Federation of Colored Farmers by those who were pulling for Little Rock, Ark. Throughout the session after many leaders had spoken, Little Rock loomed as a possible candidate for the 1935 coming togeth-

(Continued on Page 8)

BE IT RESOLVED:

That we express our sincere thanks to all who assisted in any way toward making this convention a success. We are especially indebted to governors of states who commissioned special representatives; to the corporations, business firms, associations and individuals for prizes donated and letters and telegrams expressing greetings and goodwill; to Dr. H. A. Hunt, of the Farm Credit Administration, Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, president Citizens Savings Bank, Nashville, Tenn., Mr. J. T. Stonson, Director of Agriculture, Missouri-Pacific R. R., and all others who brought us encouraging and instructive addresses; to the officials of the city of Charleston and supervisors and instructors of Lincoln High school for their cordial welcome and entertainment; to the citizens of Charleston for their hospitality; to the friendly students of Lincoln High who sang for us; to the local committee who, under the leadership of Chairman Marshall Currin and Prof. L. B. Boler, made our stay in their city so pleasant and profitable; to all who expressed an interest in our progress and a desire to encourage our efforts.

Be it further resolved that to the Chicago Defender, the Memphis Journal, the Nashville Globe and to all friends of the press we acknowledge our indebtedness and shall endeavor to reciprocate by giving our support.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. Convention, Charleston, Mo., Oct. 29-31, 1934.

National Office: Chicago, Ill.

James P. Davis, President.
Maj. R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Leon R. Harris, Secretary.
S. B. Wilson, Treasurer.
Cornelius R. Richardson, Chm. Board of Directors.

Sec'y Leon R. Harris' Address to Farmers

Officials of the National Federation of Colored Farmers at their recent Convention with Rev. Nathan London, who resides at Cache, Ill., and who is 107 years old, and raises his own crop every year.

"Own Your Farm" Missouri's Slogan

THIRTY-SEVEN CLOSE DEAL FOR PROPERTY

Over Two Thousand Acres Purchased in One Community

Chicago, Ill.— The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has announced from its national headquarters here through the secretary, Leon R. Harris, that 37 members of Lincoln Unit, Charleston, Mississippi county, Missouri, have purchased farms this year in that community. The farms range in size from forty to 120 acres. Total acerage purchased is 2100. This land is located in the garden spot of the state and is fertile and well drained. Some of the farmers have produced as high as a bale and a half of cotton to the acre, sixty bushels of corn per acre, and some have gotten three cuttings of alfalfa from plots sown only last April. No fertilizer was used.

In a statement issued by Mr. Harris he says: "The success of this group of Race farmers proves that organization and cooperation pay handsome dividends. These farmers had been share-croppers for years, living from hand to mouth, seldom having a penny to show for their labor af-

(Continued on Page 8)

NEW FARM IMPLEMENT

Tows Machinery Over Thousand Miles

Demonstrates Invention In Cotton Chopping— Mr. Sutton Complimented

Charleston, Mo. — Impelled by the kind of faith and confidence that make men great, Milus Sutton, Race dirt-farmer of Elko Georgia, drove into this little farm city this morning, towing behind his auto a red and black painted, rubber-tired implement that may be destined to revolutionize cotton culture not only in America but in every cotton raising country on the globe. The implement was a complete working model of the only cotton chopping, bunching and listing machine in existence. It was invented and patened by Mr. Sutton.

Although the steele parts of the implement were made out of scraps and fashioned by common tools observers remarked that the model looked like it had been manufactured by International, Deere, or any of the other big farm implement corporations.

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PRES. ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL DISCUSSED

Agricultural Adjustment Act Touched Upon and Explained

Delegates, Fellow Members and Friends:—

In addressing you,—you who are interested in farming,—which remains today as it has always been,— the biggest business carried on by our Race group in the nation, — and speaking as an officer of the National Federation of Colored Farmers,— I hope to say nothing but what will cause you to become more interested in your business,— this business of farming,—and will encourage you to make a success of farming no matter what the difficulties. I am no prophet . I cannot tell you whether we are getting out of the last three or four years of trouble or not. A geography teacher once asked a little boy: "Johnny, what is wind?" Johnny had forgotten the familiar definition so he stammered and replied, Why it's air— it's air— its air,"— and then he burst out,—'Its air that's goin' somewhere." As farmers all,— we know is that we are going somewhere. I believe all of us are thankful we are not standing still.

(Continued on Page 6 Col. 1)

IN DECEMBER MODERN FARMER

In the December Modern Farmer will appear the complete report of the Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the recent annual N. F. C. F. Convention. Mr. Harris will also resume his "Talks to Colored Farmers." We also hope to publish some convention photographs. Be sure and read the December Modern Farmer. Now is the time to subscribe. Address the Modern Farmer, 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

SIXTEEN STATES REPRESENTED AT SESSION

Officers for Nineteen Hundred Thirty-Five —Davis, Harris and Wilson

Charleston Mo. — This little town in southeastern Missouri, the center of a Negro farm population of approximately twenty-five thousand,— has been host to one of the largest conventions ever held, certainly the largest that ever met in a farm community. More than a thousand delegates and visitors to the annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., from sixteen states, arrived Monday to take part in the deliberations of this meeting of organized Race farmers.

The sessions were held in the beautiful Lincoln High School building,— the grounds of which accommodated hundreds of automobiles and even wagons and buggies. Prof. L. B. Boler, general manager of Lincoln Unit Charleston, and general chairman of the convention committee, called the meeting to order at 11 A. M. Invocation was offered by the Rev. B. W. Bryam , of Mound Bayon, Miss. Hon. E. E. Oliver, mayor, welcomed the visitors to the city and Prof. E. W. Emery, principal of Lincoln High School, delivered an address of welcome in behalf of colored citizens.

Some of the most noted agricultural leaders of the nation were present and addressed the convention. These included Dr. H. A. Hunt, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., Mr. J. T. Stonson, Director Agricultural Dept., Missouri-Pacific R. R., Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, banker and business leader of Nashville, Tenn., Prof. N. C. Bruce, Prof. C. A. Kitch and Mr. H. M. Holbert of Missouri, Prof. H. R. Drew and other representatives commis-

(Continued on Page 8)

REGIONAL MEETING CALLED FOR DECEMBER TENTH AND ELEVENTH

President James P. Davis Plans Profitable Meeting To be Held in Charleston, Missouri Next Month

So great is the interest manifested by the Farmers in and around Charleston, Missouri, and so many benefits were derived from the National Convention of Colored Farmers recently held in this city until President James P. Davis, has been prevailed upon to hold a two day regional meeting here opening December tenth and continuing through December eleventh. All units and members located in the southeastern part of the state are asked to attend this session. Plans will be outlined by the President for cooperative acreage of melons and vegetables and for the purchase of seed, overalls and in fact all farm supplies through one purchase and to arrange for all the units to apply for their production credit through one application. This meeting promises much to those who are interested in putting their goods on

(Continued on Page 8)

STRANDED FAMILY OF TEN FOUND IN CITY AFTER ESCAPE FROM ALLEGED TEXAS PEONAGE FARM

Share-Cropper Claims White Farm Boss Holds 150 Families In Subjection.

Policeman Aids Family In Escape From Life Threat

By Malcolm S. Whitby

Editor's Note— This article is taken from the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, edited by Mr. Roscoe Dungee, the farmer-editor. This is just one example of how the sharecropping system of farming is responsible for debt-slavery and peonage in many sections of the southland. This man had to take his family and slip away in the darkness of the night. There are thousands of colored sharecroppers today in the same fix Casey was in down there on the Red River in Texas. Because the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is attacking a system of farming, responsible for such conditions as this, is the reason why this organization merits the support of all real Americans.

Horror stories of thieving of share-croppers and their virtual peonage in the far south were given new impetus here this week when a half-starved family of ten colored people related their experience to a Black Dispatch representative after being discovered on a vacant lot at Seventh and Nebraska by Nathaniel Baker, courthouse employe.

The family, consisting of seven illiterate children under 12 years of age, had camped two days on the lot, surviving on dry bread and water from a nearby school drinking fountain when Baker located them Sunday night. Baker placed the group in the Old Folks Home, 1824 East Fourth Street.

According to the father of the large flock of children, who gave his name as Will Casey, he, with his wife, sister and family, went to Waco, Texas, from Tulsa in 1930 to pick cotton. Traveling there in a delapidated coupe, the car was left in Waco and a white farmer transported the family in a wagon sixty miles away to the large farm of a white man named Walter Field, a former prison farm guard, according to Casey.

With promise of half the crop he raised on an alloted tract, Casey said he anxiously made the trip but soon found conditions unbearable, but his inability to take his large family away prolonged his stay.

At the end of the first year on this farm Casey said he "worked 18 acres and got 20 bales of cotton out of it, besides working two months and nine days" at a stipulated salary of $1.25 per day. Casey explained that no money is ever given the 150 or more Negro share-croppers on the Walter Field plantation. All necessities and foodstuffs must be purchased from Field's general store on credit. When the crop was picked, Casey continued, "I went up for a settlement and Fields seemed angered but showed a bill for $378.50 that I owed him for clothes and food-stuffs. I asked to see my work credits and I hadn't made but $330, acording to Field's records,' said Casey. Each year there was a balance owed the boss, according to Casey, and in September, 1934, when he attempted to get some understanding of how his foodstuffs mounted so high, Fields showed him records of his purchases during the year.

The record showed ordinary loaves of bread selling at 15c, 20-lb. sack of meal, 75; 24-lb sack of flour, $1.65; and although pork and beef were supplied from farm stock, 4-lb and 8-lb buckets of lard sold for 91c and $1.82, respectively.

Casey said he objected to exorbitant charges for foodstuffs and at this junction Fields drove him from the place, swearing, "It ain't never to be known by a nigger what a white man gits for anything. Get out'a here before I kill ya! No d - - nigger talks like that in Texas!"

When he returned to his makeshift home, Casey said he found the two doors and windows boarded up with planks, evidently to prevent the Casey family from taking their household equipment in the event they attempted to leave the farm.

During the night Casey said he got his family on the road and for three weeks they tramped and hitch-hiked to Waco, Texas, a distance of nearly sixty miles. His delapidated car, a one-seat vehicle with improvised rumble, was located but the problem of a license plate bobbed up.

While on the street discussing his treatment on the farm a white patrolman overheard the discussion and called Casey away from the crowd. The patrolman admitted knowledge of conditions on the alleged peonage farm and went to his house later in the day, produced a Texas license plate and helped collect funds for five gallons of gas.

With this aid Casey said he got his old bus started and drove to Dallas on the first leg of his journey to Tulsa. Casey said after he left Dallas his car stalled time after time and he camped his family on the highways night after night, frequently getting aid from passing motorists. Fifteen miles from Oklahoma Friday morning. Casey said a white motorist towed his car into the city and demanded a South Robinson avenue garage to fix the carburator. The carburator was fixed and the "Good Samaritan" also found them lodging for the night on the west side of town.

Casey stated that he drove to the east side of town Sunday morning to tell his trouble to the colored population with hopes of getting further aid to Tulsa, but car trouble forced them to take refuge for the night on a vacant lot at Seventh and Nebraska. It was at this spot they were rescued by Mr. Baker, who took up a collection from passers-by and made provision for the destitute family to stay in the Old Folks Home at 1824 East Fourth street.

The Church of God membership, Nathaniel Baker, Fairview Baptist church, the Black Dispatch Publishing Co., and many Fair Grounds citizens donated foodstuffs, clothing and money, enabling the family to leave the city late Tuesday for Tulsa, where Mr. Casey hopes to find relatives he has not heard from since leaving the state four years ago.

NATURAL FINISH FOR PINE

A natural finish may be applied to a yellow pine porch floor by laying two coats of good spar vanish over a priming of boiled oil, turps and japan. Allow three days between coats in fair weather, and a week if the weather is damp and cold.

GOOD GARDENING

Bulb "Be Carefuls."

By Dean Halliday,

Central Press Garden Expert.

In growing bulbs indoors in moss one should be careful not to drown them by keeping the moss too wet, or to let them die for lack of moisture by keeping the moss too dry.

When starting a bowl of bulbs to be grown in moss, it is a good plan to give this material thorough wetting by placing it in a pail or pan and leaving it until it is completely saturated. Then, however, as much of this water as possible should be squeezed out,

When the fiber is placed in the bowls, which may be as ornamental as desired, it should be firmed with the fingers. Amateurs are inclined to leave it in a loose condition, which is a mistake. The best fiber is mixed with oyster shells. If moss is used, some broken shells or other sand may be mixed with it. In any event, a half inch of broken pots, or of pebbles mixed with charcoal, should be used in the botton of the bowl, and the fiber or moss may hold whatever surplus moisture there may be.

Hyacinth bulbs should be planted so that the crowns come almost flush with the surface Narcissi and other daffodils should have a little of the bulb projecting, while Due Van Thol tulips should be just under the surface. Paper white narcissi grow very quickly, and it is only necessary to keey the bowls in a somewhat shady, cool place for a few days. The other bulbs should be set away in a cellar or ventilated closet or a darkened room for several weeks, until a mass of roots runs all through the fiber or moss. Unless this is done there is very little chance of getting good blooms.

'THE OLD MAN'—

Known simply as The Old Man he is the "cashier" of probably the world's most unusual "savings bank.' Years ago he and about forty townsmen came to New York from a little Polish village and all settled in a single tenement. They still live there. As they neither spoke nor read English, The Old Man became a sort of shepherd for the flock.

He even took care of their money for them in a mysterious box kept in his room.

After the newcomers became acclimated they adopted American customs, but not to the extent of passing up The Old Man for ritzy trust companies. He still keeps books and guards their wealth, and in all this time not one cent has ever disappeared.

St. Louis Star-Times: Mr. Roosevelt says the nation is paying for past errors, and now it begins to look as if this error business had opened a new account.

"DON'T SAY IT"

If you think that you are better
Than your neighbor 'cross the way,
Or that nature has endowed you
With a more perfect form of clay,
Don't say it!

If you know that you have talent
And your neighbor naught but gold,
Or that all his goods are mortgaged
If the truth were only told,
Don't say it!

If you know some dreadful scandal,
Such as gossips always court,
And could add a few words to it
When they call for your support,
Don't say it!

Let your life be true and earnest,
Court discretion for your friend,
And though often you are tempted
A word to say that would offend,
Don't say it!

BARN IS FIRED BY GREEN HAY

(Special to the Democrat)

Fairfield, Ia., Aug. 11.—Spontaneous combustion in green alfalfa hay caused a fire in the barn on the Ray Yeager farm nine miles northwest of here about 10 o'clock last night, burning the large modern barn to the ground, and destroying about 50 tons of hay. Other buildings on the place, including another barn, were saved by fighters with the help of a north wind.

The place, but a few miles southeast of Packwood, is operated by Tom Myers. Yeager, local produce dealer, is in Janesville, Wis., but his tenant thought the loss was partly insured. Destruction totaled about $2,000. A large crowd gathered at the scene and farmers plowed around other buildings to prevent dry grass from spreading the flames.

COON WAS "CAT"

Augusta, Me.—(UP)— Francis Ouimet of Boston former national amateur golf champion, and Joe Conway, Boston sportsman, went coon hunting. Their dog treed what they supposed was a coon.

Quimet was getting ready to shoot when he discovered the animal was not a coon, but just an ordinary house cat.

He captured it as a souvenir.

TERRIER REWARDED

New York.— (UP) — Jacket, a fox terrier, was rewarded with a juicy steak today summoning aid to the three little girls of James Myers, who had lost consciousness in a gass, filled room.

Louise 5, Madeline, 4, and Ellen, 2, were revived by artificial respiration after Mrs. Myers was called by neighbors who heard Jackie's frantic barking and scratching.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL— VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

COOK COUNTY RELIEF GARDENERS HARVEST THEIR BUMPER CROPS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Carrots as big as your wrist, beets approaching the size of a sugar bowl, and Swiss chard that throws its luxuriant leaves in bush-like proportions, are being harvested here in the bumper garden crops of the relief gardeners, according to Mr. J. F. Machotka director of the subsistence garden service of the Relief Administration of Cook County.

August rains, better methods and courage of the unemployed men who toiled on the soil to get food for the family table, account for the far greater harvest this fall over last year's crop, it was said. More than 5000 gardeners made the trips to their plot of land in one of the 12 field gardens, set aside by the Relief Administration west of the city, during the summer to plant and hoe and cultivate.

Lawyers, carpenters, office clerks, and other tradesmen are included among the gardeners. Even a former Congressman who has traveled around the world several times and who accompanied Rear Admiral Robert E. Perry on his polar expedition, raised his own little plot of vegetables this summer. He intends to write a book on his experiences in relief work to help get himself off of relief, Mr. Machotka said.

A canning center was set up a few weeks ago where the excess beans, cabbage, squash, and other "fruit of the ground" are being scrubbed, cooked and sealed in shiny tins for the pantry shelves to tide the gardeners' families through the winter.

BLIND MAN PRIZE GROWER

Blind Horace Jackson of Caerphilly has won trophies and prizes with his flowers at every show and exhibition in the East Glaborgan district of Wales this year. It is the first season he has entered his blooms. His roses were unrivalled and his dahlias a riot of color. Jackson and his family conduct a garden. He feels the flowers and nips off buds not up to his standard.

"DIRT EATERS" IN MEMPHIS THREATEN MISS. RIVER BANK

POLICE HAVE NO WAY OF STOPPING PRACTICE AS COLORED FOLK SEEK MEDICAL BENEFITS IN CLAY

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—(ANP)—The colored populace of this town has gone "dirt eating" and the river bank near Riverside Drive and Wisconsin street is gradually being eaten away, police state.

Effort to find a law to prevent the carrying off and eating of the clay deposits availed the officials nothing.

Wednesday night, Police Chief Lee was told by local physicians that the clay eaters will have no stomach troubles unless they get greedy and gorge themselves. The doctors also said that the clay would be of great medical benefit to victims of anemia or intestinal parasites.

"They are loading it by the bucket full," Chief Lee dolefully stated as he admitted his lack of power to interfere. "Diggin' it out with picks, knives and spoons. There is no law against it and there is no way we can stop them. To my personal knowledge they have been eating dirt or clay ever since I've been in Memphis.",

One colored man reported that his wife and sister-in-law had been eating an average of ten pounds of clay a week without any visible ill effects.

"Clay eating is not at all an uncommon practice among country people suffering from anemia or intestinal parasites," stated Dr. Louis Leroy.

"The practice is known to the medical profession as 'picre.' The clay eaten usually will be found to contain iron or arsenic which are helpful in these conditions. The practice is frequently found in children who sometimes eat slate pencils, chalk or bits of plaster. It is not dangerous unless carried to an excess or the clay is infected.

Wherever man goes to dwell, his character goes with him.—African Proverb.

CHOOSING OF BEST LAYERS EASY WITH USE OF LEG BANDS

A simple plan of selecting the best layers in a farm flock is described by H. L. Shrader of the United States department of agriculture, as the red-white-and-blue method. It calls for the use of three colors of leg bands for marking three desirable characteristics of hens in the breeding flock. The banding may be done on or near three easily remembered dates—November 11, March 4, and July 4.

The first culling date, November 11, provides a check on all pullets that have begun to lay. These are the early-maturing pullets and are marked with red leg bands. It is easy to determine an early layer, as she has a deep-red comb and wattles and a moist vent. If the bird belongs to one of the yellow-skinned varieties she will show distinct bleaching around the vent and on the beak.

The next culling period, in March affords an opportunity to check the rate at which the pullets have laid during the winter. Those that have laid steadily will have lost, through the egg yolks, most of the yellow coloring matter assimilated from yellow and green feed. But birds that have taken a vacation during the winter will have some of this pigment, readily observable, in the beaks and shanks. All pullets with bleached beaks and shanks are marked with a white leg band.

The last period for culling comes after the hot weather has arrived. This is the time to detect the birds that take their vacation before they have finished their laying year. The molt is a good indication of the time these pullets have been out of laying. The bird with ragged, worn feathers may not look like a blue-ribbon winner compared with her sister that has clean, bright feathers. But the bird with worn feathers deserves the blue leg band because she is a persistent layer and has kept up her production into the hot weather instead of molting a new crop of feathers. Leg bands are removed from birds that go broody.

The red-white-and-blue layers should be mated the next spring to males from flocks with trap-nest records that show heavy winter production of good-sized eggs of the proper color for the breed. A breeding program of this kind will not take much time from the farmer's regular duties and will aid greatly in developing a high-producing flock.

BRAZIL TREES GIVES ABUNDANT FRUIT

The curious jaboticaba tree, native of the southern states of Brazil from Rio Grande do Sul to Minas Geraes, is represented by a new exhibit added to the representatives of plants of the myrtle family in the hall of plant life at Field Museum of Natural History. This strange tree has delicious grape-like fruit which grows abundantly in small clusters directly from the thin bark of the trunk and large branches.

In South America the jaboticaba tree is cultivated as well as growing wild over a large area. The globular fruit has a tough and rather thick skin enclosing a juicy vinous pulp and one or more large seeds. Children of the vicinity in which jaboticaba grows, swarm over the trees when the fruit is ripening and gorge themselves on it, according to Dr. B. E. Dahlgren, curator of botany, who collected specimens for the museum in Brazil.

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Undertaker

W. C. SHEFFIELD
Contractor

A. G. PRICE,
Asst. Cashier

W. J. HALE,
Pres. A. & I. State College

C. A. DICKSON

WM. D. LAWS,
Federal Employee

J. C. NAPIER,
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THE NATION'S OLDEST NEGRO BANK

Fourth Ave., N., and Cedar St. Nashville, Tennessee

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community. of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

FROM THE BIBLE:—

"O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good: for his mercy endureth forever." Psalm 106:1.

November! We are thankful.
For rain and sun and fertile loam,
For planting time and Hravest Home;
For strength and will to do our part
Courageously, with honest heart;
Nor criticise His all-wise plans,
Who holds the seasons in his hands;
November, we are thankful!

A GOOD BEGINNING

When the annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers adjourned the other afternoon a New Year dawned for organized colored farmers of the nation. For three busy days we had discussed what had been. Numerous speakers had analyzed our mistakes and successes. We listened to words of encouragement and received some fine advice.

Organized Farmers, what now? First, let us resolve to start our New Year right. All must labor to build up our organization. Every unit should hold a public meeting. Invite to the meeting all neighbor farmers who are not members of your unit. Persuade them to join. It might be a good idea too, to do a little house cleaning. Get rid of the unfaithful,—those who will not follow the plans of the majority,—those who are for self only,—those ..who will not pay their dues—those who tell your business to outsiders, —those who cause trouble,— those who are no good. Better have ten or fifteen true-blue, loyal members than fifty who are not loyal. Some of our local units are top-heavy. We mean by this that they are too large to progress as they should. If such is the case, divide. But continue to cooperate.

Next, make a program for the New Year. Let cooperation COME FIRST. Get ready to purchase cooperatively,—family supplies, farm supplies, seed, fertilizer, everything you can buy together at a saving. Do this so you can save money. Stop wasting. Plan on cooperative production. Your community can surely produce some one crop so you can sell together in carlots. Plan for this and write to our national office for advice and assistance.

Next, wake up the women's club. Let the women meet and sew and talk about their common problems. Get the boys and girls organized. The national office is planning to start a movement especially for the benefit of our farm boys and girls.

Next, make a survey of your community. How many are owners? How many are not owners? What opportunity have you to purchase farms in your community? What terms can you get? What can you do to bring other progressive farmers into your community? Let your national office know about your community problems.

Be active, ever active. Don't go to sleep. This is a new day,—a New Year. "Start right, keep right, and you'll end right."

THANKFUL FOR WHAT WE STILL HAVE

On Thanksgiving Day, don t think about what you have lost. Think about what you still have, and be thankful. Most of our southern farmers have good crops this year. They have plenty of simple foods. Heaven sent bountiful rains. Their fields were not baked and parched as were the fields of our western farmers.

We should be especially thankful for our opportunities Race farmers have better opportunities today to make a success of farming, and of life, than they have ever had. We are gaining more friends every day. We are able to do our own thinking. We are able to work, for there is no unemployment on the farm. We should be thankful for the future, for the unknown, and be glad we have the chance to venture into the future with nerve and a smile.

THE N. F. C. F. HAS HELPED

Recently the secretary of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., "counted up" the names of those whom our organization had aided in the matter of holding on to farms they had purchased. These members, and some not members, had been given instruction and advice, letters to proper government officials had been written for them or about their difficulties, and, in many instances, they had been able to hold their farms after all hope had been lost. For this service, not one penny other than regular membership dues has been received or accepted.

We are glad the N.F.C.F. has been able to help so many. Those aided are now seeing the light where all was darkness before. They are boosting the N.F.C.F. in the fourteen states in which they live. Some forgot the organization the moment they were able to hold up their heads again, but such ungrateful people exist and are to be pitied.

The National Federation of Colored Farmer is a cooperative organization. It is a YOU—HELP—ME—AND—I—HELP—YOU organization. It is doing some mighty good work and merits the support of all who are trying to make our nation a better community and our people a better people.

BUILDERS OF GOOD COMMUNITIES

We have often said that the most important jobs held by individuals of our group are held by our teachers. They are the character builders of the Race. Their work must bear fruit or they are failures. They are the builders of good communities. When you find a community making progress, going forward, reaching after what makes life worth living, you will invariably discover a good teacher at work in that community.

Such a community is southeastern Missouri, the garden spot of the state, a community fortunate in having Miss Myrtle G. Pettigrew. Jeanes Supervisor, and Miss Emma Louise White, CWA teacher, at work therein. These teachers have ability, tact and sincere love for the people they are serving. They are putting forth every effort to lead the people to a higher plain of living. The rural people are following their leadership to a large degree and because this leadership is so good is a big reason why this community is progressing and developing as it is. May they long be able to continue the good work they are doing now.

There is no place like home. Many of your neighbors are repairing and remodeling now. It is a good time for you to begin. If it is only a cabin, there is something you can do to beautify it. Don't let the children grow up surrounded by dirt and ugliness. Repair and beautify your home.

Eat or sell the fat old hens. Don't board them this winter

Keep the idea of owning a home and farm of your own ever before you. The homeowner is independent. The renter or sharecropper is not. If you are chained to the sharecropping system of farming make every effort to get loose now. There is no time like today.

Don't expect to have good luck all the time. Misfortune comes to everyone. It usually comes suddenly Prepare for the rainy day.

He is less than half-a-man who mistreats his wife.

Keep the children in school. Education is the chief defense of nations and of races. It will soon be a disgrace to be illiterate.

Subscribe for the MODERN FARMER.

Interesting Letters About The National Federation of Colored Farmers

A LETTER FROM SCHLOTER, MISS.

Schloter, Miss. —(Special) — November 12, 1934— Dear Sir:— Just a few lines to let you hear from me. I am thanking God and the officers of the National Federation of Colored Farmers for what my eyes saw and my ears heard at the recent convention at Charleston, Mo. I was glad to meet our Treasurer, Miss S. B. Wilson. Her kindness will never be forgotten . I hope to meet my many friends next year in Little Rock.

With all good wishes,
I am yours truly,
John Bennett.

MR. SAM DIGGS' LETTER

Cruger. Miss.— (To Modern Farmer)—Dear Editor:— This letter comes to let you know that our recent convention held in Charleston was the best we have ever had and I sure did enjoy it. We have previously been running our organization by faith but now it seems that we are running by sight and the most of all I was glad to meet Miss Wilson, our treasurer and I am going to renew my subscription to the Modern Farmer in short as it is the only paper that is any help to the Negro farmer in this Southland.

Yours very truly,
Sam Diggs.

GARDNER-THOMPSON NUPTIALS

Colny Town, Miss. — (Special to Modern Farmer) — Mr. and Mrs. Percy Thompson wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Viola Thompson to Mr. Jas. Gardner. The wedding will take place sometime in this month. The exact date and plans for the wedding will be announced later. The groom is the son of Mrs. Pearl Collins of Morgan City and the grand son of Mr. and Mrs. Alford Booker of Bourbon, Miss.

MR. STEWART OF MILESTON SENDS MESSAGE

Mileston, Miss, Nov. 11, 1934.— Miss Sadie Wilson, Nashville, Tennessee, —Dear Treasurer:— I was very proud to see you at the recent convention and to meet and know you personally. We had a great convention and I can frankly say it was the best one I have attended so far. I am state secretary of the Mississippi Unit and one of the first members of the Federation and an assistant National secretary. I trust the 1535 session of the convention will be bigger and better. Our recent convention was very helpful and instructive. We heard many good things,

Yours respectfully,
T. S. Stewart.

REV. B. J. FRANKLIN WRITES

Potageville, Mo., Nov. 10, 1934.— Miss S. B. Wilson. Nashville, Tenn.,— Dear Friend: This is to let you hear from me. This leaves me well and I hope you reached home safely. We are more than proud to have had you at our National convention held recently in Charleston, Mo. Your talk was full of inspiration. We are looking for you to be present at our next annual convention in Little Rock in 1935. We are looking forward to this next meeting.

Yours truly,
Rev. B. J. Franklin, of the Little River Unit.

Shaw, Miss., Nov. 15, 1934.— Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Dear Editor: —Please allow me space in your paper to speak a word for the conventon that has just closed in Charleston, Mo., a few days ago. The convention was the best we have had yet. Everything was in order. The point I enjoyed was the purchasing of Farm land. I pray that the day will soon come when all Negro farmers will realize that they must own the soil they till and farm the land they own.

Cooperative selling was another feature I was interested in. I pray to see the day when the colored farmer in my home state will start cooperative selling and gardening, when the Negro farmer will learn to live at home, till his soil, market his produce and the depression will be over.

Fred Williams,
Market Agent, Choctow Unit.

NICE LETTER FROM REV. ED. CAIN

Tylertown, Miss., Nov. 14, 1934. —Editor Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.— Dear Sir:— I feel that the Modern Farmer is well worth the subscription price and I was glad to subscribe for it and since my return from the convention and reported to my unit the good news it has rendered the spirit of our unit and I think you will be getting other subscribers from this section. I enjoy reading the paper.

Yours as ever,
(Rev.) Ed. Cain.

REV. JOSEPH B. SMITH MEMBERSHIP

Among the new members enrolled in the National Federation of Colored Farmers and who desire to become a reader of The Modern Farmer is Rev. Joseph B. Smith, who is a member of the Choctaw Unit at Shaw, Miss. He expressed himself as being highly pleased with the work of this Association, and with the splendid way that The Modern Farmer is being published, containing as it woes healthful information for all phases of farm life.

Mr. Fred Williams of Shaw, Miss, sent in a post office money order with a letter expressing these sentiments, and nominating Rev. Mr. Smith as a member of this Federation.

THIN PULLETS ARE APT TO MOLT DURING FALL

A fall or winter molt in a flock of early hatched pullets can be prevented, in most cases, by good management. Good management means strong, healthy pullets that start to lay at an average of from 4 to 5 months. It includes having the birds in good flesh when they start to lay and keeping them in this condition. Thin birds usually molt. The pullets should be housed when the first one starts to lay. The houses should be cool in summer and moderately warm in winter.

INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

Farmers of the middle west are urged to save seed corn this year to assure an ample supply of the variety adaptable to each locality's growing conditions. In many instances 1933 corn will be used for seeding the 1935 crop.

The poorest price crop this fall is Irish potatoes. Prices have dropped 35 per cent during the year. Corn prices have advanced 98 per cent, tobacco 97 and oats 81 per cent.

Farmers of the drouth district have been warned by geologists that normal ground water conditions may not return for two years. There may be short crops in these districts next year.

The Texas prison system's cotton crop will exceed last year's crop in spite of the drouth and reduced acreage.

A four month's old Bloomington, Ind. farmer's child was strangled to death when a pumpkin seed became lodged in his throat.

When a large gorilla in the Berlin zoo attacked his keeper a chimpanzee grabbed a whip and beat off the much larger animal, saving the keeper's life.

An old Nevada "drunk driving" statue was invoked by an Elko Justice who fined a man fifty dollars for riding a horse on the city streets while intoxicated.

New York's Negro population is now placed at 204,000.

There are 11,010 Negro farm operators in the state of Florida. Near-il half are full owners. Acreage owned is 281,287 and value of land and buildings is $8,407,507. In this state the land farmed by owners is more valuable than the land farmed by tenants and sharecroppers.

Two Chicago white men went in for chicken stealing on a large scale and admitted to police who arrested them that they had stolen over 9000 chickens from 350 farmers since last spring. Evidently another Race loves its chicken too.

MISSOURI REPRESENTATIVE GIVES FINE ADDRESS

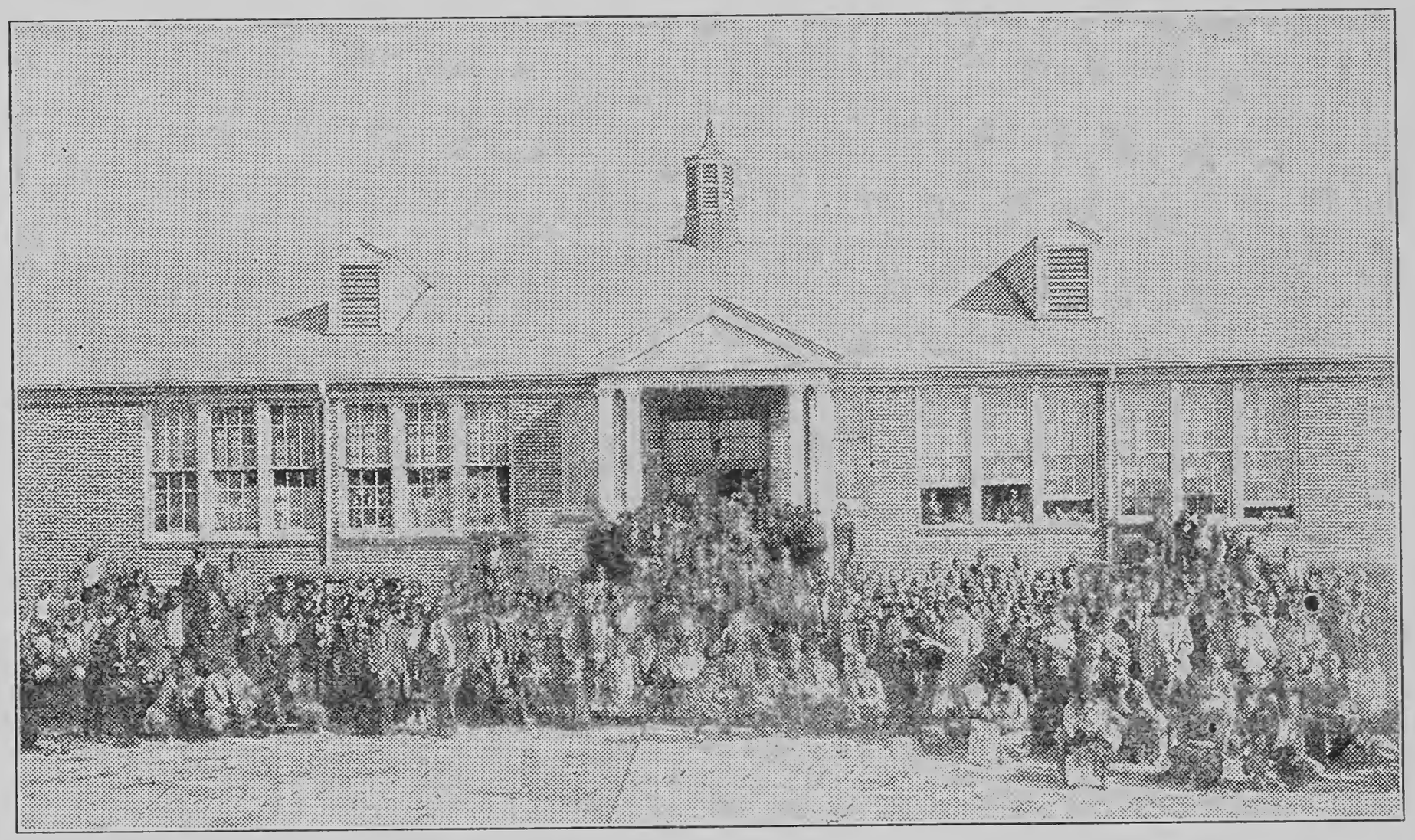
When Gov. Parks, of Missouri, designated Prof. H. L. Drew, of Bounceton, to attend the annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., as his special representative, he bestowed upon the organized farmers and visitors present a favor they will long remember.

Prof. Drew delivered a stirring and instructive address. He is a man who understands agriculture and race Farmers. He is one himself. Prof. Drew was accompanied by his wife and daughter. The Modern Farmer is seeking Prof. Drew's consent to publish his address in a later issue.

The Currins Deserve a Banquet

No one in the little city of Charleston worked more faithfully during the annual N. F. C. F. convention to make things go just right, than did the Currin family. Modest, but extremely industrious and efficient, delegates and visitors certainly owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Currin and son. They acquited themselves nobly and well.

Mr. Currin owns a 240 acre farm near Deering, Mo. He is a good business man, proprietor of the Creola Cafe in Charleston. Mrs. Currin is assistant manager and the very "power behind the throne" for in a large measure she is responsible for his success. Son Currin is a hustling agent for the Chicago Defender and that paper could not have a better one in Charleston. The Currins believe in organization. He is president of Lincoln Unit, N.F.C.F., the largest in Missouri, nad one of the largest locals of the organization.



Annual Convention National Federation of Colored Farmers in session at Charleston, Mo., Oct. 19-30, 1934. 17 States were represented.

News Notes of Nat'l F.C.F. Convention

Seventeen States Represented—2000 Registered Delegates and Friends

The old reliable Tom Stewart of Mileston, Miss., assistant Secretary of the State of Mississippi Unit and also assistant National Secretary was on hand as usual. Tom Stewart has never missed a convention and is one of the oldest members of the N.F.C.F.

W. H. Henry of Sikeston, Mo., was on hand early with his usual smile. Brother Henry should wake up his members around Sikeston and put some life into his unit.

Mrs. Laura Burnett, the attractive wife of Dave Burnett of Wyatt, Mo., was in attendance at most all of the sessions. She had on display some prize winning exhibits. Mr. Burnett is the capable Market Agent of Lincoln Unit, Charleston, Mo.

The scholarly and aristocratic Dr. B. W. Byram of Mound Bayou, was on hand as usual. He looks well. Rev. Byram is one of the most influential men of the race in Bolivar County and we are hoping that he will be able to get his members lined up at once and not lose their charter.

Pat Williams of Leflore, Miss., Unit was on hand and it seemed that he was determined to know personally every delegate at the session. Pat believes in his good eats. He says he is going to double his unit membership before Christmas.

J. L. Jenkins of Olsted, Ill., head of Alexander-Pulaski, Ill., unit at Mound City, came in early. He had lunch with Dr. H. A. Hunt of the Federal Credit Administration, Bro. Jenkins says crops in his section are only fair this year.

Elder E. D. Cain of Tylertown Miss., was on the go during the entire session. He saw everything and we know he was able to give his members back home a true and correct account of all that happened. Bro. Cain secured the consent of President Davis to visit southern Mississippi in December and hold a big get-together meeting.

There were so many of the Hunter family of Hickman county, Ky., at the convention it was not difficult to find one. Sam and a few of the others are moving into southeast Missouri where they have contracted for some fine farm land.

Mrs. Tillie E. Lewis from Michigan was on hand and rendered valuable assistance to the reception committee in handling the large crowd. She also stood squarely behind the Modern Farmer and was instrumental in securing a heavy subscription list.

Nathan London of Cache, Ill., one hundred and seven years of age, well and hearty, was on hand. He is the oldest active farmer in the United States. Bro. London made a good crop this year. He says organization is the only salvation for the Negro farmer.

Virgil Sutton of Elko, Georgia was flirting with every good looking school girl on the grounds. There were a good many of them. Virgil says it was hard for him to decide.

That hustling J. M. Thomas of Coahoma was there brim-full of business. If the N.F.C.F. had moer officers like Bro. Thomas we would move ahead with more speed.

Matthew Hinton of Widener, Ark., just could not stand the pressure any longer and signed up for his membership in the federation. Mr. Widener is a hustler and we predict in a year or two he will be getting some where.

R. C. Dorrity of Earle, Arkansas, made arrangements to revive and reorganize the Brotherhood unit at Earle. Mr. Dorrity says in a few weeks the national office will be surprised with a great big report.

Sam Diggs of Cruger was about three hours late in arriving, but he made up for lost time. Brother Diggs has been one of the assistant National Secretaries for several years. He has never missed a convention. Sam says he is getting ready now for Little Rock in 1935.

Miss S. B. Wilson of Nashville, Tenn., our national treasurer, made quite a hit with her first appearance. She made a most interesting address and the ladies on the reception committee had planned to give a reception in her honor, but she was leaving before they could notify her.

W. H. Harrison, Dundee, Miss., better known as the "hustler" was there early. He came in with a rush and stood squarely behind the officers in handling the big crowd. Mr. Harrison is one of our best officers.

The very attractive Mrs. Ida M. Woods of Edwardsville, Kansas, represented the Sunflower State in a very able way. Her address captured the entire audience.

Jesse McGrew and Fred Williams of Shaw, Miss., say, "Face to face in Little Rock, Arkansas, next October." When it comes to organization and setting up units they are leaders.

William Jones held up the state of Alabama in a grand way. He says at Little Rock next year he will bring a very large representation. Bro. Jones says the exhibits were the best he has ever seen.

Henry Jackson held up the state of Louisiana. He says the cane crop is fine this year. He promises to send us a gallon of his ribbon cane syrup.

Mrs. Anna Chambers, representing the Dubois unit at Sandusky, Ill., was a most interesting delegate. She and her husband were one of the first settlers in southern Illinois over thirty years ago.

Lewis Beeks of Egypt, Miss., says don't forget western Mississippi. He promises to wake them up before Christmas and have them all back in harness by the first of January. Officer Beeks looks well. Lots of the members said Mrs. E. A. Thompson of Marks, Miss., was his daughter. This was her first visit to a convention. We hope to see her at Little Rock next October.

Daniel Givens, Evan Smith and W. G. Woodard, of Holly Grove, Miss., unit came in with smiles. They had a good time. We hope Mrs. Givens will not hear of Dan flirting with the girls and telling them he was not married.

Prof. V. W. Booth of Bassfield, Miss., Deputy for the southern part of that state says conditions in his section are improving and he believes all the members will soon catch up their back membership. We hope so.

E. Fortenbury of Knoxo, Miss., unit attended his first convention. He seemed amazed at the large crowd.

Richard Hall of Bethel unit near Tchula did not miss anything. He saw it all.

THE ROOSEVELT NEW DEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

The Roosevelt New Deal has been taking us places since last we met and, of course,— we have had plenty to think about and talk about. Many of the New Deal plans effecting agriculture have been called 'experiments.' They have been called experiments by their authors,—and by both friends and enemies. I rather like experiments. I certainly have more faith in an administration,—national or state,— experiments,— than I have in one that does not. A government that experiments is either going forward or backward. Like the wind, "IT IS GOING SOMEWHERE." Either way, my friend, is better than standing still.

Without experiment there can be little progress. So often we "adviser our members:" Change sometime. Get out of the old rut. Try something new! A new way of doing things,— of working of living. A change,— an experiment,— is often beneficial. But sometimes they are not. Experiments must prove their worth as they are being carried on. If found to be worthless,— no good,—then they should be stopped. Many of the New Deal,— the Agricultural Adjustment Administration,— which I shall hereafter call the AAA.— many of the New Deal and AAA experiments have or will be found to be good Many of them also will be found to be bad. I am in favor of supporting,— of whooping it up for the the Federal Government,—because it is experimenting and trying to discover just what is best for the farmer's welfare. But I am not in favor of and I will not support, any governmental experiment that bids fair to do the farmer more harm than good,— especially the small farmer, or the Race Farmer. Take for instance,— the Bankhead Law,— which compels farmers to limit their cotton acreage. This experiment has not been a blessing to the poorer cotton farmers,— colored or white. Reports are now current that the very ones who wrote it and sponsored it are going to request its repeal. It should be repealed. I cite it as one AAA experiment that has failed in a hurry.

The New Deal,— the AAA, — has had much trouble carrying out some of its experiments in sections of our country where the sharecropping system of farming is generally practiced,— and where most of the farmers are colored farmers. I am certain that in these sections, most government officials have tried to be fair, — it is not their fault that they have gotten into trouble. The big reason is,—the experiments were not started right in these sections. It's a hard job to do something for a person who is intelligent enough to do mostly for himself if he has the opportunity to do that something he wants to do. That is right where the AAA made one big mistake. It wanted to do something particularly for the farmers of the South. Well and good. It was absolutely necessary for the government to assist southern farmers. The question then arose— "In what way?" Who answered that question? Not the real farmers of the south, —the farmers who do the farm work,— who raise the cotton,— the peanuts, the tobacco,— the rice,— the corn. These farmers never auswered that question. The question was answered by the owuers and the managers of the South's biggest farms,— by absentee landlords,— by the financiers,— by the cotton dealers and speculators. The small farmers,— the tenants and sharecroppers,— were not consulted. As usual,— they were considered to be too ignorant to know just what was good for them.

The small farmers of the South, tenants and sharecroppers, were not represented on any of the AAA boards, bureaus or committees,—neither in Washington,—in any of the Southern States,— in any counties or local communities. Such representation was recommended and requested, especially by Race organizations, but it was never granted. Last December the Negro Advisory Committee of the Advisory and Planning Council of the Department of Commerce said in its report,— (I quote), "In certain sections of the far South Negroes form the major part of the farming population. From this consideration it seems obvious that this large group of the population should have substantial representation in all planning for the improvement of the business of farming, and should share fully representation on all boards, bureaus and committees that effect directly the communities in which Negro farmers live and work." (End of quotation). My friends, you know and I know that colored farmers are not represented on these AAA boards, bureaus and committees. Why are we not represented? There is one big reason. That reason is the prevailing sharecropping system of farming in these sections. It is still considered to be an indisputable fact that a sharecropper needs no one to represent him anywhere or in any manner except the landlord for whom he crops. This cannot be just representation. It is the same as the master representing the slave.— the employer representing the employee, — the banker representing his clerks,— the railroad management representing the conductors, firemen and engineers. The real cure,— the real remedy,— is the organization of all Farmers in these sections,— especially the Race tenants and sharecroppers. I fear however, that such organization will require too long a time. If there where no Race or social problems involved, it would be different. In northern and western farming sections,— where tenants, sharecroppers and landlords are all of the same Race. — all are together admitted into their local farm organizations. All get EQUAL representations.

I suggest as a trial remedy that in each county having an appreciable Negro farm population, a committee composed of two colored farm owners and three tenants or sharecroppers be appointed by the AAA to work with and advise all the AAA boards, bureaus and committees functioning in the particular county. This would be better than what we have now, for now, we have no close representation. In counties where the N. F. C. F. has units, — these committees should be chosen from our membership. We deserve, and should have, the same recognition and consideration that units of the American Farm Bureau Federation receive from federal authorities.

Such committees could find plenty to do. I will suggest two big jobs right here. First,— we all know how impossible it is for any colored farmer,— no matter how competent,— to become an officer of any production credit association. Even though Race farmers may be the largest borrowers and pay the most interest, —these associations are sure to be managed and dominated entirely by large landowners. The AAA Committee of Race farmers I suggested could be of much service to their brother-farmers in seeiug that applications for crop production loans received careful and just consideration.

Secondly,—another big job for this committee,— they might examine every contract made by tenant and landlord in their county, and test the legality and fairness of these contracts.

While he was Chief of the AAA, Mr. George N. Peek,—said that in order to make any progress and get real, permanent relief,— "Farmers must work with each other and with the government." The N. F. C. F. wants its members to work together in peace and harmony. We also want to work with our neighbor farmers,—if they will let us work with them. We also want to work with the government, as Mr. Peek suggests. We cannot do this however, as long as the government recognizes us as farmers only,—NOT AS A SPECIAL GROUP OF FARMERS WITH PROBLEMS VASTLY DIFFERENT THAN THE PROBLEMS OF OTHER AMERICAN FARMERS."

Just so long as we are considered by our fellow-citizens as being a special group, — just so long will we demand special consideration. We have a right to demand such, and will have that right as long as there is a colored school, segregated theatre, hotel or restaurant, —or a Jim Crow railroad coach in the United States.

Purchase and Ownership of Farms

The first special help colored farmers should want from the government is help that will enable them to purchase and own farms. Industrious and relable colored farmers should be able to secure loans to purchase farms in, or adjacent to colored farm communities. These loans should be made either direct to individual farmers or to cooperative organizations in the several communities. Personally, I would rather see these loans come from private interests, from people who have money to loan,—from financial institutions, —land or insurance campanies,— than to see it come direct from the U. S. Treasury It is pretty clear to all who have eyes to see, —that when a farmer secures a government loan he loses a certain degree of his independence. There is a tendency on the part of the government and government officials, to manage him and his business. He becomes, to a certain extent,— a government ward. He becomes a sort of a "relief case." Colored farmers should not want to be put in such a position. Advice? yes,— we can accept advice or let it alone. Cooperation, Yes. We cannot succeed at all today unless we folllow the principles of co-operation. But management we don't want,—we don't need and WE ARE NOT GOING TO HAVE. We may as well stay where we are now,— and keep what we have now,— and be managed by the landlord, the merchant, the planter and the banker, — as to managed by the government and by selfish jobholders and politicians. A lawyer in Chicago advertised for a butler and a young fellow of our group answered the ad. The lawyer was questioning him. See here George, he said,—how about you? Are you married?" "No sah, Boss," George replied. "I makes mah own living." We farmers want perfect freedom to make our own living.

Last spring our national office was informed by high government officials that the government had no money to loan direct to units of our organization for the purpose of building up their communities and providing conveniences and facilities all modern and progressive farm communities need. Money was available to establish and experiment with a few model farm communities,— and the fifty or hundred farmers who might be persuaded to live in them and be experimented with. But there was no money for groups of farmers,— organized cooperatively— who wanted to build their own communities as they desired. As a secret between you and me,— I am glad nothing was available. But I am ready to announce here and now,— that your organization,— the National Federation of Colored Farmers,—will strive to obtain financial assistance for any local unit of our organization,— which will as a unit, make sound plans for its community development. What do call sound plans? Here are some of them. A seventy-per cent memmbership Cooperative buying, production and marketing. Facilities necessary for this practice. Opportunity for other reliable farmers to purchase farm homes in your community. A community industrial plant. A community recreation center if you have none. A spirit of cooperation, —judged by deeds,— not by words or promises. This is a hint to all our loyal units and to all communities of colored farmers. Let's get busy. We can get anything we want and need if we want it bad enough.

The N. F. C. F. has much faith in the Colored farm community. But we want these communities to be independent. We are certainly not in favor of any of the Utopian schemes such as the one advanced by our friends in Ar-Kansas, who, according to reports, have orgauized the National Farm Ownersship Association The success of such schemes depends on changing human nature —and that just can't be done. It reminds me of a story I heard. One of our ministers was preaching a rousing sermon mainly for the purpose of getting a big collection, — and he cried out, "Brethren,— this old church has got to walk." "Let her walk."— "Let her walk," came the words in loud tones from the Amen corner. This encouraged the minister so he said still more loudly, "Brethren, this old church has got to run." And the Amen corner responded,—"Let her run, —Let her run." This encouraged the minister still more so he said,— "Brethren, this old church has got to fly." "Let her fly, let her fly," came from the Amen corner "And," said the minister," "It's going to take a lot of money to make this old church fly." And then the words came from the Amen corner,—"Just let her walk, Brother, just let her walk." I favor the kind of a colored farm community that is possible to have, —not the impossible.

Our bread and meat, —our economic future, — yes, the future of our race here in America depends upon what advantage we take of opportunities to build farm communities of our own,— where we will have our own schools,— our own churches, our own trading centers. In such commmnities wo will find material sustenance and also the social satisfactions of life. We may as well take it for granted, here and now,—that the white man's prejudices will remain as they are for many years to come. A despised and rejected group will find no place in a world ruled by the machine Our only hope is to stay in the country in our own communities,— settle in them,— build them up,— and abide our time.

This question of farm ownership is vital to us today and should interest all of us, —our leaders, — our ministers, —the teachers of our schools,—our business and professional men. During the past ten years,— our ownership of land has decreased. We must lose no more. Our nation is sure to become a land of small farms,— well tilled,— and our people, colored farmers, will make the best small farmers in the world. Governor Olson of North Dakota said recently that only operators of farms in this country should be allowed to own farms. That is sound doctrine, —and should be the doctrine of the New Deal. He says too, that the small farm should pay a small tax,— a larger farm,—such as a half-section, — a higher tax,— and a large farm, —a section or more, —should be required to pay such a big tax that no one person would be able to own so much land. You can see which way the wind is blowing.

Large land owners whose lands are mortgaged,— who know they have too much land,— and will never be able to pay off the mortgages— should be willing to subdivide and sell portions of their holdings. Sec. of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace,— who by virtue of his office is the leader of all farmers of the Nation, — said in an address delivered last July, that one of the precepts of the New Deal was to "place human rights above property rights." If such is the case, — then we must remind Mr. Wallace that colored farmers of America are also human beings. Their chance to live, —aye,—their right to live as human beings in America, —must not be jeopardized by the so-called "right" a favored tenth of as many as they number may have to own and control the land whereon these Negro farmers toil.

If Negro farmers are not given a chance in the Southland,— in the land which they love,— in the land sacred to them by the sweat and blood of their fathers and mothers,— if Negro farmers are not given the chance to own the land they till and till the land they own in the Southland,— then they will leave the Southland and find that chance elsewhere,—for

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THE ROOSEVELT NEW DEAL

(Continued from Page 6)

that chanee they must, — they shall and they will have.

Colored Farm Tenancy

It is my honest belief that as long as we have so much Negro farm tenancy in this nation we are going to have a lot of Negro farm poverty and misery. It is almost an unwritten law,— that the average colored small renter and sharecropper must buy and sell as the landlord directs. If such is the law,— then this small renter or sharecropper is not a man. He is a peon,— a slave. He is worse off than the laborer or the farm hand. And too, —when landlords claim,— as they generally do,— that supervision of Negro tenancy is as imperative as supervision of hired wage labor,— then I say, there simply should be no tenancy to supervise. Let all the labor be hired wage labor. The planter who has to depend on that kind of labor for awhile will soon decide it is better to sell off his large holdings and keep only what he can manage judiciously.

The furnishing system is a curse to both the good landlord and the good tenant. This system should be done away with in a year's time. I am glad to see it going. No tenant or sharecropper should agree to work for a landlord who will not allow him opportunity to raise his bread and meat. If this opportunity is given and the tenant is treated justly,—he will soon need no furnish. If he needs no furnish, — and neither asks or receives such from his landlord, —then no one can possibly have any strings tied to him. He has gained his freedom and should use it and enjoy it.

Distribution and The Farm Market

We have been told that much of our farm trouble are caused by overprodnetion If we would pay as much attention to distribution as we do to production there would be no surplus. We are constantly looking for new markets. If leaders of government, business and finance would open their eyes wide enough, they would see half of the farm market they are looking for on the other side of the world, right in front of their own doors. What would they see? For one thing they would see a Negro rural population right here in the United States, of six and three quarter millions of people. They would see 883,000,— nearly a million colored farm operators. But of this number— only 181,000 are owners. Then we have over 700,000 Negro farmers right here in the United States, who should buy farms. And each of these farmers should be able to buy an auto,— and a radio, —and a gas engine, and— a washing machine, —and a dozen and one other things every modern farmer and the American farm home should have. And this Negro rural population of seven millions wants and needs better clothing, and food, and house furnishing.— More and better of everything the average American citizen wants. Yes, there is a big market here, American business men don't have to LOOK FOR IT. What they need do is to LOOK AT IT AND TAKE IT. And just as soon as leaders of American industry realize that this great domestic Negro farm market is closed,— closed because a facored few are getting and getting dishonestly, the earnings of many thousands,—when this fact is realized,— there is going to be a big change made. The American white man's insatiable desire for the Almighty dollar is going to prove to be a big blessing to Negro farmers. The white man wants to sell, and you can rest assured he is going to fix it so the fellow he wants to sell to will be able to buy.

The Farmer's Duty

Production of the American cotton crop is the biggest part of the colored farmer's business. In spite of all you hear,— American cotton producers need never fear foreign competition . We may not always raise eighty per cent of the world's needed cotton,—but for many years to come, we will raise at least sixty per cent of it We will be able to sell this much at a profit . But the man who really produces the cotton must get more out of it That man is the colored farmer.

It is partly the fault of tenant farmers themselves that they do not get what they should get for their cotton. Sometimes cotton is only five cents a pound, —and we grumble and squawk. But every tenant or sharecropper who raises enough food to keep his stomach full is really getting fifteen cents for his five cent-cotton. Suppose you have five in your family. The food your family could easily produce in spare time on any ordinary cotton farm, is worth at least $500. In solid cash,— this is the same as twelve bales of five cent cotton And when you raise your foodstuffs and your cotton. Suppose you have five in your more, you are really getting twice that for it. One of our big faults is, that we do not look far enough ahead . We should make a program,— and plan for the coming year in advance. Unless we plan we cannot succeed.

Organization Necessary

The organization of American colored farmers is absolutely necessary. If we can get only one-tenth of our farmers organized, our future is secure. Only about one-twentieth of American white farmers are organized. But this one--twentieth, who belong to the three big national farm organizations,— are doing all the thinking,— planning and acting for the rest of us. All that farmers have gotten in benefits, and in relief so far, is the result of the work and plans of the one-twentieth who are organized. And I want to tell you this —just about all worthwhile,— just about all the permanent good Colored farmers will get in this country,— will be the result of the work of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Colored farmers who have no thought for their future or for the future of their children, will never make good organization farmers. We must organize more farm boys' and girls' clubs this year , in connection with our units. We must begin to teach our children the principles of co-operation,— and it is not too early to begin with them in the cradle.

Let's get together and stay together. Build up the units of the N. F. C. F. in your community, and if you have no unit, then organize one.

The prosperity and the stability of the Negro farmer is the hope of our Race here in America. If the farmer prospers,— all will prosper. If the farmer fails,— all will fail. It is he who will become the father of Negro statesmen,— Negro philosophers,— Negro orators and poets. It is he who will establish his Race— will guide his Race,— will uphold his Race in America, as long as the Stars and Stripes remain the symbol of liberty,—freedom and opportunity for all Americans.

MISSOURI BAPTISTS BANQUET

Pastors and Wives Give Dinner to Secretary Boyd

Charleston, Mo.—(Special to the Union-Review)—Twenty-six pastors with their wives were hosts and hostesses at a special dinner and banquet tendered to Henry Allen Boyd on his visit to this city last week. He was here attending the National Federation of Colored Farmers in session at the high school, but they took occasion, since he heads up the Sunday School work of the nation and is well known in Baptist affairs, to tender him this honor and give him this reception.

The spacious auditorium and convention hall in connection with the cafe of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Curtin was secured for the occasion. The dinner and reception was pulled off promptly at 2:00 P. M. These ministers and divines mostly migrated to this section from Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky and West Tennessee. The proprietor of the cafe being a native Tennessean, joined in with the religious forces in putting his elaborate institution at the disposal of these Baptist divines.

Although the Baptists were taking the lead, other denominations lent their presence, influence and support. It was a four-course menu served by volunteer women and the employees of the cafe who were anxious to see that the banquet reception and dinner were in keeping with the reputation of the distinguished visitor. The tables were decorated in Hallowe'en colors and autumn flowers. The Hallowe'en idea was carried out even in the ice course. At the conclusion of the menu those present demanded that an address be given to them by the head of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant at Nashville. Yielding to their invitation and their demands he brought them a message on denominational opportunities and achievements.

The entertainment committee for this occasion was as follows: Rev. B. J. Franklin, chairman; Rev. W. T. Ghess, secretary; Rev. S. D. Sloane, treasurer, and Rev. I. H. Moore, master of ceremonies.

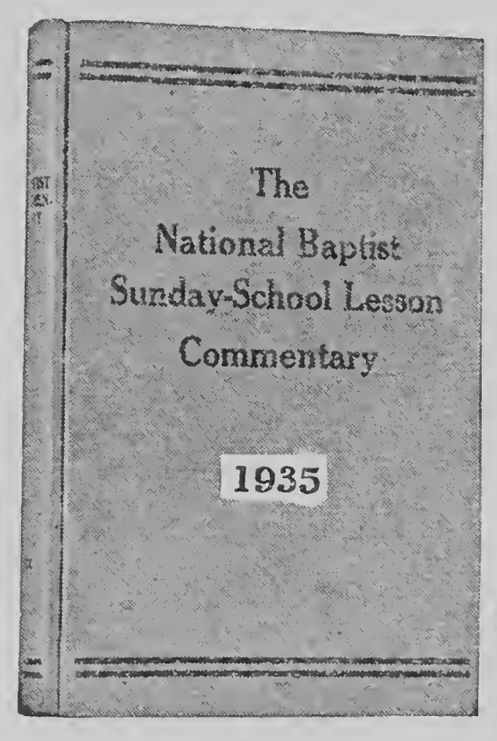
Those seated at the banquet table were: Rev. B. J. Franklin, Portageville, Mo.; Rev. W. T. Ghess, Lilburn, Mo.; Rev. J. O. Pennman, Morley, Mo.; Rev. O. J. Whitfield, Charleston, Mo.; Rev. J. H. Horton, Wyatt, Mo.; Rev. G. W. Harris, Morley, Mo.; Rev. J. G. Livas, Charleston, Mo.; Rev. J. P. Emanuel, Henson, Mo.; Rev. S. D. Sloane, Charleston, Mo.; Mrs. S. M. Gayles, Charleston, Mo.; Rev. I. H. Moore, Charleston, Mo.; Rev. Wm. Moody, Charleston, Mo.; Rev. W. J. Jordan, Essex, Mo.; Rev. A. W. Scott, East Prairie, Mo.; Rev. G. A. Taylor, Charleston, Mo.; Rev. K. Y. Putman, Gray Ridge, Mo.; Rev. Nathan London, Cash, Ill.; Rev. Thos. Corson, Charleston, Mo.; Mrs. J. P. Emanuel, Henson, Mo.; Mrs. G. A. Taylor, Charleston, Mo.; Mrs. O. H. Whitfield, Charleston, Mo.; Rev. H. H. Ingram, Cruyer, Miss.; Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Leon Harris, Moline, Ill.; Mrs. Leon Harris, Moline, Ill.; Miss Sadie Wilson, Nashville, Tenn.

ON TO LOS ANGELES

Minneapolis Journal: Why not write your congressman to suggest to the president that he appoint Hugh Johnson minister to Germany.

Sunday School Lesson Commentary

1935



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Second: It is purely baptistic and orthodox in every particular.

Third: Its doctrines are unquestioned, and the Biblical requirements are stressed in a manner to make it absolutely dependable.

Fourth: None of the modern theories leading to skepticism are admitted.

Fifth: It aims to be true to the teachings of Jesus and whatever there is presented which has not the "Thus saith the Lord" is discarded as unsafe and destructive of the best interests of mankind.

Sixth: Thoroughly adapted to the uses of our Sunday school constituency, it stands as a beacon light to all those who would like to rise in the scale of intelligence and demonstrate the qualification necessary for the accomplishment of the "Great Work" devolving upon us as a people.

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523 Second Avenue, North Nashville, Tennessee

REGIONAL MEET

(Continued from Page 1)

the market and for obtaining seed and clothing at a much lower cost, by buying in a group instead of individually. Many persons of note will be present at this meeting who are thoroughly familiar with just such problems as these farmers are facing. A number of governmental heads will be present to give out this much desired information.

Members and units in Pembscott, Madrid, Mississippi, Scott, Dunklin, Stoddard, Cape and Butler Counties compose this southeastern territory and these members and units are urged to attend. From these eight counties a large portion of the population is the colored farmer and it is this group President Davis hopes to reach and help. At this meeting a site will be decided upon for a warehouse where potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beans, peas and other vegetables will be assembled, graded and shipped out of Southeast Missouri to the large consuming markets in the spring and summer. Instructions will be given the farmers at this meeting how to plan and plant their acreage so that vegetables can be shipped to the larger markets in sufficiently large quantities to make carload lots. Don't forget the date, December 10th and 11th, at Charleston, Mo. You will be benefited by attending this meeting. Information that you would have to pay for, will be given by Mr. Davis free of charge. Begin your plans now to attend.

SIXTEEN STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

sioned by governors of various states.

One of the important features of the meeting was three-minute talks by the delegates relative to the trials and difficulties experienced by sharecroppers and tenant farmers and efforts being made to meet these troubles. The effect of the New Deal on the situation and prospects of colored farmers was also discussed.

Reports by national officers stated that many units of the organization are buying home and farm supplies cooperatively and the practice is saving members thirty per cent of the cost of supplies. Members are also purchasing farms in numerous localities. A cooperative production program, which will lead to an increase in cooperative marketing, was outlined for next year.

Resolution adopted by the convention urged support of the national government in its efforts to assist farmers; condemned the sharecropping system of farming in southern cotton, peanut and tobacco belts; requested repeal, or important revision of the Bankhead Act; urged units to continue the practice of co-operative purchasing, production and marketing; protested the action of those planters and landlords who refuse to give sharecroppers and tenants legal written contracts and settlement statements; advocated establishment of at least one model community of colored farmers in each southern and border state by the federal government; expressed gratitude to those responsible for the appointment of Dr. Henry A. Hunt and other able Race leaders to important government positions effecting agriculture; requested the AAA to appoint county committees composed of two colored farm owners and three tenant farmers or sharecroppers in each country having an appreciable Race farm population, to co-operate with AAA county committee, boards, bureaus, local credit corporations and other bodies, that colored farmers may have direct representation; advocated appointment of colored extension agents and home demonstration agents in every county having an appreciable Race farm population; requested increased appropriations for our agricultural institutions; requested that every effort be made by the government to widen land ownership by Race farmers; and advocated observance of Farmers' Sunday in all farm communities.

National officers for the ensuing year are James P. Davis, president, Maj. R. L. Byrd, vice-president, Leon R. Harris, secretary, S. B. Wilson, treasurer and Cornelius R. Richardson, chairman board of directors.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED DOLLS

LOWEST PRICES—BETTER GRADE

Why Give Other Race Dolls to Your Children When Beautiful Colored Dolls Can Be Obtained at These Low Prices?

ALL DOLLS WELL MADE—BEAUTIFUL IN COLOR AND NEATLY DRESSED

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418—Painted eyes and head, 12 inches, dressed—$1.85.

246—16 inches, movable head, arms and legs, sleeps, has hair—$2.75.

420—19 inches, with hair, sleeps, walks and talks, dressed—$3.75.

546—21 inches, with curls, sleeps, walks, and talks, open mouth, showing tongue and tiny teeth, dressed—$4.75.

447—23 inches, with curls, sleeps, talks, and walks, open mouth, showing tongue and tiny teeth, neatly dressed—$6.00.

425—27 inches, large size with curls, sleeps, talks, open mouth, showing tongue and tiny teeth, and walks—$9.00.

Our Baby Dolls

50—10 inches, Moving Eyes, Dressed	$1.75
105—12 inches, Moving Eyes, Dressed	2.25
408—18 inches, Moving Eyes, Dressed	3.75
327—27 inches, Moving Eyes, Dressed	5.00

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—Agents Wanted—

NEW FARM

(Continued from Page 1)

Viewed by nearly two thousand farmers here to attend the convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., it created quite a sensation. Mr. Sutton stated that it caused much interest to farmers all along the way. He had driven from Elko, approximately a thousand miles.

The purpose of bringing the implement to the convention was to demonstrate its usefulness to farmers and representatives of farm implement companies who were present. Unfortunately, a sudden rain storm halted the try-out before it could be finished, but all who saw the machine work praised it highly. Designed primarily to eliminate cotton chopping, which, next to picking is the most arduous task connected with cotton culture, the machine also will list and bunch cotton and peanuts, and as a cultivator can be used to tend most any farm crop.

The inventor and his representatives have refused several flattering offers for control of the patent. It is his earnest desire, he says to see his machine manufactured and distributed by young people of his own group. And even if the manufacturing must be done by others, he says that colored boys and girls shall certainly get the first opportunity to go on the road as its salesmen. The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has been chosen his agent to negotiate with various manufacturers. This organization has so much faith in the usefulness of the machine that it is guaranteeing a sale of ten thousand units the first two years.

To those who have told Mr. Sutton that his machine will further eliminate hand labor and create unemployment, he has replied that this is his one big desire. "I want to help colored farm women and children to get out of cotton patches and away from the hoe." He said. "With my machine, a farmer can do the work of at least four hoe-hands. If his wife and two of his little children are the other three, I know he will soon discover just what a blessing the machine really is."

37 CLOSE DEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

ter their crops were harvested. Our organization found the land for them and secured favorable terms. No help was requested from the federal government except that a few applications were made for small crop production loans. The farmers went to work like pioneers,— clearing, grubbing and building cabins. The spirit of cooperation exhibited was truly remarkable. Those who had stock and tools loaned to those who had none and all came along together. They aided each other during planting and harvesting. What they have done others can do and we have here a shining example of how the National Federation of Colored Farmers is assisting its members everywhere. Before the organization of this Unit there were only nine Race farm owners in the community. There are now 46 and the number will increase. Their unit has around 200 members."

Marshall Currin is president of this progressive group and Prof. L. B. Boler is general manager.

ARK. CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

er of the farmers of the nation who make up this national organization. One spokesman went so far as to guarantee that if the convention was awarded to Little Rock, his organization, through their affiliation with others, would see to it that at least $2,000.00 in cash was put at the disposal of the Association to be awarded to live stock exhibits, farm products, home economics, canning, preserving, needle work and other features that the Federation has shown from year to year, sent or brought up to remain on exhibit throughout the three days.

President James P. Davis and Secretary Leon Harris told the assembled tillers of the soil, live stock raisers, fruit growers, truck growers and poultry raisers as well as others, that the invitation was in their hands, and it would be up to them to decide upon where is the best place, the most logical location and the most accessible city, town and community to call the next session. They have never held a meeting in Arkansas, he declared, but they have met in Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and several other towns within the years of its existence.

It was said that in and around Little Rock, which is located in Pulaski County, and which is the capital city of the state, there is a rich farming section and an unusual number of farmers; and then due to the fact that it is too close to Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri and not a long distance from Kentucky, there would be a likelihood of its drawing a large attendance. While Charleston, Mo., which had all records for the Association delegation, even exceeding the session at Mound Bayon and the one at Memphis, those who are advocating Little Rock are of the opinion that all things being equal, and if conditions do not grow worse the banner would have to go to Little Rock.

The officers of the executive committee, it was said by Secretary Harris, would in all probability reach a decision time enough to give wide publicity to whatever city was to be selected in 1935 so that the farmers themselves through their various Units could line up their delegation, prepare their exhibits, and that the manufacturers of farm products too might have an opportunity of sending by freight or express such as they want to display during the next session.

ABE AND DAVID HUNTER JOIN FEDERATION

Among the members who took advantage of the offer to come into the National Federation of Colored Farmers and to become readers of The Modern Farmer were Mr. Abe Hunter and Mr. David Hunter, both residing in Clinton, Ky. Their membership application was presented to the National Federation in its session held down at Charleston, Mo., October 29, 30, 31.

When the names were presented by the treasurer of the Association, Miss S. B. Wilson, to whom they had sent their enrollment fee, 1500 farmers applauded, because they now have these two members from Clinton, which is the Blue Grass state. Kentucky is mostly known as the blue grass section.

They are also now readers of this one year's subscription because they took advantage of the dispensation put on by the Federation for increased membership.

WHO KNOWS JOHNNIE ALGE BUFORD?

A father looking for a lost son will appreciate any information that can be given to him. The father's name is James Buford. He resides at Wyatt, Missouri, and gets his mail at P. O. Box 328. The lost son is Johnnie Alge Buford. He is about seventeen years of age, medium height and when last seen was at Mobile, Ala.

The young man was born in Zona, La., but was taken to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was very small. The parents then moved from Cleveland back to the south. The father then left Mobile and located in southern Missouri, but the young man left his mother while the father was in Missouri and has not been heard of or seen since.

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of this young man will please write to James Buford, Box 328, Wyatt, Mo.

AGENT OF MT. OLIVE UNIT SENDS NICE LETTER

Slaw, Miss. — Miss S. B. Wilson, Nashville, Tenn., —Dear Miss Wilson:— This letter is being sent to you to congratulate you on being present at our recent convention held in Charleston, Mo. We were very pleased to welcome you as our Treasurer and pray the blessings of God upon you, honing to meet you again with words of joy and happiness. May all of our leaders live long and be happy that they may be able to help us on to success.

I close this message saying, May God bless and keep you in His faith.

Yours in Christ,
Jesse McGruen, Market Agent,
Mt. Olive Unit.

EX-SLAVE, AGE 103, DIES IN ROBERTSON

Springfield, Tenn. — (Spl) — "Uncle" Manuel Douglas, Negro, former slave, and believed to have been Robertson County's oldest resident, died Saturday at his home here after two years of declining health. He had stated his age as 103.

Coming to Springfield from Davidson County, where he was a slave prior to the Civil War, "Uncle" Manuel resided here for nearly a half century.

Survivors are seven daughters, and twenty-five grandchildren. A brother, "Uncle" Alfred Douglas, died a few years ago at the age of 90. —Nashville Banner.

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MERRY CHRISTMAS HAPPY NEW YEAR

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VII. NASHVILLE, TENN., DECEMBER 15, 1934 No. 11

REGIONAL MEETING OF FARMERS HELD DEC. 10 and 11

PRESIDENT DAVIS YIELDS TO DEMANDS

South Missouri Units Held Two Days Extra Session

So great is the interest manifested in the Farmers in and around Charleston, Missouri, and so many benefits were derived from the National Convention of Colored Farmers recently held in this city until President James P. Davis was prevailed upon to hold a two-day regional meeting here opening December 10th and continuing through December 11th. All units and members located in the southeastern part of the state were asked to attend this session. Plans were outlined by the President for co-operative acreage of melons and vegetables and for the purchase of seed, overalls and in fact all farm supplies through one purchase and to arrange for all the units to apply for their production credit through one application. This meeting promised much to those who were interested in putting their goods on the market and for obtaining seed and clothing at a much lower cost, by buying in a group instead of individually. Many persons of note were present at this meeting who were thoroughly familiar with just such problems as these farmers were facing. A number of government heads were present to give out this much desired information.

Members and units in Pembscott, Madrid, Mississippi, Scott, Dunklin, Stoddard, Cape and Butler Counties composed this southeastern territory and these members and units were urged to attend. From these eight counties a large

(Continued on Page 16)

Improving of Homes Aim of Housing Unit

MILK INDUSTRY GROWING

Farmers Supply America With Product

A butter churn attached to grandma's rocking chair was one of the first dairy patents granted by the United States patent office.

Early American investiveness was always suggesting improvements in handling milk. After the war of independence, the United States patent office reports an average of a new dairy machine every two weeks. In the early villages the methods of milk distribution were primitive. the neighboring farmers supplied milk to those who did not own cows. At first they delivered it by hand, then by push carts, and later by horse. The housewife made butter at home, pounding a dasher in a wooden churn.

The growth and concentration of population turned the villages into cities, and the industrial development brought hundreds and then thousands of workers from the farm to the factory. The milk company appeared, organized exclusively to deliver milk. Cheese factories and creameries had to make the cheese and the butter. Finally ice cream, a product long made only in the home, began to be manufactured commercially in Baltimore in 1851.

Today the milk industry, including all its products, represents one of the largest of the

(Continued on Page 16)

PREVENT FOOD SPOILAGE

Expert Tells Pitfalls In Keeping Things Fresh

When a housewife saves some of the Sunday roast to use for Monday hash, and then finds the micro organisms responsible for spoilage have had a fine feast "on the house," it is disconcerting. Even though cold weather is approaching, there is still need to exercise a great deal of care in handling foods in the home, warns Miss Gertrude E. Conant, extension nutritionist, University of Arkansas.

Yeasts, molds, and bacteria are the organisms that spoil food. Yeast grows in a sweetened medium of low density, and can be kept from growing or fermenting at a temperature of 45 to 48 degrees Fahrenheit. Molds grow best in the dark on moist surfaces, and can withstand quite low temperatures. Neither of these organisms produce harmful substances, although they spoil the appearance and flavor of foods.

But Some Are Poisonous

Some kinds of bacteria, however, produce poisonous substances in food and are actually a menace to life. All of the organisms require a warm temperature and moisture in order to grow, and consequently refrigeration is not a luxury but a necessity, says Miss Conant.

The refrigerator requires the best of care and should be cleaned thoroughly once a week, rinsed with boiling water, and left open to air for an hour or two. If any food is spoiled it should be cleaned up immediately, leaving no particles on which bacteria can grow. When the ice chamber is refilled after cleaning, the temperature of the box should fall to 50 degrees at least before replacing the food. A thermometer is necessary to test the temperature to see that it is always 45 to 48 degrees, the temperature required safely to keep milk, butter and meats. If an automatic refrigerator is used it also should be tested regularly as to temperature.

Put Them in Container

Crisp salad materials, such as lettuce, celery, parsley and water cress, should be put in a tight container before placing in the refrigerator. To keep things from tasting like cheese, the cheese or other food with a strong odor should be tightly covered. All food should be cooled to room temperature before going into the refrigerator.

(Continued on Page 16)

FARM PROGRAM PRESENTED

Latest Rules for Corn and Hay Production

The speed with which the U. S. is moving in its efforts to bring prosperity to the farmers of the nation deserves the serious study of all persons interested in agriculture and the welfare of the tillers of the soil. One of the careful students of government activities has contributed to his paper the following statement on the program for Mid-western corn and hog farmers:

New program for Mid-western corn and hog farmers: ,

Mid-western farmers next year will be asked to keep corn acreage and hog numbers 10 per cent below their 1932-1933 average production.

The reduction required for 1934 was 20 to 30 per cent cut in corn and 25 per cent in hog numbers.

The maximum corn acreage the new signers may plant is 90 per cent of their average during 1932-1933 base period. Farmers have the option of making 30 per cent cut in acreage growing a minimum of 70 per cent of their base period and receiving benefit payments for additional 20 per cent reduction.

Only farmers who sign acreage adjustment contracts will be eligible for loans on corn they store and keep off the market.

The maximum of 90 per cent on hogs will apply only to those produced for the market from the 1935 litters.

Pigs purchased from non-signers will be limited to the average num-

(Continued on Page 16)

PLAN BETTERMENT FOR AMERICAN PEOPLE

Department of Commerce Rang Nearly Three Million Door Bells

Making the American home a better place in which to live, is one of the outstanding aims of the federal housing administration, in fostering the better homes program.

The housing administration, created by the last congress, is making it possible through federal guarantee of private loans to do just that— in addition to furnishing employment for thousands of workers.

While the physical home may technically be termed "living quarters occupied by a family," President Roosevelt and congress are attempting, through the housing administration, to make the home mean more.

Uncle Sam's plan for home owners, simply stated, is to make remodeling, upkeep, painting and home improvement possible for anyone and everyone who has a real desire to better the surroundings of his family.

The department of commerce rang nearly three million American doorbells recently and discovered that more than 62 per cent of the homes in America need major repairs. Is your home a real home, a well-protected, well-maintained investment, and a source of everyday com-

(Continued on Page 16)

VETERAN COLORED LEGISLATOR OF LOS ANGELES BOWS TO YOUNG NEGRO DEMOCRAT

Hon. Frederick M. Roberts Had Been a California Assemblyman Continuously for Sixteen Years

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov.—(ANP)—Frederick M. Roberts, veteran Assemblyman of the 62nd District, whose 16 years of continuous service had made him the ranking member of the California Assembly, has congratulated Augustus F. Hawkins, youthful democrat, and is making plans to return to the management of his newspaper. Roberts lost by over 1500 votes.

Friends of Hawkins, among whom are young voters of all parties are planning a huge victory ball in his honor.

The following statement was issued by Hawkins shortly after his election was assured:

"The people have actually won this campaign. Now that we have won the way is clear for action. Let us fight together in a spirit of cooperation.

"I am your servant and you have the right to see that I discharge the duties for which I was elected. Our fight is just beginning. There is no limit to which we can and shall go."

Chief among the charges against Roberts during the campaign was that he was the tool of the Power Trust and other interest inimical to the average tax payer.

Colored Men of North Carolina Turn To Democratic Party, Make Races As Magistrates and Break "Solid South."

Durham, N. C., Nov.—(By John A. Fouchee for ANP)—For the first time in the history of the South, two colored men were elected to office on the Democratic ticket when L. E. Austin, publisher of the Carolina Times, and Frederick K. Watkins, were elected magistrates of Durham last week by an overwhelming majority.

The newspaper man and theater owner will be sworn in office on December 3. Their election marks the beginning of the "New Deal" in the South.

A colored candidate running for the same office in Raleigh, Capital of the state, was defeated, whites piling up enough votes against him to overwhelmingly put him out of the running.

Both of the newly elected magistrates have been active in politics in the city and state for a number of years. Mr. Austin, 36, has been actively engaged in the newspaper business for the past ten years. He is a graduate of North Carolina College for Negroes, is married and the father of one child.

Mr. Watkins is national official of the Elks' fraternity, has been engaged in the motion picture business in this city for the past twenty years. Before selling his interests, he operated a string of motion picture theaters in the Carolinas and Virginia.

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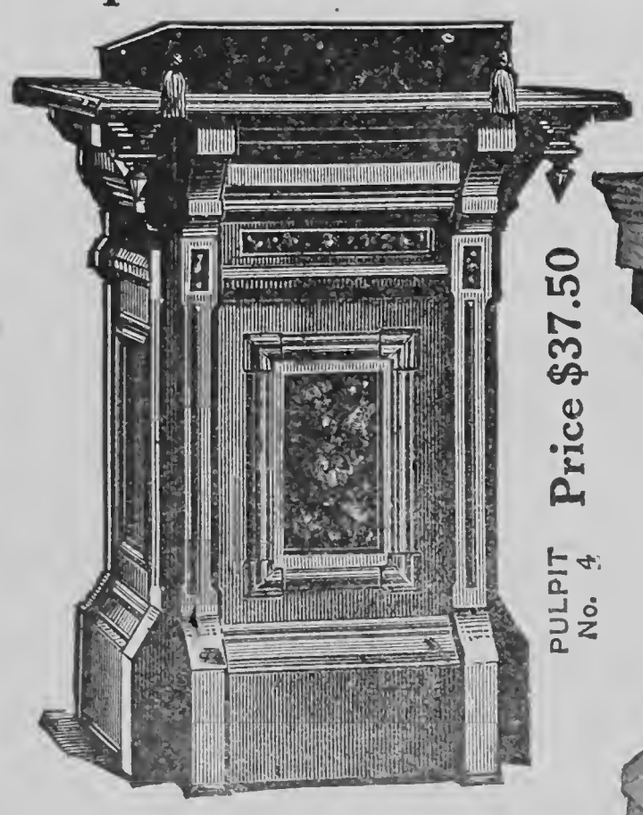

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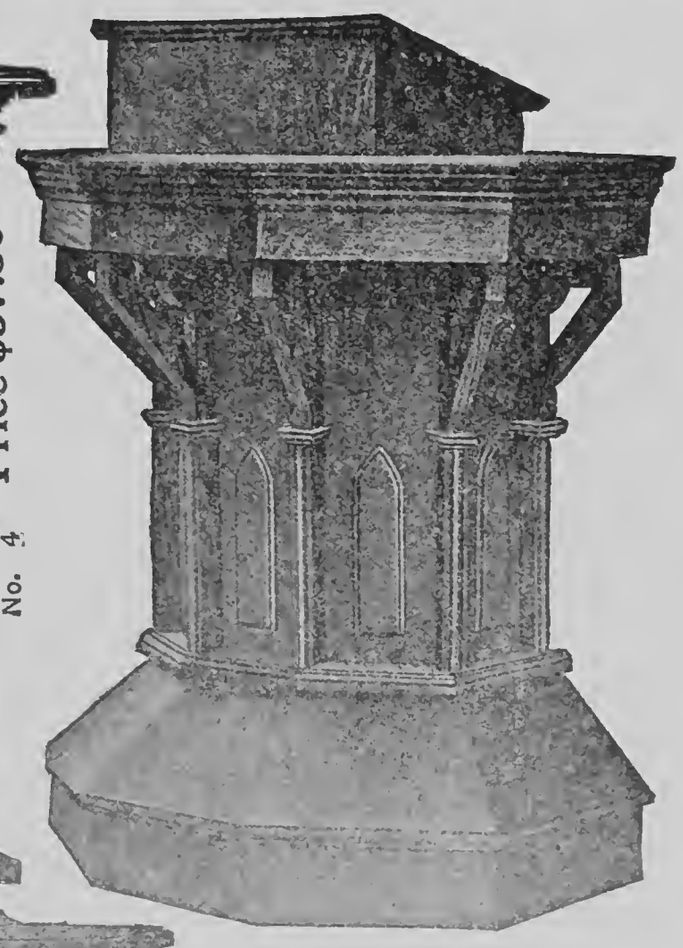

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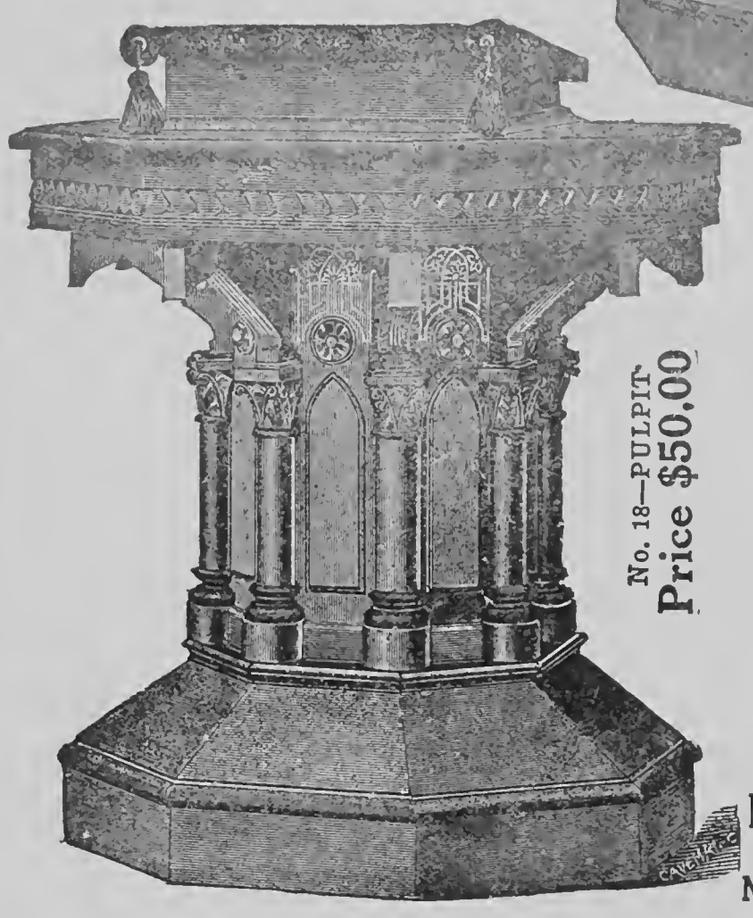

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FIRST NEGRO SYMPHONY RECEIVES OVATION IN PHILADELPHIA TEMPLE OF MUSIC WHEN PLAYED BY THE NOTED STOKOWSKI

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By James Edmund Boyack
(For ANP)

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov.—Before a vast audience which packed the Academy of Music here, "Negro Folk Symphony, No. 1," swelled to its magnificent climax last Wednesday evening to be greeted by a roar of applause seldom heard in Philadelphia's renowned temple of music. The enthusiastic audience had already crashed a rarely broken precedent when, at the close of both the first and second movements of the symphony by William L. Dawson, director, school of music, Tuskegee Institute and conductor of the famous Tuskegee choir—it twice stopped the concert to applaud while Leopold Stokowski graciously bowed his acknowledgments.

At the close of the symphony, the noted Philadelphia maestro took repeated bows before he hurried from the stage only to return leading the Negro composer who was greeted by the thunderous plaudits of the entire audience. In contrast to the brilliant assemblage and the sea of black-and-white evening clothes which was the orchestral background, Dawson was dressed in a simple dark lounge suit. Of medium but athletic build; wearing rimless glasses on his pale, aesthetic, but beaming face, the noted musician was obliged to bow again and again, after Stokowski's cordial handshake were echoed by the uproar of the audience. Though Dawson shook hands with the famous orchestra's first violinist and suitably acknowledged the fine performance of his work, he was recalled on the stage three times, by the continual applause before it broke up for the intermission of the concert.

Backstage the 35-year-old composer was overwhelmed by the congratulations of the orchestra's musicians, several of them composers in their own right, who virtually surrounded him. Praise which was the highest he could receive. They were shortly joined by several Negro musicians, former students of the composer, who now occupy important posts in the music departments of schools throughout the East.

So important did Stokowski think the first symphony ever written by a Negro writing Negro music that it was broadcast by the nationwide facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System during the regular Friday afternoon concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra, repeated on Saturday evening, and received its first New York performance on Tuesday evening, November 20th, at Carnegie Hall.

In introducing the new composition Stokowski told the audience that, "a wonderful development was taking place in American music. The seeds of a great music were already seen in jazz. He said that a great freedom was brought over from Africa by the Negro and altho it was thwarted by the days of slavery it was now again to manifest itself in a new Negro music." He explained that Dawson was surrounded by his people's folk music during the most of his life and that he had endeavored to express the spirit of his race "with our kind of orchestra."

Hailing the new Negro composition, Samuel L. Laciar in the Philadelphia Public Ledger says: "The work is exactly what its title claims to be and the themes are manifestly Negro in character and developed and orchestrated with skill and discretion."

"The symphony makes much use of Negro rhythms and shows a thorough knowledge of the music of the American Negro, both melogically and rhythmically, and persents some delightful moments. Commenting on the Friday performance of the work, the writer said that 'the idea of great length apparent in Wednesday's concert largely disappeared today although the Negro characteristics of the melody and rhythm still prevailed strongly as the composer intended they should."

"The middle parts of the harmony contain much chromatic writing, and the beauty of the slow movement, with its highly original and effective close was greatly enhanced over the earlier performance. This movement was so favorably received that the audience broke into sponstaneous applause which Mr. Stokowski allowed to go unchecked."

The Philadelphia Inquirer's critic also confirmed his first impression of Dawson's symphony saying that "a rehearing of the work confirms its claim to a high degree of musical excellence. Dawson's composition is melodious and scored with full and flexible use of the orchestra." This writer called the premiere "an ambitiously and artfully scored symphony." The Evening Bulletin said that the work "was symbolic and of imposing dimensions on the Negro in America which the orchestra under Leopold Stokowski gave a brilliant performance."

The young Alabaman received an avalanche of telegrams and messages of congratulation which poured into the Philadelphia Orchestra's offices from all over the country from prominent Negro composers, musicians, educators and others. In addition came congratulatory messages from Tuskegee Institute's board of trustees, including its chairman, William Jay Schieffelin, of New York.

A telegram from Dr. Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee's president to Leopol Stokowski, expressed "deep and heartfelt thanks from Tuskegee Institute for the recognition you have given to the work of Mr. Dawson, the director of our choir and School of Music, by the presentation of his Negro Folk Symphony on your program today. Not only have you conferred honor and distinction on Mr. Dawson but you have given encouragement and inspiration to all the aspiring youth of our race by stimulating their appreciation of the music of their own people as worthy of their best endeavors. Tuskegee is proud of Mr. Dawson as one of her own graduates and grateful to you for the recognition thus bestowed on him and the institution he represents."

In his composition Mr. Dawson has employed three themes taken from typical Negro melodies over which he has brooded since childhood, having learned them, literally, at his mother's knee. In fact from his mother he received an early and reverent appreciation of the music of his people. The new work is composed entirely of Negro folk music. The themes are taken from spirituals and the practiced ear will recognize the resources of characteristic themes throughout the composition.

This music springs spontaneously from the life of the Negro people as freely today as at any time in the past, though the mode and form of the present day sometimes are vastly different from older airs, more widely known.

First movement: "The Bond of Africa."

The introduction to his symphony opens with a "leading motive" played by the first horn which is symbolic of the link which unites Africa and her rich heritage with her descendants in America. The second theme is taken by the first oboe, and is based on the Negro melody:

"Oh, M, Lit'l' soul gwine-a shine, shine"

"Oh, M' Lit'l' soul gwine-a shine lik'a star

After the woodwinds have sung this theme, a new idea jumps to the fore in the strings. It is in the style of the rhythmical clapping of hands and patting of feet; and is immediately taken up by the full orchestra.

MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE OF INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Ind.—(Special) The Ministerial Alliance met at the Second Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hall, pastor. Devotions were conducted by Revs. Richie and Turner. Song and Scripture, John 10:1-0. Song, "Savior More Than Life To Me." Rev. R. H. Nole, the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Irvington was asked to take the chair and preside temporarily. He called for the minutes of the previous meeting, which were read and adopted. There were 14 churches that reported on time. At this time Dr. F. F. Young was asked to give the Sunday School lesson for December 2nd. He responded in his usual way with Bible facts and practical illustrations that fitted us all. Our conference topic was a sermon by Rev. C. C. Crocker whose subject was "The Necessary Reforms in Church Devotions." Text. Matt. 7:24. This was a splendid sermon; after which an appeal was made for charity; $2.00 was taken. The following visitors were introduced: Mrs. N. Milder. Rev. Smith, an evangelist of New York, Rev. W. D. Ramey, D. D., recently of Alabama who has been called to the Corinthian Baptist Church of this city and Rev. Sandy Gaston, a new minister in the city who has joined the First Baptist Church of North Indianapolis. There were several important announcements, among which was the coming of Dr. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville on December 6th, of which we all are very proud and will receive him with open arms. Critic's report and benediction.

R. M. Dahoney, Reporter.

MAN SUBJECT TO TEMPTATION

You cannot be a man and live man's life without coming into this world where sin is and where you must be tried. That great temptation that comes swaggering up and frightening you so, has got the best part of your character held under his brawny arm. You cannot get it without wrestling with him and forcing it away from him. That mountain that towers up and defies you has got your spiritual health away up on its snowy summit. That is what shines there in the sun. You cannot reach it except by the terrbile climb. Ask yourself what you would have been if you had never been tempted, and own what a blessed thing the educating power of temptation is. —Phillips Brooks.

"When obstacles and trials seem
Like prison walls to be,
I do the little I can do,
And leave the rest to Thee."
—Streams in the Desert

AUSTIN, TEX. GREETS HENRY ALLEN BOYD AND WIFE

Capital City of the Lone Star State Honors Former Citizen With Big Ovation

Austin, Texas, (Special to The Union-Review)—Rev. Henry Allen Boyd and his wife have visited this city, and have gone to other parts in the Lone Star State and from there to their home in Nashville. During their day and night's sojourn in this city they were constantly on the go.

Your correspondent has jotted down the following facts relating to their visit here on Nov. 19:

Arriving at 5:35 p. m., on the Sunshine Special, crack train of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was met at the station by a crowd of hundreds of Austin citizens of both races, and of all walks of life. Business men, professionals, laborers and a large group of women who formed the committee to greet and entertain Mrs. Boyd while in the city.

The Anderson High school, Prof. W. B. Campbell, principal, was there with their band, under the efficient leadership of Prof. B. L. Joyce. The crowd was vociferous and enthusiastic, together with the blast of trumpets of the band, giving Dr. Boyd a rousing reception. Fully thirty minutes the crowd rushed Dr. Boyd to shake hands. The city had detailed two of our race police to escort Dr. Boyd through the streets, and they were kept busy opening up a lane through the vast crowd so that Dr. Boyd could get to the waiting automobile. Policeman W. A. James and Charley Welch handled the crowds as only seasoned officers can.

Following this was the long motorcade and parade through the principal streets of the "Friendly City." Dr. Boyd was loudly applauded all along the line of march and he gracefuly bowing, and with that famous "Boyd Smile," accepted these extra-ordinary attentions from an admiring populace. After the parade, Dr. and Mrs. Boyd were whisked away to the palatial residence of Prof. and Mrs. W. B. Campbell, where they rested a few minutes.

Dr. E. H. Givens, chairman of the reception committee, Col. L. D. Lyons, a boyhood friend, Prof. W. B. Campbell, and Pastor J. C. Lott escorted Dr. Boyd to the Anderson high school where a sumptuous five course dinner was served by the Home Economic Department of Anderson High school, prepared by Mrs. Fisher, head of the Domestic Science Department, and served by a class in this department, under Mrs. Fisher's supervision. Dr. Yerwood was toast-master, and toasts to Dr. Boyd were given by Drs. C. H. Christian and Stanley E. Grannum, president of Sam Houston College, and E. H. Givens. These were responded to appropriately and briefly by the guest of honor, Dr. Boyd.

At the same hour, Mrs. Boyd was being entertained in the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fuller, on Angelina St. Mrs. C. H. Christian, president of the Women's State Federated Clubs, assisted by Mesdames Fuller, Campbell and Lott arranged this very unique and pleasant affair.

From here Dr. and Mrs. Boyd were escorted to the Ebenezer Baptist Tabernacle, J. C. Lott, pastor, where a crowd of more than fifteen hundred of Austin's citizens awaited the hour for Dr. Boyd's speech. Captain Harry Lott, with his boy Cadet Division, formed an escort of honor, from the automobiles to the platform. The Anderson High School band played a stirring march, the crowd stood, shouted, Boyd, Boyd, waved handkerchiefs, yelled, and clapped their hands for fully fifteen minutes. In fact, the crowd virtually went wild as soon as they caught a glimpse of Dr. Boyd gracefully stepping to the tuneful melody of the band.

When the crowd was finally quieted, Rev. J. C. Lott, the pastor, made a brief survey, and presented Mr. W. H. Fuller, one of our popular and successful business men, who was Master of Ceremonies. The famous Ebenezer choir, directed by Mrs. V. M. DeWitty, gave the opening number. Scripture read by Rev. R. Q. Allen. Prayer by Dr. J. V. B. Goins, presiding elder of the A. M. E. church. A musical number by each of the following schools: Tillotson College, Miss Mary E. Branch, Pres., Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, Prof. J. D. Martin, Supt. Anderson High School band, Prof. B. L. Joyce, director. Prof. W. B. Campbell, principal.

Mayor Tom Miller, a truly great mayor, we think the greatest mayor of any city, in a few well chosen words extended welcome on behalf of the city of Austin.

Col. L. D. Lyons, the veteran business man in these parts, the distinguished citizen, then presented Dr. Boyd to the mammoth crowd. and again there was applause and cries, Boyd, Boyd. Dr. Boyd, in his usual pleasing manner, spoke for an hour, and his crowd was with him all the way. His speech was interrupted by loud and long applause many times. Austin has had many very prominent race leaders to speak here, but it is the consensus of opinion among the citizens, that few have equaled and none excelled this dean of Negro business in America.

Mrs. Boyd was presented a large bouquet of "Roses and Ferns" by the committee of ladies, and in a brief way, she expressed her gratitude for the fine reception extended to her and her distinguished husband.

The reception committee presented to Dr. Boyd, an "Ink-well."

The pastors and ministers of all denominations in and about Austin were present and sat on the platform.

Tuesday morning, Dr. E. H. Givens, Mr. W. H. Fuller, Mrs. W. B. Campbell and pastor, J. C. Lott carried the guest to the following schools: Anderson High, where Dr. Boyd sat in the principal's office and spoke to the teachers and students in each of their respective rooms, through the recently installed Public Address System. From here they were taken to the D. D. and B. Institute, Prof. J. D. Martin, Supt., where Dr. Boyd addressed the faculty and student body. After looking this wonderful plant over a little, where the State of Texas has invested more than two million dollars for these children, within the last ten years, under this fine superintendent, Prof. Martin and wife. From there we visited Tillotson College, Miss Mary E. Branch, Pres. Tillotson has grown steadily and permanently under her wise management The student body had been assembled by Dean Jones and was awaiting the coming of Dr. Boyd. Here, the doctor delivered a most helpful and practical talk. One of the interesting things here was a visit through the girls Practice Home. Then to Sam Houston College for a brief stay.

Dr. and Mrs. Boyd left us at 1:40 p. m., for San Antonio. This ended a great occasion for Austin.

Too much cannot be said of the fine cooperation by the ministers, business men, teachers, laborers and in fact, everybody gave upon the visit of Dr. Boyd. Dr. E. H. Givens led the reception committee, and every one of them to a man carried his corner.

The following were members of the reception committee: Drs. E. H. Givens, C. R. Yerwood, C. H. Christian, Messrs. A. W. Herbert, W. B. Campbell, L. D. Lyons, W. H. Fuller, Wm. M. Tears, H. Lott, O. R. Lott, and pastor J. C. Lott. Ladies Committee: Mesdames C. H. Christian, M. A. B. Fuller, M. B. Campbell and J. B. Lott.

New Congressman Is Self-Made Man

Chicago, Nov.—(ANP)—Chicagoans who learned Wednesday afternoon that they were to be represented Washington by a new man, took renewed inspiration out of the fact that their second Congressman, like their first, is a self-made man and demonstrates in his advancement the possibilities for members of his race, no matter how lowly their origin.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Alabama on a farm, labored until he was fourteen and then walked 65 miles to win his admission to Tuskegee Institute.

After leaving Tuskegee, where he had been officeboy to Booker T. Washington, inspired by the precepts of that sacred leader, Mr. Mitchell went back to the people of the rural districts and founded the Armstrong Agricultural college. His labors there preceded his moving to Washington where he apprenticed himself, read law and passed the bar examination.

He was admitted to the practice of law in Illinois on the basis of reciprocity, admitting in his application that he had never finished a law school.

Although Mr. Mitchel made a vigorous, educational campaign to win his seat in Congress and is identified with the intellectuals, he is not backed with a string of degrees. Representations made by friends that he has attended Howard University, Columbia and Harvard are denied. No record of him as a law student or undergraduate at Howard University or at Harvard is available. He did, however, spend six weeks at Columbia.

Thus, in spite of the lack of scholastic background, Mr. Mitchell has pushed forward to recognition as one of the able thinkers of the race. With scarcely more, if as much, scholastic background as Mr. DePriest, he has made himself felt as a scholar whereas even Mr. DePriest's friends had to admit that Mr. DePriest tripped on his verbs occasionally.

ON HIS COMING

When often I think how my days go by
Bound each to each in swift moving chain,
And all my wondrous dreams seem dreamed in vain,
Though cherishing them still, I'm moved to cry
The futility of mundane things, and die.
And then I know He promised right and true
Who said, "I come again, and those of you
Whose lamps I find a burning bright, will then
Serve God released from curse or weight of sin."
So all the perfect, holy things I meant
Will spring to lasting life; the weak intent,
At sight of Him, in strength and power will grow.
For these eternal things of God I know,
I now with patient hopes await the Day.

Gwynn McLendon.

Christmas Programs

Now that we are approaching the Yuletide Season, your attention should turn to the purchasing of Programs, Speech Books, Dialogue Books and Pantomines. We can supply these programs at 10c per copy; Speech and Dialogue Books at 35c, 40c and 60c each. Send all orders to

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The Chief Executive And His Distinguished Party Thrill Over Singing of Fisk and State College Choirs

(Nashville Globe and Independent)

The greatest crowd that ever assembled in Nashville was here last Saturday to greet President Franklin D. Roosevelt on his "good will" visit to the city. It was an historic event which will long be remembered by the great throngs who turned out along every inch of the route that had been mapped out for the Chief Executive of the nation to travel while in this vicinity.

According to the announced schedule, the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes and others of his party arrived at Union Station around 8:15 Saturday morning. From there the trip was made through several of the principal streets of the city to the State Capitol grounds, where a wreath was laid on the grave of former President James K. Polk, one of the three Presidents which Tennessee has furnished to the nation. From the tomb of President Polk the journey was made to the Hermitage, home of former President Andrew Jackson. There the president and party was served a delightful "Southern breakfast" which was cooked by Mrs. Julia Hill, one of the most expert cooks of the South.

Wherever the President went along his journey he was greeted by a really democratic assemblage, in which both races mingled, and without stint, cheered the distinguished man, who enjoys a degree of personal popularity unsurpassed by any men who have held the office of Chief Executive.

One of the longest stops the Presidential party made while in Nashville was at Fisk University. There on the campus, and on the streets around the famed institution of learning was gathered a crowd estimated at 25,000, and for the most part they were colored Americans. The president had directed, it is learned, that in making out the schedule for his visit in Nashville that a part of the time be given him for a visit to Fisk University, and particularly he desired the Jubilee singers to render, one of his favorites, "Hand Me Down My Silver Trumpet, Gabriel."

When the President reached the Fisk Campus, instead of only the Jubilee Singers of Fisk he was greeted by the Fisk choir, the A. and I. State College singers and singers from Meharry Medical College. Bleacher seats had been constructed to hold all of the singers. Jubilee Hall was decorated with flags, bunting, and a large picture of President Roosevelt. An amplifying system also had been installed. Previous to the arrival of the Presidential party, Rabbi Julius Mark delivered an eloquent address dealing with the life and achievements of the President, and referred to the universal esteem the President enjoys among all of the people of his country, regardless of race, creed or political references.

In a brief address President Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk University, welcomed President Roosevelt. Prof. S. L. Smith, of the Rosenwald Fund of Tennessee, and a personal friend of President Roosevelt, presented to the President, President W. J. Hale of State College, and Dr. J. J. Mullowney, President of Meharry. Many beautiful flowers were presented to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Several songs were splendidly rendered by the Fisk choir, including "Done Made My Vow" and "Study War No More." Then came the rendition of the "President's favorite" "Hand Me Down My Silver Trumpet, Gabriel," which was assigned to the singers from Tennessee State College. The broad smile with which the President greeted the singing of this song, and the applause given it by his party indicated that they were extremely delighted.

The closing song was "Lift Every Voice and Sing," which was rendered by the college singers and the congregation. The words of this song rang in the ears of the nation's President and his distinguished party as they departed from the environs of the Athens of the South, and a people who were thrilled beyond their ability to express in words their pride in having been hosts to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the "First Lady."

ISRAEL'S PRAYER AND ITS ANSWER

I. The Prayer

Awake! Awake! O Mighty Arm.
In power as in the days of old!
For angry hosts assail Thy fold.
And press Thy flock with threat'ning harm.
Was it not Thou didnst dry the sea,
And led'st Thine own through opened way?
Now hear Thy people as they pray;
Their needed help and succor be.

II. The Answer

Awake, awake, thou trembling One,
And grid thee with accorded strength!
See'st not thy night comes near its length?
Rise from the dust! Sit on thy throne!
Know thou art held by Arm Divine!
Know thou the Eternal God thy shield!
What foe is there can make thee yield.

III Penitence

Lord, teach the power of Sovereign Will!
Forgive weak faith in time of stress.
Teach us that Thou art near to bless.
Help us to hear Thy "Peace, be still!"

—Clipped.

FACTORS INDICATE BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN POULTRY FIELD

URBANA, ILL.,—Four important factors indicate that Illinois poultrymen may find themselves in a more favorable position financially during the coming months than they were at the same time last year, says H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

Egg prices have had the habit of going into the "doldrums" during the late spring and early summer during the last two years, explains Alp. "Whether this year they will reach the low of 1933 remains to be seen, but there are some indications that they will not.

"Storage holdings of shell eggs, generally considered to have a distinct bearing on the fresh egg market, contain a note of improvement. On March 24, of this year there were in storage in twenty-six cities a total of 478,000 cases of eggs as compared with 688,000 on the same date in 1933. This is a decrease of 30 percent and the movement of eggs into storage is reported to be slower than the five-year average.

"Last fall there were many flocks of pullets that were below normal in development and vigor. Consequently production has been unsteady and this has resulted in many hens, being marketed. Thus there is some question as to whether the spring flush of production will reach its usual volume of past years.

"To date the prevailing egg prices have encouraged rather free selling which has resulted in a fairly good consummer demand being established. Eventually egg prices should reflect any general increase in factory wages, provided there is not too rapid an increase in prices of other things the wage earners must buy.

"Although the prices of grains needed to feed poultry have advanced materially since this time last year, a flock of good hens will return a greater income above feed cost than they would have last year. So much so, in fact, that it appears that the good poultryman is probably a little better off than a year ago and is justified in taking the best of care of his producing hens this spring."

TO AN OLD DOG

You seem content, these dragging days to be
Alone and let the world go on ahead.
Or do you spend your time in wond'ring why
Along with ebbing strength and unknown dread
Should terrorize your clouded creature's mind,
Which, lacking hope of immortality
Or clearer thot of death, thus may not find
A stilling of the fear of what may be.
A harder thing for you whose life is made
Of finite things than we can understand.
And so we wonder whether heaven's aid
Helps your dumb heart its lonely life to bear;
In what way can God's quiet whisper tell
A dying, frightened dog that all is well? —Anonymous.

HERE'S A WAY TO TEST YOUR GARDEN SEEDS

Other Hints for Home Vegetable Grower.

Poor seeds, poor soil, bad weather conditions, plant diseases and insect pests are reasons why some vegetables fail in the home garden, according to Arthur J. Pratt of the New York state college of agriculture.

If seeds are too old, he says, they will not develop and grow. A good test to discover if they are too old is to take about 100 seeds, lay them on a piece of cotton cloth or muslin, roll the cloth up, tie it, and stand it in a glass containing about an inch of water. Keep the glass in a warm room and examine the seeds at the end of five, seven, and ten days. If after this time at least three-quarters of the seeds have not sprouted, the seeds from which they were taken should not be planted. Ninety-five per cent fermination is not uncommon.

Soil may be poor either because it lacks humus which retains moisture or because it is too sweet or too sour, Mr. Pratt says. If the soil is too sour, lime ro wood ash should be added. If it is too sweet, sulphur is advised. This should be determined from a soil test.

Many vegetables fail also because they are planted too early or too late. In times of drouth the garden should be soaked until the moisture reaches into the soil from six to eight inches.

SACRIFICIAL GIVING GOLDEN RULE WEEK

By John A. Ingham
Chairman, United Stewardship Council

The Golden Rule existed in memories and in manuscripts for 1,400 years before it was printed. Since Gutenberg's day it has been in print millions of times. Whosoever will may follow it. There is a widespread impression that its fuller adoption by men and nations would help in solving the world's problems.

Golden Rule Week is strictly modern, dating from 1923. Tragic conditions in western Asia gave it birth. Christian men and women in the Occident undertook to do for the homeless, starving children of the Near East what the Golden Rule requires. Today thousands of those rescued children, now men and women, are scattered over at least three continents. Golden Rule Week had a part in saving them.

Changing conditions call for new manifestations of the Spirit of Christian Stewardship, of sacrificial giving. Depression has been with us for half a decade. The message of Golden Rule Week is that spiritual interests are fundamental, that the things unseen and eternal are after all the basic factors in civic, commercial, industrial, political progress and recovery. Spiritual gains are costly, demanding time and thought and effort. The Gospel is free, but the task of making and keeping America Christian involves machinery and personnel, pains and toil and expense.

The United Stewardship Council joins with the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery in urging a review and re-application of Golden Rule ideals during Golden Rule Week, December 9-16. It asks us to decide definitely and concretely to do our share—and perhaps a little more—in helping all the agencies which aim to bind our whole beloved America with gold chains about the feet of God.

Literature and suggestions for observing Golden Rule Week may be had by addressing Religion and Welfare Recovery, Lincoln Building 60 East 42 Street, New York City.

REV. E. L. HARVELL BANQUETED

Atmore, Ala.—(Special)—Rev. E. L. Harvell, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Ensley Station, Birmingham, Alabama, was in this city attending the musical association at the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church five days' session of which he was the principal speaker each day. While here he was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Singleton. On Wednesday evening at the said house a banquet was given in his honor. Those who were present and shared in the celebration were Prof. and Mrs. E. S. Booker, Miss Annie Mac Scott, Mr. Charlie Willis, Miss Addie C. Singleton, Mr. Willie Lee Scott, Miss Annie Mae Singleton, Miss Earnestine Scoot, Mr. James Singleton, Miss Ethel M. Singleton, Master Crimpton Singleton, little Misses Myrtle Marie and Geraldine Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Singleton and Miss Mennie Kate Singleton. We were entermined highly with music played by Rev. Harvell and Mrs. L. J. Booker. Several interesting games were played, and then we were served with four courses. The banquet seemed to be enjoyed by all.

Mennie Kate Singleton, Reporter
Rev. E. D. Womack, Pastor.

EVANGELISM, HASTENING THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST

T. W. Callaway, Pastor St. Elmo Church, Chattanooga, Tenn

The Doctrine of the Second Coming of Christ should not be a divisive question, regardless of what particular theory is held. Surely those who know and believe the Word expect the coming of the Lord at any moment.. His coming should not only be the "blessed hope" set before us, but evangelism as a method of hastening that glorious event should be the chief endeavor of the church.

The theme of the Bible is CHRIST; "the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come the Almighty." Hence, the next step in Bible prophecy for which the church should be looking is "that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour, Jesus Christ" (Titus 2:13).

To hasten this desired consummation, evangelism is necessary for the—

Evangelism of the nations, a sign of His coming (Matt. 24:3, 14).

Completing the body—the church—of which Christ is the Head (Eph. 5:23-24).

Sharing His glory with the Church (Matt. 13:43).

Making ready the Bride for the coming Bridegroom (Isa. 62:5-7; Matt. 25:1-6).

Gathering His 'elect' from the nations of earth (Acts 15:14-17).

Enthroning the King, Whose right it is to reign (Rem. 15:10-12).

Dethroning satan, "the god of this age" (Rev. 20:1-3,10).

Crowning Him, Who wore the Crown of Thorns (Jno. 19:2-6: Heb. 2:9).

Seeing, and becoming like Him, for we shall see Him as He is (1 Jno. 3:2).

Receiving our glorified bodies (Phil. 3:20).

Receiving us into the Mansion prepared by Him (Jno. 14:3).

Meeting the loved ones dead in Christ (1 Thess. 4:14).

Rewarded with the "crown of rejoicing" for soul-winning (1 Thess. 2:19).

Perfection of spiritual knowledge (1 Cor. 13:12).

Receiving the "crown of righteousness" for loving His appearing (2 Tim. 4:8).

Rewarding for faithful service (1 Cor. 3:11).

Fulfilling the prophecy, Seed of the woman to bruise the serpent's head (Gen. 3:15).

Restoration of Israel's national glory (Ezl. 37:11-14).)

Ushering in the "Golden Age"—millennial reign of Christ (Isa. 65:17-25; Rev. 20:4-6.)

—Western Recorder

Bennett College

Greensboro, N. C., Nov 18—The new dormitory, Pfeiffer Hall and the heating plant, gifts of Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City to Bennett College were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on November 17, and 18. Mrs. Pfeiffer the donor of the building was on hand to formally present the build ings to the trustees of the college. There were leaders in every walk of life present for the occasion—educators, church leaders and business men of both races. They came to pay homage to the good woman, Mrs. Pfeiffer who had given Bennett $150,000.00 for plant expansion. At the afternoon meeting, Dr. Carl Eislen, Chairman of the Board of Education of the M. E. Church spoke on "The place of the Church-related college in our educational system." He said that if such a school was to live, it must formulate and promulgate a sound theory of education which will develop a strong, noble, well-developed personality and character. It should move on a high Christian level. Words of greeting and appreciation were spoken by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethume, president of Bethume Cookman Institute at Daytona Beach, Florida, Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of Johnson C. Smith University and Dr. N. C. Newbold of the North Carolina State Departement of Education. At the conclusion of this program, the corner stone laying took place with Bishop Robert E. Jones and Mrs. Millard Robinson, an official of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, one of the sponsoring agencies of Bennett College, performing the rites.

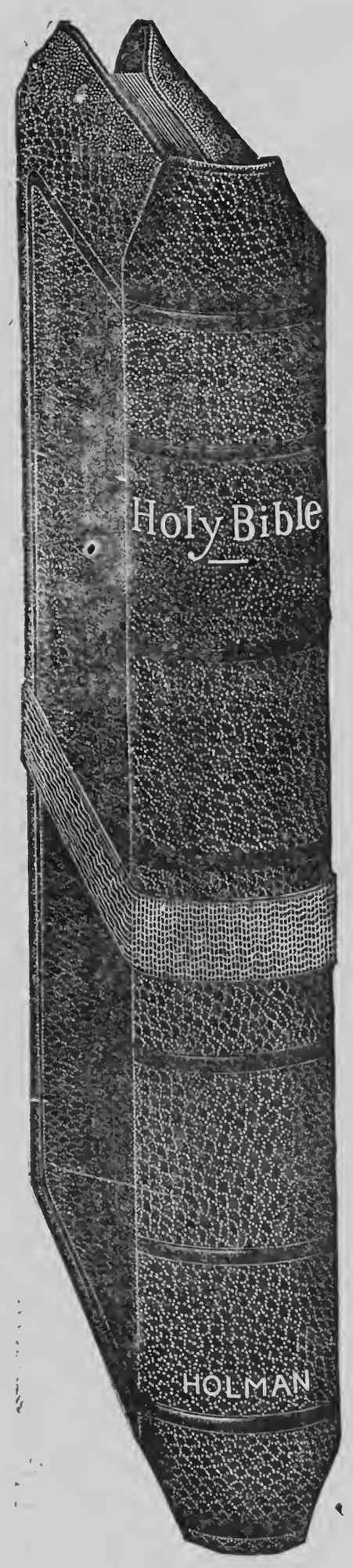
In the evening, the Glee Club under the direction of Marylou Jackson rendered a musical of a half an hour after which two more addresses were delivered. The first address was delivered by Dr. James Hardy Dillard, of the Negro college to the new development of the democratic principle in education. He had warm words of praise for the school teacher who is attempting to broaden the vision of the pupils. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethume delivered a masterful address on the wonderful opportunities that the new buildings at the college would present to the students and what a contribution such a builing would make toward enriching their lives. Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray concert soprano of New York City sang several selections between the addreses.

Sunday morning, part of the dedicatory services were held in church in the basement of which Bennett College was founded in 1874. The sermon for the occasion was preached by Rev. R. N. Brooks of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Geergia.

On Sunday afternoon, two outstanding figures in American life—one a churchman and the other an educator—spoke. The first address was delivered by Prsident Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina and the second by Bishop W. F. McDowell, senior Bishop of the M. E. Church. Before the addresses, Dr. Arthur Wright of the Slater Foundation brought greetings and extended the best wishes of the organization that he represents. He said that Bennett College was one of the few remaining women's college and he hoped that it would remain so for some time to come. Mrs. R. R. Moton, wife of the president of Tuskegee spoke on behalf of the friends of the college throughout the country. The occasion, she said was one of great import since it was joining the two races and the north and south together in a large project for the development of Negro womenhood in America. President Graham prefaced his remarks with the statement that the race problem is one of those three problems of life packed with dynamite. The other two were international relations and relations between capital and labor.

Worker Murdered

Chicago, Nov. (ANP)—During a quarrel over payment of taxicab fare, Lorenza Grant, 32 years old, 5400 Michigan avenue, a postal employe was fatally stabbed here early Friday morning. He died en route to a hospital. The postoffice worker told a white gas station attendant at 31st street and South Parkway that the driver of the cab had attacked him. This story was told to police by Frank Cottiere, the attendant.



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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

THE JUDAS TREES IN FLOWER

Native Here, Purple-Blossomed Trees Are Envy of Other Cities

Despite the exotic name, the Judas (red bud) trees now blooming in Omaha parks and in many yards are natives of this territory.

For the two or three weeks of the year when they are in bloom, the trees might well bear the name given to a less gorgeous tree, the Tree of Heaven.

Miller park now a blaze of purplish pink blossoms, has the finest grove of Judas trees in Omaha. There, 30 years or more ago, W. R. Adams, then park superintendent, planted them. He got them from the banks of the Missouri river.

Ours Are Finest

So striking were the trees that they were soon planted in all the other parks, and many Omahans got them for their yards. Now Omaha is reputed to have more and finer Judas trees than any other city in the country. Park experts have often come from far away to see them.

The trees grow wild along the Missouri river valley. There is a magnificent grove on the river bank at Child's Point, south of Omaha. A few are found as far north as the Canadian border and as far south as Texas.

Where Judas Hung

A related variety grows in south Europe and in northern Africa and Asia Minor. From this tree the name was derived, for there is a legend that Judas hanged himself to one of them.

The trees grow slowly and can be transplanted only when small. This has halted their spread to other parts of the country, according to Maurice N. Marshall, a nurseryman, but people in the east are now beginning to cast longing eyes upon them. Nurserymen now handle them generally.

The Encyclopedia Brittanica says that the blossoms have an "agreeable acid flavor" and must be used in salads or fritters, but only a color-blind person could eat them.

The President Listens To Fisk Jubilee Singers

Here is President Roosevelt in person listening to the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers on Fisk Campus, Saturday, November 17th. It was one of the most delightful events of his visit to Nashville.
(Nashville Banner Photo)

WEIGHT OF FARM PRODUCTS

The law of the state of Illinois relative to the weight of various farm products reads as follows:

"Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered and when no special contract or agreement has been made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows:

Green apples, weight per bushel —47 pounds.

Dried apples, weight per bushel —24 pounds.

Green or string beans, weight per bushel— 24 pounds.

Wax beans weight per bushel-24 pounds.

Beets, weight per pushel— 60 pounds.

Carrots, weight per bushel— 50 pounds.

Corn in ear, weight per bushel— 70 pounds.

Cucumbers, weight per bushel— 48 pounds.

Malt, per bushel— 38 pounds.

Onions, per bushel— 57 pounds.

Parsnips, per bushel—50 pounds.

Peaches, green, per bushel — 48 pounds.

Peas, green, per bushel — 32 pounds.

Irish potatoes, per bushel — 60 pounds.

Sweet potatoes, per bushel—50 pounds.

CONCRETE FLOOR BEST FOR BARNES

Rat-Proof and Sanitary, It Is Worthwhile Farm Improvement

A concrete barn floor adds to the efficiency and value of the modern farm. Ratproof and sanitary, it is a desirable improvement.

The area to be concreted should first be freed of all rubbish and the surface filled in and tamped to the required level, allowing for a 5-inch thickness of concrete. The concrete may then be laid directly on the earth if the building is located on high ground or if the drainage under the floor is good Otherwise a 6-inch fill of cinders, clean gravel or crushed stone tamped in place and drained with several lines of tile is recommended.

Drainage Important

In order to assure proper drainage, levels should be located so that litter alleys will be practically on a level with the doorsills, with a slope of 1 inch toward the gutter so that water will not stand on them. Stall platforms should also have a fall of one inch from manger to gutter. A lengthwise slope in mangers and gutters equivalent to two inches in 50 feet is desirable so that these may be flushed out.

For convenience in placing the concrete and finishing the surface, the floor is usually built in strips or sections, with forms made of 2 by 4's or 2 by 6's set on edge and held firmly in place by stakes. Care must be taken in setting the forms so that their top edges can be used as guides in striking off the concrete and bringing the surface to the proper level or slope. Forms for curbs and gutters should be of smooth lumber carefully set to the correct grade.

The entire floor should be made with a dense workable mixture containing sufficient portland cement and sand mortar to finish well and provide a watertight surface.

Like many others, this improvement may be made with one of the Federal Housing administration loans available to farmers on a seasonal repayment plan at authorized lending agencies.

HOW TO GET REPAIR LOANS

Here, in a nutshell, is the plan for borrowing modernization funds under the Federal Housing program.

1. A modernization loan is solely for the purpose of repairing, altering or improving your home, shop, store or other building. Diversion of the money to any other purpose is strictly prohibited.

2. It cannot be for less than $100 or for more than $2,000. The borrower must have a bona fide source of income equal to at least five times the annual payments.

3. It ca nbe made for terms up to three years, but may be paid in full earlier than the maturity date if the borrower desires.

4. Maximum charges, including interest and fees, cannot exceed an amount equivalent to $5 discount per year per $100 original face amount of the note.

5. To get a modernization loan the property owner must present to the bank or other lending institution a precise estimate of the cost of the improvements and should be able to prove that they are necessary or advisable.

6. In addition the property owner must file a property owner's credit statement, showing his financial condition, sources and amount of income and other information necessary to determine his ability to repay the loan.

If the bank considers the improvements advisable, and the property owner able to meet the payments when due, it can advance the money on the personal note of the property owner. The note must be signed by both husband and wife, if the property owner is married. No mortgage or collateral security is necessary, unless state laws or the financial institution's officials demand it.

A WISH

Mine be a cot beside the hill;
A bee-hive's hum shall soothe my ear:
A willowy brook that turns a mill,
With many a fall shall linger near,

The swallow, oft, beneath my thatch
Shall twitter from the clay-built nest;
Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal, a welcome guest.

Around my live porch shall spring
Each fragrant flower that drinks the dew;
And Lucy, at her wheel, shall sing
In russet-gown and apron blue.

The village church among the trees,
Where first our marriage vows were given,
With merry peals shall swell the breeze
And point with taper spire to heaven.

Samuel Rogers

AGRICULTURE'S VITAL STAKE IN FOREIGN TRADE

Atlanta Journal: The emphasis lately given, both in Official Washington and among business leaders, to plan for recouping our losses in foreign trade should be welcomed by every field of the country's economic interests, and especially by agriculture. The falling off in American exports was at once a cause and an effect of the great depression, but in either case the condition must be changed before recovery can be complete. We must sell abroad if we are to prosper at home.

The saying that the exports of our country in normal times average only about 10 percent of its total production is gravely misleading, because for many important commodities the average is far higher. For cotton, it is around 56 percent; for lard, 36 percent; for tobacco, 35 percent; for wheat, 32 percent; for copper, 38 percent, and numerous articles of manufacture come within these higher ranges. The south, with its great money crops of cotton and tobacco, is vitally concerned in the restoration of foreign trade. The efforts of the government and of private interests to start the channels of international commerce flowing freely again should be encouraged by every good means.

TERRAPIN STAGES COMEBACK

Raliegh, N. C. — (UP) Diamond-back terrapin meat — a delicacy much in demand during pre-prohibition days — is again becoming a "best seller" among sea foods. Terrapin meat, served especially at beer parties, was nearly forgotten during the years when prohibition sent alcoholic beverages into back alleys. With the advent of prohibition repeal, however, according to the state Division of Commercial Fisheries, terrapins have "come into their own once more."

Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. Literature

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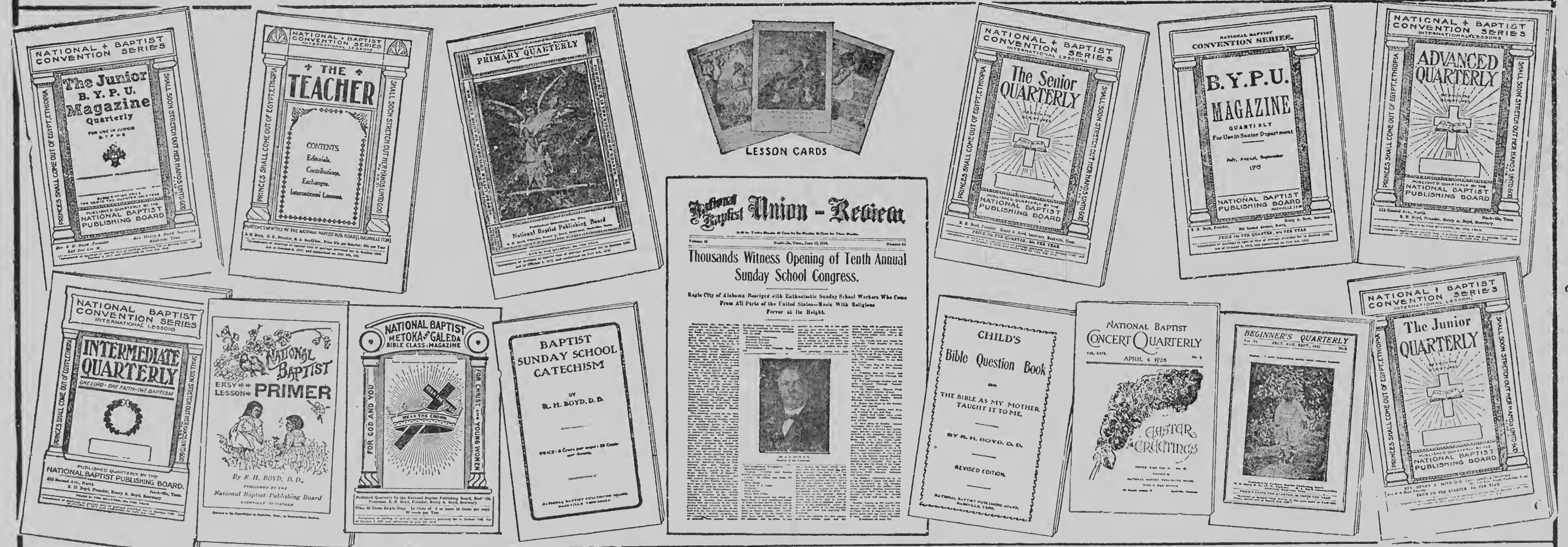

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HOPKINS' BUREAU PLANS COMFORTS FOR SOUTHERNERS

Fair Treatment To Pupils and Professions Promised In Health Aid Set-up

By Edgar G. Brown

Jacob Baker, assistant administrator and director of the FERA Work-Relief Program, reported to Administrator Harry L. Hopkins this week that 1,000,000 unemployed and needy families throughout the United States would receive mattresses, comforters, sheets, pillow cases and towels for the winter.

Many people in the rural South and other areas of the country will enjoy their first sleep on a cotton mattress with clean sheets and pillow cases. The story is told of an elderly colored woman who, having been taught to sew on one of these work projects in Mississippi, and after making several dozen pillow cases, remarked:

"Auntie won't never lay her head on one of these nice white pillows until she sees the pearly gates."

In that little Mississippi town today, 20 Negro families on relief are the proud possessors of not only pillow slips, but sheet and mattresses, too.

The nearly 100,000 colored persons on relief in Mississippi have felt the beneficence of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation which during the month of October shipped in 48,002 yards of ticking; 52,200 yards of towelling; 167,087 yards of sheeting; and 445,600 yards of printed cotton material.

Mr. Baker says: "We who are in a position to replace our household equipment from time to time have scarcely an idea of what five years of destitution can do to household goods. A broken glass in such a household is an irreparable loss. Any number of people in the country are sleeping on bare slats or bed springs. To fill this almost bottomless need, household goods are being turned out by the unemployed on a limited scale for distribution among the unemployed.

"Thus far, many of the goods and wares have been hand-made. Hand-woven rugs, furniture worked by hand, hand-modeled pottery—these are some of the products which are turned out in relief work-shops. The workers seem, certainly, to get more creative enjoyment out of this sort of production than from operating machines. Since our object is not save labor, but to create it, their preferences can easily be indulged.

"There is really no ground for the concern expressed in some quarters that we are going in for wholesale manufacturing. A relatively small percentage of the 1,500,000 individuals on relief work are actually engaged in production and distribution. Most of them are still employed either in construction or in the cultural education and service fields. Moreover, we have no equipment in our workrooms for high-speed mass production. In order to create jobs, the work is done as far as possible by hand or with very simple machines.

Washington, D. C.

Four hundred colored women on work relief in the nation's Capital, in the last two months have been real Santa Clauses to about ten thousand little boys and girls of Washington. These unemployed mothers have made shirts and dresses for their own and needy neighbors' children in FERA sewing centers. No one can ever identify these garments as those made at any of the six District of Columbia work shops. Under the wise supervision of Mrs. Gertrude Van Hoesen and her colored forewomen, the patterns are all different and the color of the goods equally assorted. The spontaneity of interest and pride reflected in the faces of these women of middle age as they beamed over the products of their machines observed on our inspection trip to Banneker Sewing Center, bore out the oft repeated statement of Administrator Hopkins, that unemployed women, like the men seen working assiduously about the premises on a grading project, prefer work to the dole every time.

Mrs. B. E. Powell, the colored forewoman, whispered to Miss Margaret Wadsworth, the district supervisor:

"All the e this morning." She pointed to ten foot stacks of little girls' dresses. There was no question that the work of the sixty-odd women was being done, not cheerfully, but with genuine application and inspiring earnestness.

Miss Wadsworth explained the philosophy back of the whole program. The relief organization, with its trained case workers, guides the needy in making the adjustments to the problems created by lack of employment along normal lines, and to do it with courage and confidence.

The mutual respect and harmonious working together of clerks, case-workers and aides of both races give evidence of the new spirit back of the rehabilitation program.

Sixty-seven mothers on the FERA rolls were in attendance at the weekly instruction class. A chart in A B C" language headed "Nutrition" and listing cod-liver oil, milk, green vegetables and how to prepare foods hangs in front of them. They are given an oral and visual demonstration of how to make the grocery order within the budgetary allowance do the job.

Latern slides are shown and the cooking technique of a gas stove demonstrated. Mimeographed sheets of each lecture are given to the clients for home use.

The relief service includes first. an understanding of the needs of these unemployed families; then, the lesson is taught of how they can best help themselves.

THE DA'S SHOULD LOOK OUT

Kansas City Star: Federal employes operating under the insignia of the alphabetieal groups had better be eautious and have their eredentials at hand in the event that curiosity gets the better of some people, operating on a private basis. The Associated Press relates that a young TVA engineer was driving in a remote area of the Tennessee mountains, with the letters USDA on his lieense tag. Suddenly he was confronted by a man on horseback, with a gun in one hand, with the other pointing to the tag and with the query, "What's them letters stand for?" Flustered, but truthful, the young engineer replied. "Why, the United States department of agrieulture." The native seemed vastly relieved "Sorry I bothered you, mister, but I thought them letters stood for United States dry agent." And that, after all the months of the new dispensation!

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CRESCENT CITY VISITED

New Orleans, La., Opened Its Doors to the Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board

Three Churches Visited Last Sunday and a Civic Mass Meeting Address In the Afternoon at Freedmen's Auditorium

New Orlcans, La.—(Special to The Union-Review)—Once more Henry Allen Boyd invaded the city of New Orleans. He arrived here on Friday morning over the Missouri Pacific train from Houston, Texas. He was met at the station by Rev. J. L. Burrell, D. D., pastor of the Progressive Baptist Church, and he and his wife were taken directly to the Burrell home at 2809 Milan Strcet. They hardly had time to finish an especially prepared breakfast by Mrs. Burrell, who represented the Progressive Sunday School, and which school sponsored the breakfast, before the Rev. Mr. Boyd was taken at once to the St. Mark Fourth Baptist Church.

The following ministers from the Freedmen's Association, some from the first district and some from the Southern Association, met him at the church, and from two in the afternoon until five-thirty they were dealing with matters of the moment, discussing the denominational problems, outlining Baptist program and going over possibilities that the denomination faces even during these times of depression: Revs. Wm. Jackson, J. Sypion, J. Morehead, Jos. Granderson, Wm. Clark, J. L. Burrell, A. Hubbs, Walter Willaims, . A. Francis, H. J. Gooden, James Benjamin, Paul Jackson, S. Royal, R. Porter, Thos. Clark, J. H. Williams, J. E. Pondexter, R. D. Wright, O. Landry, L. Riley, A. J. Gaskin, D. Granderson, L. Braxton, L. D. Bowie, C. Black, Morris and Garrison, Mrs. J. L. Burrell, Mrs. M. M. Fortier and Mrs. E. Moore.

The meeting was opened by the Rev. Wm. Clark, who led the devotions. He was followed by a prayer offered by the Rev. A. Hubbs, a pastor of years of experience. Opening remarks and short addresses were made by the Rev. J. L. Burrell, who for forty-nine successive years has pastored in this city. Then the Rev. Dr. Morehead, who is ninety years of age, brought greetings to the visitor. Short talks were made by the Rev. Dr. Harrison, Rev. Wm. Jackson, president of the Freedmen's Associaiton, Dr. Francis, Rev. Granderson of the Austerlitz Church and others. The Rev. Mr. Boyd was then presented to these leaders, these pastors, these heralds of the cross. It was he who brought facts and figures in a convincing and persuasive argument on what the Baptists could do at this particular time, to lift themselves out of the quagmire, to encourage church attendance, to build Sunday schools and to work carrying out the great commission. At the conclusion of his address it was the concensus of opinion and the unanimous agreement that The Henry Allen Boyd Plan of Denominationai Advancement, is the solution to the problems facing the denomination financially.

Following the ministers' meeting the Sunday School forces gathered in the same auditorium at eight o'clock. Mr. Morris Burrell, president of the Freedmen's Sunday School Convention, presided. He presented Mr. Jamcs E. Gayles, the president of thc First District B. Y. P. U. Convention, and the president of thc State Convention. Mr. Gaylcs brought a welcome to the visitor. He told the audience of his worth to thc Ncgro Baptists. Hc praised the accomplishments of this Sunday School worker, and assurcd his hcarcrs that there would always be forthcoming a message from this messenger.

Throughout the evening these ministers, these B. Y. P. U. workers, thcse Sunday School officers listened attentively and accepted joyfully his recipe for reviving and rehabilitating the schools that need such building, other front line organizations. This meeting was held in a church that in its eighty-four years of existence has had but five pastors. The history of it as a religious organization dates back to a date prior to the Emancipation Proclamation. It once occupied an cdifice and was domiciled in a building located on the grounds that is now partially occupied by a charity hospital. This was long bcfore it moved to its present location.

Following the Sunday School addrcss and the B. Y. P. U. affair the executive committee of the Crescent City Boosters tendered the Rev. Mr. Boyd a reception in the basement of the church. Refreshmcnts were prepared by the men and women who are members of the club and whose goal for the next Congress is "Seventy-five messengers to the next meeting."

TODAY OR TOMORROW

"Today if ye will hear His voeie harden not your hearts." Heb. 3:15

God has only one time, that is, today. I read of tomorrow in the Bible. Pharaoh wished the frogs taken from him, but tomorrow. Tomarrow is man's time. Now, today, is God's. If you eame to a stream would you sit down and say "I will wait till it flows past, and when it is dry then I will eross?" Men are not such fools. God is waiting on you. He is calling you. He is beseeching you, and this is His one request: Take My Son whom I have given. He cries to every aecountable and rational soul in this world. Will you have Him? —W. P. Mackay.

Negroes Feed North Carolina's Electric Chair

Greensboro, N. C., Nov., (By D. J. Gilmer for ANP)—Three Negro men were put to death Friday in the electric chair one after the other at Raleigh in the Statc's penitentiary This runs the numbcr of Negroes executed in the electric chair in this state in the twenty-five years of its use, in place of the gallows, up to 123; including 22 white men the total is 145 men.

Why so many Negroes—123—and so few white men, only 22, have been cxecutcd in this State, may be a debatablc question, on Negro crime or on the lack of equal justice. Gentlemen of the Jury, you may take the case. I pass, for I do not know, all I can say is I was not in that number.

However, it is something to think about when there are twice as many white people as Negro people in North Carolina, yet 123 Negroes have been electrocuted in 25 years and only 22 white men.

One of the Negroes in his statement just before the fatal hour said that he got only a cake out of the whole tragedy and now, he said, "look what I am to pay for it," What does it profit a man to get a cracker and lose his soul?

But even at that one cake for a hungry man is more than John Dillinger and many others got as a price they paid for a mad-dog-like death.

ARKANSAS' CAPITAL MAKES IMPRESSIVE BID

Two Thousand Dollars Promised for Prizes And Exhibits by Friends

Invitations were pressed upon the messengers at the last session of the National Federation of Colored Farmers by those who were pulling for Little Rock, Ark. Throughout the session after many leaders had spoken, Little Rock loomed as a possible candidate for the 1935 eoming together of the farmers of the nation who make up this national organization. One spokesman went so far as to guarantee that if the eonvention was awarded to Little Rock, his organization, through their affiliation with others, would see to it that at least $2,000.00 in eash was put at the disposal of the Association to be awarded to live stock exhibits, farm products, home economics, eanning, preserving, needle work and other features that the Federation has shown from year to year, sent or brought up to remain on exhibit throughout the three days.

President James P. Davis and Secretary Leon Harris told the assembled tillers of the soil, live stoek raisers, fruit growers, truck growers and poultry raisers as well as others, that the invitation was in their hands, and it would be up to them to decide upon where is the best place, the most logical location and the most aeeessible city, town and community to call the next session. They have never held a meeting in Arkansas he declared, but they have met in Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and several other towns with in the years of its existenee.

It was said that in and around Little Rock, which is located in Pulaski County, and which is the capital city of the state, there is a rich farming section and an unusual number of farmers; and then duc to the fact that it is too elose to Oklahoma, Mississippi Tennessee and Missouri and not a long distanee from Kentucky, there would be a likelihood of its drawing a large attendanee. While Charleston, Mo., which had all reeords for the Association delegation, even exceeding the session at Mound Bayou and the one at Memphis, those who are advocating Little Rock are of the opinion that all things being equal, and if conditions do not grow worse the banner would have to go to Little Rock.

The officers of the executive committee, it was said by Secretary Harris, would in all probability reach a deeision time enough to give wide publicity to whatever city was to be selected in 1935 so that the farmers themselves through their various Units could line up their delegation, prepare their exhibits, and that the manufacturers of farm products too might have an opportunity of sending by freight or express such as they want to display during the next session.

KNOXVILLE STUDENT AT HOWARD AWARDED MUSIC FELLOWSHIP

Juillard Graduate School of Music, New York City, recently awarded Miss Louise Burge, a graduate of Howard Univcrsity, a fellowship in its Department of Voice for the year 1934-35.

The fellowship entitles the holder to frce membership in the student body of the school, which is designed solely for the preparation of young musicians of outstanding training and promise for the concert stage and which accepts only those students who have been awarded its fellowships.

The award of the fellowship is one of 60 made on the basis of competitive examinations in voice, piano harmony, counterpoint, sightsinging, and languages. Among the 300 competing applicants were graduates of many of the outstanding conservatories of music in this country. To Miss Burge comes not only the rare distinction of winning a much coveted fellowship in one of the most exclusive schools of its kind, but also the distinction of being the first and only colored person to receive this particular award.

To Auction Treasures of Father of Slave Amendment

Washington, Nov. (ANP)—The valuable furnishings of the luxurious home of the late Mrs. John B. Henderson are to be sold at auction to satisfy claims against the estatc once valued at $30,000,000.

Mrs. Henderson's husband, Senator John B. Henderson, was the author of the 13th amendment to the federal constitution, abolishing slavery.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

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FERA—The Social Emancipation—Administrator Applies Golden Rule

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
1734 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON

By Edgar G. Brown

President Roosevelt's social rehabilitation and economic emancipation for millions now unemployed has made genuine progress, under Administrator Harry L. Hopkins of the FERA during the past eighteen months. The Negro workers in particular, have actually experienced what is appearing as a higher standard of living through the policies of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, more steady employment generally, and at uniformly better wages than ever before throughout the whole country. On first thought this may strike one not only as a paradox, but bordering on the preposterous.

First, let me recite this incident of a year ago which will speak volumes to every student of social conditions in America.

The scene is the Grand Ballroom of the exclusive Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator has just outlined before the assembled governors, mayors, and relief administrators of the country his plans under the CWA for putting four million men and women to work in thirty days on socially useful projects throughout the United States. He pauses for questions from the floor, there are a few as to detailed procedure, with obvious answers.

Then, a mayor from Florida arises and asks if there will be a difference in the wages of Negroes and whites.

In the twinkling of an eye he was completely disillusioned by the loud, distinct, unhesitating declaration, "NO."

Equally spontaneous applause, followed this pronouncement of Administrator Hopkins.

A new emancipation of the economic slave had been sanctioned by the Federal government in 1933; no less far-reaching than the stroke of Abraham Lincoln's pen in 1865; and, moreover, it had been immediately ratified by the States in general convention assembled right there and then. On this historic incident hangs the glorious future of a larger cultural life and economic security for the breadwinner regardless of race or color born out of a greater spirit of patriotism and universal democracy among the American people.

What has happened?

Four million were put to work under CWA last winter.

Most of these were Negroes.

Why?

Fifty percent of those on the relief roll were given first preference—then veterans and skilled workers.

While the colored people are only ten percent of the population, they are nearly twenty per cent of the whole unemployed load.

This FERA work program which has carried on, since the abandonment of the CWA still guarantees the Negro worker a minimum of thirty cents an hour, and an average of almost fifty, in most parts of the country. This sets a precedent in wages throughout the major Southern states affecting two thirds of the colored population.

For purposes of illustration, in Chicago there were 100,000 employed on CWA. Between eighteen and twenty thousand of these were colored. It is interesting to note also they had their proportionate number of foremen, time keepers, clerical, and other positions in the higher brackets.

Under the present work relief plan they fared equally well. I have in mind a family of two whose budget is set close to forty dollars a month. The husband is unable to work, the wife a stenographer has been given employment of this character on a Federal project under the supervision of the county treasurer. For the benefit of those who are not informed as to how the amount of work is allotted and the amount of wages allowed each unemployed family, may I cite the following item in particular from one of the many bulletins issued to work relief administrators in every state and county in the United States by the FERA from the Wahington office.

"Budgets determined for these county wage-rate committees shall provide for health, decency, and comfort commensurate with the previous standard of living of the family and shall be such that no supplementary relief shall be necessary."

It is obvious, therefore, under this policy that colored or white professional workers might secure more man hours of work at more per hour to maintain the standard of living to which they have been accustomed than perhaps some unno person white or colored is perskilled and seasonal workers, still mitted to fall below a recognized minimum, monthly man hours of work in order to maintain the traditional American standard of decency and comfort.

No doubt, the fine sense of judgment as well as the broad and liberal interpretations of this spirit and intent of the FERA, has necessitated much readjustment in action and thought in different localities. But the studies of the research and statistics division in the rural South and the industrial centers of the North under Assistant Administrator Corrington Gill bear out very conclusively that great progress is being made all along the line with very heartening results in the fairness and impartiality of the administration and its benefits.

Let me cite a few things which may have been passed over lightly affecting the primary needs of these nearly three million families on direct relief and forego for a moment the other million and a half on work relief of whom I have just spoken. Of these three million families are Negroes, involving some four million persons.

The children of these parents, in many instances, for the first time have been provided with a nutritious milk diet on orders of the case worker, fully complied with by the relief organization.

The Federal Surplus Corporation of which Administrator Hopkins is presedent his recently let contracts for 5 million pounds of fresh or storage butter to be distributed again this year at regular intervals to the needy unemployed.

"Specifications require that the butter be of light to medium salt and shall contain less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat; all tolerances having been allowed. Inspection of the commodity and the printing will be made by inspectors of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, United States government.

"It is specified that each roll or print be wrapped in genuine pound base parchment paper and packed 30 to a box".

This is like giving an added health certificate to those who have long been denied this vital food element.

Canned beef, mutton, and other foodstuff in million lots are to be regularly distributed by the Surplus Relief Corporation as has been done for the past year augmenting the supplies of the local relief agencies to the country's destitute.

The very beneficial service of the relief administration which has resulted from the plan enabling every unemployed family to call its own physician, as well as immediate advantages of the local hospitals has materially lowered the infant death rate and the generally high mortality of the underprivileged. The colored people are certainly no exception to this rule, by any means.

Special nursery schools for children up to five years throughout the country with trained physicians, nurses and others specialists in child care under the educational program of the FERA in constant attendance have not only afforded generous employment for these professional persons but has given the advantages of the tutor to the children of the humblest American parent—some four million at present unemployed.

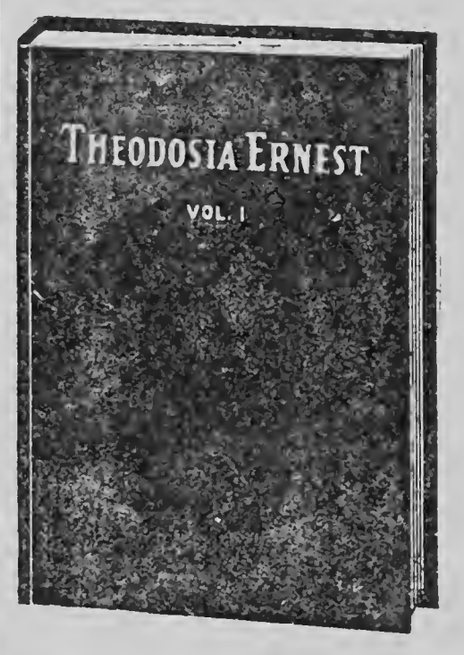
Seven million dollars were spent last year to pay unemployed teachers, in addition to those already employed in the public school systems throughout the country, to teach adults how to read and write-at last enable them to read a newspaper and sign their CWA and work relief checks. Three million or more will go toward student-aid work scholarships averaging fifteen dollars a month for college students in every non-profit-making college and university in the United States. It should be set down for the benefit of the record that nearly a half million went directly to Negro teachers and two thousand Negro students at Negro colleges and hundreds of Negro registrants at the Northern universities.

An average of ninety-one dollars was expended on each of the 80,000 families under the FERA rural rehabilitation program last year. Twenty thousand Negro farmers and share-croppers who were destitute a year ago have staged a comeback through this stake on the land provided by the Federal Government.

Thousands of modern, up-to-date, rural school houses, athletic fields, sanitary systems, playgrounds, parks, recreational centers, sidewalks, and water mains for long-neglected, poor neighborhoods have been developed in nearly every community in America as a result of the State and Federal CWA and work relief programs.

Life has become sweeter in the dreams of millions as they slumber peacefully in the tens of thousands of new cotton mattresses made by the unemployed for their own rest and comfort.

Ministers and Laymen Should Seek Every Opportunity to Improve Their Minds.



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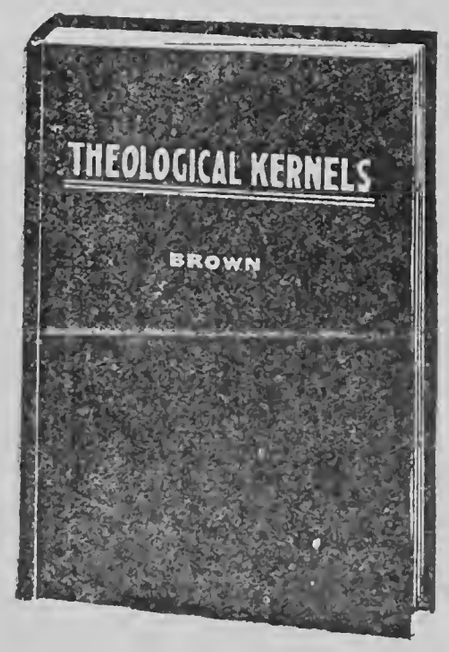

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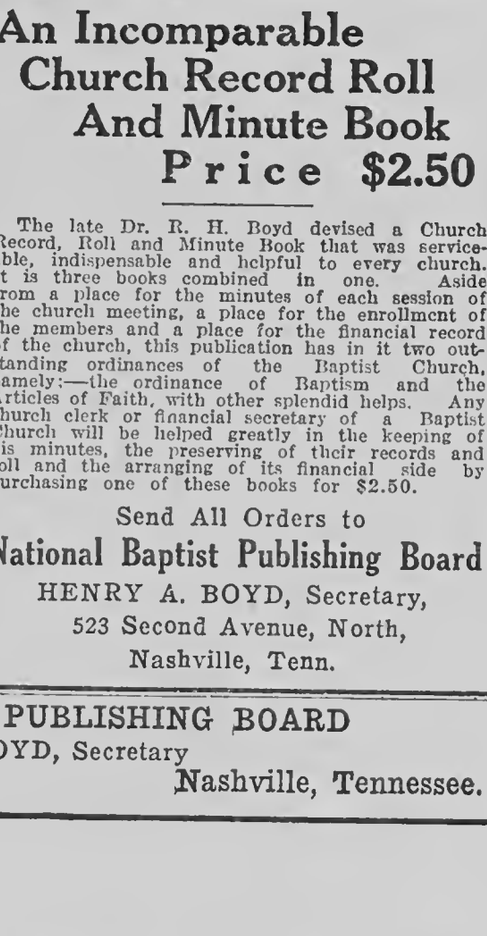

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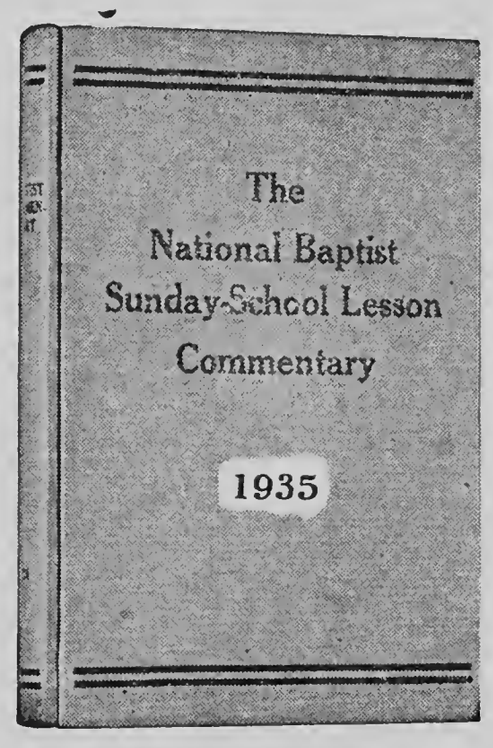
Mrs. Alice Dunbar Is Dangerously Ill

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. (ANP)—Alice Dunbar Nelson, former wife of the noted poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, nationally known herself as a poet and woman of public affairs, is dangerously ill in her home here.

Sunday School Lesson Commentary

1935



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BLACK AND WHITE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

By Thyra Edwards

(For A. N. P.)

In the House of Lords recently Lord Snell wanted to know what the government proposed to do about the development and "better government" of Bechuannaland. He was told that the government proposed to exactly nothing.

The government's Commission of Inquiry, headed by Sir Alan Pim, had pointed out the economic stagnation accompanied by dis integration of tribal life, to which the introduction of the European wake system had reduced the native. That is the European wage system together with the European system of especially taxing African native.

This is all particularly interesting following so close on the incident of a few months ago when a paramount chief tried and flogged a white man in a native court. For which the British Government with an elaborate military display costing $5,000 (more than one fifth the sum which Lord Pim's commission recommended for the economic revival of Bechunaland) deposed the Chief.

The incident is a pertinent commentary on the status of black men in the lands traditionally ascribed to them.

The white man is Phineas Mac Intosh, a degenerate Scottsman "gone native." He lived in the native quarter; took a native woman to wife; beat her publicly; cohabited with other native women whom he beat and brutally abused. At the same time he presisted in annoying the young girls of the Bamangwato tribe.

When summoned to appear before a trial assembly he came willingly, submitted himself to trial, accepted the sentence as a just one and yielded himself to punishment. He had cast his lot with the natives and accepted native administration without questioning the fine points of "white supremacy" and of "dominant race."

The black man who ordered the trial is Tshekedi Khama, Chief Regent of Bechuanaland, youngest son of the great Khama and the Lady Semane. At the death of his brother, Chief Segama, in 1925, Tshekedi, a cultured, educated man, relingished a college career and came home to act as Regent to his young nephew, Sertse. The 10 year old Sertse is now being educated at a missionary school at Lovedale. Tsheked administers the tribe and the realm pending his majority. This he has done wisely and well, according to the whites in his domain. And such is the opinion of the Vice-Admiral Evans, who supported by military contingent, deposed the Chief.

While he has sought to maintain harmonious relations with the local British authorities he has been unwilling to sacrifice the moral well being and the traditions of the tribe to this end. Repeatedly Chief Tshekedi had complained to the Government representative urging that MacIntosh and other whites who were introducing whiskey into the native section and molesting native women, be expelled from the land.

In response the British Administrator had, on one occasion, imposed upon McIntosh a fine of 10 shillings ($2.50); The fine awarded by the Magistrate for the offense of smoking on Tyne Docks recently contrary to regulation was ten shillings: This then is the worth of an American woman's honor in the esthnation of the British Government which has undertaken the enlightenment of backward peoples.

Concerned for the moral welfare of his tribe Chief Tshekedi tried, sentenced and punished the offender in the land according to the law of that land.

And the British Government straightway dispatched a Vice-Admiral in full uniform, supported by a detachment of 200 marines, 3 howitzers, Lewis guns, airplants and a 21 gun salute, across the trackless waste to Palapye Road and Serowe to block this challenge to white inviolability by bringing the Paramount Chief of the land to trial. For which trial with all its military trappings, the British taxpayer will be called upon to pay L 5000 (about $25,000) or thereabouts.

It is significant that the British Press emphasizes with Bourbon directness that the issue being tried was the inviolability of white supremacy; that punishment of offenses against the tribal canons or against members of the tribe belongs exclusively to the dominant race; that a white man, however degenerated and degraded, must not be subject to the administration of a black man, however just and admirable, lest it threaten the dominance and the claim to superiority of white men in black men's lands. A superiority of guns and machines and sheer brute force, as evidenced here at Bechaunaland.

For the actual issue screened by all this noise of racial superiority is the ruthless determination of a powerful Government to plunder unmined gold fields and to exploit native labor, and to uproot and destroy any man, black, brown or white, who resists. The trial —or inquiry, as the British Press refers to it— was not concerned with the right or justice of MacIntosh's sentence. Mac Intosh had submitted without complaint. And Vice-Admiral Evans confirmed Tshekedi's judgment by ordering MacIntosh's immediate deportation. At the same time, dressed in full military regalia, surrounded by a detachment of marines with fixed bayonets, and Lewis guns pointing at the bewildered natives, he desposed the Chief, Tshekedi Karma, expelled him from Bechanaland and ordered him exiled to Francistown, Tati Territory.

The Chief was denied the right of counsel to argue the legal point, although Mr. Douglas Buchanan, brilliant King's Counsel, Master of Roman, Dutch and English Law, and Reverend A. E. Jennings of the London Missionary Society, an authority on native law and custom and European treaties, appeared with him and sought to be recognized as counsel.

He was forbidden to call witnesses. Yet the white Africans whom the Government purported to protect from black domination, openly sympathized with Tshekedi. The white women shook hands with him at the trial expressing their regret at his expulsion.

Chief Tshekedi and the brilliant counsel who would have supported him contend that he is a treaty chief not an appointed chief and so not subject to the same limitations. Bechuanaland, in its Charter a selfgoverning state, is a Dominion rather than a Crown Colony as the Bamangwato were conquered by British or Boer. Their Chief is therefore under the protection of but not subject to the British Crown.

Back of all this is a century of white penetration into black lands, to plunder their undeveloped resources— and people. A century ago the Missionaries introduced Christianity into Bechaunaland The Great Khama, Chief Tshekedi's father, was a Christian though he did not impose Christianity upon the tribe. His ancestor, Shehele, was a close friend of Livingstone's and as a lad Khama met Livingstone. Khama tribe, the Bamangwato, contributed 150 to the restoration of the Livingstone Museum, erecting a tablet. "The Last Journey" which depicts Livingstone's body being carried by natives over 1500 miles of dangerous jungle.

In 1885, backed by the missionary, Reverend J. McKenzie, Khama of Bechuanaland with the chiefs of the adjoining Swaziland and Basueloland, obtained the protection of Great Brittian in warding of the encroachments of the Boers. The three tribes are related and speak the same language. Ten years later Khama and these two neighboring chiefs went to London to secure from Queen Victoria and her Minister of Colonies. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, certain assurances regarding their tribal rights and their power as chiefs. Thus they retained their independence against the claims of the Cape Colony and of the Chartered Company, then pushing railway construction and seeking to incorporate Bechaunaland in what is now South Rhodesia.

The Lady Semane, Chief Tshekedi's mother, educated, cultured, refined who, menaced by machine guns and howitzers now cries out, 'O king, my Master, release to me the boy." is the same who, in the life of Khama, when presented, addressed the Queen Victoria as "Sister Queen, We two Queens."

Khama, still referred to as the greatest man Africa ever produced, was a great chief, a leader and a reformer. When degenerate whites sold whiskey to the natives he expelled them from the land. He stood up to and forced Cecil Rhodes' respect. On the maps of a decade ago all this territory was marked "Khama's Land." Khama's action in 1895 has delayed the prospecting for gold in Bechuanaland His son, Chief Segama, whom Tshekedi succeeded, was unwillingly persuaded to grant mining concessions. But Chief Tshekedi fearing the social degeneration attendant upon rapid industrialization of the country by whites has reverted to his father's policy tenaciously refusing to sanction mining concessions. On his return from London in 1930 he issued a decree annulling all concessions to prospect and mine for gold in the Protectorate. Recently after long resistance, he was induced to grant another. But he understands too well that the inroads of Western industry rest upon the disintegration of tribal life and the degradation and poverty of the native population who are subjected to special laws restricting the freedom of their movements, excluded from skilled trades, specially taxed and wholly exploited.

Thus Tshekedi, striving to preserve the rights and privileges of his tribe and to safeguard them from further exploitation has come into conflict with the Chartered Company. This is the real offense back of the Mac Intosh Inquiry. Tshekedi's spirit must be chastened to make way for the advance of Western Civilization.

British protection in the case of the Bamangwato has meant stagnation. The Protectorate has continued in an anamulous position economically squeezed between the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. While there is no tribal fighting neither is there any

As State College Singers Rendered His Favorite

Singers of A. & I. State College "scored here" when they rendered, "Hand Me Down My Silver Trumpet, Gabriel" on Fisk Campus, Saturday, November 17th. Was the President pleased?
(Nashville Banner Photo)

compensating outlet for manly energy.

Bechuanaland, the Protectorate, is administratively more directly dependent than any colony since the Crown Administration is free to do as it thinks fitting. While in a colony the people and chiefs are British subjects with certain definite legal rights.

Economic and social deterioration marks Bechuanaland. Trade is restricted owing to tariffs imposed by the Union and Rhodesia. Excessive hunting has exhausted the wild game. Export of hides and skins is prohibited because of hoof and mouth disease. And a drought ridden land of hungry, workless men and women must somehow pay two sets of taxes, to the Chief and to the Crown. This year one third of the taxpayers are expected to default because they will be unable to raise 28 shillings (about seven dollars).

There is progressive deterioration in the physique of the 150,000 Bamangwato natives (less than 2,000 whites live in the land). Few children of school age get milk for nine months of the year and the average weight for tested children is 17 per cent below the average for European children. This year 100 (less than $500) will be expended out of the general revenue for native education. Chief Tshekedi maintains a school for 700 children at his capital.

This is the stage that was set for the $5,000 melodramatic display of British power. (Lord Pim's report had recommended only $24, 500 for the economic rehabilitation of Bechuanaland). Two weeks after Tshekedis expulsion the High Commissioner Sir Herbert Stanley, ordered his reinstatement, to follow an acknowledgement from the Chief that he exceeded his legal authority in trying a white man. The High Commissioner was on leave in England and when the Mac Intosh incident occurred and remained there throughout the ensuing trial, deposition, expulsion and reinstatement.

Following Sir Herbert Stanley's order Vice-Admiral Evans met Tshekedi at Cape Town and returned with him to Cerowe— the Vice Admiral traveling in the High Commissioner coach while Chief Tshekedi occupied a second class compartment. At Serowe the Vice-Admiral presided over a formal ceremony reinstating Tshekedi before the tribe, following an apology in which the chief conceded that technically he exceeded his authority but maintaining that morally he was right.

Immediately following his reinstatement Chief Tshekedi proceeded arranging a journey to London to present his case to the Secretary of Dominions, Mr. J. H. Thomas. On the eve of his journey he was forbidden to leave his own territory.

And so the British military display and inquiry in Bechuanaland decided nothing. These questions obtrude themselves however: (1) What, if any is the legal status of a Protectorate? (2) By what legal right can a paramount Chief of a protectorate not subject to the Crown be restrained from travel abroad? (3) What will be the reverberations when, according to the report in a Johnannesburg paper, Bechuanaland is anexed to the Union of South Africa? This was scheduled to occur about the time the Mac Intosh affair arose and the opinion in many quarters is that all this fuss has been to get Tshekedi out of the way and by this threat weaken the opposition of his neighboring chief against absorption of the Protectorates into the Union of South Africa.

Finally, in regard to Lord Pim's recommendations for the rehabilitation of Bechuanaland, The British Government proposes to do exactly nothing.

Footnote: The proposals of the Government's Commission of Inquiry under Lord Pim were: For carrying on a survey of the possibilities of improving the water supply, L10, 000; for a stud farm for breeding African cattle L7,000; for practical experimental work on the grasses of the Protectorate L4, 750; for clearing the river channels of the Okawango Delta L, 000; for instrution in methods of preparing hides and skins L1, for compiling a record of native customary law L250. All at a total enormous cost of L24,500.

WE'LL BITE! WHY?

Anna Carlson in McPherson (Kans.) Republican: And now a warning has gone out to beware of the powder puff. It may give a woman the lumbago, appendicitis, pip and a number of other more highfalutin diseases. Inasmuch as the average woman would rather risk any of 'em than part with her trusted puff the warning will do no good. Speaking of powder puffs, here's one thing we don't understand: Why do women, at the end of an evening's entertainment, haul out their compacts and powder their noses just before leaving the hall or theatre for a ride home in the dark?

FARMERS ARE ADVISED TO RAISE SOME COLTS

Farmers who have been buying western or other horses would do well to raise some colts on their own farms, says A. B. Cain of Iowa State college.

Horses are steadily becoming more expensive so that a farmer can profitably raise a few colts, even if he dosen't need them on his own farm for replacement purposes. Home-grown colts do not have to be given a rest period while they are becoming acclimated.

There is a shortage of good work horses all over the country, and farmers will find it difficult to obtain good animals. Colts utilize cornstalks and other materials that might otherwise go to waste around the farm and, in most cases, are able to earn their keep after they are 2-year olds.

SAN ANTONIO OPENS HER ARMS

Alamo City of Texas Received Baptist Couple—Henry Allen Boyd and Wife

Rev. W. S. Brent, Pastor Of Second Baptist With Citizens and Friends Extended Hearty Welcome

San Antonic, Texas—(Special)—Henry Allen Boyd and his wife have been to this city, received a hearty welcome, got a big ovation, met old and new friends and have gone on to other parts. Their coming was announced several weeks ago by the Rev. W. S. Brent, D. D., pastor of the Second Baptist Church, who managed the coming of this couple and who with others helped to arrange a royal reception and stage a big mass meeting here at the Douglas High School, where the distinguished Baptist leader delivered an inspiring address. The Rev. Mr. Boyd came back to his home town, he returned to the city of his early youth. He came not as a conquering hero as some would think, but as an humble servant of his denomination, making the pilgrimage to his former home to recite, explain and deliver a message of racial and denominational information. While here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Robinson, because the two families have been friends for more than forty years. They were the recipients of social courtesies from Dr. and Mrs. Heard, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, who served a Mexican dinner, and others. The whole two days spent here were filled with activities along religious and social lines, but the big occasion was the mass meeting at Douglas High School. The Rev. Mr. Brent served as Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Mr. Wilkins read the Scripture, and the Rev. Mr. Byrd offered invocation. The mammoth Second Baptist Church choir rendered five selections in which was included three spirituals and folk songs such as the National Jubilee Melody song book contains. In presenting this former Texan to the audience the Rev. Dr. Brent had it to be distinctly understood that he was the son of a former Texan and that his father was active in Baptist affairs of this State in the early Re-construction Period, rising from the position of a cow-boy on the plains of Texas to a gospel preacher and leader. At the conclusion of his introduction and presentation the speaker was given a Chautauqua salute and a "Texas handshake". It was a mixed audience, members of both races being present. Denominational lines as well as racial lines broke down in this service of receiving and acknowledging the presence of the secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board. Business and professional men laid aside their other business engagements to make the occasion a memorable one. It was in this city forty-one years ago last September that the distinguished guest delivered the Welcome Address to the Baptists of the Lone Star State when there was no division, when they were working as one body. A that time his father pastored the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, known now as First Church and located on Santos St. Although in his early teens he was active in affairs of this city religiously, politically, socially and along business lines. His address was well received and throughout his discourse it was punctured with applause. They left the city Wednesday night over the Missouri Pacific to spend one day in Houston, thence to New Orleans and on to their home in Nashville.

WANTA LAY MY HEAD

Wanta lay my head on the ground and howl
When the wind blows in this fall time!

Spring is gone and summer's over,
Nothin' on the pantry shelf to show,
Nothin' to put in the jars and glasses,
Wasn't no rain and the garden grow.

Empty spring and empty summer,
Hard old winter starin' me in face,
And here in the fall time the wind comes swoopin'
Screechin' and mourning 'round the place.

Calls up all them worryin' troubles
Thought I'd buried good and deep;
Ain't no bother fer them to find me,
Ruin my day and ha'nt my sleep.

Wanta lay my head on the ground and howl
When the wind blows in this fall time!

—Kate Haworth.
Jr. Chicago Tribune.

IDOLATRY

Not if I bow before his trees and flowers,
Or worship Beauty in these golden hours
Of autumn sunlight and the busy drone
Of harvest insects. Not when He alone
Has given this Beauty that we worship here
On hill and vale, this gladness to see clear,
The ripe occasion of his splendid gift
That can so heal the heart, and so uplift!

Not if I make the waysides of His dream
An altar of devotion to the grace
That turns each murmur of the babbling stream
And haunted forest to a sacred place
Of gradual contact with the meanings hid
Deep in old Nature's rugged heart amid;
Not if I choose His birds and fields of light
As solace for my spirit in its plight!

Not if I find in all that Beauty gives
A law of worship through whose rules I guide
My way unto the reverence that lives
Above the sweep and thunder of the tide
Of earthly being; not if in each star
Of twinkling splendor, and the magic moon
I find Him lurking, and am never far
From harps of love's perpetual over-tune! Star of Zion.

NEGRO IS LEADING THEME IN HISTORY SAYS STUDY GROUP

Prize Essay on "Slavery" Read by Lawrence D. Reddick at Texas Meeting of Scholars

Houston, Texas—The Nineteenth Annual Session of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History came to a close in this city with a final gathering of enthusiastic supporters of this program. The Wednesday evening session which closed the convention was featured by two brilliant papers on slavery delivered by Professor Lawrence D. Reddick, Kentucky State College and President J. J. Rhoades of Bishop.

In the course of his discussion of "The Ex-Slave and the Plantation Tradition" Professor Reddick declared that there are only three themes in American history which may be termed distinctive and persistently determining historical forces. These three are: First, the frontier; the issue of industrialism, and the implication of the Negro in America. President Rhoades made it unmistakably clear that the true picture of slavery is blacker than that painted by white historians.

Doctor Woodson in closing the session commended the brilliant array of young men represented. He indicated that the Findings Committee will reveal most interesting materials as to the study of the Negro. $225 were awarded in prize money. Only one prize was presented to the winner personally: Professor Reddick received the award for the best book review appearing in The Journal of Negro History.

The Nineteenth Session ended with the announcement that Chicago, September 9, will mark the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration. The audience stood while singing "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

CLEVELAND WAS RIGHT

Detroit Free Press: With the exception of Washington and Lincoln, Grover Cleveland embodied in his public life to a greater degree than probably any other chief magistrate of the United States, a selfless devotion to the public interest that amply justifies the honor of having his acts and principles kept fresh in the minds of his countrymen.

At a time when many people are trying to get something for nothing it is useful to recall his vigorous assertion:

"A truly American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil."

When millions are being encouraged to lean on the government it is well to remember Cleveland's famous dictum:

"Though the people support the government, the government should not support the people."

The Presbyterian manse at Caldwell, N. J., where Grover Cleveland was born, should become a shrine, where Americans may repair and renew their faith in America by coming with the spirit of one of the greatest of all Americans, who never feared for the future of his country so long as his countrymen should display the rugged virtues which he preached and exemplified.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

TWO KINDS OF FARM RELIEF

All governmental farm relief measures, regardless of politics or backing, must fall within two distinct classifications.

One attempts to solve the farmer's problems by legislative edict—by giving the conduct of his affairs into bureaucratic hands, and tending to make the individual farmer a ward of the state.

The other attempts to help the farmer help himself to get movements started whereby his own abilities, efforts **and** aggressiveness will pull him out **of** his difficulties.

The second **kind** of farm relief has been much the more successful. And the reason is that it rests upon a sound basis—upon the fact that self-reliance is the greatest essential of progress. It would be possible, carrying the first kind of farm relief to the extreme, for government bureaus to take over the operation of every farm in the land, making the original owners hired hands at good salaries. The farmer then would not have to worry about taxes and poor prices and chaotic markets any longer—but he would have ceased to exist as a free agent.

For many years under various government measures excellent work has been done in forwarding the development and growth of farmer-owned and controlled cooperative organizations—a work that has produced more genuinely worth while results than all the farm relief schemes ever tried. The farmer who joins a co-op feels and rightly, that he and his fellows are working toward their own salvation, and that the future is up to them. That is the spirit the country needs in every branch of human endeavor.

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FIX CARS— NOT TICKETS

"With much fixing of automobiles and no fixing of tickets, there should be a material reduction in Chicago's motor vehicle death rate," said Mayor Kelly in opening a new "safety lane" in which automobiles are given tests to determine mechanical safety.

Chicago's experience with the lane bears that out. During the first week of its operation, 73 per cent of all cars passing through it failed to earn the safety "O.K." The bulk of them had defective brakes, many had wheels out of alignment, while lack of proper lights, mirrors, windshield swipes and horns caused the failure of the rest.

It was then complained that the tests were too stringent, and that only cars in firstclass condition were able to pass. The tests were then modified to give automobiles in only fair shape a chance. Even when this was done, 40 per cent of the cars going through the tests failed to meet specifications. It is probable that the percentage of Chicago cars which are unsafe mechanically is higher than this, insomuch as the owner of a machine whose condition is obviously bad would not subject his car to the tests.

Portland, Oregon, has recently carried on similar examinations, under direction of the state police. The experience has been about like that of Chicago, around half of the cars examined proving to be unsafe in one or more fundamentals.

The unsafe automobile is almost as great a hazard to the public as the reckless driver. Every city interested in reducing the horrible toil of street and highway fatalities should carry on automobile inspections—and then see to it that defects are corrected. In these days of high speed and super-highways, there is no room for the car with brakes that won t hold, lights that won't illuminate, and horns that won't sound.

—O—

JUSTICE— NOT FAVORITISM

"The request of the railroads for slightly increased rates on some commodities, now being considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is nothing more than a demand on the part of the railroads that they be classified with other industries, which are permitted to advance the price of their products when production costs, over which they have no control, render such a course imperative," said C. D. Morris recently.

During the past two years an intensive movement has been underway to lift the commodity price level. As a result, everything industry, as well as individuals, must buy, now costs more than it did a comparatively short time ago. In addition, wages and taxes have also risen, and in the case of the railroads, the new pension law, passed by the last Congress, has added many more millions to the cost of operating the lines.

It is estimated that the increased rates, if granted, will bring in an additional $172,000,000 a year. The yearly increase in railroad operating cost is estimated at $300,000,000. As a result, allowance of the petition would give the railroads new revenue equaling a little more than half of new expenses.

Mr. Morris pointed out that things must be done if the railroads are to be saved from ruin. First, they must be allowed to earn more revenue. Second, legislation must be passed whereby all common carriers will be regulated, on an equitable basis, by a central agency. The railroads do not expect any favors—they only ask for justice.

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SHALL SOCIALISM RULE UNITED STATES?

Speaking before the American Gas Association at its recent convention in Atlantic City, Managing Director Alexander Forward and H. O. Caster, president of the Association, courageously criticized the revolutionary program of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the electric Farm and Home Authority as examples of a Federal attempt to cripple public utilities with funds raised partly from the utilities' own taxes.

Mr. Forward charged that "public revenues are being used to foster competition and to sell domestic services in no way superior, and in most cases inferior and more expensive. Governmental agencies with unlimited machinery for propaganda are employed. Those in charge of the experiment to transform human nature are planning to extend their program all over the United States.

"Under threat of direct government competition, the TVA and E FHA have forced reductions of electric rates; have by fear forced the manufacturers of electric appliances to reduce prices and bring out new models and have sponsored deferred payment plans for the sale of appliances which it is difficult for any competition to meet."

Mr. Caster asserted that "state regulation may not be perfect, but it is better than any Federal regulation can be," and that "if privately owned and operated utilities are destroyed, progress in the industry will cease."

He pointed out that the program also includes machinery for loaning public money, 'of which 30 per cent is a donation, to any municipality to construct a utility plant. Many such loans have been approved by

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cities already adequately served by private plants, and in such cases cause an unwarranted destruction of private investments.

"The Federal government denies that the Tennessee Valley Authority is subject to state control. This means that regardless of the desire of any community or state and in violation of state laws the TVA can build and furnish service at whatever price it chooses. It can crush out its competitors and destroy millions of dollars of private capital. It can sell electricity below cost of production or even give it away, ruining not only the electric but the gas companies in that area. This it is now threatening to do.

"Yet every single piece of machinery or equipment that will be used in the so-called governmental experimental projects has been developed and invented by private initiative and private capital. Destroy the privately-owned utility and progress in industry will cease.

"The private utility also carries a heavy tax burden, unlike the municipal plant."

It is high time that taxpayers and investors began studying the many plans now under way to socialize industry. Strip the issues of their political camouflage and get down to their constitutional significance as they actually affect your own property rights and tax bills.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs Delivers Founder's Day Address at N. C. College and Says, Liberty, Work and Education Are Aims of Democracy.

Greensboro, N. C., Nov.—(ANP)—The first program to be broadcast from the A. and T. College auditorium was on Founder's Day, November 2, when Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School, Washington, delivered the Founder's Day Address before an audience far exceeding the capacity of the Dudley auditorium. Her subject was "The Three Aims of Democracy."

Rev. R. T. Weatherby, pastor of the St. Matthews M. E. Church of Greensboro, gave the invocation and special music was rendered by the Department of Music. President F. D. Bluford, presided.

"Nowhere in the world is there as much attention paid to, and attempts made to understand democracy as in America. The purpose of founding America," she said, "was to promote the three most essential things in a democracy, which are Liberty, Work and the right to learn."

How To Protect Negro Institutions

By Drusilla Dunjee Houston
(For A. N. P.)

Can we protect our Negro institutions from the salary-seeking type? It can be done by placing at the head honorable men who will select people under them of like caliber. The fact that these people do not think in DETAIL as we do; that they differ in denomination or politics should have nothing to do with our selection. Character and education should be the qualification that we require.

If the man's ideals are right; if he has a vision and a program of the work that will win from legislators the things that colored people need, that is all that should concern us. When we secure such a man— and his kind is rare— then we must learn how to protect him. There ought to be a reward for the kind of service that he can give. He should not be shunted off in a night by political trick because he had the courage to do right things.

How can we protect such race leaders? Through our religious, fraternal, social and civic bodies standing as a unit behind them. In our capital city, the young men of the Business League are great admirers of Inman E. Page the supervising principal of the city system. One of their leaders says: "To have a man like Dr. Page walking around among white folks means very much for the Negro race." Such is the strength of CHARACTER. This League sends into the whit school board a strong endorsement each year of Dr. Page.

Everywhere in our states our Federal women, our ministerial and fraternal leaders should be visiting race institutions to see if the inmates have stamped upon their countenances SODOMY, INSUBORDINATION, and UNHAPPINESS, or is there the growing demanor of SELF-CONTROL.

When we have thus decided that our children are in the care of those true to the trust, then we ought as ministerial, social, and civic bodies to give these people our full endorsement.

We are careless too as to training and educational qualification. We place people in our institutions who can wreck closely equipment through their ignorance as well as wreck boys and girls. The cook of an institution must be trained. She must know how to balance foods in her menu; she must know how to build the body in avoiding passion-arousing condiments. She must have knowledge of how to feed the sick.

Incompetent people can ru'n the school linens, rotting and discoloring valuable materials. Such people have no comprehension of sanitation or true tidiness. Instead of doing their own work the incompetent are usually busy meddling in other departments headed by prepared folk. Waste and destruction will d scourage boards as to giving fine equipment to colored institutions. We must press forward in respect for economy and efficiency. All of the machinery of the school should be a challenge to the faculty for intelligent care.

OKLAHOMANS SHUN GOVERNMENT CCC CAMPS

Youth Not Showing Enthusiasm For Enlistment As Elsewhere

New York, Nov. (ANP)—The enthusiasm of Negro youth for enrollment in the Government's CCC Camps which has been shown in most parts of the country evidently does not extend to the young Negroes of Coal County, Oklahoma. According to a statement from the Social Service Division of the FERA of that county, only one colored man up to the present time has asked to register for the CCC camp. This information was forthcoming from Miss Margurete McGuire, Director of Social Service, Coal County FERA, in a letter written on October 27 to D. L. Boyd, Chairman of the National Urban Leagues Emergency Advisory Council for Negroes in that county.

Mr. Boyd, who is a resident of Coalgate, Okla., had inquired regarding persistent rumors that Negro men were being excluded from entrance in the CCC Camps of Oklahoma. Miss McGuire's answer emphatically denies that any refusal had been made to register Negro applicants and states that the handbook of her division on rules and regulations specifically says that there shall be no discrimination against any race.

WILL ADDRESS VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

New Orleans, La., (Special)—By unanimous vote of the officers and members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at a meeting held in this city last week Rev. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, Tenn., was selected as the principal speaker for a community mass meeting that is to be held at 2 p. m., Sunday, Nov. 25 in the Louisiana Freedman's auditorium.

Following the action of the Association Lt. A. A. B. Chatters, the service officer, got in touch with the Rev. Mr. Boyd and he wired his acceptance from Nashville. The movement is being sponsored for this mass meeting by Rev. Wm. Jackson, D. D., president of the Freedmen's Baptist Association, representing more than one hundred churches, and Rev. G. H. Hendricks, D. D., president of the First District Baptist Association, with a membership of approximately seventy-five churches. They are working with the Veterans of Foreign Wars Organization to bring about better conditions not only for the former soldiers but the citizens as a whole.

Dr. G. W. Booker is the Commander, Mr. N. Grayson is Senior Vice Commander, Mr. W. Willis, Junior Vice Commander, Mr. A. N. Scott, Adjutant, Mr. C. Clark the Quarter Master. The headquarters of this Post is 1310 La Salle street and Lieut. Chatters is the Service Officer.

The Freedman's auditorium is the largest building of its kind located in New Orleans, and it is expected that six or seven thousand people will be out to hear this distinguished Nashville divine.

THE BIRD'S CONCERT

Elizabeth Goggins

Last night the birds had a concert
In the russet apple tree,
I opened the window and saw them
As plainly as could be.
The orchestra was assembled
On a gently swinging bough
And kept the time with a musical chime
While a cardinal showed them how.

The woodpecker beat on a big bass drum
And the wood thrush played the flute,
The goldfinch blew on the piccolo,
And the bunting strummed the lute:
They played till the stars shone one by one
Above in the darkening dome—
And sadly flew from the apple tree
When the nighthawk called them home

DISCRIMINATIONS NOT ALLOWED IN NEW GOV'T RULES

Unemployed of Rural Areas to Get the Humane Treatment Which "Old Order" Denied Them

Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the FERA has made an appropriation of $1,000,000 for public health service and appointed Dr. C. E. Waller, Assistant Surgeon-General in charge of State Relations of the United States Public Health Service, as medical director of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The funds will be used to augment the work of established health services of counties co-operating with the United States Public Health Service.

In states where no county unit health service has been set up a State director will be approved by Dr. Waller. His job will be to organize and aid local health officials in promoting health programs in every county. The states will be expected to do their share in carrying on this work.

In many states much has been done in public health and medical service, though limited by lack of funds. Trained personnel and supervision are generally available.

"The foundation is well laid," said Dr. Waller, "we must continue to build a public health service to meet every American's medical needs regardless of race, creed, color or financial condition."

Dr. Waller is now on a tour of the country visiting State Relief Administrators. He also will contact leaders in the medical profession, health officials and heads of hospitals in his official capacity in order to discuss problems which have arisen during the past few years. Dr. Waller commented upon the successful post-graduate arrangement recently effected through Edwin R. Embree, director of the Rosenwald Fund; Doctors Davis, Roran and Bousfield, with whom he conferred during the national conference called by Dr. Roscoe Brown at the United States Health Service in Washington. At that time it was brought out that much has been done to make available hospital facilities for post-graduate work and care of Negro patients by their own family doctors in Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana.

Dr. Waller cited the FERA rules and regulations No. 7, governing medical care provided in the home to recipients of unemployment relief. These assure equal consideration for all members of the medical profession. Paragraph "b" reads:

"Licensed practitioners of medicine and related professions.—When a program of medical care in the home for indigent persons has been officially adopted, participation shall be open to all physicians licensed to practice medicine in the State, subject to local statutory limitations and the general policy outlined in regulation 1, above. Physicians uathorized by relief officials to give medical care under this program shall have accepted, or shall be willing to accept, the regulations and restrictions inherent in such a program. In order to provide adequate medical care it may be desirable for local relief officials to maintain on a district basis a list or file of physicians in the community who have agreed in writing to comply with the officially adopted program. Such a list of physicians should also facilitate a more equitable distribution of orders for medical services.

"A similar policy and procedure shall be followed in the preparation of approved lists of nurses, dentists and pharmacists. Licensure and or registration to practice their respective professions in the State shall be a prerequisite to approval of graduate nurses, dentists, and pharmacists for authorized participation in the officially approved State program for the provision of medical care for indigent persons in their homes."

STATE PRESIDENTS, MODERATORS AND PASTORS

Large Attendance at Executive Board in New Orleans, Expected

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 9, 1934—Two months have passed since we met in Muskogee. We have had time enough to take a perspective view of the convention to enable us to think of it from the accomplishments of permanent value. I was greatly encouraged by the favorable response given to the innovations in the program carried out at Muskogee. What was accomplished there should help us to see what is still to be done that we might make the convention a great and serviceable organization. It means that we have undertaken to make it a representative organization. Let us not be satisfied with he accomplishment along this line, but let each president, moderator and pastor continue to help to get more churches, district associations and state conventions to represent. Our success depends upon this line of endeavor more than any other. Let us not stop until we have gotten the majority of the 10,000 or more churches to represent in the National Convention. Let every moderator of a district or general association see to it that his organization represents.

My annual message to the Convention at Muskogee has been published in the Union-Review. I hope that it has been read, that the suggestions contained in it may be accepted. The suggestions were made for the purpose to bring about greater harmony of action among the Baptist organizations belonging to the National Baptist Convention of America. Many or our state conventions and district associations are trying to carry on Home Missionary work and other denominational institutions within their territory. This independent method is very expensive. Since we are associated together in this great organization it seems to me that it is possible for us to work out a cooperative system of missionary and educational work. It may be helpful if we would study the systems of Northern and Southern Baptist Conventions.

I have instructed Corresponding Secretary, Dr. W. M. Grimble, to call the Executive Board of the National Baptist Convention of America to meet in New Orleans on the 27th and 28th of December. I very much desire a full attendance of the members of the Board. There is some unfinished business to be transacted. The work of the boards and the Woman's Auxiliary Convention must be considered with a view of planning their work for more efficient service.

G. L. PRINCE, Pres.

DR. A. LAFAYETTE WASHINGTON ACCEPTS CALL

Bartow, Fla., (Special)—The Mt. Gilboa Baptist Church of this city, recently by a unanimous vote elected the Rev. A. Lafayette Washington, D. D., to the pastorate of this church. The acceptance of the call by this distinguished minister, is hailed by the membership and friends with delight.

Dr. Washington, former associate of Bethel Baptist Church, Jacksonville, Florida, is now pastor of the Mt. Gilboa Baptist Church.

Sunday, Nov. 25, last was Homecoming Day, and every member was expected to answer to the roll call; also a Thanksgiving offering was given. At 11:00 A. M., the pastor spoke on "The Book of Romans" and at 7:00 P. M., "Love" was the theme of his discourse. (Correction; in a recent mention of the above fact, inadvertently the name Williams, was used instead of Washington, please note. M. Ed.)

UNION SPRINGS CHURCH NEWS

Sunday school was opened on time at 9:30 with all teachers present and ready for service. Deacon C. J. Hoocks is a wonder in his school work, it is inspiring to talk with him, and hear him talk about his joy in church work. Mrs. Classie Collen is president of the B. Y. P. U., and she is a live wire, it is a treat to meet with them at 5 P. M. every Sunday.

At 7:30 P. M. a large audience listened to the Rev. F. D. Oaties the Evangelist preach a great sermon. Miss L. M. Griff is training our choir with a view of having the best in the city. Come and worship with us when you will.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI TEACHERS

Charleston, Mo.—(Special) After deliberating here for two days the Southeast Missouri Association of Colored Teachers closed their session in this city on the evening of November 16th. The two days' meeting was held at Lincoln High School. It was the largest attendance in the history of the organization, and this city, according to the older members, gave it what was considered the most royal reception.

The principal address on the opening day, November 15th, was made by Prof. J. L. Short from the subject, "What the school should do for the child." They were welcomed to the city by Mrs. Ruby Thompson, county superintendent. At the close of the meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Prof. E. W. Emory, Charleston, president; Prof. L. H. Mills, Poplar Bluff, first vice president; Miss Margaret Carven of Cape Girardeau, secretary; Mrs. A. L. Troupe of Poplar Bluff, assistant secretary; Mrs. M. D. Brooks, treasurer and Miss L. A. Myers of Sikeston, statistician.

The next session to be held in 1935 was awarded ot Poplar Bluff, Mo.

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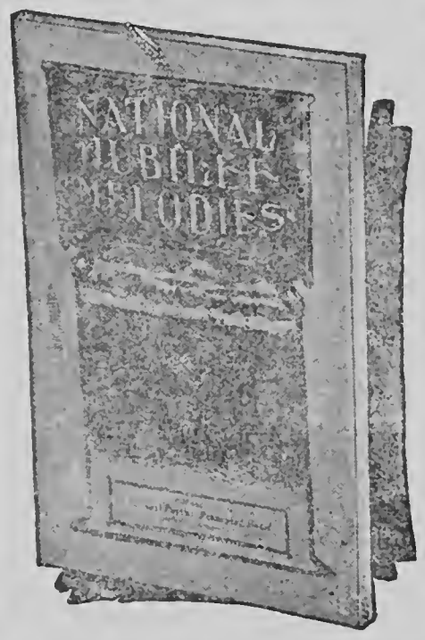

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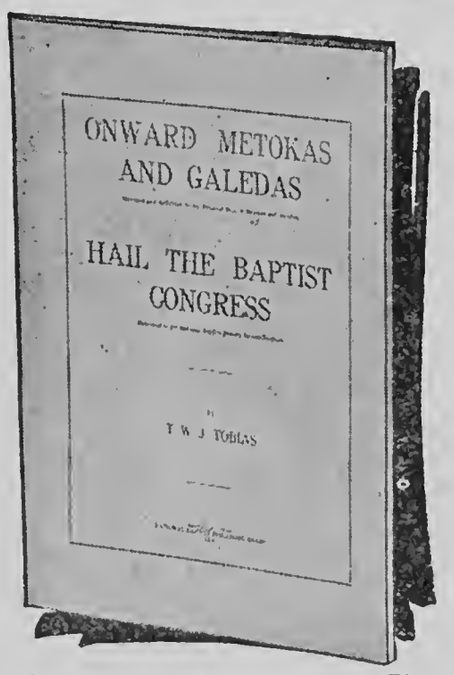

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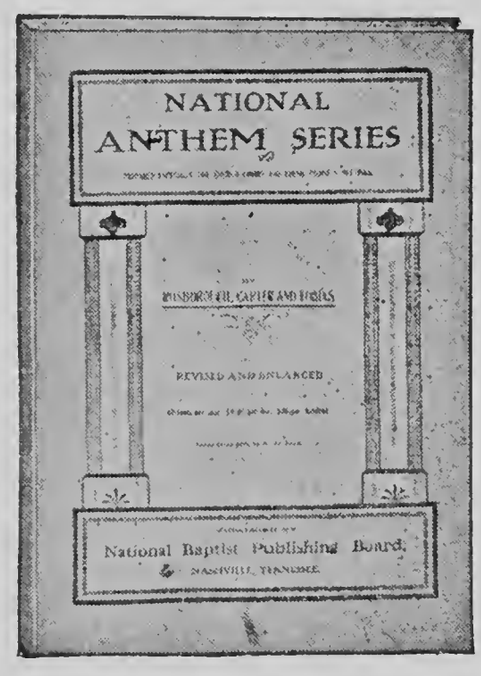

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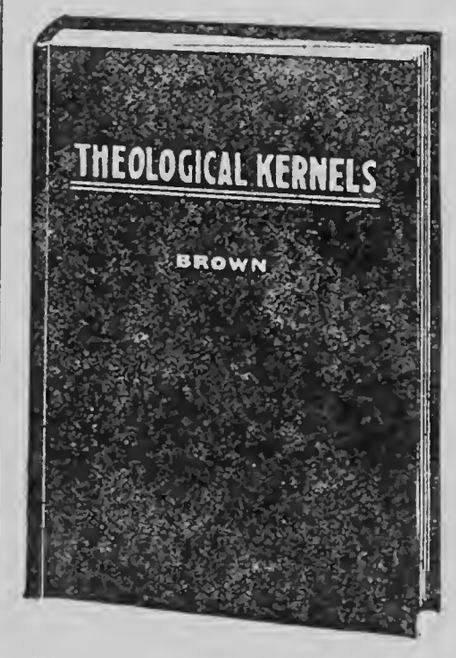

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FEDERAL HOUSING PROGRAM TO HAVE AID OF LEADERS

C. C. Spaulding of EAC and Aides Seek To Acquaint Their Race With Home Betterment

New York, Nov. (ANP)—The Federal government will use the National Urban League's Emergency Advisory Councils for Negroes to help its efforts in spreading information about the Better Housing Program among colored home owners of the country.

This cooperation was assured during the past week when a letter came to T. Arnold Hill, Acting executive secretary, from W. D. Flanders, director of the field division of the Federal Housing Administration.

Mr. Hill had previously queried Mr. Flanders' department about the possibility of using the chairmen of of the EAC's in 201 cities of the country as liaison officers to acquaint colored home owners with the advantages of the government's home improvement program and to prevent any possible discrimination in the services which Negroes receive.

C. C. Spaulding, head of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, is national chairman of the EAC's and this organization formed a little over a year ago, has spread a net work of committees throughout every state and large city in the country where there are any considerable number of Negro residents.

PRESIDENT DAVIS

(Continued from Page 1')

portion of the population is the colored farmer and it was this group President Davis hoped to reach and help. At this meeting a site was decided upon for a warehouse where potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beans, peas and other vegetables were to be assembled, graded and shipped out of Southeast Missouri to the large consuming markets in the spring and summer. Instructions were given the farmers at this meeting how to plan and plant their acreage so that vegetables could be shipped to the larger markets in sufficiently large quantities to make carload lots. Information that one would have had to pay for, was given by Mr. Davis free of charge.

HAITIANS LAUNCH POWER COMPANY AT PORT AU PRINCE

Omnibus Transportation System Is Ambition of Newly Formed Corporation.

New York, Nov., (ANP)—Under the leadership of Eustace Dixon and Joseph G. Bruney, the Utilities D'-Haiti, Inc., has been recently organized in this city for the purpose of operating an omnibus transportation system in the city of Port au Prince, Haiti, and a cross-country bus system between the principal cities of Haiti.

The corporation is organized under the laws of the State of New York and has an exclusive franchise in Haiti.

New York officers are at 2143 Seventh avenue and the Port au Prince office at 1512 Rue du Peuple.

Conforming to the rules of the National Security Act, the directors of the corporation purpose to market 100,000 shares of preferred stock and $50,0000 shares of common stock at a par value of $1.00 each. From such sales it is hoped to realize $120,000, $80.000 of which will be used to purchase operating equipment and $40,000 of which will be held for reserve and working capital.

Metheun A. Gibson is president of the corporation; Eustace Dixon, vice president; Joseph G. Bruney, secretary; Henry Phillips, treasurer and Leon F. Des Portes, general manager.

Other directors are Ivy M. Braxton, Henri Rosemond, Clifton Cook. Lysford Williams, Alvin Gary, Claude DeM. Lewis, and Robert Robertson.

HOW TO KEEP CUT FLOWERS PRETTY

Cut flowers last longer when the water in the vase is changed frequently and when they are placed in the coolest part of the rooms they decorate. At night they should be put out on the porch in the night air or floated in a tub of fresh water.

Farm Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ber bought during the base period.

Adjustment payments for corn reductions will be made at the rate of 35c per bushel of yield estimated for the acres taken out of production. Payments for 1934 were at the rate of thirty cents per bushel and the first payment of sheet number two.

15 cents per bushel will be made as soon as the signers' contracts are approved and the remainder on or about the first of January, 1936.

Hog payments will be made at the rate of 15 dollars per head for the number of head that were reduced. This compares with 5 dollars per head for those raised under the 25 per cent reduction this year. For instance, a farmer whose base period production was 20 hogs but who raised only 15 this year was paid 5 dollars for each hog raised or a total of 75 dollars. Under the new 1935 contracts this same farmer will be paid 15 dollars for each of the five hogs that he did not raise.

As soon as the producer's hog contracts are signed they will receive $7.50 per head of the 715 dollars due, and the remaining $7.50 about the first of January 1st, 1936.

MILK INDUSTRY NOW ONE OF THE LARGEST IN U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

nation with an output of nearly three and a half billion dollars a year Inspected, tested, and pasteurized, the bottled milk goes out in thousands of wagons and automobiles to towns and cities all over the country, to be left at the doorsteps of American homes every morning. The daily distribution of these millions of bottles of a perishable product represents the greatest package delivery system in the world.

NEED TO WATCH FOOD SPOILAGE EVEN IN WINTER

(Continued from Page 1)

There also are insects which destroy food or make it unfit for human consumption. Cereals bought in bulk are much cheaper than when purchased in small packages, but are subject to weevil invasion. If the cereals are heated to 300 degrees in a pan in the oven and kept at that temperature for about 30 minutes, cooled, and placed in clean sterilized cans with tight covers, they will keep indefinitely and will not be molested by weevils, says Miss Conant.

Protein foods are the most readily spoiled, and are most dangerous, as bacteria may develop and cause poisoning. Meats or fish cannot be kept too long, and if there is any doubt about their freshness they should not be used.

IMPROVING OF HOMES

(Continued from Page 1)

fort and pride to your family? That's what the government is asking. If it isn't all of these things, it's actually no more than "living quarters."

Take a good, hard look at that place you call home— inside and out. Is it convenient and livable? Wouldn't a bit of new plumbing, more modern heating facilities, a few up-to-date lighting fixtures, a fresh coat or color here and there make all the difference in both appearance and comfort? Frequently, a new round of shelves for the kitchen, an extra cabinet for the bathroom, or a remodeled porch, pay for themselves ten times over in convenience and livability.

J. FINLEY WILSON CALLS OFF ANNUAL GRAND LODGE SESSION IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Nov.—(By Edward Lawson for ANP)—In an autocratic move that many believed might spell the beginning of his downfall, J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, this week called off the grand convention of that body, scheduled to meet here in August, upon the failure of the two local lodges to accept the appointment of Dr. Charles B. Fisher, of his city, as chairman of the committee on arrangements for the convention.

Mr. Wilson had appointed Dr. Fisher on his authority as Grand Exalted Ruler when it appeared that there might be dissention among the lodges as to which one should chose the committee chairman. The two lodges, however, got together and unanimously endorsed a candidate of their own whom Wilson refused to accept.

The Grand Exalted Ruler's contention is that under the constitution and by-laws of the lodge he has authority to appoint the chairman of the committee on arrangements and all other committees of the grand lodge when the lodge is not in session. The two local lodges, however, say that as hosts to the grand lodge convention they have the sole right to select their own chairman.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VII. NASHVILLE, TENN., JANUARY 15, 1935 No. 12

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

Secretary Leon Harris' Advice to Federation

First of all, a Merry Christmas, Brother Farmers, and a Happy New Year. I have just been thinking of that wonderful song the shepherds heard that night some 1930 years ago. The Shepherds were also farmers. Wasn't it a grand thing that the farmers were picked out to be especially blessed and glorified that night? It was their happy privilege to go and tell the wonderful story of the birth of Jesus to others. Perhaps they were the first who looked upon the infant Lord. The Christ, I believe, has always been especially interested in farmers. We receive so many blessings. The way is hard for many of us, but the sun rises every morning and the rain falls on our growing crops and if we do our part we can always be well fed. We don't get many of the luxuries we should have but the day is coming when we will have these also. Our children will be able to enjoy life and living much better than we have enjoyed it. We should make our homes as pleasant for our children as we can. Teach them to love the farm and the country. The farm can be made the healthiest and the happiest place on earth. We should be proud of our vocation and should always be able and willing to boost it.

That word "GOODWILL" in the angel's song brings to my mind this thought. Many of us will want the goodwill of our neighbors and of our fellowmen this year. Especially is this true of those who have recently purchased farms and homes in new neighborhoods and communities. I am sorry some have already shown that they do not like their new neighbors. I have a letter at hand from a farmer who left Mississippi a few weeks ago and bought a farm in Missouri. He has an opportunity where he is now, to provide a decent home for his family. He is industrious and honest, is a good follower of the Christ whose

(Continued on Page 8)

Mr. A. G. Simmons Pays Up Subscription

As evidence of his high appreciation for the Modern Farmer, of which he has been a reader for some time, Mr. A. G. Simmons, a planter who resides in Mound Bayou, Miss., sent a Post Office money order to pay two years' subscription. It arrived last month too late to appear in the December issue. Mr. Simmons' record as a successful and progressive farmer, stretching over a period of a number of years, was not attained by leaps and bounds. He has struggled constantly, worked faithfully and performed under the stress and strain and has survived even these depressing

(Continued on Page 8)

TO EMANCIPATE FARMERS

Belief That Pres. Roosevelt Will Urge Congress to Act

President Roosevelt announced early this month that he will ask Congress to lift the restrictions of the Bankhead cotton control act for the small farmers of the country. He pledged relief for those farmers who have a base production of not more than two bales. This announcement by the President it is believed will silence the objections many had against the Bankhead Law. The only objection made against the law by many who desired a cotton acreage reduction program, including the Modern Farmers, was the fact that the law as written worked undue hardship on the small farmer, especially the colored tenant farmer. Although we still believe the restriction of the act should be lifted for those who have a three bale production base at least, nevertheless thousands of small farmers will be benefitted.

In announcing the President's pledge the Chicago Tribune said:

At the same time the President declared himself as favoring the Bankhead bill. He held it to be far and away the best instrument by which to continue the plan of curtailment production until the surplus can be controled. He predicted that such control will come within three years —at the close of the 1937 season. To substantiate his prediction, he cited figures showing the crop surplus has been reduced from 13,250,000 bales in 1933 to about 10,500,000 bales in 1934. The normal surplus for which the act is aiming was set at about 4,000,000 bales.

Exemptions Will Raise Output

It was estimated that exemption to the 600,000 farmers, largely tenant farmers on small plots of land, will increase production by from 200,000 to 300,000 bales in 1935.

The president explained that his move was dictated by the conviction that persons most needing help are the small farmers, and also that the regulatory provisions of the Bankhead act are most difficult to enforce in detail on small producers.

The administration's cotton program, according to White House informants, has been to bring crop prices back as far as possible to parity. In 1932 the parity price was about 13 cents and the actual price 5 1-2 cents. At present the parity price is 15 1-2 cents and the actual price 12 1-2 cents.

The President has no intention, according to administration spokesmen, of attempting to bring the price of cotton to 20 or 25 cents a pound, but to strive for parity. This is also the administration aim toward corn, hogs, and wheat, it is said.

Big Exports Not Expected

The administration has abandoned, according to observers, any hope of recapturing the foreign

(Continued on Page 8)

REDUCES CORN-HOG LIMIT

Secretary Wallace Believes Benefit Will Reach Millions

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, D. C.,— A sharply reduced corn-hog production control program for 1935 was announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Compared with the production control plan in effect this year, the 1935 program shows a curtailment in every detail. Corn acreage is to be cut only 10 per cent next year as against 20 per cent this year. Hog production will be cut 10 instead of 25 per cent.

Plan in Other Benefits

Farmers will be paid only 150 or 165 million dollars in corn-hog benefit payments next year, compared with approximately 306 millions this year. This reduction results from the curtailment in the program. The corn and hog processing taxes, however, will continue at their present rates.

A 1935 corn crop of roughly 2 billion 357 million bushels is probable under the reduction ordered by the AAA. The AAA plan calls for raising both corn and hog production to 90 per cent of the 1932-'33 average production. An actual surplus of 250 million bushels of

(Continued on Page 8)

Missouri Farmers Subscribers

Modern Farmer Mailing List Increased as Result of Last Two Sessions in Charleston.

Twenty additional subscribers were sent to the National Federation of Colored Farmers last month after the extra session of the National Federation held at Charleston. This was in addition to the large number of subscribers secured at the National Convention held in the same city. The increased list was sent in by president James P. Davis at the conclusion of the extra session which was made necessary because of the many matters of moment that had to be considered, for which there was not sufficient tie at the last convention. Every one of the increased subscribers resided in Southern Mississippi and they are engaged in some phase of farming. For the benefit of the large number of readers of this publication scattered throughout the nation the Modern Farmer thought best to give the names of the new readers and subscribers. The secretary of the Modern Farmer and the treasurer of the same publication have sent a letter of acknowledgement to these readers. They are Messrs. Eddie Mosley, Elzora Bynum, T. H. Love, Soi Kirkwood, Varnell Purnell, James Rice, Walker Merriwether, Elmore Church, Mr. Alexander Lee, T. H. Adams, M. J. Jordon, Mamon Ford, Eddie Lucas, A. A. Allen, George Washington, Shed Miller, M. B. Barnes, J. W. Davis, Mesdames Susie Stucker and Alice McGee.

CORN STALKS NOT SAFE

Heavy Deaths Result of Pasturing Horses Claimed

Urbana.—Heavy death losses among horses and mules threaten the farmer who tries to save feed this winter by turning work stock out on cornstalk fields, according to a warning by Dr. Robert Graham, chief in animal pathology and hygiene at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

It is true that feed supplies are the shortest on record. Unfortunately, however, it will be especially dangerous this year to try to get horses and mules through the winter by pasturing them on stalk fields. Some of the worst corn-earworn damage that the state has ever had, coupled with heavy rains, has caused much rotting and molding of the ears.

Already reports are reaching the University of Illinois animal pathology laboratory of the widespread occurrence of a disease resembling the old-fashioned cornstalk disease so prevalent about fifteen years ago. The malady, however, is not caused by eating the cornstalks but by consuming the low-quality corn. Cattle also seem to be susceptible to the disease, although not so much so as horses and mules. Even horses pulling husking wagons have been known to develop the malady, points out Dr. Graham. Thus, Illinois farmers might well play safe by using nose baskets on the horses while they are being used in cornfields this fall.

If cornstalks are used for feed, as they must be on many farms this year, hogs and cattle can be pastured in stalk fields with less danger than any other farm animals, it is said. Even then, the cattle should be pastured only a part of each day and thoroughly inspected each night for possible symptoms of the disease. When feeding this year's low-quality corn, farmers should hand-select the ears for horses, mules and cattle.

The first symptoms of the disease are likely to be nervousness, sluggishness or sleepiness on the part of the horses, although the symptoms are not easily detected without careful observation. When these mild symptoms do appear, however, a veterinarian should be called immediately, for only by prompt treatment in the early stages of the disease can the affected animals be saved. As the disease develops, the horses begin to walk in circles, stagger and press against their mangers or fences. These symptoms indicate brain disturbance that is much easier to prevent than to cure.

This disease should not be confused with hydrocyanic acid poisoning which some farmers feared might develop from feeding drouth-damaged cornstalks this fall or, from feeding fosted millet, sorghum or sudan grasses.

FARMERS SHOULD OWN LAND

Landlord Could Then Boss and Operate

Many of the policies and purposes of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest of the White national farm organizations, were found to be similar to those of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, when brought up and discussed on the floor of the convention of that organization which met here December 12-14. The convention was attended by delegates from every state in the union and was addressed by Henry A. Wallace, Sec. of Agriculture and other noted leaders of farmers.

One striking instance of the similiarity of the policies of these two leading farm organizations, the one white and the other colored, was given when Donald Kirkpatrick, general council of the Farm Bureau declared that the "America farmer should and will continue to own and control his instrumentalities of production and directly so, as the personal proprietor and master of his unit, obtaining a fair return on his investment and adequate compensation for his management and labor, and a reasonable profit for his enterprise." This policy of the farmer owning and bossing his own farm has always been one of the chief interests of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

It was also stated that cooperative services should include marketing, mutual insurance, pooled purchases and others through which farmers could effect savings through co-operative action. The National Federation of Colored Farmers has always urged cooperative buying producing and marketing. Again it can be plainly seen that what is good for the American white farmer is also good for the American colored farmer.

The Farm Bureau Federation outlined a ten-point program for the organization. Some of these points should be of interest to colored farmers who are members

(Continued on Page 8)

Mrs. Ada Perryman Renews Subscription

Readers of the Modern Farmer scattered throughout the nation are evidencing their interest in the paper by renewing their subscription. Notable among these is Mrs. Ada Perryman who lives in Clarksdale, Miss. While it is not unusual for subscriptions to be renewed the Modern Farmer feels that it is an interesting news item when women take the lead and demonstrate their desire for information in a paper of this kind to renew their subscription. Mrs. Perryman is located in a section of Mississippi that is noted for its agricultural advantages. She is interested in the National Federation of Colored Farmers and holds membership in the Unit of Clarksdale.

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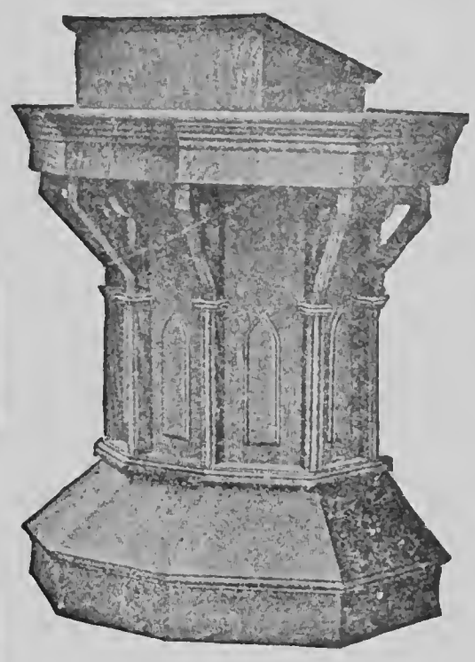

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AMERICANS FAIL TO MAKE USE OF CHEESE AS FOOD

Consumption Fraction of That Abroad

Americans have never taken full opportunity to improve their diet by use of cheese, averaging only about four and one-fourth pounds annually for each person in this country. In Switzerland the average individual yearly consumption of cheese is approximately twenty-six pounds, while in other European countries it will vary from eight to fourteen pounds.

Of the long list of cheeses which may be purchased for holiday meals, a few of the more common include:

Cheddar, or American, which originated in Cheddar, England.

Swiss, or Emmenthal, originated in Switzerland, but also made in this country.

Edam, a Holland cheese, recognized by its spherical shape and a red jacket.

Bergquara, a Swedish variety, similar to Gouda cheese, which is made both in Holland and in this country.

Pineapple cheese, originated in Connecticut.

Limburger, developed in Belgium, but now made in the United States. The characteristic flavor is caused by bacterial fermentation of the protein.

Brick cheese, an American product with a flavor midway between Limburger and Cheddar.

Roquefort, developed in France and originally made from sheep's milk.

Stilton, an English cheese with a piquant flavor caused by a green mold which develops in the cheese during curing.

Isigny, the result of an American attempt to reproduce the French Camembert. It is a few degrees stronger than Limburger in flavor.

In addition there are many kinds of processed cheese sold under various trade names. Most of them are made by grinding ripened cheese, adding a small amount of moisture and pasteurizing to produce a smooth, pastic mass.

TOSSES DATE SEED ASIDE; SEEDLESS FRUIT RESULTS

New Orleans.—A date seed carelessly tossed to the ground by P. A. Chopin, president of the New Orleans Horitcultural society, has produced a miracle. From that seed has sprung a mighty date palm tree which bears 300 pounds of luscious, seedless dates each year. This is the only known seedless date palm in the world, Chopin says. Experiments conducted by Chopin has convinced him that it is impossible to graft or propagate this date in any way save through "suckers" that grow from the roots. In the "sucker" transplanting is successful, the entire date industry may be revolutionized, Chopin claims.

MR. MILUS SUTTON WRITES MODERN FARMER

Elko, Ga., Dec., 1934—Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sirs: Referring to the N. F. of C. F. Convention which was at Charleston, Mo., 28, 29, 30 day of October, 1934 was grand indeed. I feel that everyone who was present at the meeting was benefited from what was seen and heard. The Federation is just what the black man needs. What it has done showed there in Charleston what it means to our people. The record showed in the last twelve months there have been 2100 acres of farm land bought by its members. Some of these people have never thought of buying land before.

The gentle head leaders of the Federation stand upon a square foundation that gives light that makes it possible for all who desire to buy a home.

Every farmer from the Gulf of Mexico to the Dominion of Canada and from the Atlantic to the Pacific should be a member of the Federation of Colored Farmers. All farmers should be organized. I esteem it highly.

MILUS SUTTON.

GROWERS FAVOR COTTON CONTROL

Landslide Vote for Continuance of Bankhead Act for Another Year

A landslide for compulsory control of cotton led to speculation today as to whether the future might see such curbs extended to some other major crops.

Growers of the south voted yesterday on the question whether to continue the Bankhead act next year and incomplete returns today showed:

Yea—896,233.

Nay—91,280.

This was a proportion of more than 9 to 1. A two-thirds vote was necessary for continuance. About 2,600,000 producers were eligible to vote, and Secretary Wallace had estimated beforehand that about half that number actually would ballot.

Out of seventeen states voting, the returns showed four—Arizona, California, New Mexico and Oklahoma—failing to roll up two-thirds for the act, which imposes high taxes on cotton sold in excess of quotas. The national average is the deciding figure.

Obeservers felt only the future could tell what effect the vote may have on other adjustment plans. Secretary Wallace has not favored compulsory control for other major crops, though some other officials expressed the belief economic nationalism abroad might lead to drastic restraints on production in this country.

Cotton handlers, exporters and others, waged a vigorous campaign against the act. The farm administration attempted a neutral attitude but abandoned it after President Roosevelt said he believed the measure was the best method available to meet the situation.

Secretary Wallace, who objected to the act last spring, said the vote showed farmers want the legislation. He said efforts toward greater efficiency of administration would be made.

A KING ABDICATES

Detroit Free Press: The production of cotton, abroad this season is expected to exceed our domestic output for the first time since the Civil War.

The consumption of American cotton in 1933-34 fell 996,000 bales to 13,539,000, while the consumption of foregin cotton increased 1,228,000 bales to 11,555,000.

Apparently King Cotton is being forced to abdicate.

Cotton was for many years the most important item in American exports and still remains a principal factor in our foreign trade. The decline in foreign consumption of American cotton and the increase in the production and consumption of foreign cotton date from the 1929-30 crop, when the farm board started its price-fixing.

The combination of artificial price raising and Secretary Wallace's plow-up campaign has made it possible for other cotton-producing countries, which are not similarly hampered, to reach out for a larger share of the world's raw cotton business.

The head of one of the largest spot houses in the United States recently declared:

"Any device which we may adopt with the intent and effect of artificially supporting the price of American cotton in the world markets can have only one result—and that is the gradual abandonment of a part of our world markets for cotton, until in the end we will have surrendered all such foreign outlets, leaving only the American market, using normally about 6,000,000 bales annually."

The destruction of cotton exportation would necessitate finding new occupation of 1,500,000 families in the cotton states and would also involve the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars invested in cotton gins, cotton seed oil mills, cotton compresses, cotton warehouses and docks.

Yet that is apparently what the cotton states are headed for, as a result of the administration's attempt to repeal the law of supply and demand.

CLOTHES FROM PINE TREES COMING NEXT

Southern farmers who are afraid they may have to find something to take place of cotton as the chief money crop will be interested to know that recently a yarn similar to the best rayon has been made from Georgia slash pine and Georgia loblolly. This yarn was exhibited at a meeting of famous chemists in New York. It was discovered by Dr. Chas. H. Herty of Savannah, Ga.

The yarn was silky and white and it is asserted that it can be produced at half the cost of northern spruce and pulp now being imported from Europe. If the experiment is followed to the point of manufacture in quantity of this clothing crop of southern pine may be sufficient to provide clothing for the entire human race. It is estimated that a good crop of southern pine trees can be raised in ten years.

Colored farmers who are sick of cotton and hard times may find a new kind of refuge behind the common pine tree. At least it will pay us to buy farms now for we may be buying gold mines even though the color is green.

VALUE OF PEANUT AS AID TO MENU TOLD BY EXPERT

Quality of Protein Is Superior to Wheat

Pointing out that peanuts, of which there were 1,050,000,000 pounds produced in the United States this year, are legumes like peas and beans, Miss Aneta Beadle, Purdue university nutritionist, recommends that they be included in menus.

"The quality of the protein in peanuts is superior to that of wheat and when used to supplement wheat protein, it makes a particularly nutritious combination, says Miss Beadle. "The peanut also has other food values such as fat, is a rich source of vitamin B, and will also supply phosphorus and iron."

Two Types in U. S.

Two types, the Virginia and Spanish, are grown in this country. The Spanish peanut is much smaller and more oily than the Virginia, with a kernel more nearly round. The best peanut butter is made up of a mixture of the two types. The nuts are roasted, blanched to remove the skins, and the "heart" or germ is removed to prevent the butter from becoming rancid too easily. They are put through the grinder and about 3 per cent of salt is added. That is the only ingredient, other than the nuts themselves, in peanut butter.

INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

Sauerkraut will be served to the needy of America this winter. It is reported that federal officials have contracted for 238 car loads of cabbage to be converted into canned sauerkraut.

A whole pack of timber wolves have invaded the Fox lake district in Illinois which is close to the city of Chicago. The wolves have killed more than fifty sheep during the last month. One farmer who lost some valuable Shorpshire sheep has shipped the rest of his flock away.

William D. Stitzel of Nebraska, is still wondering what made a ten-gallon can of sour cream explode. Results were evident, however, as the explosion tore ligaments loose in his wrist, fractured his arm and blew a hole in the ceiling.

A communication from Mr. A. R. Reece of Prentiss, Miss., advises all race citizens to appeal to the President and Congressmen to grant constitutional rights to Mississippi's colored citizens. If Mississippi will not grant her own citizens these rights it is quite probable there is little the President or congress can do about it.

An Illinois farmer harvested a second crop of oats from the same field. Due to the drought, and short straw, the binder left enough of the first crop to re-seed the field and the second cutting was much better than the first.

Fifty thousand persons swarmed into corn fields near Fairmont, Minn., and saw Ted Balko of that state win the national corn husking championship. Balko had a net of 25.78 bushels for the 80 minutes of husking.

A fine yarn fabric from flax waste is being spun in Argentina. Fabrics woven from the yarn will soon be exhibited. It is believed the new industry will provide work for forty thousand persons.

Peter J. Lux, farmer of Shelbyville, Ind, won the corn championship of the world at the recent International Livestock Exposition. Lux won with Johnson County White, a dent corn.

There are 9,104 colored farmers in the state of Kentucky, 4,175 or about one-half are full owners. This is a decrease of nearly a thousand owners during the past ten years. Acreage owned is 183,148, about 25,000 more acres than are tilled by tenant farmers. Value of land and buildings owned is $7,348,683.

The first estimates of this year's winter wheat crop estimate that around 43 and a half million acres have been sown, an increase of six per cent over last year. Production indicated will be 460,000,000 bushels.

SHOW GREEN BOTTLES AID IN KEEPING FRUIT JUICES

Experiments have shown that fruit juices stored in green glass bottles keep their color and improve in flavor Grass-green bottles also help to keep milk sweet. A particular shade of green, the grass-green, and black are the only colors so far discovered that keep out the light rays which promote spoilage in food.

Educator Says Race Must Use Ballot

THE AGRICULTURAL CRISIS IN THE U. S.

"If the farm people of America do not reshape their own destiny, it will be reshaped for them by other people," Clarence Poe, editor of Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist, recently. "A crisis is on for agriculture, and there is need as perhaps never before that each man (1) inform himself, think seriously, and try to reach sound conclusions, and (2) join with other farmers and farm women in farm organizations so as to put the power of organized effort behind whatever policies the 'common sense of most' indicates are wise.

"The humblest man in this way can make his influence count for good."

In that statement, Mr. Poe has caught the spirit that underlies farm cooperative organizations. They are, primarily, dealers in agricultural products. They are likewise great educational agencies. They disseminate knowledge. They cause farmers to think and ponder the problems of the hour. They are not satisfied with having problems settled by outside agencies—they know that, in the long view, real farm progress must come from the farmer himself, from cooperation and unceasing work designed to forward the best interests of all concerned.

The farmer of today has, in cooperative action, a great opportunity—an opportunity that has already achieved much, and that offers much more. That is why more and more of them are working together to solve their common problems.

—O—

WHO OWES WHO A LIVING

After it is all said and done, any recovery program depends upon business, industry or agriculture.

Every government expenditure is financed by money that is taken from the earnings or reserves of business, industry or agriculture. With no earnings to be taxed, government must go bankrupt.

It is useless to blind ourselves to the fact that today industry is afraid of radical legislation, radical labor policies and radio taxation.

Under the guise of "social service" plans a lot of people are being made to think that somebody owes them a living. That's the "grasshopper theory." It works fine until winter comes.

The fad of social service can live on exising "crops" (productive wealth) until it has eaten it all up like the grasshopper did the seasonal crops and then the beneficiaries of the "service" plans die like the grasshoppers unless they rustle some food. It's just the law of nature.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is receiving letters from Arkansas and Mississippi and Tennessee farmers requesting information about the National Rural Industrial Association and other "supposed to be" farm organizations. It appears that some so-called organizers are informing Race farmers that the N.F.C.F. is affiliated with these organizations.

Colored farmers are warned to beware of these dollar a year organizations and to have nothing to do with them. If you are not acquainted with these "organizers" or if they cannot prove to be our representatives better notify our national office about them and we will find out who they are and what they represent. If they are not what they should be and are working a "racket" as many of them are, the place for them is in jail and we will help put them there. Organizations sponsored by a Prof. Chas. Stone and a Rev. J. M. Williamson, who are apparently fooling colored farmers in the three states mentioned, are not connected in any manner with the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. The Prof. Stone was at one time an organizer for the N.F.C.F. but was separated from it by request several years ago...We don't know the Rev. Williamson, but have been informed that he is representing himself as being in some way connected with the N.F.C.F. He is not and has never been so connected. The National Federation of Colored Farmers is the only national organization of colored farmers in existence. It is not a secret society and has nothing to hide. It is legally organized and is recognized as the Farm Bureau and other national farm organizations are recognized. All Race farmers are urged to join the N.F.C.F. and are warned to beware of the "toadstool" organizations which promise them nearly everything under the sun for a dollar a year.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC., Chicago, Illinois.

Disfranchisement Unjust And a Handicap

In an address before the Triennial Pre-convention conference of church workers of the Protestant Episcopal church held in St. James church, New York City, Dr. Wallace A. Battle, field secretary of the American Church Institute Board, asserted that the Negroes' greatest handicap and injustice is disfranchisement. Dr. Battle is a graduate of Berea College, Ky., and was formerly president of Okolona Institute, Miss. Member of the N. F. C. F. in the Okolona community will remember Dr. Battle and realize why he is so insistent for political and economic justice for his race.

Dr. Battle said, "In the South the Negro is disfranchised; in the North he disfranchises himself by his indifferent frolicsome life—a life too busy in pleasure to register and vote, so that in centers like Cincinnati, Baltimore and New York, less than one-third of those eligible actually exercise the sacred duty of registering and voting.

On Mercy of Others

"The set-up of this government is political. When the Federal government undertakes to send help to the poor and needy of our land, it must largely operate through its organized political agencies, such as the state, county, and town. But as the Negro is almost wholly without status in these government branches, all he can expect is whatever mercy and kindness bestow upon him, and often this is too small to build his mind or maintain his body.

"We must begin in earnest to teach and preach from every schoolroom, North and South, East and West, the sacred duty of the franchise. No one can register for us; our friends may help us and wish us well, but they cannot vote for us. Our friends, North and South, may try to protect us but in this sort of government they cannot save us; we must save ourselves by simple Jeffersonian democracy—the ballot. We cannot, we must not neglect so great a temporal salvation—we, men and women, must vote to save ourselves, our neighbors, our state. All men and women of sound mind should vote. An educational test is unjust unless the state has made it possible for every child and adult to acquire the elements of education. The laborer is worthy of his hire; the laborer pays the tax, and taxation without representation is tyranny! In other words, people who cannot vote should not be required to pay tax.

Cites Wilson's Stand

"In one of his happiest moments, Woodrow Wilson declared that civilized people move, live and have their earthly being in politics. One rainy day the greatest socialist, except Jesus and Karl Marx, sat in his study meditating. A visitor entered and said, 'Plato, what is man?' After a moment his powerful cerebrum was in action, and he answered, 'Man is a political animal.' So here is agreement from widest divergent sources that we are born in politics. If we escape this bounden duty, we shall be committing a crime against ourselves, our children, our community.

"And now comes our great church, soon to meet in general convention at Atlantic City. There is not a single vote from a group of 41,000 Negro communicants. It, of course, can be shown that there is no ill purpose in this abridgement. But even though the canons regulate equitably the matter of electing delegates, nevertheless, we are impotent as voters, which fact paralyzes the spirit and detards the growth of the church in our group.

"Our interest and our support will be multiplied in both church and state in proportion as we exercise the sacred right of the franchise. A voteless people is a voiceless people. Where the vote leaves off, the limb and the fagot begin."

TREES

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

—Joyce Kilmer.

$2,500 IS DONATED TO NEGRO SCHOOL IN WARM SPRINGS

The Julius Rosenwald fund through its president, Edwin R. Embree, announced yesterday an appropriation of $2,500 to build a public school building for Negroes in Warm Springs, Ga., where President Roosevelt has his "Southern White House."

Mr. Embree said the executive committee explained in a letter to President Roosevelt that despite its withdrawal from general contributions to school buildings, the fund had voted the appropriation because "of the great asset to Negro education in the personal attention of such men as you who have interested themselves in the school."

LIFE INSURANCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

Life insurance, as Francis V. Keesling, President of the American Life Convention, recently observed, has proven itself to be one of the agencies which make vital contributions to human welfare. It is a cooperative enterprise, sustained by individual initiative and inspired by thrift. It is based on the age-old instincts that causes us to prepare for a rainy day. It is vital to the maintenance of human independence.

It is not by chance that the nation which was founded upon the principle of individualism, the United States, is the most thoroughly insured nation in the world. The average American wants to provide for himself and his dependents. He wants to be a free-agent. He wants to make money and save it, to create an estate, and finally to provide adequately for those he will leave behind him.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community. of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

From the Bible:—

"The shepherds said one to another, " "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord has made known unto us. And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger." Luke 2:15-16.

OUR GREETINGS:

May you hear the song the Farmer-Shepherds heard. May Peace be yours. May the Goodwill of your fellowmen encourage you. For you may the New Year be crowned with His Goodness.

The MODERN FARMER

ON PIONEERING

Reports from Minnesota inform us that a white man, Ethan Allen, a descendant of the Gen. Ethan Allen of Revolutionary War fame, has headed a little band of 49 adults and 55 children from the city of Minneapolis into the snowbound northwoods of Minnesota, where they will spend the winter in a community house on 640 acres of land. During the winter the men will saw logs for 20 small houses and the women will cook and sew. In the spring, the houses will be built and a cooperative homestead project will start.

Each family will be provided by the government with two cows, two pigs, a hive of bees and 100 chickens and farm machinery. All work will be done on a cooperative basis.

Each family will draw on a central store of supplies and each man or woman will be paid in cash for the hours worked over what he is charged for supplies furnished.

This project, though perhaps only an experiment, shows how far some people will go in an attempt to better their condition. These hardy and industrious pioneers are not begging for relief and don't want to live off the government. What they want is a chance to earn their living and the federal government is making it possible for them to have this opportunity.

There are thousands of colored tenant farmers in the southern and border states who should be given the opportunity to do just what these white Minnesota farmers are doing. Many of these colored farmers are in the cities living off "relief." They have no business where they are. They don't want to be in the condition they are in now and it is not their fault that they are in such shape. There is plenty of idle land close by,— plenty of pines for logs for buildings. One-third the cost of one Norris Dam would make life more pleasant and profitable for at least fifty thousand colored farmers. We make this suggestion hoping that those responsible for the success of the New Deal will be less niggard in their relations with proverty-stricken colored farmers,—will stop talking, promising and planning so much and begin doing more.

DON'T GIVE FEED AWAY

Farmers in some sections of the country who have soybean hay to sell, are receiving $15 a ton for it delivered to railroad yards. All hay, fodder and stock feed is bringing good prices. Colored farmers who have feed to sell at this time should demand the market price and should not let it go for less. If you are not sure you are getting as much as you should get for it, communicate with the national office of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

PRESIDENT O'NEAL'S MONEY SHARKS

Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in his opening address before the annual convention of his organization, criticised the lack of adequate credit rates and terms for farmers. He declared "the farmers must be freed from the money sharks."

A few months ago we mentioned the fact that loan sharks were victimizing Negro farmers, especially tenants and sharecroppers, out of thousands of dollars every year, and had been doing so since the days of slavery. Because we said that some of these sharks were landlords who (1) loan their croppers money and charge as high as 25 per cent interest on the dollar, (2) compel croppers to trade at their commissaries and charge them two prices for their meat and bread. (3) refuse to give their sharecroppers settlement statements, (4) take from the croppers the production loan money furnished by the government and issue it back to them as they think they need it, and make them pay interest on it to themselves as well as to the government,—because among other things said this,— several friends and members of the Farm Bureau Federation criticised us and said we were stiring up trouble.

We wonder what Mr. O'Neal is stirring up when he calls the Bankers and high financiers of the country "money sharks?" We pray that Mr. O'Neal and other officials and friends of the American Farm Bureau Federation at last realize that the bite of a money shark who happens to belong to the Farm Bureau, hurts a colored sharecropper just as bad as the bite of a money shark, who happens to be a big banker or financier, hurts a member of the Farm Bureau.

WE CAN'T BELIEVE THIS

With all apologies to the honorable Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, who has always been a good friend of colored farmers and of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, we must say that we cannot help but doubt the varacity of the story attributed to him by a Chicago Tribune reporter recently. Quoting the Tribune, "In Cincinnati a Negro was offered a job at $18 a week and refused it becuase he was getting $15 on relief and on acceptance of the job would be working for $3 a week."

That story does not sound right. If the colored brother in Cincinnati refused such a job it must have been either a very bad and unhealthy job or else, there is something wrong with the brother's head. Eighteen dollars a week jobs have always been scarce in Cincinnati for our folks, except during war time, and this is the first one we have heard of since the depression. The job may have been a "position" and was refused by some "professional" but it surely was not just an ordinary job." And another thing about this story,— why was not such a job offered to some white person on "relief." If it was a good job it simply is not "human nature" in Cincinnati to offer such a job to a Negro.

We agree with Mr. Roper when he states that "relief is encouraging unemployment" and we go farther and say it is encouraging laziness. It is one of the blessings that are "curses in disguise." Those on relief are living off other people's money and are being supported by other people's work. This relief business is little good for any of us. Ours has never been a begging Race, as far as bread and meat is concerned,— and no one and no government is being good to us by feeding us without demanding pay for the feed. What a vast majority of the thousands of our group now on relief want is an opportunity to work. Poverty-stricken farmers want opportunity to plow, hoe, milk cows and kill hogs again. Get us off the pavements and onto the dirt again. Get us out of the transient shelters and into the cabins again. The farmer, no matter how poor, who gazes through his cabin windows across the open fields, can see a ray of hope. The farmer who is forced to gaze through the windows of a transient shelter or government relief camp sees nothing but blackness and despair.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

Col. Edward F. Younger, Mississippi planter-poet, tells us in one of his poems about Zeke, Zeke wanted to vote but couldn't qualify. He went to the polls and was asked questions which even his questioners could not answer. According to Col. Younger, Zeke scratched his head and walked away mighty spry with all the white men laughing "fit to bust."

Thousands of colored farmers voted on the cotton question the other day. Few questions were asked them because it was understood that they were going to vote "right." We wonder why so many funny questions must be asked colored American citizens in the cotton country when they want to vote for candidates for Governor, Congress, or even for a justice of peace?

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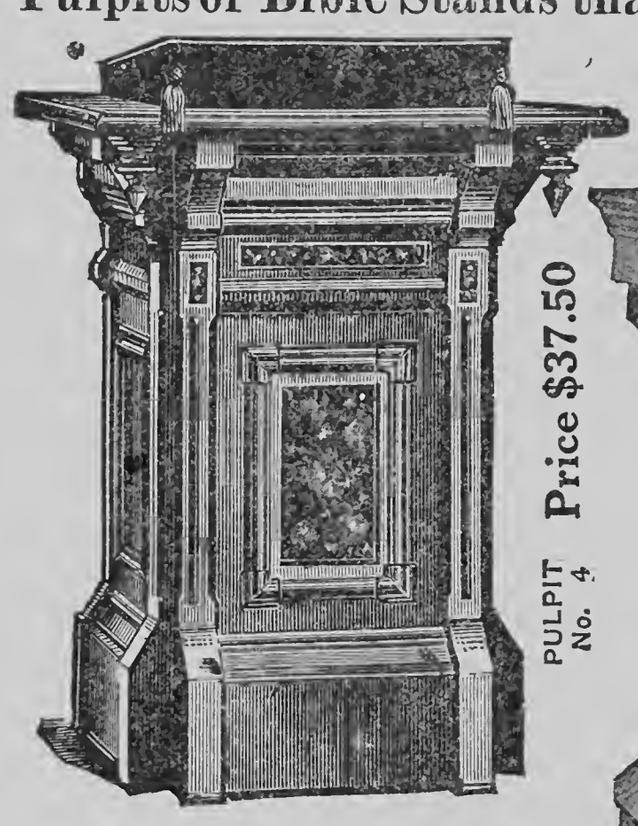

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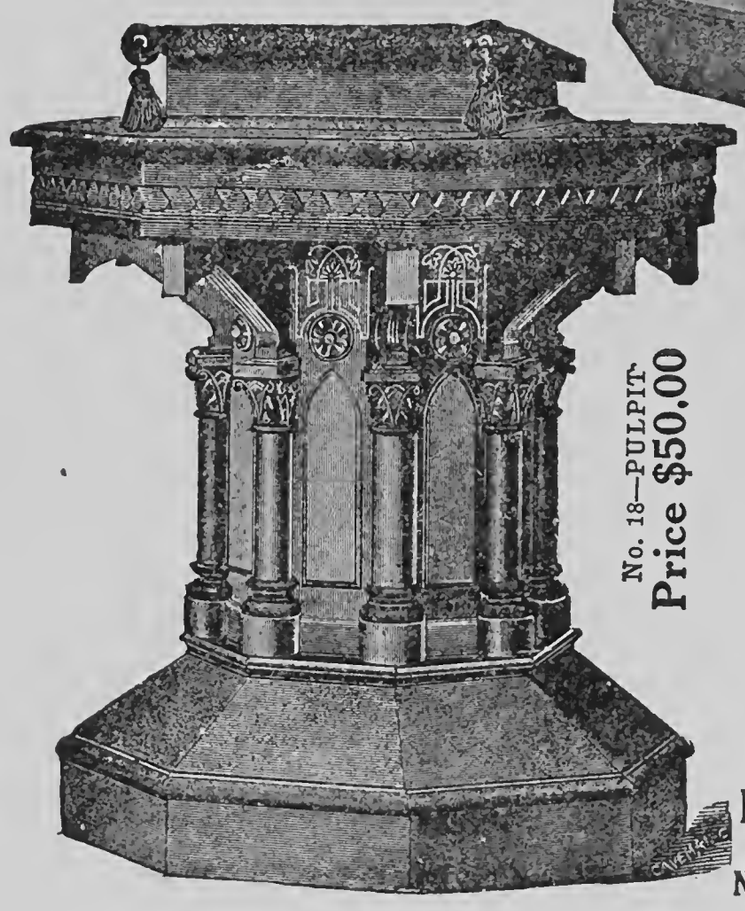

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NEGRO SCHOOLS ENJOY NOTABLE ART EXHIBIT

Invited by White Institution to Enjoy Million Dollar Kress Display

Macon, Ga.—An interesting manifestation of interracial courtesy and good will was evidenced here last week when Wesleyan College, exclusive school for young Southern white women, opened to the colored people of Central Georgia the million dollar Kress exhibit of Italian art, which had been placed temporarily in the halls of the college.

The white populace having shown so great an interest in the exhibit, Dr. Dyce R. Anderson, president of the institution, felt that the Negroes also, particularly those connected with the schools and colleges, should have an opportunity to see it. Accordingly he issued a general invitation to the colored people of the section and special invitations to the heads of the Negro schools. The response was very gratifying. Some 1500 persons accepted the invitation and enjoyed the exhibit. Delegations came from Fort Valley School, State College at Forsyth, Central City College, Ballard Institute, and numbers of the public schools.

The visitors were met by members of the college staff, guided through the exhibit and shown every courtesy on the campus. The incident, it is stated, is characteristic of Wesleyan's progressive attitude in regard to interracial matters.

U. S. RECORDER OF DEEDS POINTS TO PROGRESS IN 1934

Washington (ANP)—Business is improving in Washington according to Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

"The records of this office" said Recorder Thompkins,

"Show an increase of 37 1-2 per cent in business and finance over the same period of last year. For the first five months last year 23,563 documents were received for recordation, and for the same period this year 30,311 were received, showing an increase of 6,748 papers. This increase is not seasonal—rather is it the general trend of the office as shown by comparison with other years. This office has cleared up 2,000 deeds which would have been current under my predecessor.

"The Recorder's office was founded in the year 1792, the date of the beginning of the old land records, which have accummulated through the years and are now five years behind in the copying of the same. These records, which are written by the old quill system, have now become almost illegible, but they are being copied by the most modern method, which will last through the years. It was estimated that it would take five years to bring these records up-to-date, but already we have accomplished one third of the work, and another third we expect to have completed by the beginning of the next fiscal year."

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ALABAMA MAKES AMAZING STATEMENT

Hon. Mr. Knight Says His State Welcomes Colored Jurors. Can You Beat It?

Washington, D. C.—(CNA)—"Negroes are not barred from Alabama juries because of their race," was the amazing contention made by Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight in his brief opposing the review by the U. S. Supreme Court of the cases of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys. Knight filed his brief on December 10, in answer to the brief filed by the attorneys of the International Labor Defense.

Knight conceded that the systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries would violate the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, but denied that they had been excluded because of their race or color.

In the Decatur trial of Patterson and Norris, the attorneys for the I. L. D. fought the issue of exclusion of Negroes from juries. The state contended that no Negroes in the locality were qualified to serve as jurors. The defense then produced many local Negroes, all of them tax-payers, all of them known to be of good character, and many of them college graduates. Some of these had served on federal juries.

"The jury commissioners," said Knight, "will have to be branded as liars and presumptions will have to take precedence over positive statements of fact in order to reach the conclusion that Negroes were excluded from the jury rolls of Jackson County because of race or color." This is a typical argument of the Southern ruling-class, asking that the plain truth be ignored rather than that Southern gentlemen be called liars, as in this case they so clearly are.

The execution of Patterson and Norris has been stayed till February 8, upon application of the I. L. D.

GEORGIAN HOLDS OFF MOB FOR NEARLY FOUR HOURS, LATER SLAIN

Nichols, Ga. (ANP)—For more than three hours and a half here last Tuesday, Lije Walker held off the sheriff and a mob of whites who sought to take him into custody after he had whipped a white man.

Walker barricaded himself in a smokehouse before the mob, led by Sheriff Courson, could get to him. After that, bullets, tear gas and dynamite were used to try to force Walker out. But he held his ground and shot the sheriff in the meantime.

Finally, he smokehouse was set on fire from the rear. Walker ran out, shooting as he ran, and kept on until he was brought down by the guns of the mobbists.

LEAVES FOR HAITI

New York, (ANP)—Among those invited to attend the Inauguration of Governor Herbert H. Lehman, at Lehman at Albany, N. Y., on January the first, is William Pickens, Contributing Editor of A.N.P.

Mr. Pickens has written Governor Lehman expressing regret that he can not attend the inauguration because he will be in Haiti on January 1st, sailing away from New York City, December 27th and returning January 14th. He congratulates the Governor on the unprecedented majority by which he was re-elected.

VETERAN, 104, CUTS GOV'T "RED TAPE"-- GETS HIS PENSION

Warrenton, Ga. (ANP)—Eli Jones, 104 years old, had to wait 70 years, until last week, before his application for a pension was approved. He claimed to have been "enlisted" in Sherman's army when the latter marched to the sea in the Civil war, but he had lost his papers so that he could not get his application approved. He will receive $75 a month for the rest of his life.

Memphis Real Estate Man Turns Out to be A Real "Santa Claus"

Small Home Buyers of "Bluff City" Made Happy Over Reduced Notes and Cancellation of Back Bills

Memphis, Tenn. (By T. O. Fuller for ANP)—W. J. Curry and Sons, real estate dealers on a large scale exhibited an unusual spirit of generosity toward debtors according to an announcement made at a public meeting of these clients Christmas eve night. The crowd had gathered for the annual distribution of food, fruit, candies and toys which the firm is accustomed to make to the families dealing with them at this season.

A member of the firm astounded the group of enthusiastic colored people by announcing that all interest on notes accrued from 1929 to 1935, would be charged off. That all delinquent notes would be marked paid up to date. That all monthly payments on three room houses would be cut from $15.00 to $10.00. That $12.50 payments on two room houses would be cut to $8.00 per month. The only condition was that the reduced payments must be kept up promptly for at least twelve months.

These concessions involve a reduction in accounts to about $50,000, and is a real blessing to the small home owners who are hardest hit by the industrial unemployment. A happier group of working people has seldom been seen. They seemed determined to start life anew full of inspiration and encouragement.

These people live in Bungalow Subdivision, a suburb of Memphis.

A widow 85 years old who lives on a farm three miles from Wilmington, Ill., won the $3,000 "cake naming prize" given by the Pillsbury Flour Co.

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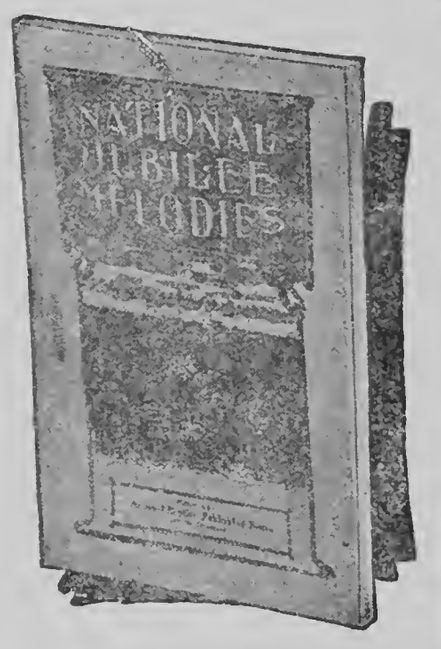

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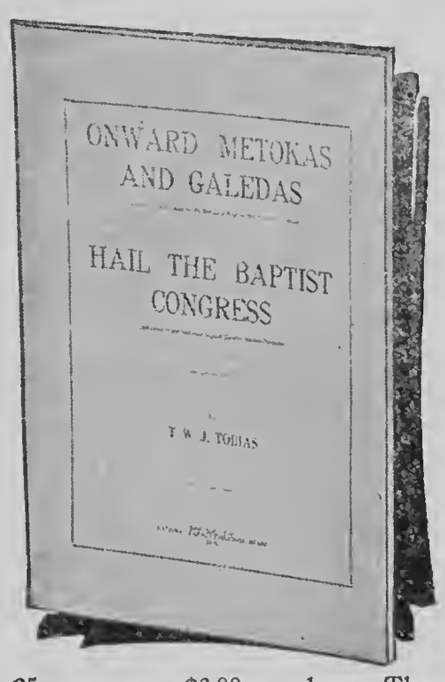

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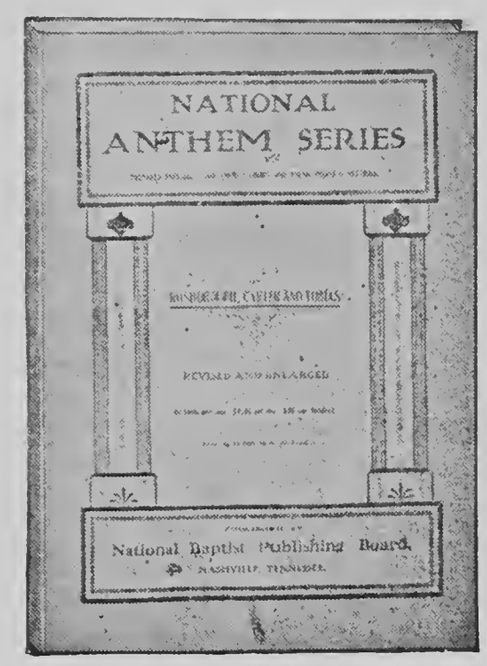

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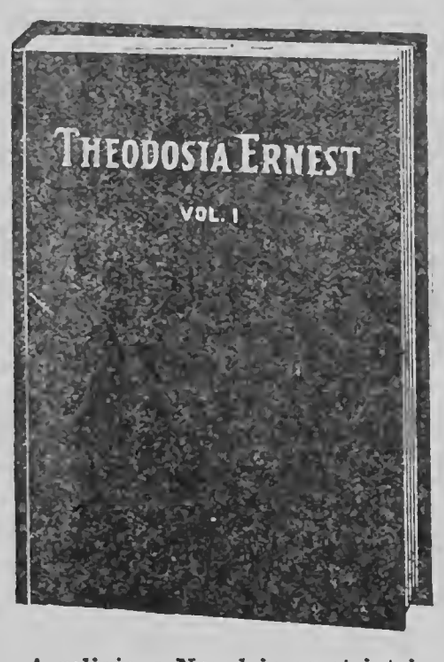

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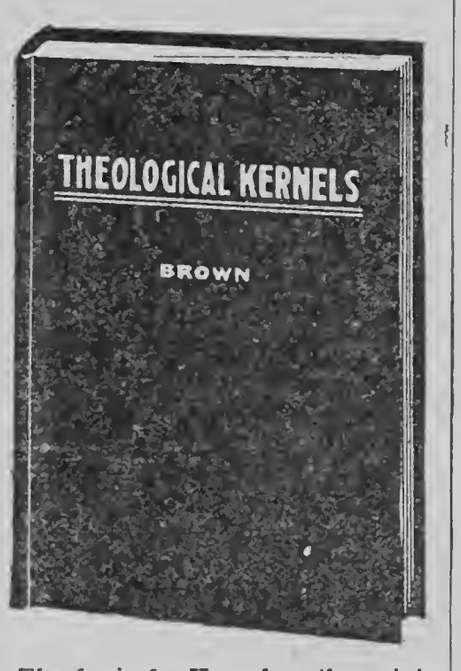

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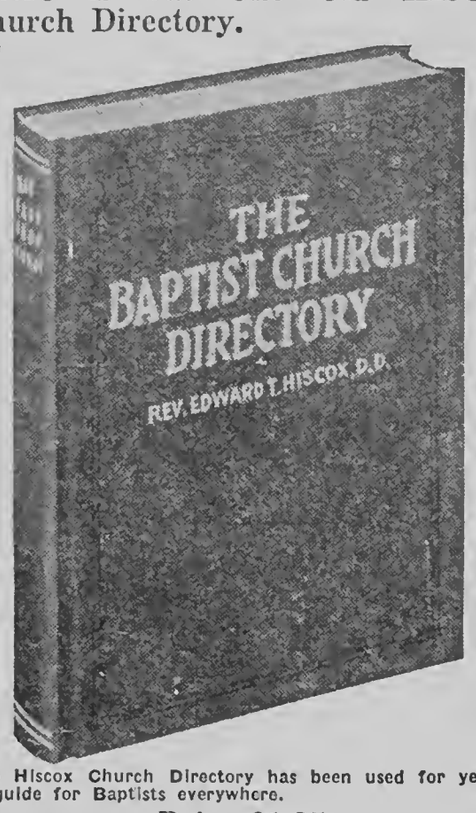

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NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

3827 S. Michigan, Ave., Chicago, Ill., to be read to members in meeting: Our recent annual convention at Charleston, Mo., was the most successful and interesting session we have ever held. We had representatives from 17 states. It was decided to hold our next annual session in Little Rock, Ark. A prominent railroad official has pledged two thousand dollars in cash to be given away as prizes for best display of various farm products.

Cotton:

The market is steady and in good position. Basis New York. December cotton is now around 12.65 for ordinary middling. Spot cotton is 12.85. The longest long staple is worth around 18c. The Department of Agriculture has announced its cotton control program for next year which as we understand is as follows:

Landowners complying with the new plan will be paid for retiring 25 percent of their acres on the basis of 3 1-2 cents per pound on the past average yield of the land taken out of cultivation, or about 6.30 per acre.

In some sections where the land is very favorable to the production of cotton, the amount allowed will be much more per acre. The maximum rental payment is fixed at 18.00 per acre. This year there was a 40 percent reduction in the cotton acreage, or in other words cotton farmers can be allowed to plant at least 15 percent more cotton the coming year than this season.

This year there is a parity payment of one cent per pound due on that part of the base production which went into domestic consumption. We understand that it will be paid during December. Next year the parity or benefit payment will be 1 1-4 cents per pound.

On any matters which are not clear to our members and which they do not fully understand, write this office for further information.

Corn:

The market is very strong and prices are advancing every week. In some sections cash corn is now bringing 1.25 to 1.35 per bushel, and we are looking for higher prices. Save your corn. Don't sell unless you have a large surplus.

Hay:

The smallest crop in 60 years and we urge our members to save all their forage.

Hogs:

Since the corn market is in such strong position, it stands to reason that hogs will advance in price and we again predict high meat after the New Year.

Save your food and feed. Grow your living. Don't buy it. Many of our members have fallen into the habit of eating their crops before they are made. Human nature is such that a family living on credit buys more. It is easy to get in debt. Difficult to get out.

Membership Campaign

During December we will have on a campaign for new members and each unit and every member is asked and expected to send in their quota. Please send in your reports early in order that we may get the new members listed on the roll of organized farmers before the beginning of 1935.

Cancelling Charters

There are units who have made no reports in the past year or more, and we are being forced to erase from the roll of organized farmers and withdraw the charters.

Regional Meetings

We plan to hold regional meetings in all states where we have membership. Dec. 10 and 11 we will hold a two day meeting in Charleston, Mo., for all of the Missouri members. Dec. 12, we will hold in Mound City, Ill., a meeting of the Illinois units. Our next bulletin will give dates and place of meeting for the other states.

Be careful what you sign. Copy of the new 1935 cotton contracts as sent ont by the government have been sent to all units and the officers are urged to read and explain to the members in meeting.

BETHLEHEM, A ONE-STREET TOWN OF 3,000 SOULS

Natives Call it Beit-lahm, which Means Land of Plenty. Spot where Tradition says Jesus was Born, Is Now Twenty Feet Underground.

Bethlehem, (beth'le-em). "House of Bread," or "Home of Plenty," because nearby fields are fertile, is often mentioned in the Old Testament. It was originally called Ephrath or Ephratah (Gen. 35:19; 48:7). Whence it derived its later name is not known.

Bethlehem lies a little east of the road from Jerusalem to Hebron, about six miles from the former.

There is a long limestone hill running east and west, with deep valleys to the north and south. The east end of the hill is bold; on the west, it slopes gradually to the valley. On the sides of the hill are terraced gardens, with olive trees, fig trees and vines; and on the top to the east and northeast lies the village, now called "Beit-lahm," with a population of about three thousand, with one street.

In the most easterly part is the celebrated Church of the Nativity, which owes its foundation to Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. It is enclosed within the walls of a convent, which is now parceled out among the Greek Latin and Armenian monks.

Two spiral staircases, each of fifteen steps, lead down to the cave or grotto of the nativity, thirty-nine feet broad, eleven feet long and nine feet high, hewen out of the rock. In a small semi-circular niche, the exact spot marked by a star inlaid in the marble, corresponding to the point in the heavens where the star appeared to the magi, is a Latin inscription stating that Jesus was born "here."

Lamps Burn

A row of lamps is always burning. Opposite is a large irregular cavity, where it is said the manger stood, a block of white marble being hollowed out in it, like a manger.

Here, too, is the altar of the magi. And other lamps are suspended. There are also shown the Sepulchre of the Innocents, also the grotto or crypt where Jerome lived and studied and chapels dedicated to Joseph and other saints.

Born In A Cave

The probability of our Lord's having been born in a cave need not here be discussed. A long current of tradition is in favor of it; and it is possible that the place where Mary took shelter, there being "no room in the inn," might be one of the caverns in the limestone rock. But certainly the place where the eastern sages visited the Saviour was a "house" (Matt. 2:11).

The traditional scene of the angels' appearance to the shepherds is a plain about a mile away, where is a miserable village called "Beit-Sahur"; while the traditional Well of David is half a mile to the north of the town; but, according to Dr. Robinson, there is "no well of living water" near.

Not Much of a Town

There is little note of Bethlehem in the early Israelitish history; it is not even numbered in the list of the towns belonging to Judah. But Salam or Salmon, and Hur, both of the tribe of Judar, are said to have been each "the father of Bethlehem"—that is, to have colonized it.

Here was born King David and here he was anointed king by Samuel, and it was in consequence called "the City of David." Here, too, was born Jesus, the Christ.

Indeed, it was in New Testament times that Bethlehem had its highest honor. Thither Joseph and Mary had to repair as descendants of David, to David's city. There, in the adjoining fields, the angelic host announced the glad tidings of a Saviour's birth; and there was that wonderful event consummated, when the child Jesus was born of a mortal mother.

Thither also came the Eastern sages to present their offerings; and there was the cruel slaughter of the little ones by Herod, awakening, as it were, again Rachel's lamentation.

Modern Town

Bethlehem today stands in the midst of a district which produces in abundance wheat, barley, olives, vegetables and grapes. Its market is always well supplied.

Since 1834, when the entire Moslem colony was destroyed by Ibrahm Pasha after an insurrection, there have been comparatively few Moslems among the inhabitants.

CHRISTMAS ALONE CAN DO THIS

By Charles Dickens

And numerous indeed are the hearts to which Christmas brings a brief season of happiness and enjoyment. How many families whose members have been dispersed and scattered far and wide, in the restless struggle of life, are then reunited, and meet once again in that happy state of companionship and mutual good will, which is a source of such pure and unalloyed delight, and one so incompatible with the cares and sorrows of the world, that the religious belief of the most civilized nations, and the rude traditions of the roughest savages, alike number it among the first days of a future state of existence provided for the blest and happy!

Now many old recollections, and how many dormant sympathies, Christmas-time awakens!

We write these words now, many miles distant from the spot at which year after year, we met on that day, a merry and joyous circle.

Many of the hearts that throbbed so gaily then, have ceased to beat; many of the looks that shone so brightly then, have ceased to glow; the hands we grasped, have grown cold; the eyes we sought, have hid their luster in the grave; and yet the old house, the room, the merry voices and smiling faces, the jest, the laugh, the most minute and trival circumstance connected with those happy meetings crowd upon our mind at each recurrence of the season, as if the last assemblage had been but yesterday.

Happy, happy Christmas, that can win us back to the delusions of our childish days, recall to the old man the pleasures of his youth, and transport the traveler back to his own fireside and quiet home!

BARONA INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA PROUDLY HANDLE FARM VENTURE

Work Together Amicably on Little Reservation, and the Government's Only Action is in Checking Requisitions for Funds

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

San Diego, Calif.—In a picturesque mountain valley, 20 miles east of here, a tribe of Mission Indians has worked out a model farming venture on the Barona ranch.

The tribal committee, elected by ballot nearly a year ago, settles all the petty disputes between the neighbors without the aid of white men.

In contrast to many of their race throughout southern California whose affairs are administered solely by government agents, the Barona Indians have asked no aid from the superintendent of the Mission agency, Mr. John Dady.

The Government holds only a single restraint on these self-governing wards. The superintendent checks and double-checks every requisition for federal funds.

"We find that we can handle our own affairs as well as our white friends handle theirs," proudly declared Capt. Ramon Ames, tall chairman of the tribal committee.

Government records corroborate Captain Ames's claims. About three years ago the city of San Diego paid $386,000 for the land in the Captain Grande Indian Reservation because it was necessary to the construction of El Capitan Dam.

Each Indian was credited with about $2520. Of the original tribe of 153 Indians, 57 asked the Government to buy Barona ranch. After paying $75,000 for the 5000-acre ranch, the Government erected 17 modern homes out of concrete blocks, a church and clubhouse.

Modern plumbing facilities and running water were provided the Indians. Two pumping plants were built.

Wiping his hands, "Uncle Sam" then stepped out of the picture.

"There is your model village. Now you operate it," he said to the Barona tribe. And they did.

The 90 acres under irrigation were apportioned out on the basis of about 1 1-2 acres to each Indian. The crops consisted of corn, beans, squash, watermelon and vegetables.

About 600 acres of grain land are devoted to grain and is worked on a community basis. The Indians have plans to sell future crops and thus make themselves at least partly self-supporting.

The tribal committee will finish its single-year terms in December, and its successors will be elected in full accord with the provision of the Wheeler-Howard bill.

The tribesmen have petitioned the Department of the Interior to purchase the Viejas ranch above Alpine, which once was the property of their ancestors, but the federal agents claim the price asked is excessive. Other reservations are being inspected by the Government.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

(About the N. F. C. F. and Modern Farmer)

"The letters I receive from our national office are always full of information and inspiration. As race farmers, we have never before had a representative to tell our troubles to or to open our eyes until the Lord sent you."—H. H. Ingram, Miss.

"We want to know where we can get some pure, certified Nancy Hall sweet potatoes. We plan to ship a few carloads if you can get us a market this fall. We will want some 20 or 25 bushels for seed purposes."—Joe Byrd, Mississippi.

"We thank you for the kind information you are always giving us. We save from $2.50 to $4.00 on every ten dollar order members of our unit send in and we save 500 per cent on our feed bills. It all seems like a dream to me. It certainly pays to buy cooperatively."—Robt. Booker, Miss.

"What you tell us to do is just fine. I am glad we have leaders to go before us and send us such information for if we didn't we would be in a much worse fix than we are in now."—Frank Allen, Miss.

DISEASE LURKS IN UNDERCOOKED AND RAW PORK

To eat raw or undercooked pork is to run the risk of a dangerous and sometimes fatal disease known as trichinosis. Cases of this disease have been rather frequent in recent years, yet it is easily avoided by strictly avoiding pork in all forms that has not been thoroughly cooked.

Trichinosis is caused by a tiny worm, too small to be seen without a microscope, which lives in the flesh of infected hogs, and if not killed by cooking infects the person eating the meat from these animals. Trichinosis affects persons of either sex and all ages, regardless of nationality. Recent studies by the University of Minnesota show that the infection is much more common than has been supposed.

While a light infestation is often manifested merely by intestinal pains and diarrhea, with a light fever, heavier infestation results in serious and long continued illness and not infrequently in death.

Most cases of trichinosis seem to result from the eating of uncooked summer sausages and raw or imperfectly cooked smoked meats, though any part of an infested animal is equally dangerous. Ham should be cooked the equivalent of at least an hour in boiling water for each four pounds. Other cuts should be given an equally thorough cooking.

FIZZING CIDER EASY TO MAKE ON THE FARMS

Geneva, N. Y.—"Apple cider with a zest," is the way Prof. W. F. Walsh, chemist at the state experiment station here, describes cider that has been crabonated by the addition of a small piece of solid carbon dioxide, otherwise known as "dry ice," to each bottle just before capping. In his opinion, cider has a promising future in competition with other carbonated beverages.

"Carbonated clarified sweet cider is a beverage which appeals to the majority of people who have tried it," Prof. Walsh says. "The increased sharpness and tingle imparted to the cider by the addition of carbonic acid gas gives added zest and is especially pleasing in very sweet ciders high in sugar and low in acid content. When this beverage is better known and generally available it should become very popular and should compete successfully with ginger ale and other carbonated beverages of high quality.

"Commercially, beverages are carbonated by machines which charge the beverage with gas at the desired pressure and bottle and seal it in one continuous operation. This equipment is rather expensive and not ordinarily available on the farm.

"However, it is possible to carbonate cider and other beverages by a simple procedure which does not necessitate the purchase of any costly equipment. This novel method simply requires the addition of a weighed quantity of solid carbon dioxide, or "dry ice," to the cold clarified juice, capping and sealing the bottle immediately, and shaking to absorb the gas in the cider."

TOM BASS IS DEAD

Tom Bass, Negro farmer and horseman, known everywhere as the best trainer of saddle horses in the world, died at his home near Mexico, Mo., Nov. 20. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Bass was visited in his home by three presidents, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and Taft. He also rode in President Cleveland's inaugural parade. His home was full of trophies he had won at exhibits and he was the only Negro ever to exhibit at the American Royal Horse show. He performed before Pres. Coolidge twice. Many famous saddle horses received all or part of their training from Tom Bass.

These included Rex McDonald, Miss Rex, Forest King and Black Diamond.

GET ROGERS' PAMPHLET

Mr. J. A. Rogers, author of that meaty and likable book, "From Superman to Man," has recently published a pamphlet entitled "100 Amazing Facts About The Negro." This pamphlet should be in the home of every Negro farmer. It should be in every Negro school library. The reading of it will certainly make you more proud of your race than you have ever been and will not only be good for your mind, it will also be good for your soul. It only costs ten cents and a three cent stamp and you can get it by addressing the author at 2293 7th Ave., New York City.

N. F. C. F. WOMENS' CLUB SETS RECORD

The N. F. C. F. Womens' club of Good Hope Unit, Mileston, Miss., under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Alice Lake, president, has set a record this year that any group could be proud to have. This club was organized by Tom Stewart, secretary of Good Hope Unit and Asst. National Secretary. The club has only sixteen members but has purchased a modern canning outfit and this year canned several hundred jars of fruit and vegetables. It is also interested in other activities.

BAKED BAT AS MEDICINE

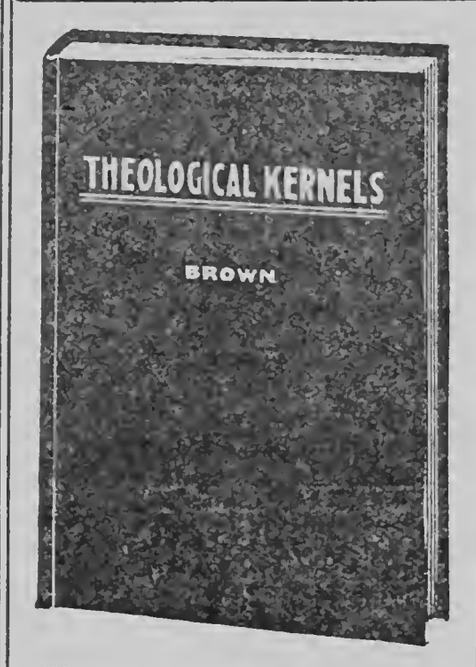
Baked bat, toasted hawk and monkey head are among the ancient "medicines" being sold in drugstores of Tokio, Japan, to those who still believe in old-time recipes. For high temperature powdered dragon fly or gold fish are prescribed, while baked sparrow is said to be especially good for rheumatism.

IOWA FARMERS HOLD POPCORN 6 YEARS FOR FAIR PRICE AND GET IT

Spencer, Ia.—Two Spencer farmers cashed in on half a million pounds of popcorn which they have been holding six years for a fair price. They made the sale through the Albert Dickinson company of Chicago at $6 per hundred pounds.

In some of the years the corn was worth only a few cents a hundred, or nothing at all. The farmers were holding for a price of $5, but finally obtained $6.

The rise in the price of the popcorn during the last two years was due partly to the drouth and partly to the fact at the price few would bother to raise it. A Century of Progress helped boost the price.



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REDUCES CORN-HOG LIMIT

(Continued from Page 1)

corn is contemplated by the AAA next year.

The corn-hog program brought one drastic innovation in AAA control practices in that it stipulated that aeerage retired from corn production may be used for other erops. In the past aeerage retired by the AAA had to be left idle.

This change, however, is another move to rebuild the supply of forage which this year's drouth depleted.

See Test of Theory

AAA officials expect the 1935 program to bring one of the first real tests of the erop eurtailment theory. Farmers, attracted by high prices, may refuse to sign the AAA contracts.

"In deciding whether to sign the new contract, corn-hob farmers will be meeting their first real test of voluntary crop control," Dr. A. C. Black of the AAA corn-hog section said, "A year ago, a surplns was at hand; prices were low; the need for production control was obvious. This year, prices are improved; the effect of a prospective surplns is not so apparent. Plans now must be based on the future outlook, not on the situation at the moment. Full success of the 1935 program will depend upon the volnntary cooperation of a elear majority of producers. Continued group action is essential."

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

birthday we will soon celebrate. He writes and tells me that some of his neighbors, who are white farmers, are mad because he has moved on the place and are doing all they can to make it hard for him. They want to run him away. He has nothing against the and wonders what they have against him.

Christ told us to love our enemies but He never told us to let them run us off the face of the earth. I am advising this farmer to stay where he is,— to stick and tough it out. I am sure his neighbors will learn to like him when better acquainted. If they are so mean,— so evil that they just won't like him, well it is up to him to keep his grit and nerve and not be bull-dozed and frightened. Some things are worth fighting for and sometimes dying for and a HOME IS ONE OF THESE THINGS. Colored farmers must have an opportunity in this country to own the land they till and till land they own. We are going to have that opportunity and our friends and our enemies may as well get it into their heads now that we are going to purchase small farms wherever we can and are determined to live on them and keep the right all Americans have to "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." Enmity and Race prejudice are slowly dying. They will never die though, if we run away and hide our heads every time some one tells us we are not wanted in a certain place. There are other colored farm owners in this particular Missouri farm community and if the number increases so much the better. A community of farm owners is certainly a better community than a community of a few owners and many tenants.

TO EMANCIPATE FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

trade level of predepression years, because other countries have taken to raising their own eotton and are seeking to manufacture eotton substitutes which employ a small percentage of eotton and wood pulp.

At the same time the administration is said to be convineed that cheap eotton will not recapture foreign trade. That eheap eotton means only starvation for the cotton grower is said to be the White House position.

The Administration has a selfish motive in dedicating itself to strive for parity, in the opinion of critics. The government has advaneed loans on 9,000,000 bales. Should the price fall the government would lose money as the previous administration did in its program of purchasing surplus cotton and wheat.

MR. A. G. SIMMONS

(Continued from Page 1)

times that have effeeted a number of farmers. He is one of the sympathizers, eo-workers and supporters of the Unit in his section that holds membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers. He deelared in his recent letter sent to the Modern Farmer "that it is a good paper and I find no fault with it, and it should be in the home of every farmer." When the National Federation convened the last time in Mound Bayou Mr. Simmons was one of the active men on the committee of arrangement and reception committee. He is personally acquainted with the president, Mr. James P. Davis and other members of the National Federation.

FARMERS SHOULD OWN LAND

(Continued from Page 1)

of the N. F. C. F. The last point of the ten, which emphasizes a more complete organization of farmers, should be considered by colored farmers as meaning them also. White farmers of the nation have gained all they have worthwhile through organization and colored farmers will continue feeding in the basis unless they organize too. The ten-point program follows:

1. We must have an honest medium of exchange for goods and services— an honest dollar— a eommodity dollar in order to get rid of the inequality in our financial system.

2 We must take effective steps to reduce the too high eost of distribution so as to give a fair share of the consumer's dollar to the farmer and to protect the consumers.

3. We must attain equally between farm prices with industrial prices and industrial wages.

4. We must correct the inequalities in our tariff structure so that agriculture will enjoy equal benefits with industry and so that our foreign outlets will be restored.

5. We must develop eommodity storage on the farm as sound public policy.

6. We must strengthen and develop our eredit facilities for agriculture with lower interest rates, in order to correct the inequalities between agriculture and industry.

7. We must correct the inequitable tax burden borne by agriculture.

8. We must formulate and apply a national program of land use to correct the unsound policies of the past and protect our greatest natural resourees—land.

9. We must correct inequality, in social and edueational opportunities in rural life as compared to urban life.

10. We must strengthen the voice of agriculture through a more complete organization of farmers.

Gossiping women are awful but gossiping men are worse. Keep the Modern Farmer coming into your home every month.

FOUR THOUSAND TEXAS WOMEN FIGHTING MOBS

Fort Worth, Texas, December 22:—That 22,000 Southern white women have joined the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, and that more than two hundred sheriffs in Southern states have pledged their efforts to the same end, were stated at the meeting here of the State Interracial Commission and the Texas branch of the women's anti-lynching association. It was reported that the Association has more than 4,000 signed members in the state and that 38 Texas sheriffs and other officers have personally signed the Association's pledge.

Reports as to interracial conditions were made from various sections of the state, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of New York, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., delivered an address upon the general situation. Another speaker was Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of Woman's Work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and organizer of the Association of Women. Mrs. Ames told of the rapid growth of this association from its organization in Atlanta in 1930 to its present proportions of 22,000 signed members in 961 counties and 2,537 communities throughout the Southern states.

It was shown that there has been a reduction of eighty per cent in the lynching record of Texas in the past twenty years, from thirty-one for the five years beginning in 1915 to six for the five-year period beginning in 1930. The Association set for its goal a lynchless year in Texas in 1935, and will seek to sign up the sheriff of every county and two thousand additional men and women. It was reported that every candidate for governor in the recent democratic primary had been interrogated by the Association as to whether, if elected, he would do everything in his power to prevent mob violence, and that all had answered satisfactorily.

The State Interracial Commission, meeting at the same time, announced that it would seek legislative appropriations to maintain the state tuberculosis hospital for Negroes, which may otherwise be closed, and to establish and put into operation a training school for delinquent colored girls. This school was authorized in 1929, but no appropriation has ever been made.

Mrs. J. L. Brock of Bryan, was elected chairman of the Commission for the coming year and President W. R. Banks of the State College for Negroes, was re-elected secretary. Dr. M. W. Dogan, president of Wiley College, was elected vice president.

REPUBLICANS OF BOSTON ORGANIZE

Boston, Jan.—(ANP)—Stirred by the increasing activity on the part of Democrats here a group of Negro Republicans have organized the Frederick Douglass Club which they plan to make a state-wide organization. Atty. Irvin Dorch is temporary chairman, Dr. Washington, of Lynn, secretary and Harry C. Holt, treasurer. Permanent officers are to be elected on January 8.

OBSERVE FARMER'S SUNDAY, MARCH 31st

LIBRARY MAR 1 1935 AGRICULTURE

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VIII. NASHVILLE, TENN., FEBRUARY 15, 1935 No. 1

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO STUDY SCHOOLS

APPROPRIATION VOTED BY ROSENWALD BOARD

Rural Education Will Be Studied With a View Of Improving Work

Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund have appropriated $40,000 for a study of rural education in an effort to improve small country schools and to bring schools' work closer to rural life, according to an announcement yesterday.

The Institute of Psychoanalysis of Chicago was voted $10,000 for research into the influence of the unconscious on human behavior. Another $4,000 was appropriated to the National Municipal League for efforts toward improving administration aspects of government with special emphasis on simplification of county government, and extension of business principles of the city manager plan among cities. Survey Graphic was $3,000 for the program informing the public about the social problems and interpreting social change.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, in commenting on the exploration into rural education, said that the small rural school has been neglected during the rapid development of high schools and colleges. The rural teachers are the lowest paid of all educational employes. Mr. Embree said, and the courses of study have almost no relation to farm communities which they are supposed to serve.

"The fund has sent 14 young explorers into rural schools of three states, Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana," Mr. Embree said.

Mr. Embree said the present tendency is to urbanize rural children as though they were to spend their lives in the city, instead of inspiring them to become good farmers.

Among those in charge of the work are Mr. and Mrs. James F. Simon of Chicago; Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago; John J. Coss of Columbia University; Burton Fowler of the Progressive Education Association; Lloyd Warner of Harvard University; Leo M. Favrot of the General Education Board; Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University; W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, Ga., and Arthur D. Wright of the Jeanes and Slater funds.

Srb—Did you work up a good appetite while you were on the farm?

Ajo—Did I? I ate green corn until a growth of cornstalk came out and covered my bald spot.

SOY BEAN IN DROUGHT YEAR

Yield Breaks All Crop Records in Past 10 Yrs.

While other grain, seed and forage crops were setting all-time low crop records, the soybean in 1934 set new high records in acres planted, in acreage cut for hay, and in bushels of beans harvested. In the last 10 years the harvested production of soybeans has more than tripled, jumping from 5,000,000 bushels in 1925 to more than 15,000,000 bushels in 1931 and up to nearly 18,000,000 bushels in 1934.

Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture set the estimate for the 1934 crop at 17,762,000 bushels as compared with 11,670,000 bushels in 1933 and 13,121,000 bushels in 1932. The 1934 gain over 1933 amounted to more than 5,000,000 bushels in Illinois, about 700,000 bushels in Indiana, 600,000 bushels in Iowa, and 300,000 bushels in the Southern States.

In addition to the great increase in bushels of soybeans harvested, more than 3,000,000 acres were cut green for hay, compared with approximately 2,000,000 acres in both 1932 and 1933. Of the 1934 total, 2,272,000 acres were cut in the North Sentral States—where all the increase was made—to supplement the shortage of other hays.

The soybean acreage for 1934 was 4,107,000 acres planted alone and 686,000 acres planted between corn rows in the Southern States, as compared with 2,742,000 acres planted alone and 628,000 acres in the

(Continued on Page 8)

MRS. ANNA CHAMBERS' LETTER

Farmms, Ill.,
Jan. 16, 1935

Miss Wilson,
Nashville, Tenn.
Dear Miss Wilson:

Will you kindly send me some extra copies of the Modern Farmer? Will do my best to sell them; possibly in the near future will send some subscribers to the paper. I think it is well worth the price. I really enjoy reading it myself. The Dubois Unit is moving up a little. Mr. Davis, our national president, was in Cairo last week on some very particular business, working for our race group. A delegation from the Unit has left for Urbana, Ill., to register in the home week program. We think Mr. Davis is a wonderful man and in the right place. We need more men like him. He is doing a wonderful work. Should the project fail it will not be on his account. You may print this if you wish.

Anna Chambers.

CORN PLUS BUTTERMILK

Poultrymen Have Long Known Dietz for Chickens

Poultrymen have long known that yellow corn makes an excellent basis for the diet of chickens. A long series of feeding experiments at the Beltsville Research Center of the United States Department of Agriculture has confirmed this opinion and has emphasized the point that poultrymen can hardly do better than to feed yellow corn to growing chicks. Yellow corn requires a protein supplement, and after trying a wide variety of sources of protein the poultry specialists came to the conclusion that nothing answers the purpose better than dried buttermilk except that when it is relatively high in price part of the dried buttermilk might well be replaced by good quality meat scraps or similar products.

Some very simple rations such as the one composed of five-eighths corn and three-eighths dried buttermilk permitted excellent growth and very good egg production when fed to birds with access to a grass range. Such a ration is practically balanced as regards protein but requires vitamin D as supplied by 2 per cent of cod-liver oil when fed to birds confined without access to direct sunlight. Also for chicks reared without outdoor range, the ration is greatly improved by the addition of 10 per cent of rice bean.

Addition of meat scraps or fish meal increased the protein in the feed, and young chickens made slightly greater gains, but did not make more efficient use of the feed. The buttermilk provides a high-quality protein, and these 6 years of feeding tests showed that when a reasonable per cent of protein was fed the quality was more important than the quantity.

For farm flocks it would be possible to feed nothing but yellow corn and all the liquid buttermilk or skim milk the birds would drink and still expect very good results in growth and egg production.

FARMER TRADES PROPERTY FOR INSURANCE

Barron, Wis.—A novel contract with Barron County places Alex Bauer, a 74-year-old farmer, in a carefree position. In exchange for his forty-acre farm he will receive $25 a month as long as he lives, medical care for the rest of his life and a "decent Christian burial."

Some members of the county board doubted the wisdom and legality of the action, but backers of the plan said that if the county refused the offer Bauer would probably sell the land, spend the money and soon be a county charge.

"Did you make any money on your tobacco crop this year?" a neighbor asked.

"Yes," replied Farmer Cutcrop, "I made just enough to keep my boy Josh in cigarettes.

REPORT OF RESOLUTION COMMITTEE ADOPTED

HIGHER CORN IN MID-WEST

Eastern States Lag Behind in Price Raising

For the first time in the history of the Nation, corn is higher in price in the Corn Belt than in the Eastern States. Plentiful rains throughout the East last summer literally moved the Corn Belt of the Nation to the Southeastern States while hot winds and drought were ruining vegetation in the Central Sattes.

Nebraska, third as a maize producer by a long-time records, was pushed into eighteenth place for the season. Figures collected by the United States Department of Agriculture show that every Southern State east of the Mississippi except Florida nad South Carolina, ranked above the Cornhusker State in total bushels of corn produced. Missouri, fourth in production in 1932, was seventeenth in 1934. Kansas, seventh in 1932, was twenty-sixth in 1934. Iowa, while retaining leadership in production in 1934, had its usual crop cut more than one-half.

The corn-crop failure in the Central States resulted in a national shortage of concentrated feeds. Many substitutions for corn have been made, one of the latest being molasses from the Philippines, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. It is expected that upwards of 200,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses which the Government has on hand in these islands will be imported for feed in the United States.

BREEDING WILD DUCKS

Almost all species of North American ducks have been reared in captivity, either from captive parents or from eggs or young taken in the wild, but for most if these species attempts to breed these birds have been far from satisfactory, says Frederick C. Lincoln of the Federal Bureau of Biological Survey. Usually it is necessary to stimulate natural conditions on so large a scale that the quantity production required for restocking purposes has been impracticable.

Mallards breed freely in captivity, but the captive-bred birds usually degenerate into the "puddle-duck" type of bird, and banding records have shown that hand-reared mallards after being released are seldom taken by hunters. Black ducks, much more wary, make better sporting birds when raised in captivity, and the banding data show a much better return record. The recovery percentage for the home-bred mallards has been about 0.9, while for the black ducks it has been nearly 15—as compared with the 20-per-

(Continued on Page 8.)

FARM TENANCY AND SHARE-CROPPING STRESSED

These Evils Responsible For Debt Slavery, Says Maker of Document

Farm tenancy and the share-cropping system of farming are evils retarding the prosperity and development of many sections of our country. These evils are responsible for debt-slavery, peonage, poor housing and living conditions and a major portion of all misfortunes suffered by colored farmers and their families. As long as these evils exist so long will colored farmers be deprived of equal opportunities with other American farmers to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship and the rewards of their labor. We shall continue to combat these evils by assisting tenant farmers, share-croppers and farm hands of our Race to become farm owners. We request our national officers to continue giving prospective buyers of farm homes all assistance and information available.

ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

We favor a continuation of the federal government's plan to reduce cotton acreage. We favor, however revision of the Bankhead cotton control act that small farmers, tenants and share-croppers, who have a base production of three bales or less, be exempted from the restrictions of the act. We favor continuation of the corn-hog reduction program.

(Continued on Page 8, Col 1)

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

March 31st, the fifth Sunday in the month has been proclaimed FARMERS SUNDAY and will be observed this year by all local units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., and by many churches and communities both rural and urban. The proclamation and instructions on observing the day, together with a complete program, will appear only once in the Modern Farmer, in the March issue. Order your copy early that you may have the program in readiness for the day which should be the greatest day for all farmers and for all who are interested in the welfare of the farmer.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

ROSENWALD FUND SUFFERS BIG DECREASE DURING DEPRESSION

INACTIVITY CAUSES FUND TO DROP FROM PUBLIC EYE

President Outlines Expenditures In Statement to Press

Chicago,—Julius Rosenwald was so lovable and picturesque a personality that everything he touched attracted attention. During his lifetime the activities of the Rosenwald Fund received a good deal of notice partly as a reflection of public interest in its founder. Since Mr. Rosenwald's death not so much has been heard of the Fund. There are reasons for this aside from the absence of a spectacular personality."

The statement above was made by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund.

What has become of the millions left by Julius Rosenwald for the welfare of humanity? Differing from most pilanthropists, Mr. Rosenwald stipulated that his fortune should be used and aided in the creation of an expert board whose duty it was to be to find the best ways in which this money might be employed. Recently, two new trustees were elected to the board of the Rosenwald Fund, Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and Charles S. Johnson, director of the social sciences department of Fisk University. Dr. Johnson, the first colored man to be elevated to such a position, represents the interest of the Fund in the welfare of the Negro.

Last week, The Associated Negro Press asked Edwin R. Embree, president of the Fund, to undertake to describe through the Negro press, some of the activities of the Fund and the manner in which the money entrusted to it has been disposed of so far.

"In the first place," Mr. Embree continued, "we have much less money than we had in the earlier years. The depression slashed all endowments, including that created by Mr. Rosenwald. In 1929 the principal of the Rosenwald Fund was well over thirty million dollars; now it is less than five million dollars. The shrinkage is caused chiefly by the collapse of securities, but in part by the fact that we have followed Mr. Rosenwald's instructions to spend principal as well as income on the pressing needs of today. During recent years, even when income has ceased entirely, we have continued to pay out nearly one million dollars a year chiefly to Negro schools and other aspects of Negro welfare and race relations.

"There is another good reason why the Fund does not appear more conspiciously in the papers. We are interested of course not in publicity for ourselves but solely in getting things done and in changing attitudes. Therefore, wherever possible, credit for action goes to the institutions and individuals doing the specific tasks, not to the foundation which contributes to them. It is much more important that the country should appreciate the scholarly achievements of Fisk or Howard or Atlanta than that it should know of gifts to these colleges by any Fund It is desirable that southern states and countries assume full responsibilty for changed attitudes toward Negro schools and health than that they share the credit with a northern foundation. We deliberately minimize our part in order that the people directly responsible may have full credit and take full responsibility.

"From time to time we give a public accounting of our stewardship through annual reports and other publications. I am glad to give now a brief summary of the Fund's activities since Mr. Rosenwald's death nearly three years ago.

"For the past three fiscal years, from July 1931 to June 1934, the Fund paid out on its various philanthropic programs a total of $2,467,375. Of this total, approximately $800,000 went into Negro schools. A council of distinguished $450,00 into health and other aspects of Negro welfare. While the remainder of the gifts was not directly to Negro institutions, it has gone into medical services, social studies, and general education which effect all groups of the population. Certain items deserve special mention:

"The school building program, which helped to erect 5,357 Negro public schools in 883 counties of 15 southern states, has now moved over to an interest in what goes on inside the schools. Fourteen young people both white and colored, are working this year in rural communities of Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana, to find out what should be done and can be done to improve the actual work of rural schools. A coucil of distinguished educators and public officials is directing the work. After two or three years of intensive observation and of trial and error the Fund hopes to have plans for important reorganization of rural education applicable equally to Negro and white schools. This is not so spectacular a program as the building of thousands of schools, but it is much more difficult. And if improvements can be made in education itself, that is more important than buildings.

"In eleven southern counties the Fund is demonstrating the possibiliaties of county-wide library service, rural and urban, colored and white. Book trucks and branch libraries in schools and churches and homes are making books as freely available to all the people as air and water. Through these library demonstrations southern officials are learning how public services can be furnished without discrimination to all the people, regardless of race. As a part of the library program, small working libraries for children have been placed in 1,300 Negro rural schools and contributions have been made to the building up of excellent libraries at 30 of the most important Negro colleges. During the past three years the Fund has put $300,000 in these library programs.

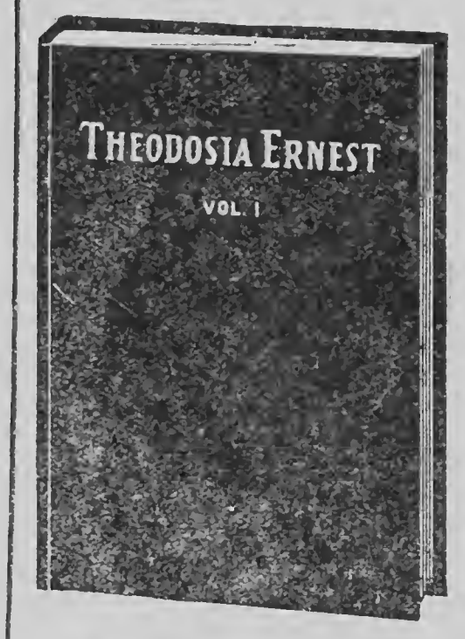
"The Fund is continuing its fellowship for Negroes. Through these fellowships 365 of the most promising younger members of the race have been given opportunities for advanced study in preparation for teaching or for careers in music, the fine arts, business, and the professions. Of the gronp, 273 fellows have studied at 68 of the leading universities, hospitals, and special institutes in the North; 38 studied at the five leading Negro colleges of the South; 35 engaged mal institution; and 19 studied in special activities outside any forabroad in various countries of Europe: England, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Italy and France. Many of the most distinguished of the younger Negroes owe a part of their present eminence to the unusual opportunities provided by these Rosenwald fellowships. Even on a greatly reduced budget the Fund has put $168,000 into Negro fellowships during the past three years.

"In public health, the Fund has given approximately one million dollars to build up a dozen important hospitals throughout the country so that they might be not only excellent service institutions to colored patients but also centers of training to the medical and nursing professions. These include such notable institutions as Provident hospital in affiliation with the University of Chicago, Meharry Medical school of Nashville, and the Flint-Goodridge hospital of Dillard university in New Orleans. We have helped place 50 colored nurses as regular county officers in 11 southern states and have conducted special programs in the control of tuberculosis and the venereal diseases. Today with our smaller funds we cannot continue the large gifts of earlier years but we are carrying on equally active programs of consultation and simulation. We have aroused interest in Negro health among southern health officers and the U. S. Public Health Service has for some years delegated one of its senior officers to direct government activities with special reference to curbing disease and promoting health among Negroes. At the last meeting of the Fund trustees, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, former president of the National Nedical Association, was appointed to active charge of our work in Negro health.

"During the depression years the Fund has given special attention to the Negro's economic status. We called a conference in Washington in the spring of 1933, where the situation was thoroughly canvassed by government officials, economists and business men of both races, and plans were made for active campaigns to see that the Negro was given consideration in all the proposals for relief and recovery. We lent one of our officers, Clark Foreman, to serve as special adviser to the Secretary of the Interior and to act as liaison officer to keep Negro welfare before the attention of all government departments. Partly through Mr. Foreman's efforts Negroes have since been appointed as advisers and officers in the more important departments of the recovery administration. the latest development being the appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, to succeed Mr. Foreman in the strategic post in the Department of the Interior. The officers of the Fund are this year administering a special fund of $50,000 for the emergency in Negro economic status. This Fund is directed (1) to keeping all of the federal departments acquainted with exactly what is happening to Negroes in the application of the various recovery and relief measures thruout the country; (2) to an effort to take advantage of the reorganization of industry and labor to help Negroes get a better status in organized labor; (3) to a study of the ranking position of Negroes in agriculture, with view to finding ways by which the Negroes, who are being thrown out of employment by the sweeping reorganizations in farming, may find a new place in rural economy.

"In addition to general, nonracial activities in social studies and general education and in medical services, the Fund is inrreasingly active in race relations thrcughout the world. During the past two years we have given special attention to the position of primitive people under the rule of Western industrial nations and have issued reports on conditions especially with respect to education in American Samoa and the Dutch East Indies. This year Frank Tannenbaum is studying for the Fund the interesting rural school system of Mexico. The Fund believes that at-

Ministers and Laymen Should Seek Every Opportunity to Improve Their Minds.



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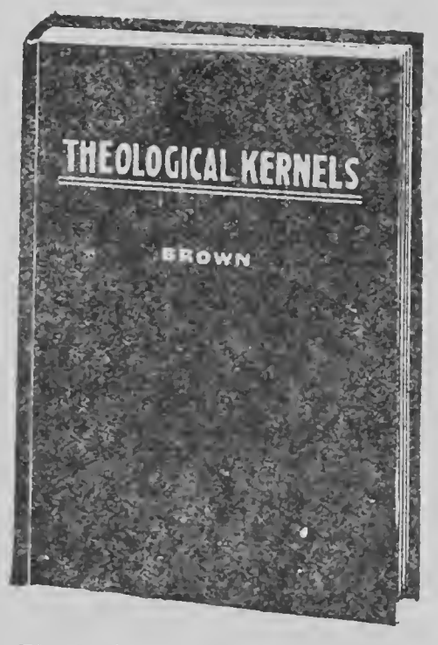

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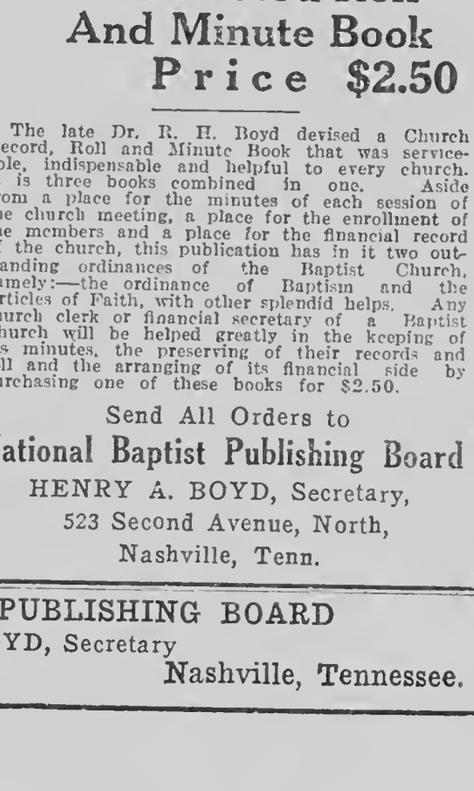

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titudes toward races throughout the world have a direct bearing on the special Negro-white relations in Ameria.

"These are a few of the many activities which the Rosenwald Fund is carrying on in spite of the loss of its great founder and in spite of the slashing reduction in both the principal and income of our endownment. We in this office sadly miss Julius Rosenwald both personally and officially. It is the inspiration of his personality, quite as much as the endowment he created, which makes us eager to carry on the work in which he was so vitally interested. We cannot fill his place, but we hope our activities are in some degree a worthy expression of his continuing influence."

COLORED TRAINMAN FALLS 25 FEET INTO N. CAROLINA CREEK

Train Section Crews and Farmers Search for Body of Accident Victim

Wilson, N. C., Feb.—(ANP)—Section crews and farmers were searching the Contentnea Creek, four miles south of here, this week, for the body of Ed Howell of Rocky Mount, a fireman on the Atlantic Coast Line Passenger train no. 83 who fell into the creek and was drowned Saturday morning.

Howell had stepped from the engine cab to release a signal lever, the train, which was running from New York to Savannah, having just pulled into a side track south of Contentnea trestle junction, so that the Florida Special could pass.

The engineer, in backing onto the main line, evidently forgot to release the train control on the engine as he backed, and the automatic apparatus locked his brakes, causing the locomotive to stop on the trestle.

It may never be determined whether Howell, in descending from the cab to release the set brakes and signal lever, slipped on the ice-coated ties, or whether he took it for granted that he would hit the ground when he jumped and jumped into the creek instead. At this point the creek is 12 feet deep and 25 feet below the trestle.

The stream along its course all the way into the neighborhood of Stantonsburg was searched by volunteers and trainmen, but no trace of Howell's body was found.

In the thought that the body may have been caught in below the surface weeks, grapping irons were brought into play.

At different points along the bank, guns were fired into the water, it being believed that this might be effective in causing the body to rise to the surface. After dark the search was kept up with the aid of railroad flares and automobile headlights.

Later the water was cut off at the power plant and it was reported that the creek will fall enough to reveal the body.

WHAT SHAKESPEARE SAID

Neither a borrower or a lender be:
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

—Hamlet, Act I, Scene 3.

Farmer (to the new hired hand)—Where's that mule I told you to take out and have shod?

New Hand—Did you say "shod?" I thought you said "shot". I've just been buryin' her.

URBAN LEAGUE TO HOLD CONFERENCE IN PITTSBURG

New York, Feb.—(ANP)—The National Urban League, eastern and middle western division, will hold a regional conference February 15-16 in Pittsburgh in order to plan for a new attack on the forces which are depriving the Negro workers of opportunity under the New Deal.

The following secretaries have signified their intention of being present: George W. Thompson, Akron, Ohio; Reginald A. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.; Edward S. Lewis, Baltimore, Md.; Robert J. Elzy, Brooklyn, New York; John W. Crawford, Canton, Ohio; Lee Morgan, Cincinnati, Ohio (representing the Negro Civic Welfare Association); William R. Conners, Cleveand, Ohio; John T. Clark, St. Louis, Mo.; William M. Ashby, Springfield, Ill.; John C. Dancy, Detroit, Mich.; E. J. Unthank, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; J. A. Thomas, Lonisville, Ky.; James H. Hubert, New York City; Harold A. Lett, Newark, N. J.; Wiley A. Hall, Richmond, Va.; and N. B. Allen, Columbus, Ohio.

The conference will examine the objectives and the program and tech- and the program and technique of the local organizations in the light of the present economic and social conditions and will formulate plans to enlarge the opportunity of Negro workers in the Public Works program of the Administration.

Other questions dealing with the organization of Negro Workers' Councils, relief, and the inclusion of Negroes in relief programs will be taken up by the assembled delegates who will present the experiences of Negroes under the New Deal in a score of cities.

Duke Kwesi Kuntu Returns To Africa

Chicago, Feb.—(ANP)—Duke Kwesi Kuntu, noted African tribal chieftain, educated at Oxford, left this city Friday night for Washington, D. C., his first stop on the long journey home to Ashantiland after a visit of more than two years in the United States.

Duke Kuntu was invited to bring a troupe of Ashanti ceremonial dancers to the World Fair in 1933 for exhibition and entertainment purposes. So attractive was their work that the Duke's retinue was employed for the 1934 Fair also, working in the replica of the Kimberley diamond mines.

In addition to working at the Fair, the native brought here by the Duke were engaged for select concerts held by many special groups and particularly at the University of Chicago, where they were spoken of in the highest terms.

Only one member of the troupe, Kofi Affiah, died during the stay in the United States.

Prior to leaving Chicago, the friendly but imperial-looking African chieftain, expressed his gratitude to the people of the United States whom he has met for their uniform courtesy to him.

"My stay has been a very happy one," he said.

From Washington, the Duke will go to New York and on February 7 will board the S. S. Olympia for Southhampton, England. He is to spend 10 days visiting in the House of Lords.

HOUSTON OPENS HEADQUARTERS FOR PUBLICITY

Rev. W. A. Joshua to Give Press News of Plans For Big Religious Conclave

Houston, Texas,—(Special)—News about the Sunday School Congress coming to Houston will be sent out every week by the Publicity Committee of the Colored Baptist Ministers Association, which was recently formed here. Rev. W. A. Joshua was made chairman of the committee, and his headquarters was designated as 2017 Dowling Street. Associated with him as members are: Revs. J. R. Larkins, F. L. Woodard, A. L. Roach, C. P. Clay and J. R. Burdett. Secular as well as religious newspapers printed by both races will be offered news items each week that will show the steady development of the plans for entertaining the 1935 session of this Summer School of Methods.

The chairmanship of another committee was named, and that committee is to be headed by the Rev. A. Hubbard, D. D., and he will work with the superintendents of Sunday schools, presidents and group workers of B. Y. P. U.'s and leaders of Organized Classes.

Every church in Harris County in sympathy with or working in the interest of the coming national gathering is seleeting their workers, sending in the names of their pastors, and within the next week or ten days it is understood that every leader of an auxiliary in a Baptist Church will be lined up solidly.

The Publicity Committee as well as the superintendents and teachers committee, and the leaders in Colored Baptist Ministers Association have sent nearly three hundred names to Nashville.

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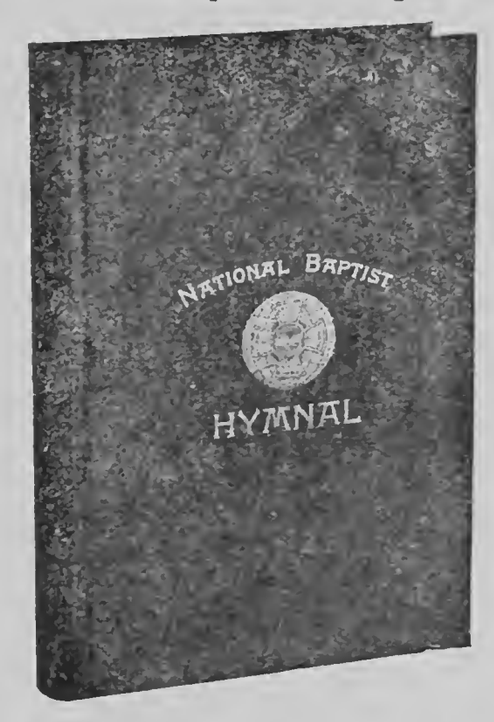

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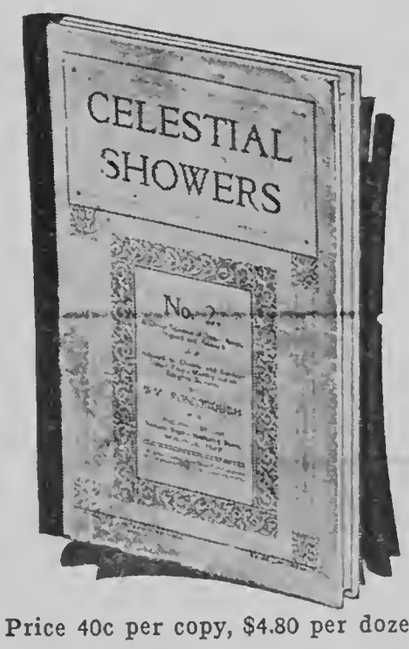

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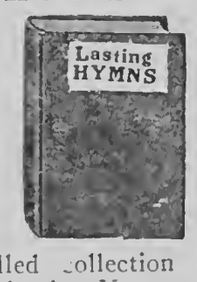

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COLORED ENVOY TO RUSSIA REVIEWS HIS TRIP AT CHICAGO U.

"What Has Russia Done To the Color Line" Is Text of Prof. H. M. Smith

Chicago, Feb.—(ANP)—One of the unusual meetings of this year at the University of Chicago took place Wednesday when Dean H. M. Smith spoke to a large group of university men and women on the question "What Has Russia Done to The Color Line?"

Dean Smith of the School of Religion, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, spent last summer traveling and studying in Russia. His discussion grew out of the experiences of this visit. Some of the interesting facts brought out by Dr. Smith were:

"There are no jim-crow laws of any kind in any part of Russia. Negroes are treated just like other human beings. Many of them who belong to the communist party are holding responsible positions high in the government service. Apparently there is no limit to the promotion possibility of a Negro worker provided he is capable. In Russia his color will not serve as a badge to keep him in blind alley jobs.

"Of course it is well to remember that there are very few Negroes, whether from the U. S., the West Indies or Africa, in all of Russia. But the few who are there enjoy full and complete equality.

"If we define religion as a matter of life and action rather than an affair of belief and theory then Soviet Russia today is the most religious country in all the western world. For here for the first time in 2,000 years do we find a western European nation treating African and Asiatic people as if they were human beings. While Russia has not taken modern Christianity very seriously she has however taken Christ more seriously than all the rest of the western world—She is treating Negroes like men. She has smashed the color line.

Paul Prayer To Be League Secretary

Asbury Park, N. J., Feb.—(ANP)—Paul Prayer, former industrial secretary under John T. Clark of the Pittsburgh Urban League and later social work director of Negroes employed in the Carnegie Steel Company at Duquesne, who was responsible for the appropriation of $1,500 for Negro social work from the Morro Castle Fund benefits, has been asked to serve as executive secretary of the newly organized Urban League of Asbury Park, N. J.

Mr. Prayer has had a great deal of experience in social work and was at one time the business manager of OPPORTUNITY, the publication of the National Urban League. He is president of the Asbury Park Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and has long been a leader in civic and social affairs of the Negroes of this city.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community. of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

EDITORIALS

FROM THE BIBLE

"But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of hosts has spoken it." Micah 4:4.

Watch your doings hour by hour,
Know yourself.
When you've found your range of power
Trust yourself.
If achievement you desire,
If good habits you'd acquire,
Task yourself.
When you think the whole world's wrong
It's yourself.
Change your grumbling into song—
Right yourself.—Unknown.

A BUSY LOCAL UNIT

Many of the local units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers made fine records last year. All that did so deserve praising. We don't mean to show partiality but, for example, we want to tell our readers about the wonderful work of Shaw Mt. Olive Unit, of Shaw, Miss.

This great little Union, under the presidency of Jesse McGraw, a progressive farmer and a good leader, started out with a program, followed it up, and succeeded. In spite of depression and hard times, the members of Shaw Mt. Olive are better off now than they have ever been before in their lives. Organization, cooperation and common sense have done it.

The Unit's sewing club has been active all year. Members of the canning club worked like bees in a hive. They exchanged products, and not a single member had less than 200 jars of fruits, vegetables and meats when winter came. Every member had plenty of hogs to kill, twice as many as they ever had before.

In August they did a very striking and original thing. They had a meeting and planned their fall gardens. They cultivated till frost and have fine winter gardens now to enjoy. We know of nothing in the eating line that is better for the southern farmer's family than a good winter garden.

Throughout the year, these members engaged in cooperate purchasing. All home and farm supplies were bought cooperatively when it was known that a saving could be made on articles needed. The Market Agent reported that the Unit spent OVER A THOUSAND DOLLARS buying together. Each member saved approximately twenty-five cents on the dollar. A few members will have to borrow a little to purchase livestock for this year, but, aside from this, not a member will have to borrow a dime for any other purpose.

Shaw Mt. Olive has blazed the way in big fashion for other Units to follow. What is the lesson? First, meet early in the year and plan a sensible, well-worked-out program. Let there be peace and harmony. Let the majority rule. Hold up the hands of the leaders. Do away with all little "colored folks" jealousy and meanness. Let every member take a big interest in his unit, and in the welfare of his fellow-members.

This is COOPERATION AND UNITY. They will always bring you success if you will let them.

FARM SPECIALISTS ARE COMING

We wonder how many Race farmers are studying to become SPECIALISTS. In medical circles, the doctor who knows most about the stomach is called a "stomach specialist"; the one who knows most about the brain is a "brain specialist," and so on. Henry Ford can produce a better "Ford car" than anybody else because he knows more about the "Ford" than anybody else. The FARMER-SPECIALIST is bound to come in the future, there are some of them now. Knowing as we do, that Race farmers possess traits and characteristics which make it possible for them to be THE BEST FARMERS IN THE WORLD, we are anxious for them to become the best farm specialists in the world.

In almost every community there may be found at least one colored farmer who can produce some product better than his neighbor. We are acquainted with a northern Negro farmer who, for several years, has been raising a small watermelon of the "baby" variety," which is sweeter and has fewer seeds than the average of this variety. The papers told us last summer that when President Roosevelt and his distinguished company visited the estate of Dr. Chas. Mayo near Rochester, Minn., all palates were tickled when they were served watermelon cut in half and stuffed with ice cream and various fruits. The melon was passed around the table and each guest helped himself. Had Dr. Mayo known of this colored farmer's melons and had gotten some of them, he could have put on a bigger stunt. The Baby Melons could have been cut in half and stuffed and each guest could have been given an entire half for dessert. This colored farmer is a specialist but doesn't know it. He should be making more money than he is making.

We know another North Carolina colored farmer who is really making lots of extra money because he is growing and curing sweet potatoes that are far better than the average. He is shipping some of his potatoes to distant points and is getting as much as $1.50 a peck for them. He is a specialist who knows his business.

We also know a colored farmer who specializes in raising mangoes, or sweet peppers. Not only does he raise exceedingly large ones, but he has learned how to make them look pretty. He makes them striped, spotted. red on one side and green on the other, and colors them up in such fancy shades he is able to get fine prices. We know his secret but won't tell it. It is all done naturally.

Brother Farmer, why don't you try to raise one thing better than your neighbors? Specialists earn good money.

WHERE ARE WE GOING?

We are in favor of controlled farm production not particularly because we wish to see the big farmer make less but because we want to see the small farmer make more. If controlled production does not benefit the small farmers—the millions of farmers who produce less than a thousand dollars worth of products a year—then the scheme is a failure and should be abandoned. Nearly all Race farm owners belong in the less-than-a-thousand-dollars-a-year class.

It has been suggested that thousands of farmers be removed from marginal farms and given better farms. Where are these better farms? Who owns them? If the government purchases them can it also change the customs, habits and opinions of the citizens who control the communities where the farms are located? If not, then how can the government guarantee that his new and richer and smarter neighbors will like the Negro farmer who moves in enough to treat him right?

Where are the Race farmers going? Certainly if forced to the cities they will be worse off than they are on the marginal farms. On the farms they at least can live largely on what they produce directly from the soil. What they raise affects the commercial markets very little.

Unless the government is able to make subsistence homesteaders of all Race farmers in America who are producing less than a thousand dollars worth of farm products a year, we believe it would be well to allow our farmers to remain in their communities now established, even though some of the farms are marginal land. Many of these farms can be improved anyway. They are not worthless for agricultural purposes.

Wherever possible, let Negro farmers stay where they are and seek their own salvation where they are. "Make haste slowly" is a good motto for the government to follow in its dealings with colored farmers.

FARMERS' SUNDAY

Sunday, March 31st, will be proclaimed FARMERS' SUNDAY this year and again colored farmers of the nation and their friends will be expected to observe the day by holding services in the churches, rendering thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for blessings received and praying for patience, strength and success for the coming season.

It is especially desirable that a strong effort be made on this day to encourage those outside the ranks of organized farmers to join up with their neighbors and travel the common road in harmony and unity. The best missionary will be the farmer who has been benefited by practicing cooperation. He is able to point the way. So if your membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers has helped you to EARN MORE, HAVE MORE, AND BE MORE, if it has caused you to have more confidence in your vocation, more love for your farm

SING A NEW SONG FROM OUR OWN SONG BOOKS

NATIONAL BAPTIST HYMNAL.—A new hymn and tune book, music edition, containing 448 pages and divided into three parts. Adopted by the National Baptist Convention. PRICE: Cloth, lettered in gold, red edges, single copy, $1.00; per doz., $11.50.

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and for your Race, then you should tell others about it and persuade them to become members too. This is going to be a great organization year. White farm leaders, labor leaders, all the thinking people of the country are talking and writing about organization. The N. F. C. F. should have at least a hundred thousand members before we call our work even half finished. Let us see how greatly we can swell our ranks FARMERS' SUNDAY.

Good men can see through bad men. If you are false and a hypocrite don't think that nobody knows it.

If you have no home of your own you are living without enjoying one of the greatest blessings life gives.

You can't get much without taking some risks and getting in danger sometimes.

The world is ruled by men who THINK.

A fool can always see the faults of others but always forgets his own.

Expect to do a lot of things without even being thanked for doing them.

Subscribe for THE MODERN FARMER.

WILL ROGERS PAYS TRIBUTE TO TOM BASS

New York—(ANP)—Last Thursday's syndicated comment on the news of the day by Will Rogers, famous comedian, was taken up in paying tribute to the late Thomas Bass, noted horseman. Mr. Rogers wrote from Beverly Hills, Calif.

"Mexico, Mo.—Tom Bass, well known Negro horseman, aged 75, died here today."

"Don't mean much to you, does it? You have all seen society folks perform on a beautiful three or five gaited saddle horse, and said, 'My, what skill and patience they must have had to train that animal.

"Well, all they did was ride him in. All this Negro, Tom Bass, did was to train him. For over fifty years America's premier trainer, he trained thousands that others were applauded on. A remarkable man, a remarkable character.

"Many Negroes have been great horsemen. Every big ranch has its traditional stories of what its famous Negro rider used to do. Negro 'Add' of the LFD ranch, was perhaps the most famous.

"If Old St. Peter is as wise as we give him credit for being, Tom, he will let you go in horseback and give those folks up there a great show, and you will get the blue ribbon yourself."

LARRY GAINS' MOTHER PLEADS

Mrs. Alice Gains, mother of Larry Gains, the colored boxer, presided at a Salvation army concert at Wellingborough, England, recently. Apologizing for the absence of her son, she said: "Larry is a wonderfully good boy. He has not always been a boxer. He was converted and sang in the choir of our church when he was 15 years old. I want your prayers that one day he will stand in a pulpit instead of a boxing ring. All England loves my son, but they would love him much more if he stood in a pulpit. My prayer is that one day he will do so."

INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

The Federal Forest Service announces that four million trees will be planted this spring in the nation's vast shelter belt which will extend from Canada to the Texas Panhandle. Sufficient seed has been collected to provide about one hundred million seedlings for planting in 1936.

Experts believe that 1935 will be the brighest year for farmers since 1930.

It is believed that corn will reach a price of $1.25 a bushel this spring.

Florida and other Gulf States have suffered a freeze which has wiped out the crop of early vegetables.

Although on account of the drouth 1934 had the lowest crop yield in 16 years, farm income for the year was the highest in four years.

In 1930 there were 35,123 colored farmers in the state of Tennessee. Only about one-sixth of these were owners, 2,000 less than in 1920. Land owned was 419,069 acres and the value of land and buildings owned was $14,169,523.

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker one of the most prominent colored women of the nation, died in her Richmond, Va., home, December 15th. Mrs. Walker was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Bank and Trust Co., and Grand Secretary of the Order of St. Luke. She was a financial genius and was an officer in many other organizations.

It is estimated that the 1934 farm income will be approximately seven billion dollars. This is 600 million dollars more than in 1933, but the general level of farm prices is still about 20 per cent below the parity level aimed at.

Germany has entered the tobacco field. Scientists have cross-bred American and other types and produced a strain that can be grown in southern Germany.

FARM BOY BECOMES LICENSED AVIATOR

The Chicago Defender tells us about a colored farmer's son of Newport, Ark., who has become a licensed aviator. Says the Defender:

"The Southland's only licensed race aviator will be seen flying a transport plane within the next few months, if all goes well with Pickens W. Black, Jr., 30 years old of this city.

Black, who is 30 years of age, is one of the few licensed race pilots in the United States. He keeps his 80-horsepower plane in a home made hangar on his father's farm 12 miles east of this city.

A graduate of Virginia Union university at Richmond, Va., Black is quite an expert at flying. He has flown in a Memphis, Tenn, air circus, made trips to Kansas City and Florida, and has had one forced landing in his more than two years of flying.

As a boy, young Black whittled airplane model from sticks. One powered with rubber bands, sailed 100 yards, the pilot recalled proudly.

A broken propeller on a ship that came to Jackson county with an air circus gave Pickens his first chance to realize his boyhood dreams of flying. The pilot was at the Black farm while the plane was being repaired and before the ship left young Black had four hours of flying time to his credit. He soloed with two and a half hours of instruction

With the instruction he received during those few days, Black finished building an airplane he had started to convince his parents he knew something of aviation.

Reconciled to his flying, his parents bought him his present plane. He attended the Air Travel School of Flying at Little Rock and received his limited commercial pilot's license."

COOPERATIVE BUYING MAY SOLVE PROBLEM

Consumers League Should Be Organized

Mr. W. Alfred Harrison, noted writer, in a recent article belabored Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, because his organization, while professing sympathy for Negro labor, really cannot compel its numerous locals to accept Negro workmen as members. Mr. Harrison further remarks that the Negro himself, whether farmer or workman in the industries, must study cooperation and use his purchasing power to obtain a semblance of justice.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers has long recommended Cooperative Buying as a means to enable the Negro farmer, in particular, to HAVE MORE AND TO BE MORE. We publish here what Mr. Harrison thinks about the same subject.

"To the writer the race problem is solely an economic problem and cannot be aided except by an increase in the Negro masses' purchasing power. To increase the purchasing power of the Negro mass should be the most important problem before every American Negro. It cries for solution, yet, depression or no depression, the race unheeds it. After all when we think of our daily activities we must first think of income, salary, wages versus expenses Unless the Negroes' purchasing power is increased he is destined to a lower standard; he is doomed to destitution rivaled only by the Indian Untouchables; he is damned to chattel slavery worse than that before 1861. There is no reason to believe cooperation with trade and labor unions will increase the Negroes' purchasing power. It takes two parties to cooperate.

"Remote as it seems, Consumers' Cooperation can bring a greater degree of purchasing power and consequently a greater degree of security to the black worker. This cannot be done overnight. It means years of study, work and sacrifice. But it can be done. If the Negro is sufficiently dissatisfied with existing economic ills to move him to intelligent action, it will be done. Otherwise the Negro will merely grumble. The black worker should turn a deaf ear to the jargons of Bill Green and study the history and principles of Consumers Cooperation. This can be done for a very small amount. If only small scattered groups of Negroes first study and secondly adopt Consumers' Cooperation as a going concern, and cling religiously to its fundamental principles, in time the Negro wage earners can increase their purchasing power. This will make the race prosperous. Whether or not Negro labor does this depends entirely on Negroes themselves."

FARMERS URGED TO AVOID DEPRECIATION

Those farmers who maintain their property in good condition and make an honest attempt to meet their obligation need not fear foreclosure by the Farm Credit administration, Gov. W. I. Myers has announced.

With repairs to farm buildings kept up, depreciation will be halted and the farmer will eventually work his way out of his financial difficulties, said Mr. Myers in a recent address to presidents of the 12 federal land banks.

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HOUSTON, TEXAS TO ENTERTAIN MESSENGERS

Magnolia City of the Lone Star State Will Open Wide Her Gates

Religious forces of the nation have welcomed the call for the 1935 session of the Sunday School Congress to be held in Houston, Texas, June 5-10. The announcement appeared in the papers throughout the nation, both religious and secular, weekly and daily, and now thousands of Sunday schools, B. Y. P. U. organizations, Organized Class Leaders, Missionary Workers, Baptist Preachers, in fact the list runs through the whole gamut of consecrated workers who are making preparations to invate Houston.

Thirty years ago in June it will be that the late Rev. R. H. Boyd conceived the idea of holding this Religious Summer Sunday School of Methods. Not one time since the first session was held in Nashville, thirty years ago, has there been a cessation of these activities; to the contrary they have increased, interest has magnified, the attendance has been constant, work constructive, training helpful and enthusiasm kept at fever heat.

The session of 1935 will take to the city of Houston, not only the leaders, best instructors, men and women of experience, but specialists who have established their well-earned and deserved reputation in state and nation, to head up these departments, to become special workers, and to assist in leading during the five days' work.

This gathering, while not a Chautauqua, would easily remind one of it, but Henry Allen Boyd, the secretary who has served for these thirty years, and who although called to the gospel ministry, has refused steadfastly to become an active pastor, devoting his time to missionary work and training, has kept it religiously in the groove where his father placed it when it was organized and launched as a real Summer School of Methods, a Training Department, a place where ocular demonstrations are made by Sunday school and religious forces that bring them fresh from their fields of labor, the churches, schools and other organizations in which they work, where they have turned very often defeat into victory, and have built up in barren places what he has termed and often discussed as Front Line Sunday Schools.

No stone is being left unturned, no work half done, no job incomplete to make the thirtieth annual session at Houston, Texas, June 5-10, the banner year. ALL ROADS LEAD TO HOUSTON!

A thing of beauty is a joy forever. —John Keats.

NEWSPAPER WORKERS FORM ORGANIZATION IN ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. (ANP)—Beginning a movement long felt necessary in the ranks of Negro typographical workers, the employes in the mechanical department of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, which publishes the only Negro daily newspaper in the world, have organized themselves into a bargaining group that in every way approximates a union.

The Scott Syndicate, the largest business of its kind in the South, has, for a number of years, maintained a company employes club, which met under the auspices of the management of the business. The mechanical workers, however, believing this club was ineffectual in furthering their interests, decided to form an organization of their own, so that they might take advantage of the opportunity offered them to collectively secure proper guarantees as skilled workers.

The movement was a direct protest against the demerit system, which ostensibly, punishes a worker for his mistakes, but which, in reality was used to lower the salary of the employes. The management has been repeatedly petitioned to abolish this system, but has maintained it despite the employes' obvious dissatisfaction. Since unorganized protests availed the men little, they have formed a pressure group which has the power to insist that its demands be heeded.

Every mechanical worker in the Scott Syndicate shop is included in the membership of the club, which comprises linotype operators, make-up men, press men, all type handlers, and proof-readers. In all, about twenty-five persons are in the organization, which marks the first effort of Negro typographical workers to obtain security on their jobs.

This group, which is known as the Gate City Typographical Association, will work with the management to raise the standards of Negro printers throughout the South. It expects, ultimately to unionize every linotype operator and printer in the country.

The officers chosen for the permanent organization are as follows: Felix Robinson, president, Savannah, Ga.; H. Powell, vice-president, Lexington, Ky.; Arthur Randall, Jr., secretary, Detroit, Mich.; Dillard Porter, asst. secretary, Tuskegee, Ala.; O. B. Stokes, treasurer, New Orleans, La.

In addition to its function of collective bargaining for necessary reforms, the organization will attempt projects for the good of its members and for the community at large. It has tentative plans for orgonizing a Federal Credit Union, and for establishing a community club house for its members, for emergency and social purposes.

White typographical workers have had an effectual organization for years, and they have attained the excellence that their training merited them. On the other hand, Negro printers have been regarded both from the standpoint of employer and public as tramps or fit-ins. The Gate City Typographical Association is attempting to elevate the standing o fthe Negro mechanical worker.

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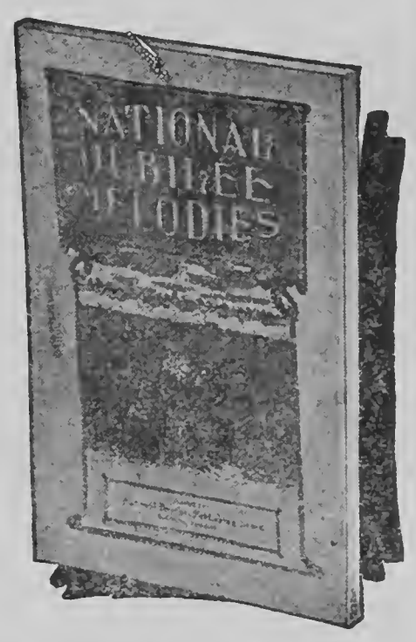

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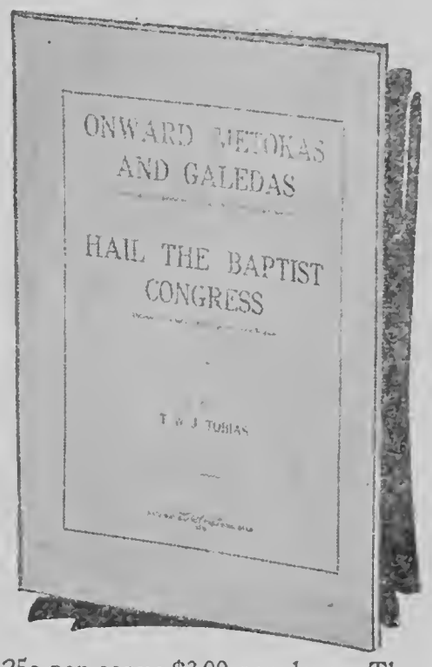

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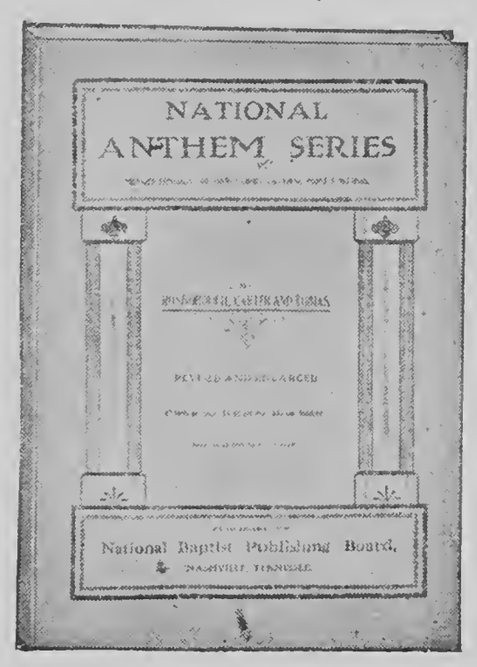

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UNCONSCIOUS OF DESTRUCTION

There is on record a laboratory experiment in which a frog was placed in water heated at the rate of .0036 of a degree Fahrenheit per second and which, although it never moved, was found at the end of two and a half hours to be dead. The explanation was that at any point of time the temperature of the water showed such little contract with that of a moment before that the attention of the frog was never attracted to it. It was boiled to death without noticing it. Satan is a past master in the art of slow approach, taking his prey easily from things to those that are unfamiliar. The sin and unbelief of to day is not in marked contrast to that of yesterday. No shock is felt as men are drawn farther and farther away from God, and their attention is not permitted to rest upon it. The world will not know when it is ripe for judgment—The Institute Tie.

Webster Appointed Urban League Secretary In Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb.—(ANP)—Thomas A. Webster, for three years industrial secretary of the Kansas City Urban League, was recently elected executive secretary by the board of directors of the League in this city.

Scottsboro Committee at Knoxville College is Securing Funds

Knoxville, Tenn.—Two hundred and fifty dollars has been set by the Knoxville branch of the American Scottsboro Committee as its goal in a campaing for funds being conducted during February.

Professor W. C. Blackburn of the Department of Sociology is general chairman. Knoxville students have pledged about one-tenth of the total goal. The remainder will be secured by a city-wide campaign.

Scottsboro Sunday will be observed in all of the churches on the fourth Sunday of February. Special collection will be received in the churches on that date.

A GREAT SOUTHERN DAILY PAPER EXTOLS A GREAT SOUTHERN COLORED WOMAN MAGGIE L. WALKER

(From Richmond Times-Dispatch)

The passing of Mrs. Maggie L. Walker removes from the scene one of the greatest Negro leaders in America, and probably the foremost member of the colored race ever born in Virginia, with the single exception of Booker T. Washington. The founder of Tuskegee was a native of Franklin county, while Mrs. Walker was born here in Richmond.

Mrs. Walker was an important influence in the upbuilding of her race, a sane consellor in time of stress, a wise and successful business executive, a generous-hearted contributor to charitable causes, and a wholesome influence in interracial relationships.

She was so quiet and unobtrusive in manner, that many Richmonders were perhaps unaware that she was a national figure, an outstanding Negro leader whose career was an inspiration to the members of her race from coast to coast.

Few representatives of any race come into the world with more native ability more sound business acumen than that with which Mrs. Walker was endowed. The child of former slaves, she began life with few advantages, but she made the most of her opportunities and her influence soon was felt in the community. Her Richmond bank successfully weathered the depression, and the Independent Order of St. Luke was brought to its present state of usefulness through her efforts.

It is doubtful if any Negro now living in the South has attained to greater eminence than Maggie L. Walker had achieved when she died on Saturday, with the possible exception of Dr. Robert R. Moton, the retiring head of Tuskegee Institute. The esteem in which she was held by Negroes throughout America is attested by the observance of "Maggie L. Walker Month" in October by Negro organizations in all parts of the country

Her death, following a protracted illness in which she bore her sufferings with notable fortitude, leaves a gap in the ranks of American Negro leadership which can be filled only with difficulty. Certainly, here in Richmond there is no one at the moment who can replace her.

SUNFLOWER SEED TAKEN FROM EAR AFTER 25 YEARS

Evansville, Ind. — Twenty-one years ago William B. Gough, Jr., then two years old, put sunflower seeds in the ears of himself and his year old sister Margaret. Recently Miss Gough was attacked with head pains and spells of fainting. Dr. Bernard Raydin, specialist, in irrigating her ear found the sunflower seed. Her brother suffered a similar experience ten years ago.

Dies From Cold

Wilson, N. C., Feb.—(ANP)—George Battle, 45, was found lying unconscious in Viola street early Monday morning, suffering from cold. Efforts to revive him were futile. He was poorly clad.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

About "Back to The Cotton Fields" By Leon R. Harris, Secretary, National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Brother Farmers, I see that many of our good white friends are complaining because thousands of men and women are on relief rolls in the cotton states because their jobs were destroyed when cotton acreage reduction went into effect and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration succeeded in eliminating the cotton surplus. These friends are asking the question, "When are we going to get them off the relief rolls and back into the cotton fields?"

I think I know pretty well just why our good friends are complaining. Certainly they are not "chewing the rag" because the relief is coming from their pockets, for nearly every penny of relief spent in the cotton states has come direct from the federal government. This means that it has come from all of us—not just from the citizens of those states. And if they wish to be reasonable, they have no right to complain because they are having it much easier than thousands of citizens of other states. Millions of factory, mill, mine, shop and railroad employees in other states have been working only part time for the past five years. Incomes have been reduced from 25 to 75 per cent. The incomes of our cotton states' friends have not suffered so seriously.

I believe the big reason why our friends are complaining is because a big change has come in their way and manner of living, and they were not ready for the change. I should say IN THEIR WAY OF EARNING THEIR LIVING. The time has come when these friends of ours must think harder and work harder than ever before if they mean to keep and enjoy the comforts and luxuries they have been used to. The black boy who has been doing all the chores at the "big house" for board and around ten dollars cash, has disappeared with the coming of the CHANGE. The black girl or woman who cooked or nursed the children for seventy-five cents or a dollar a week, has also disappeared. Perhaps they are on relief. All of us know that many of these underpaid servants have left the farms and small towns. When they left it was not because they wished to. IT WAS BECAUSE THEY HAD TO. There was little for them to do on the farms. They were promised a chance to be able to raise enough to live on had they stayed, but many were so hard up and hungry they could not even wait for the food crops to mature. They walked away, anywhere, they neither knew nor cared where they were going. They believed that no matter where they went, it couldn't get any worse than it had been.

In course of time, many Negro farmers and farm laborers will return to the farms but not to the cotton fields. Our friends must realize that the cotton fields will never be as large again as they once were. The world is getting wise to cotton. Substitutes for cotton are being produced in every nation on the globe that is civilized. Markets for cotton will never be so large again unless war and waste sweep again over the world. The Negro farmer and cotton hand must find a NEW PLACE DURING THIS CHANGE. He must secure his independence, his citizenship rights, his economic freedom. He must learn to stand on his own feet and hoe his own row. He must realize that the health, welfare and happiness of his wife and children are just as important as the health, welfare and happiness of his white friend's wife and children. He must get into the thick of things during THIS CHANGE and get his rightful share of every benefit.

Brother Farmers, and you young men who desire to be farmers, don't pass by any opportunity you may meet DURING THIS GREAT CHANGE, to BECOME THE OWNER OF A FARM. The day of the big cotton field, of the big planters and many tenants, is about over. The small, independent farmer's day is dawning. Organize, cooperate, think and work.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

About the N. F. C. F. and Modern Farmer

"I am glad to know that you are in line with the sentiment expressed in my article in the Constitution relative to our people and the farm. I wish to advise that I will cooperate with you in any way I can."

Rev. D. D. Crawford, Executive Secretary-Treasurer General Missionary Baptist Convention of Ga

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"If there is any assistance we can render you here in Arkansas in your work, we should like to have you feel at liberty in calling upon us."

W. A. Booker, Atty. at Law, Ark.

I rejoice with you in the definite achievement for the farmers of our group in Mississippi, through the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and in the hope which your organization inspires for the Colored Farmers throughout the south. The Negro Farmers of the south are facing the most crucial period in their history and it appears from present indications that your movement has been inspired for just such a time as this.

More than three-fourths of our group in the south live on the farms and are dependent either directly or indirectly upon farm labor and farm products for support. Any movement which has for its objective the organization of Negro Farmers for mutual helpfulness and protection and creating more favorable economic and social condition for them to live under, enter at once upon a field of service, the possibilities of which are unlimited. I cannot escape the conviction that this field offers one of the finest opportunities for effective leadership among our people.

Your organization is a fine indication of the awakening of the Colored Farmers to the opportunities which challenge them, and one of the most inspiring prophecies concerning the possibilities of their future. While the Colored Farmers have made progress in the past, their progress has represented the achievements of individuals, operating disconnectedly. They have not felt the throbbing impulse of the tidal wave of hopefulness and enthusiasm which springs from cooperative effort in this field of endeavor. They have not profited from the products of the farm to any large extent even when the prices were highest and when the times were most prosperous. They have been the victims of the schemes of exploitation of those who have pretended to help them under the guise of friendship. They have struggled against great odds to maintain their farms and eke out a miserable existence in many cases

It is quite clear to all who have given this question, even casual consideration, that if the Negro farmers of the south can be organized into county, state, and inter-state organizations a new day will dawn for our group in the field of agriculture It is interesting to contemplate what this will mean, not only for the farmers themselves from a social, economic and educational viewpoint, but for the struggling colored merchants and professional leaders in urban centers.

You called attention in your letter to some of the things which the Mississippi farmers are attempting to do for themselves through organization:

First, that they are buying their supplies co-operatively, and that an example of this is seen in the fact that during the first week in July of this year they bought a solid car of groceries at a saving of forty per cent.

Second, that they are shipping their products co-operatively. This implies of course, that through this method provisions are made for them to hold their products until they can sell to good advantage.

Let me say in this connection that if such a movement had accomplished nothing more for the Mississippi farmers it would have justified its existence. If the National Federation of Colored Farmers possessed the means and the facilities for organizing the Colored farmers throughout the south, they could extend the same benefits to the farmers of all the states. It is my earnest hope that the National Federation of Colored Farmers may find some way to promote effective organizations among colored farmers in other states. Speaking for my state, I will say that no state offers a more fertile field for such activities than North Carolina. There are scores of intelligent, progressive, well-to-do colored farmers, who stand ready to get behind such a movement in our state and make it go.

Here in my own state I am interested particularly in a "Back to the Farm Movement" which has as its objective:

First, to create a desire for the ownership of lands with a view of stabilizing rural life.

Second, to encourage the development of rural Negro communities for economic nad political progress.

Third, to emphasize the necessity for making rural life more attractive for Negroes.

While I have stated the objectives of this movement in a sort of off-handed way, in the working out of the details all the benefits aimed at in the Mississippi organization are provided for I think I said to you in a previous communication that I am attempting to demonstrate the nature and purpose of the Movement in Church Fork Township, Davie County, North Carolina. We are buying the land in this section and placing reliable colored farmers. Our venture is in its experimental stage however, and for practical reasons we cannot say more about it at this time.

If I have any special message for the colored farmers of Mississippi, it would be:

1. Strive for the ownership of the land and thus reduce the large number of colored tenant croppers.

2. Strive, for economic independence by continual reduction of indebtedness and cultivating the habit of living within their means.

3. Adopt the "Live at Home," policy. By this is meant the idea of varying the products of the farm and raising on our farms all the things needed for consumption in the home.

4. Finally, as soon as conditions will allow, build good homes and strive to make the surroundings beautiful and attractive for their children.

With this message, I close with the hope that you may have great success in your work.

Sincerely yours,

Rt. Rev. L. W. Kyles,

Bishop A. M. E. Z. Church, N. C.

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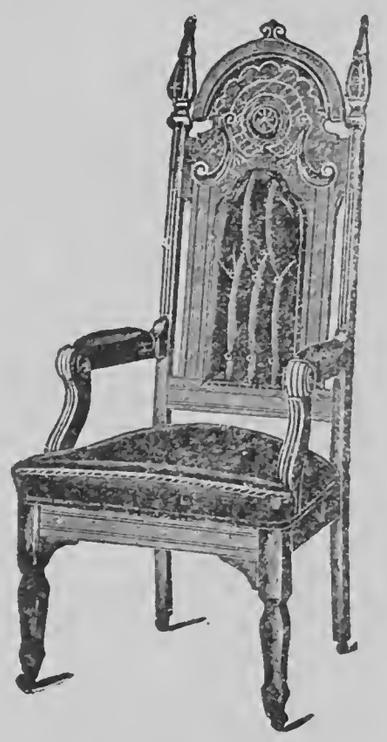

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Convicted of Murder

Whiteville, S. C., Feb.—(ANP)—A Columbus county jury Thursday found Taft Williams of Fair Bluff, guilty of first degree murder in connection with the killing of his wife last September. The verdict carries an automatic penalty of death.

FARM TENANCY

(Continued from Page 1)

COOPERATIVE BUYING

The practice of purchasing needed farm and home supplies by cooperative methods should be continued. By purchasing cooperatively, our units are able to obtain the major portion of their needs at, or near wholesale prices. Our units should patronize home merchants if given courteous and fair treatment.

COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION ANDD MARKETING

Units are urged to plant enough acreage in crops suitable to their soil and climate will enable them to sell in carlots. Green beans and other vegetables, hay, corn, watermelons, peanuts, mixed cars of vegetables and sweet potatoes can be marketed cooperatively by units through our national office.

LEGAL CONTRACTS FOR RENTERS

We should continue to protest the actions of landowners and plantation managers who refuse to give tenants and share-croppers legal written contracts, settlement statements, or privilege to raise sufficient food crops for the sustenance of their families. Members are advised to have no dealings with such landlords or plantation managers and our national officers are instructed to assist members so treated in finding favorable locations.

MODEL FARM COMMUNITIES

We suggest to the proper federal government authority that at least one model colored farm community be established in each of the southern and border states and in any other state having an appreciable Negro rural or urban population.

DR. HENRY A. HUNT

We thank those responsible for the appointment of Dr. Henry A. Hunt to his position in the Farm Credit Administration, which position he has so creditably filled, and whose service has been of incalculable benefit to American colored farmers.

DIRECT REPRESENTATION

We request the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to appoint in each county having an appreciable Negro farm population, a committee composed of two colored farm owners and three tenant farmers or share-croppers, to work and cooperate with AAA county committees, boards, bureaus, local credit corporations, or any other bodies functioning under the AAA, to the end that colored farmers may have direct representation or as close representation as is possible in these various bodies. We request that in counties having organized units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, that these committees be chosen from our membership.

FARM AND HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

We urge that a colored farm extension agent and a colored home demonstration agent be employed in every county or group of adjoining counties having an appreciable Negro farm population, the same to be wholly under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We also request that these agents be instructed to cooperate with our organization and with local units of our organization in counties where organized, as white extension agents cooperate with units of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

NEGRO AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

We request the federal government and all state governments to make ample appropriations for the benefit of Negro agricultural institutions.

RURAL CREDIT UNIONS

We favor organization of rural credit unions and assert that such unions should be officered and directed by colored farmers in colored farm communities.

LAND OWNERSHIP

We request the federal and state governments to make every effort to widen land ownership by Negroes, both collectively and individually.

FARMERS' SUNDAY

All units of our organization and colored rural communities should observe Farmers' Sunday. On this day every effort should be made to increase our membership, to spread the gospel of organization and cooperation.

MOB VIOLENCE

We denounce the practice of lynching and mob violence, and desire to petition members of Congress to support the Wagner-Costigan Anti-Lynching Bill.

SOY BEAN

(Continued from Page 1)

corn in 1933. Besides the harvested beans and the hay, about 300,000 acres of soybeans with an equivalent production of over 3,000,000 bushels of beans have been grazed og by livestock in the Southern States in each of the past three years.

In 1934, the total acreage of this recently Americanized Oriental bean exceeded the acreage of such long-established crops as rye, buckwheat, rice, peanuts, potatoes and tobacco. But new demands for soybeans for commercial food and food uses seem to be increasing even more rapidly than acreage. Soybean men believe the next few years will see not only an increasing acreage but a wider distribution with adapted varieties available for every section of the country.

BREEDING WILD DUCKS

(Continued From Page 1)

cent normal expectancy for wild ducks.

What becomes of the liberated hand-reared mallards, says Mr. Lincoln, is not known. Possibly, he suggests, they spend their lives in the marshes, refusing to migrate or fly for the hunter, and if this is true their progeny may be an asset to our supply of waterfowl. On the ither hand, he points out, the captive-bred birds are untrained in the rigors of natural environments, and they may be so unable to cope with living conditions that they succumb rapidly to the elements and to natural enemies. There is need for a more thorough study of the problem, both in the wild and on the game farms.

THREE STRIKES AND OUT

Chicago Tribune: Since last summer three strikes have been called at the mill of the Hamilton Woolen company in Southbridge, Mass. The directors of the company regard the outlook as hopeless and have voted in favor of liquidating the business. A special meeting of the stockholders for this purpose has been called.

Nearly 700 employes remained at their looms to the end. Theye were and are willing to work. They do not want to go on relief, but many of them will have to in consequence of the misguided activities of a minority.

Here is as clear an example as the country has had of the destructive influence of communist leadership in American industrial relations. The communists don't care how many factories they close and how many men and women are thrown out of work. Indeed, the more factories they close the better they are pleased, because they think that men and women out of work are the more readily recruited into mobs.

The agitators will pretend, of course, that the dismantling of the mill was part of a great capitalist plot to grind labor into the dust. It is difficult to believe that many oi the 670 who have been thrown ont of work will be taken in by this kind of nonsense. The plain truth is that the action of the agitators caused the factory to operate at a loss, and only because of the losses is it being closed. The dissolution of the business will save something from the wreckage for the investors, but nothing will be left for the men and women who want to work. They are the principal victims of the communist agitation which was carried on in their name. They have been betrayed, and deliberately betrayed.

BOVINE T. B. BATTLE PROGRESSING; 1893 COUNTIES CLEARED

More than 60 per cent of the counties in the United States are now practically free of bovine tuberculosis according to a mimeographed report just issued by the United Sates Department of Agriculture. The report includes a map with various degrees of shading to show the status, on Nov. 1, 1934, of bovine tuberculosis-eradication work in every county of the United States. This work, begun in 1917 by the department in cooperation with the various states, has reduced the infection ot a minimum in 1893 counties, or 61.6 per cent of the total in the United States.

Seventeen states have been officially designated as modified accredited areas, signifying that tuberculosis among cattle has been reduced to 0.5 per cent or less of the cattle population. These states are North Carolina, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Idaho, North Dakota, Nevada, New Hampshire, Utah, Kentucky, West Virginia, Washington, Illinois, Oregon, and Virginia. The last two states qualified for accreditation on Nov. 1, 1934. Several others, it is expected, will qualify for similar recognition during the next calendar year.

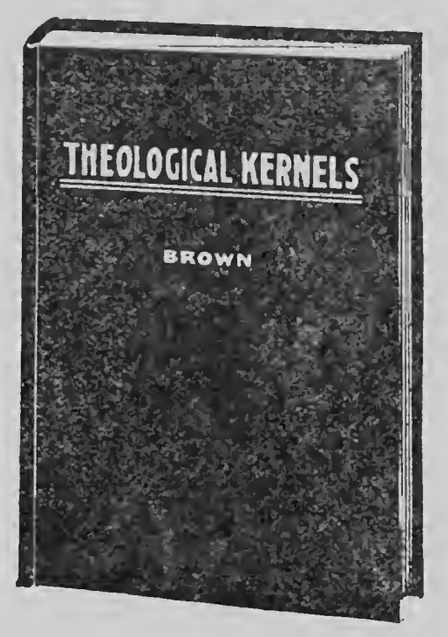
KELLY MILLER SAYS, "STAY ON THE FARM"

Probably the greatest philosopher of our race in America is Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, now retired. In a recent address he delivered some sound advice and among other good things said that "Wherever machinery has been introduced the Negroes have been shut out of employment, except on the lowest level. Wherever Negroes have left the farm for the cities, they have left their own farm business, which were operated and controlled largely by themselves, for places at the bottom of the ladder in our cities.

"Race people on the farm, when they can own and operate the land, are in a much better position to develop for themselves comfortable family lives than it is possible for them to gain for themselves in our urban centers. In order to be of greatest service to themselves and to their group, the race will need to work with the majority group in a minority group. We must learn to work wkith the mapority group in a way to command their respect and confidence. On the farms, the masses of the race have their greatest opportunity."

Killed

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb.—(ANP)—Fred Bentley was killed last Tuesday as he was riding his wheel to work. He was a skilled baker.



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OBSERVE FARMER'S SUNDAY, MARCH 31st

THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VIII. NASHVILLE, TENN., MARCH, 15, 1935 No. 2

DR. CARVER SAYS 'NO'

Scientific Wizard of Tuskegee Declines

Was Offered One Hundred Seventy-Five Thousand Dollar Job

Tuskegee Institute (CPS)—Dr. George W. Carver, eminent scientific "wizard," who has produced in the neighborhood of 285 by-products from the peanut and more than 100 useful articles from the sweet potato and soy bean, admitted reluctantly, last week, that he had been offered sometime ago a salary in "six figures" by the Edison Foundation to carry on his experiments.

At the same time, Dr. Carver also admitted that the Russian government also offered him "a vast sum" which he could not accept. He did, however, send one of his students, John Sutton, son of S. J. Sutton, principal of the Phyllis Wheatley high school, San Antonio.

Figure Is $175,000

According to Ollie Stewart, writing in the current issue of the Southern Workman. Dr. Carver was offered $175,000 per year by the Edison Foundation. "He has refused every offer," the writer states, "though it is reported that a bank which failed during the recent crisis held on deposit a large part of his savings."

The scientist has made no attempt to commercialize any of his discoveries.

In a statement Friday, Dr. Carver declared:

"In the case of Mr. Edison, I was asked to keep all negotiations strictly confidential. I promised I would do so.

"The taxi-driver who brought Edison's representative up from Montgomery to see me was present when the offer was made. There were six figures in the offer.

"The Russian government did offer me a vast sum, but I could not accept. I sent one of my pupils John Sutton, who has been there about seven years and is doing remarkably well."

Sutton, who was an understudy in the laboratory of Dr. Carver, is now director of the Laboratory of Technology of the All-Union Rice Institute in Kransnogor, North Caucasus. He spent his first two years in Russia at the Central Selection Station, in Taskent, where he was assigned to study the dynamics of the concentration of cell sap in the cotton plant. This task he successfully completed, and the results of his experiments are to be published.

Weeds Prevent Floods

United States Forest Service has been busy for the last few months planting mustard on burned-over timber lands. Mustard is a fast-growing weed and does much toward preventing floods and soil erosion in sections where fire has killed all vegetation.

HORTICULTURAL SURVEY

Observations May Be Helpful to Growers

Southern Planters Get New Ideas On Corn, Beets, Tomatoes and Peaches

For a number of years, the Horticultural Department has been conducting systematic field tests for the purpose of comparing various new and old varieties.

Since this is the time of year when many gardeners are selecting their varieties for the coming season, a brief summary of some of the variety trials conducted at Hampton may be helpful. Summarizing a few of the 1934 results, the records read as follows:

Corn

Sure Crop Sugar, Honey June, and Golden Giant, when checked against Stowell's Evergreen, showed that Sure Crop Sugar and Honey June (Texas varieties bred for resistance to corn ear worm) harvested a week later, had fewer major worm injuries, and gave equally high production. The ears of these varieties are covered with thick, compact husks which make them difficult for worms to penetrate. Golden Giant matured a week earlier, was of higher quality, but yielded less. It is an excellent corn of the Golden Bantam type.

Beets

The Asgrow Wonder beet made a very good showing last year. It was earliest, of good quality, and yielded better than three other varieties with which it was compared.

Peaches

In a four-year old orchard containing fifteen varieties of peaches commonly grown in this section, the Cumberland and Golden Jubilee, two varieties developed recently by the New Jersey Experiment Station made a very good showing.

One Cumberland tree bore approximately four and one-half bushels. Ripening with the Carmen, the white freestone peach will soon be an important commercial variety.

The Golden Jubilee, a cross between Elberta and Greenboro, ripened about three weeks before Elberta, and yielded an average of three bushels per tree last year. The

(Continued on Page 8)

Corn Cobs For Litter

The best litter for the floor of the hen house is found right on the farm in corn cobs . When ground up they are highly absorbent and the lightness of the ground material causes all droppings to be covered. An occasional stirring will keep the floor dry and clean for a considerable length of time, dependent upon the conditions in the house. The floor should be cleaned, however, and fresh litter spread as soon as the old begins to appear damp, since dampness encourages coccidiosis.

LIBERIA A WONDER LAND

African Republic Is Rediscovered in Book

Mr. Young Devotes Considerable Portion of His Writing To Country

"The Word War put rubber upon a gold basis," is one of the striking phases from "Liberia Rediscovered," a new book just off the press, which traces in vivid outline the world importance of rubber. James C. Young, the historian, affirms that "we have only enough rubber in warehouses to operate our 24,000,000 motor vehicles three to six months," and further illustrate that in a natural emergency almost the total supply required by this country could be shut off at a moment's notice. Assuredly there is a matter deserving of national attention.

To the average man who thinks about rubber only in the terms of his own tires, it is inconceivable how great has become the importance of this essential commodity. Should war break out tomorrow, rubber as well as guns and men would go far to determine the issue. Without rubber there could be no movement of army transport in the present day sense. Among all the necessities of the modern world it is the one irreplacable commodity," concludes the author.

"Liberia Rediscovered" for the first time provides an authoritative record of the little known Negro Republic which has nestled at the western-most tip of Africa more than 100 years. From the time that it was founded by Americans for their freed slaves, it has been regarded as a moral protectorate of the United States. Liberia is the only independent country, outside of the western hemisphere, in which the American Government has taken a direct interest. By reason of the large annual contribution and the active efforts made by American religious and sociological organizations

(Continued on Page 2)

New Publication

"Goats for the Negro Farmer" is the title of an article written by K. B. Crooks, Assistant Professor of Biology, in a recent issue of the Southern Workman. This five-paged article sets forth in convincing fashion at least ten arguments why the Negro farmer should consider raising some goats. Mr. Crooks reminds his readers concerning the scarcity of milk in Negro homes, and concludes that the keeping of one or more goats is much better than one cow, and he also ventures to advocate a small herd of good goats as a substitute for the traditional family cow.

Reprints of this article are now available, and may be obtained free of charge by writing to John B. Pierce, Office of Cooperative Extension, Hampton Institute, Virginia. Be sure to send for a copy.

ENJOY SWEET POTATOES

Miss Edith Shuck Tells Of Many Ways

Declares Vegetable Is Good With Pineapple Or In Puddings at Home

By Edith Shuck

Cooking sweet potatoes on pineapple slices is a most appetizing way of serving this winter vegetable. You may like to do as I do when some one gives me a recipe, and that is change it slightly to meet your taste and requirements. This recipe originally called for a seasoning of salt and pepper. You may use this or not; I never use salt and pepper with the sweet potatoes when I use cream, butter and sugar, as it seems to me that the butter adds enough salt to make them tasty and the sugar accentuates the salt which is in the butter.

The service of sweet potatoes and pineapple may be used for the main dish on a luncheon plate, or it may be used as a meat accompaniment around a roast. The marshmallows may be omitted, but in my estimation they make the service more attractive.

Sweet Potatoes on Pineapple

For service for eight cook six medium-sized peeled sweet potatoes in boiling water until they are tender. Then drain and run the potatoes through a coarse sieve to remove all the woody pulp. This should leave about three cups of pulp. To this add three tablespoons of melted butter and two tablespoons of coffee cream. Take firm pineapple rings and place them on a shallow buttered baking pan. On each slice of pineapple put a spoon of sweet potato in a rounding mound, almost entirely covering the fruit. Over the potatoes sprinkle a little brown sugar and a few cuts of marshmallow. Put the pan in the broiler six or seven inches from the tip of a medium flame, so the pineapple ring will be heated through by the time the marshmallows and sugar are browned This is a simple and effective way of serving this popular combination of flavors.

Sweet Potato Pudding

While I am giving sweet potato dishes that I like especially, I want to give you my recipe for sweet potato pudding. First cook this sweet potatoes tender in unsalted boiling water, then drain them and run them through a coarse sieve. For three cups of pulp beat two eggs

(Continued on Page 8)

Make Legs Yellow

Broilers with bright yellow legs bring the highest prices on the market, therefore yellow legs are important to the farmer. They are produced by keeping the chickens in the sunshine as much as possible and by feeding green feeds and yellow corn.

SOY BEAN OIL COSTLY

Its Use For Motor Fuel Found Expensive

Experiment Shows It Can Be Made Into Vegetable, Milk Or Coffee

The old and odious evaluation, "not worth a hill of beans" must be revised when speaking of soybeans as a motor fuel in the opinion of O. R. Sweeney, head of the chemical engineering department at Ames, who is a pioneer in bringing the lowly soybean to respected estate in the fields of agriculture and industry.

Men who make it their business to worry about the future and wonder what we're going to do when the petroleum supply, from which our motor fuels are derived, is exhausted, have cast winsome eyes at the busy soybean, but Dr. Sweeney offers scant consolation, writes Fred Henson in the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Too Expensive

The soybean, it seems, is something of an aristocrat, when motor fuel is mentioned, as Dr. Sweeney points out. "A pound of motor fuel from a pound of soybean oil will cost more than 6 cents. This is about three times the price of retail gasoline. Unless there are some valuable by-products, I see no hope of using soybean oil as a motor fuel."

Dr. Sweeney relates, "Studies have been made in the cracking of soybean oil. This consists in passing the soybean oil through a hot tube A reaction takes place which breaks the oil down. A liquid results, and this liquid, on refraction, gives a material that can be used as an automobile fuel very satisfactorily. The fly in the ointment is that soybean oil, to be very profitable, should sell for at least 6 cents a pound, and not infrequently reaches 11 cents in normal times."

Pictures of bean-driven motor vehicles stirred the publics' fancy

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

March 31st, the fifth Sunday in the month has been proclaimed FARMERS SUNDAY and will be observed this year by all local units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., and by many churches and communities both rural and urban. The proclamation and instructions on observing the day, together with a complete program, will appear only once in the Modern Farmer, in the March issue. Order your copy early that you may have the program in readiness for the day which should be the greatest day for all farmers and for all who are interested in the welfare of the farmer.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Soy Beans

(Continued from Page 1)

with the increased production of soybeans as an agricultural product, and the exhibit of a tractor run by soybean oil fuel at the Chicago Century of Progress exposition, brought questions from the curious on the possibiilties for general use out in the open.

Sweeney Is Doubtful

Dr. Sweeney holds no accord with plans such as alcohol - gasoline blends or soybean materials as the ultimate source of motor fuel for this country. "When the petroleum supplies disappear," observes the Ames scientist, "there are a number of ways of making a motor fuel, all of which seem to be very much cheaper than making it from a regular agricultural crop such as corn or soybeans."

But Dr. Sweeney says he has "every confidence in the soybean." He was a pioneer in the study of the soybean while he was in Fargo, N. D., and has watched the industry grow to its present robust stature. However, Dr. Sweeney feels that the soybean's roseate future lies in other fields than that of motor fuel. Based on his present information, Dr. Sweeney believes that "there is no possibility of converting soybeans into an economical fuel for motors.

Dr. Sweeney sums up the entire subject of motor fuels with the observation that "as long as it is possible to pump petroleum products directly from the ground, it would be difficult indeed to find anything to compete with them. It has been the belief of many that the petroleum supply in the world will be exhausted, and no lesser authority than the United States department of mines predicted the supply would be exhausted in 1916.

Gas Overproduction

"However," Dr. Sweeney continues, "in 1916 we had not exhausted the supply, and we found, in 1930, a great over-production. We do not know when the petroleum supply will be exhausted. When it is exhausted there is a series of possible solutions. One is the fermentation of grain into alcohol. Another is the conversion of the waste materials, such as corncobs and stalks of the grain, into wood alcohol or, by a fermentation process, into ethyl alcohol, or by destructive distillation, into a motor fuel."

The Ames scientist hails oil-shales as promising an inexhaustible supply of motor fuels in North America. He says, "Great hope is expressed for this source, but today we know there is a great amount of chemical engineering necessary if we bring this material down to a cheap enough figure. There is always the possibility of a totally different type of automotive engine, and a totally different source of motive power. Certain detonating types of materials have attractive possibilities.'

The possible uses of soybeans are legion, although in many cases, the cost of the beans or processing methods bans commercial possibilities. Soybean oil can have a place in the making of such products as gycerine, explosives, enamels, varnish, waterproof goods, paints, soap, rubber substitutes, printing inks and lubricating oils; as well as food products such as butter substitutes, lard substitutes, edible oils and salad oils.

Soybean Uses

The small starch content of soybeans allows soybean meal to be used in the making of various foods for diabetics and for infant foods, breakfast foods, macaroni and crackers. The housewife may make bread, muffins, biscuits and cakes from soybean flour, although a little wheat flour added makes for better baking.

A vegetable milk derived from soybeans offers the basic material for cheese—fresh, fermented, smoked or dried. The beans when baked, boiled or roasted with proper treatment, are suitable for human consumption. Soybeans, when roasted, may serve as a coffee substitute.

Dr. Sweeney discusses soybean oil as a lubricant. He explains, "If air is blown through soybean oil, the air-blown soybean oil can be used as a lubricant when mixed with heavy petroleum. It can be used in railroad cars and internal combustion engines. The Chinese used soybean oil for lighting for many centuries. It has been used satisfactorily as a substitute for rapeseed oil by railroads.

"In refining an oil for internal combustion engines the oil is treated with a suitable amount of milk of lime," Dr. Sweeney explains. "This gives a heavy precipitate which is dried. This dried mass is distilled, and a material comes off which is suitable for internal combustion engines. In the chemical engineering department we have succeeded in making a lubricating oil by destructively distilling soybean oil."

Corn is still the cheapest grain to feed. Rye, wheat, oats and barley rank next in cost per pound, in the order named.

Liberia A Wonder

(Continued from Page 1)

in behalf of Liberia, the fate of this country has a strong sympathetic appeal to the American people.

However, the country doubtless would have remained nothing more than a remote spot upon the map had not Liberia joined the allies in the World War, when the country came into international prominence as a strategic outpost and a valuable source of palm oil, so much needed in the manufacture of munitions. The German cable station was another prize war much to be desired. Subsequently the Stevenson Rubber Restriction Act, adopted by Great Britain in 1922, inspired Harvey S. Firestone to seek an independent source of rubber supply, free of foregn domination. The story of this search is described in "Liberia Rediscovered," reaching the first goal when choice settled upon the Negro Republic.

Outside of Monrovia, the capital, Liberia practically was an unbroken jungle. Mr. Young devotes a considerable portion of this book to a description of the trials and difficulties encountered in developing a modern industrial organization in a primitive country. When the enterprise was launched Liberia had one road, and a short one at that, for which there was one automobile belonging to the President of Liberia. Today Firestone has built more than 100 miles of good roads and traffic is so heavy the government has introduced traffic cops in the capital. More than 55,000 acres of former jungle are under cultivation, where 10,000,000 rubber trees soon will reach maturity.

The full story of the effort to grow rubber in Liberia, an effort now reaching the stage of fulfillment, in a romance of business seldom equaled. The pioneers found themselves engaged in many undertakings for which they had not bargained. "One of the abiding miracles of the rubber enterprise is the sight of a big American motor truck operated by a driver who never saw one until a few years ago," notes the author.

One of the objectives sought is the improvement of health among the natives. A limited medical department of the early days grew into a modern hospital and a program of scientific sanitation, shedding their beneficent influence into the jungle depths.

TOO MUCH SPINACH SOMETIMES

Benefits of the application of science in raising children are not to be minimized. New knowledge of foods have done much in contributing to the health of modern youngsters. According to Grace Abbott, vitamins and qualities of different for 17 years the chief of the Children's Bureau of the Labor Department, however, there is such a thing as carrying the application of this science just a bit too far. Better results will be obtained if it is diluted with a ltitle common sense. What Miss Abbott had reference to was spinach. A great many children cannot stand the mention of the name. In spite of this, however, they eat it each day after the parents have used various persuasive methods. In the more extreme cases it is more than likely that the nervous reaction removes the benefit derived from the vitamin and mineral content of the food and the mother would do well if she eliminated the spinach from the daily menu—there are other foods just as good.

PRICES OF FOUR FOOD 'NECESSITIES' RISE TO 5 YEARS' HIGHEST PEAK

The spectacnlar rise in food prices which has been under way for months reached a new peak yesterday when prices of four important commodities touched the highest levels of the past four or five years in the Chicago markets. Beef, pork, butter, and eggs are now giving the highest prices to farmers since early in the depression, while city consnmers stretch their pennies to make ends meet.

With butter extras, the principal grade which goes on the consumer's dinner table, quoted at 36 cents a pound that commodity was selling yesterday at the highest price since July, 1931. Cattle were qnoted at a top price of $14 a hundred pounds, the highest since 1930. Hogs rose to $8.30 per pounds, a price unequaled since July 1931. At yesterday's high price of 26 3-8 cents a dozen for February fntures the egg market touched the highest price level since 1930.

The advances here yesterday coincided with announcement in Washington by officials of the Agricultural Adjnstment administration that 14 basic farm commodities have advanced to prewar prices, the goal of the administration program. The list includes wheat, cotton, field corn, hogs, rye, barley, cattle, and milk and milk products.

THREE KINDS OF TEA MADE OF LEAVES FROM SAME BUSH

Three kinds of tea—green, black, and oolong—can be made from leaves picked from the same tea bush.

Next time you have occasion to use molasses in cooking, to prevent the molasses from sticking to the measuring cup, grease the cup first with butter or lard.

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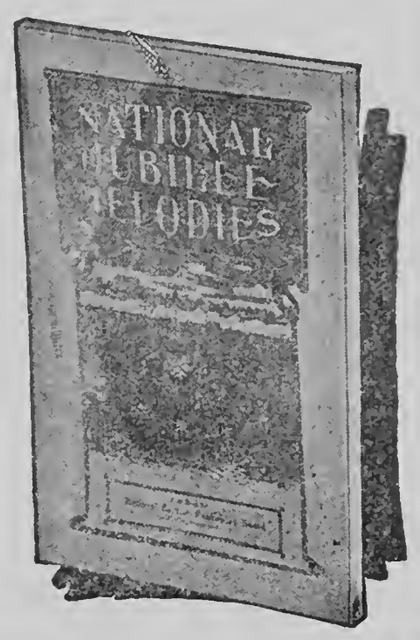

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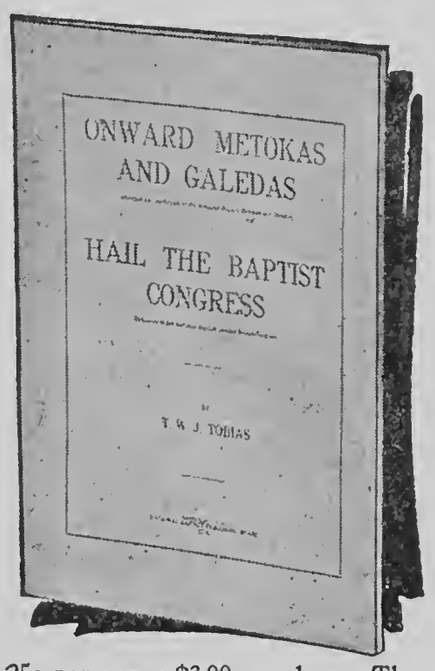

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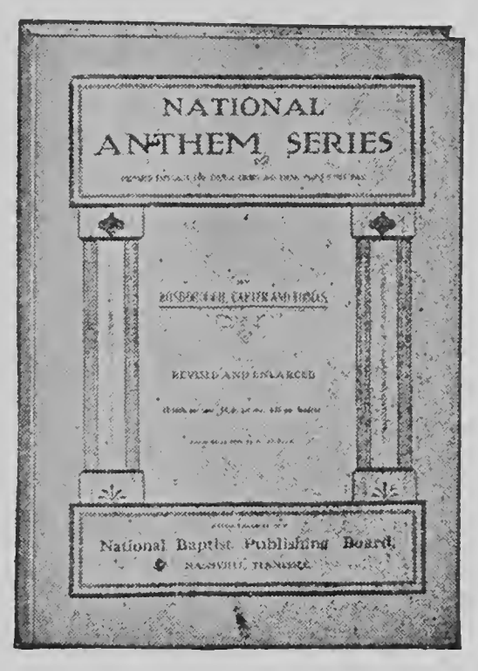

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NEGRO FARMER BEST BUSINESS MAN

"Billboard" Jackson Gives Some Facts

J. A. Jackson, formerly of the department of commerce, Washington, and now a representative of the Standard Oil Co., in a recent address declared that the Negro farmer had more business sense than the average Negro business man and was pointing the way to success. Says Mr. Jackson:

The Negro farmer seems to proceed along the line of business sense more than any other Negroes in business. He raises his crops to sell to the world. And when he brings his commodities to town he enjoys the law of the survival of the fittest. He knows that the best farm products are what the world wants, regardless of whether the producer is a Chinaman or what not.

Whatever may be twisted about southern justice and the equality of man, there is a practical law here that there is no difference in the price of a white man's or a Negro man's products on the market. Mary Jane cotton is Mary Jane on the market, sold at a standard price, where it matters not if the producer is a Zulu of a Moro.

Department Store Owner

The same applies to Negro merchants and other business men. One of the largest department stores in a certain southern town is owned and operated by a Negro man. Some of the big planters of Dixieland are Negroes. In one country in North Carolina, 350 acres is operated by a Negro.

In Union county, North Carolina, Pleas Haigy is a farm owner of prosperous proportions. Does not owe a cent on his farm, lives on it, is a church worker and there has never appeared the slightest evidence that he is a "nigger" by his white neighbors.

As a matter of fact, there is no finer evidences of "Love thy neighbor as thyself" any where than is seen in Union County. N. C.

In one section of North Carolina the Negro and white farmers are so Christian that they visit each other's churches. I saw a white choir singing in a Negro church.

In Guilford County, N. C., at Summerfield, Matthew Pass owns and operates of farm of about 200 acres, on which is a two-story house of about 10 rooms— out houses, barns. He recently won a suit against a closed bank for $250 cash which he placed in that bank in trust and not on deposit. He got his money.

COLLEGE IN IOWA DEVELOPS NEW CHEDDAR CHEESE

Seeks to Spur State's Industry

Ames, Ia., (Special.)—"It has a delicate flavor, resembling fine butter."

That is the way Prof. M. Mortensen, head of the Iowa State College dairy industry department, describes a new cheese manufactured by the "cheddar" process, which research workers in his department are developing.

This is another step in the department's goal—"a new cheese a year"—in developing the cheese industry in Iowa, where only 15 per cent of the cheese consumed is manufactured within the state.

Result of 2 Years' Study.

The cheese is being developed to meet a demand for a more tasty cheese made from pasteurized whole milk. It is the result of two years' experimentation with various new combinations of cultures necessary to break down the protein in milk to change it into cheese. After the work has been carried on two more years, Prof. Mortensen believes the manufacture of this new cheese can be introduced into Iowa factories.

"Iowa Swiss" Developed

To the end of "a new cheese a year" research workers at Iowa State already have developed an "Iowa Swiss" and a cow's milk roquefort, "Iowa Blue Cheese."

A patented process of curing cheese in mineral oil also has been developed here. It permits putting the cheese in small packages without drying out. Cheese cured by this process cures more quickly, has a better flavor, and no rind.

AN UNPLEASANT TRUTH

(Jackson, Miss. Daily News)

Is the Negro in the South under the New Deal getting a square deal?

Let's be frank about it.

He isn't.

No use in denying the assertion, either. The evidence is too conclusive.

NRA codes don't help Sambo, and relief programs are not according him a just share of Uncle Sam's beneficence.

"Prior to depression," says Secretary C. C. Gilbert, of the Southern States Industrial Council, "the Negro had found a place in industry that he could fill very acceptably. But now thousands of instances can be given in which the Negro in the South is losing his place in industry, and the work he has been doing, and doing very well, has been taken over by white employes, or is being done by machinery to reduce labor cost."

This tells the story tersely. Sambo is being pushed aside in thousands of communities in order to give the jobs to white folks, which is perhaps natural, even if it is selfish.

However, Sambo is at least entitled to a square deal under the New Deal in connection with relief work. At least, it is senseless to let Negroes who are willing and eager to work starve while thousands of shiftless whites are living on relief funds and rations and making no effort whatever to find employment.

Before you get angry about this plain statement of fact, please bear in mind that the Negro constitutes more than 50 per cent of the population in Mississippi and we must all sink or swim together, Also, if the Negroes go under there won't be many left to work.

MODEL KITCHEN SEEN ESSENTIAL TO HAPPY HOME

A model kitchen need not look like a magazine picture nor be expensive. But the kitchen should be so planned that the work can be done easily and conveniently under pleasant conditions.

Every kitchen should help the family to develop happily, with a place where children may help with the work and where the members of the family will not feel in the way at any time.

Work is most efficient and comfortable when the working equipment, such as sink, tables, and drain boards, is at the right height; when windows can be lowered from the top to give good ventilation; when artificial lights are adequate, with drop light over the sink and stove if possible; when the amount of travel over the kitchen floor is lessened; when a kitchen is bright instead of drab; and when careful planning prevents confusion. To create such a kitchen various arrangements of equipment may have to be tried until the best is found.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community. of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

From the Bible

"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down." Prov. 24:30-31.

IF

If we noticed little pleasures as we notice little pains,
If we quite forget our losses and remembered all our gains,
If we looked for people's virtues and their faults refused to see,
What a comfortable, happy, cheerful place this world would be!
—Unknown.

DIRECT REPRESENTATION WANTED

There are no logical reasons why the Agricultural Adjustment Administration should refuse to heed the request of the National Federation of Colored Farmers relative to appointing a committee of colored farmers in each county, having an appreciable Negro farm population, to work and cooperate with AAA county committees, boards, bureaus, local credit corporations and other bodies functioning under the AAA. This request was made in a resolution adopted at the last convention of the N. F. C. F.

It will be noted that representation ON these various boards, bureaus and etc., was not requested. Colored farmers knew, only too well, that racial and social customs would bar them from direct membership, even in counties having a 75 per cent colored farm population. But, because in many instances, our farmers have not gotten just consideration and relief, it was believed that a committee of colored farmers, representing colored farmers, was necessary to advise and cooperate with the various AAA local bodies for the benefit of all concerned.

We trust the AAA will heed this request and appoint such committees as early as possible. Both colored farm owners and tenants and sharecroppers should compose the committees. They are especially needed in counties where there are no colored farm demonstration agents and counties having these agents should also have the committees to advise the agents and support them.

And last, but not least by any means,—in counties having organized units of the N. F. C. F., the committees should be chosen from the membership of this organization.

WHY WILL YOU STAY?

Sometimes we are tempted to say that many Race tenant farmers and sharecroppers deserve every bit of the injustice and persecution they receive from hard-hearted landlords and plantation managers. Consider a case like this:

Last spring some tenants on a South Carolina plantation informed us that their landlord was keeping them in debt-slavery, was persecuting them, and had told them if they didn't like the way he was doing they could get off, for he didn't care whether he raised a bale of cotton or not. We advised these tenants to move just as fast as they could, and found other locations for many of them. The funny part of it was that THEY WOULD NOT LEAVE. They agreed to try Massa John again. It was about planting time and Massa John had signed up with the government and they believed everything would be better.

Well the other day, this spring, if you please, comes to our sanctum another letter from these same 36 tenants. They say they are in worse shape than ever. All they have made this past season was taken from them for debts owed. They are due some parity payments and the money is in the home bank but Massa John won't go to town and sign for it. He is letting them wait and sweat and beg. Again they want advice. What can we do? Can't Massa John be made to sign? Who should we write to in Washington? And so on.

It may seem cruel, but we hope Massa John never signs. We hope he will take his big rawhide whip and his big number ten boot and thrash and kick everyone of them off his plantation. Tenant farmers and sharecroppers who will endure persecution and injustice year after year are not real he-men. They are children and need a good guardian like hard Massa John. For they just will stay. They just won't move.

WHY CHICAGO

The American Farm Bureau Federation, with a membership of over three hundred thousand, has its headquarters in Chicago, located on Washington street. Chicago is the agricultural capital of the nation. It will always be. No city is better located for sale and distribution of farm products and this includes products from southern as well as northern and western farms. The Farm Bureau membership know Chicago is the logical city for headquarters.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. maintains headquarters in Chicago, too. Many have asked officials of this organization, why Chicago. The answer is simple. When the Farm Bureau can find a better city for headquarters perhaps the N. F. C. F. can discover one.

CLEAN UP AND LIVE HAPPIER

We hope all Race farmers will take a notion to clean up their homes and farm lots this spring,—clean 'em up and keep 'em clean. Filth is unhealthy and also a disgrace. It is as easy to keep clean as to stay dirty and keeping clean is far more respectable. Clean and screen the house right now and fool the flies and mosquitoes. Clean the barn and out buildings and get some whitewashing done. Fix the fences and the gates and doors. Make the flower beds. Put up some bird-boxes. Trim the trees in the orchard and get a hive of bees or two if you have none. Let's live clean like folks should live. We will live longer and be happier.

THE FARMER'S PIN MONEY

We had a talk the other day with a western farmer who earns nearly a thousand dollars extra every year "pin money." He calls this the money he earns not farming, but making little useful and ornamental things during his spare time. He has a family of seven and swears all his children who want to go to college shall go, and his "pin money" will take care of their expenses.

This farmer was reared in the Virginia mountains. He is not a northerner. He is shrewd and handy with tools. He and his family make and sell cob pipes, footstoods, with frames made of tree branches nad tops made of shucks and twisted cane tops,—little dolls made out of shucks, and many other articles. He showed us an entire family of colored dolls and we wondered just why some of our colored farmers couldn't get into such a business,—for they sold like hot cakes. Nearly every fall he goes back to his beloved mountains and returns with his truck loaded with mountain laurels. The wife and girls make artificial blossoms, attach them to the live laurel twigs, and sell the bouquets at a quarter per.

This farmer could make a fine living on ten acres. Where is the colored farm family that makes a thousand dollars a year "pin money?"

Don't forget to observe FARMERS' SUNDAY. Invite your city friends. Make it the biggest day of the year.

We can get more by working than we can by begging.

Buy the children some books. Have decent lights in the house so they can read and study. A dirty, broken lamp is your child's worst enemy.

Don't talk and think about what you are going to do next year. Do what you know should be done right now.

Learn how to speak correctly and don't talk too much. Our tongues often get us into trouble.

All sin gets punished. We reap what we sow.

Spring is the time for love. Don't object to the young folks courting.

Subscribe for the Modern Farmer and get your neighbors to do likewise.

EAST PRAIRIE, MISSOURI FARMER

East Prairie, Mo., The Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Gentlemen and Friends: Since the meeting of the Federation of Colored Farmers in Charleston, Mo., I have improved wonderfully in my location. I have purchased a forty-five acre farm and am now situated on my own land. I am trying in every way possible to make my regular payments, and I believe that with the incoming year I shall be able to develop a great holding.

The Federation has been of untold assistance to all of us, and if I can keep up the good work of educating our group to own their homes, buy land and establish themselves permanently, much good will result therefrom.

PRES. ROOSEVELT ON LYNCHING

"I ask you, therefore, to do all in your power to interpret the problem of crime to the people of this country. They must realize the many implications of that word "crime." It is not enough that they become interested in one phase only. At one moment popular resentment and anger may be roused by an outbreak of some particular form of crime such, for example, as widespread banditry; or at another moment, of appalling kidnappings; or at another of widespread drug peddling; or at another of horrifying lynchings. Lynching unfortunately is no longer confined to one section of the country."

—Address before Crime Conference, Dec. 10.

Eph Tolliver had been sentenced to be hung and the sheriff said to him: "Now Eph I'm willing to grant your last request in the way of anything you're especially fond of for your last meal. All you have to do is to name it."

"Ah'd like a big watermelon," said Eph, as his mouth watered from the very thought.

The sheriff replied: "Why, man, you know very well that you're to be hung in December and watermelons don't come till next summer."

"That's all right," Eph broke in. "Ah kin wait."

URGE ENCOURAGING LETTERS TO COSTIGAN, WAGNER

New York,—Upon the suggestion of a responsible person in Washington, D. C., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is urging that prominent white and colored persons send encouraging letters to Senators Edward P. Costigan and Robert E. Wagner in support of the federal anti-lynching bill being sponsored by them. This will prove encouraging and helpful to them in their efforts, it is said.

KANSAS PHILOSOPHY

Atchison Globe: Every man should lift his hat when the flag passes by. He should also do his best to get along without aid from the government that flag betokens.

ASSISTANT CHIEF COMPLIMENTS THE FARMER

One of the high tributes paid to The Modern Farmer as a worthy D. C., in a letter written on Feb. 4, publication came from Washington, It was from Mr. E. A. Miller, Asst. Chief of the Cotton Production Section in the Commodities Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, under which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration operates.

Mr. Miller said: "The specimen copy of The Modern Farmer mailed to me has been received. We are very much pleased with this magazine, and wish to subscribe for it for a period of one year. The subscription of $1 is enclosed herewith. I would appreciate it if you will address the magazine to me in care of this department."

This is not the first ringing endorsement that has come to The Modern Farmer from the department heads in Washington. Others have come from agriculture schools and educational institutions of higher learning as well as from northern schools.

CALAVO—A FRUIT THAT TAKES ROLE OF FOOD OR PLANT

Has Nutlike Flavor; Suited for Any Meal

A fruit that plays a dual role is the calavo. It's a sophisticated food with a nutlike flavor. The seed from the center, when planted in water, will grow into a strange and interesting plant. This little oval of surprises may appear at any meal and adapts itself to each of the dinner courses.

But first, there are points to be remembered when purchasing and using calavos. Unlike other fruits, they never soften on the tree and are not ready to eat when freshly picked. They may be served when the flesh has softened so that the fruit yields easily to the gentle pressure of the palm of the hands. When cut, cover any unused portions with waxed paper. Do not place calavos in the refrigerator until they are softened and ready to be served. The unused portion, left in the skin, will keep in the warmest part of the refrigerator.

A sharp thin dressing is preferable for calavos. A few drops of lemon or lime juice, plus a bit of salt, bring out the salad fruit's most distinctive flavor. Sieved calavo is an excellent spread for the morning toast or the afternoon sandwich. Cubes of the fruit atop cream soups or sea food cocktails add color and tang.

FOUR ILLINOIS COUNTIES RAISE PAY OF FARM HANDS

Allerton, Ill.,—A 25 per cent wage inerease for farm hands was announced here today by farmers from Vermillion, Champaign, Edgar, and Douglas counties. The unmarried farm hand is to receive his board, have his clothing washed, and get $29 a month. The married man farm hand who must board himself is to receive a comfortable home for his family, enough pork to last a year, a large garden, one or two milk cows, plently of feed for his chickens, and $35 per month. These figures were based on the stipulation that work be furnished from March 1, until corn husking.

Black walnuts have proved to be a good crop to raise. They resist drought well and farmers are advised to plant more walnuts.

INTERESTING NEWS & NOTES

The remains of an entire herd of wild horses that roamed the plains of the state of Idaho a million years ago, have been disovered recently by an officer of the Washington Smithsonian Institute. These horses were ancestors of the modern horse.

Rev. John Thurman, a tobacco farmer and minister of a Baptist church of Stanford, Ky., prevented the wreck of L. and N. passenger train No. 21, when he discovered a slide of rocks on the tracks in a narrow gorge, following a hard rain. The 51 passengers raised a fund for him.

The Farm Administration will continue the reduction of cotton acreage by 25 per cent.

Disbursement of cash to farmers by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has now passed the half-billion dollars mark.

A law to wipe out all chain gangs has been introduced in Congress by Representative Matthew A. Dunn, a Democrat of Pennsylvania. This system is prevalent in all southern state and is considered to be a brutal system and a disgrace to America. It is expected the bill will pass but will have tough opposition.

A Greenville, Texas, official of the HOLC was negotiating with officials of the federal agricultural department for a federal loan to two cotton gin operators. He was informed that the goverment would not lend money on gins or any other distillery for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. The official informed the department that cotton gins process cotton, not liquor.

The legislature of Georgia has passed a bill to create eight markets for handling farm produce. The Commissioner of Agriculture is given broad powers to establish prices, grades and market methods and to declare an embargo truck and fruits from other states if the home grown supply is able to meet the demand.

A government survey shows that big farms are assessed at only 47 per cent of their value while small farms are assessed at 68 per cent. This proves that the big farmer receives more consideration than the smaller farmer and likewise the injustice of the taxing system in many localities.

A California doctor advises people who are nervous and irritable to eat lots of spinach.

Alabama had 93,795 colored farmers in 1930 which was a decrease of less than 2 thousand in ten years. 15,920 were owners,—a decrease of a little over a thousand since 1920. The number of tenants and sharecroppers remained about the same during the ten year period. Land owned was 1,189,355 acres and the value of land and building owned was 17,391, 688. Race farmers of Alabama should purchase more small farms.

The new minister had asked Eph Brown to lead in prayer. It was Eph's first experience of this sort but he didn't want to disappoint the new pastor and so he complied. Twenty minutes later found Eph still praying. He had prayed for everybody and everything he could think of. The congregation was becoming restless. Finally from one of the deacons came a strong "Amen."

Eph looked at the deacon and said: "Thanks, deacon; that's the word I have been trying to think of ever since I started."

By crossing the usual varieties of potatoes with strange varieties found in South America Russian scientists have developed a plant which will stand sever cold and which also is good food.

APPRECIATION OF CONTRIBUTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF OTHER RACES TO BE TAUGHT IN CLEVELAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Cleveland, Ohio. — Development of habits of tolerance and of positive appreciation of the contributions made by the members of each group or race and an understanding and appreciation of the history, characteristics and virtues of other races and groups, and appreciation of the constitutional rights and privileges of all persons, will be among the objectives of citizenship training of which Assistant Prosecutor Perry B. Jackson, former state representative and former councilman, is secretary and the only colored member.

In the early part of 1933 the board of education appointed the above committee to make the study of and investigate citizenship training in the public schools. The columinous fact-finding report together with an elaborate statement of the scope and characteristics to be embodied in proper citizenship training has just been filed with the board of education. Definite curricula recommendations will be made in February, 1935.

Others in the committee include former Acting Mayor Harold C. Burton, chairman; H. T. McMyler and S. Burns Weston, vice chairman; Robert H. Owens, executive secretary.

CHURCH IS CHALLENGED IN MESSAGE FOR RACE RELATIONS OBSERVANCE

New York,—"The churches of America must face reality and recognize the friction, unfriendliness and race prejudice so evident in the relations between racial groups," says the Message for Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 10, 1935, issued by the Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, George E. Haynes, executive secretary.

"Our profession of ideals of justice and goodwill must be made effective by positive acts. If we talk brotherhood we must act brotherly; if we profess interracial goodwill we must live it. The fundamental changes taking place in American life make it imperative that the great and good qualities of each racial group should be recognized and that the power of Christian love and fellowship should operate to utilize these qualities of each group to enrich all.

"Moral and spiritual reconstruction is as greatly needed in relations between races in America as between economic classes. This mutual failure to recognize worth retard the exchange of values and prevents cooperation by which all would be enriched. It leads the stronger to deny a fair sharing of work with the weaker group in days of unemployment. It further restricts the awards of economic wealth in times of prosperity. It places barriers in the way of participation in the political, educational and cultural advantages which should be available to all. In the color discriminations now so evident in recovery programs..... churchmen have a clarion call to work for justice and fair play."

In addition to the Message which is a section of the literature prepared by the department for a nation-wide use on the day, suggestions for special programs and services are given for all departments of the church; women's societies, young people and students groups, children; a church service with prayers and litany; special information for speakers includes new and authoritative facts about American Negroes, American Indians, Mexicans in the United States and Orientals. The demand for this literature has increased so with the years that a larger publication than ever before is in circulation for 1935. It may be secured from the department at normal cost.

Radio stations will carry a special service with appropriate music for this observance, as well as messages from Dr. Daniel A. Polling and Dr. S. Parks Cadman. In many communities the day will usher in a week of interracial events including exhibits, pageants, mass meeting and forums.

This will mark the 13th annual observance of Race Relations Sunday, initiated by the department in 1922.

WHAT KIND OF A HOUSEWIFE ARE YOU?

Do you ever pause and check upon yourself and your methods of home engineering?

Be honest with yourself in using the following questionnaire.

Are You—

ECONOMICAL?

Do you get good values in the products you buy, food. clothing, etc? Do you shop around? Are you careful as to quality?

SAVING?

Do you use all the left-overs? Do you keep clothes in good repair? Do you know how much you spend and what you spend it for? Do you keep a budget?

HELPFUL?

Do you cooperate with your family in order that the home may best serve each individual? Are you considerate and kind in your advice and criticisms? Are you always willing to aid your children?

PUNCTUAL?

Are you always on time? Do you have your meals ready at a stated time? Do you teach punctuality to your children?

NEAT?

Do you use buttons instead of pins? Do you keep your hair tidy and wear clean aprons? Do you teach even the little tots to pick up and keep things in order?

RESOURCEFUL?

Can you sew, and mend and remodel? Can you use dyes skillfully? Are you adept at dry cleaning? Can you make curtains, rugs or fancy needlework?

AMBITIOUS?

Do you sacrifice to get ahead? Do you try to improve yourself and your children? Do you work to know more and have more?

CHEERFUL?

Do you keep your worries and complaints to yourself? Are you pleasant and agreeable? Do you always have a smile and a word of cheer for your family?

ORDERLY?

Do you set an attractive table? Do you keep everything in its place? Do you do your housework with the fewest steps and least confusion?

Now you've checked up on yourself what kind of a housewife are you?

CHICAGO WATERMELON—FRIED FISH KING DIES

Chicago—For years known as the "Watermelon King," Samuel Winningham, the man who made himself rich selling watermelons and fried fish here, passed away at his home, 3658 Giles avenue, Wednesday night after two years illness. Mr. Winningham was 60 years old.

Sunday School Congress

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523 Second Avenue, North Nashville, Tennessee

COOPERATIVE IDEA IN USE AT SCHOOL

Japanese Woman Divides Her Classes into 'Families' to Develop Initiative.

A tiny Japanese woman has been visiting the progressive schools around Boston. Mrs. Y Hani would have more to tell our new educators than to learn from them if she could speak English. As it is, an interview with her has to strain through interpretation by her daughter, Louis M. Lyons writes in the Boston Globe.

But it is worth the struggle of such indirect discourse to discover the significance of a new educational ideal which has developed in Japan within a dozen years to such porportions that Mrs. Hani was invited half around the world this summer to describe her school at the world conference of the New Educational Fellowship held at Nice.

There she met Mme Montesorri and Miss Parkhurst from the Dalton school and Dr. Washburn of the Winnetka school. They had not even been named to her when she founded her school based on the ideal of the family as the germinating force for a new society.

Laboratory for Ideals

Mrs. Hani was not in any formal sense an educator. She was a wife and mother. Her own two girls were the focal point of her interest in education. They have both been graduated from her school.

In a world of isms— of fascism and communism and militarism and feminism— little Mrs. Hani has turned back to the family as the basis for her educational program.

"The only effective kind of education," she says, "is that which enables children to develop, through, their own actual experience, the conviction that they must create a good society and the confidence that they will succeed."

Her husband is an editor. She was on his staff. Between them they publish a woman's magazine. Her school she calls the laboratory for the practice of the ideals of the women's organization which she has founded.

As she spoke at first of the magazine and the movement, it suggested a parallel to the League of Women Voters. But Mrs. Hani, smiling shook her head.

"Mother's idea," her young daughter carefully explained, "is not a political one. But she believes we can not develop progress in family life toward a better society when we are all separated. Her idea is that through cooperation the women can build up ideal families and then build on the family ideal a Christian society of peace and service. She thinks it is of first importance that girls enter a happy married life and they should be prepared for it."

Developing Children's Dreams

Japan has compulsory education and the academic standard of the schools is high. They have fewer private schools than Americans support. Mrs. Hani's pupils come from the professional class, but not, she says, from the well-to-do.

One of her daughters had already gone to primary school when she established a secondary school with a seven-year course for girls from 12 to 19. She called it the School of Liberty. That was in 1921. Later a junior college was added to the high school. She started with twenty-six girls, one of them her younger daughter, now with her in America. They were the daughters of the subscribers to her magazine, disciples of her thought.

Mrs. Hani now has 300 girls in an elementary school. She plans to add a high school for boys.

"A school is also a little society," Mrs. Hani begins her educational experiment, "I determined to make my school a family society and to share its management with the girls. We divided our twenty-six girls into five 'families.' They soon began to take interest in actively participating in the management of their family societies. I attended weekly meetings as adviser. In these meetings the girls were trained to think on ethical, social and life problems."

The girls were influenced by the new spirit of democracy then rising in the nation. One suggested that they organize their family life without servants, and that was done. Mrs. Hani grasped the suggestion as indicating "a potential power for social reform in the new mind of the coming generation."

Shared School Labor

They thereupon shared the common labor of the school and its attendant housekeeping. The girls were taught cooking and its companion duties. "We explained to them about liberalism and rising prices," Mrs. Hani says. "Having discovered our incapacities, we faced the problem of increasing our efficiency, improving our mode of living and changing our habit of thinking."

This, then, became almost a juvenile Brook farm. "The result was soon evident. The timid girls became pleasant. Those who were slow became quick workers. The better they learned to labor the more humble and modest they became. Above all, their health improved with their responsibilities."

Mrs. Hani never heard of the project method. But she made the organization of her family within the school the springboard for plunging into education.

"Before girls study economics," she explained "they should pay attention to their own family economic life. In our school they started by keeping accounts of their personal expenses and in advanced classes they keep books on the school expenditures.

The School Budget

"For the last five years we have financed our school on a budget formulated by our advanced classes. The budget is distributed among the girls and their families, to whom they explain it in detail. This training, stimulated by economic questions of the day, afforded the girls the incentive to study economics with keen interest."

The dynamics of this education has been proved by its graduates. The graduates have formed a sort of sodality to create a ferment for their social ideals. The first graduate class in 1928 formed a cooperative society whose sales last year amounted to 100,000 yen, which equals nearly $50,000. Mrs. Hani's daughter, a member of the cooperative staff, has been sent by the society to Europe to study western cooperatives.

The next class started settlement work in a farming village near the school. "Its work," explains Mrs. Hani, "is one of open gatherings for keeping contact with classes different from ours with a view to studying how to associate with them and to assist each other."

The 1930 class organized an institute of industrial art to create an industrial art exhibit for the school. This organization has sent two girls abroad to study.

The 1931 class opened an exhibition called Rationalization of Home Life in Tokio, held there for three weeks. It met a wide response and was repeated in many cities. It was based on Mrs. Hani's ideal of increasing everyday efficiency by applying scientific knowledge.

Publishes English Paper

The school publishes a weekly in English to encourage study of that language. Last year's class plans to launch a quarterly, for exchange of views with youth of other countries.

Mrs. Hani wears the native costume, a gray grown over white, as simple as the Greek dress. Her daughter wears western dress, wrist watch and jeweled brooch.

"Our people will gradually apply their age-honored sense of art, to the newly adopted western dress," says Mrs. Hani. "In the old closed-door period of Japan many things were well cultivated. The appreciation of art was one of them.

WASHINGTON'S COLORED CITIZENS

Old Letter About Them Published

A letter some fifty years old, has just been sent to the editor of the Modern Farmer, and among other things, the writer who was a prominent northern white man, has some complimentary remarks about the colored citizens of Washington, D. C., at that time. Says the writer:

"Though through location and climate Washington is apparently, at least, more closely allied with the south than the north. it is a fact that the Afro-American makes a better showing here than in any other city. This is often matter for surprise to newcomers, especially northerners, but to the old timer and to many southerners it seems the most natural thing in the world.

Here more than anywhere else, for one thing, is official life open to men with dark skins. This is true no matter which party is in power. The Republicans began to give places to Afro-Americans first as a matter of course, but long ago the Democrats followed suit. On the same level as the Afro-American official classes are the professional folk and the more enterprising business men of the race. Many of these are in receipt of excellent incomes, living in handsome houses, keeping their servants, their horses and their coachmen, justlike white folks,' and in many instances conducting themselves without the slightest trace of self consciousness or bad taste. Among these classes are to be found numbers of men and women who are well mannered without affectation, well dressed without ostentation and of excellent mental cultivation.

The Other Extreme

But it should not be understood that all the Afro-Americans of Washington are on the high levels indicated. As a matter of fact, the larger porportion of the 70,000 or 80,000 of them are not, and the thousands belonging to the lowest strata are on about as low levels as can be found any where. They are indolent, shiftless, poverty stricken and often impudent. This characteristic seems to be more pronounced in the low grade Washington Negro than in his fellow of the same grade in almost any other city. Why it would be hard to tell. Possibly it is because, though Washington is more of a southern than a northern city, there are still none of the' southern restrictions here regarding street cars or railroad cars, Negroes riding alongside whites in all public conveyances. This is true of all northern cities, but in no strictly northern city is the colored population so large as here.

It is not true, though, that the Negro toughs of Washington are worse than white toughs elsewhere. They are a novelty in such numbers to the stranger, but otherwise they are of the normal tough type, save that they have dark skins.

The Big Middle Class

The middle class Negroes who are neither poor nor rich and who earn their living in perfectly straightforward ways are by far the most numerous and in some respects the most troublesome. This is because, knowing their civil rights perfectly, they are inclined to enforce them at all times and in all circumstances.

You will observe this particularly on the street cars. No matter how crowded they may be or how many white women are obliged to stand Negro men rarely or never give up their seats to white women. Nor can you censure this holding on to seats when you look the situation over. No one ever knew a white man to give his seat to a colored woman and the colored man cannot see why he should vacate in favor of a white woman. Sometimes curious incidents arise from the situation indicated.

This story is told of a Negro man, the only seated male occupant of a car in which the aisles were filled with white women standing. He sat stolidly reading, as though he saw nothing but his paper, until a great stout working-woman of his own race set foot on the car. Instantly his eyes pierced the sheet, and with a corteous gesture, he arose and beckoned to the massive colored woman. At the same time he said to nobody in particular and as if speaking quiet impersonally:

"Will the women in the aisle kindly move aside so that the lady over by the door can get to this seat.

Charles Goodwin.

DEVELOPS NEW STRAIN OF CABBAGE WHICH WON'T SMELL UP HOUSE

Ithaca, N. Y.,— A strain of cabbage that "won't smell up the house" is announced by Prof. C. H. Myers of the department of plant breeding at Cornell university as one of fifteen new strains developed.

The nonsmelling type is a selection from a well known European variety called the Early Savoy, and some persons claim that when it is cooked in the kitchen the order cannot be detected in the front parlor. It is also said to be a little more easily digested than other varieties. Other good points of this strain include a reasonably uniform head shape and well crinkled foliage.

Among the fifteen new strains, eight are classed as "table varieties," including the Early Savoy. Two are new strains of cabbage obtained by crossing and selecting varieties. The heads run from three to four pounds in weight, they have little waste to the core, and are of good quality either cooked or uncooked, Prof. Myers says.

POTATOES HEAD VEGETABLE LIST IN LOW COST DIET

When a low cost diet is considered, potatoes should be placed at the head of the list of vegetables. Serve them once or twice a day if you are using a limited food budget.

Henry Sherman, professor of nutrition at Columbia university, has said that the vitamin C value of potatoes, though low in weight-for-weight comparison with certain fruits, is important, especially in low cost diets, because of the relatively large quantities of potatoes eaten. Similiarly, he says, the iron content of potatoes makes them important in inexpensive meals.

Dr. Sherman also says that the food value is not the same throughout the potato, and that the part of greatest health value is likely to be nearest the skin. Many persons throw away dollars in health value because they peel potatoes instead of using the whole vegetable. Potatoes baked or boiled in their skins save money and health.

Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins university says the potato has achieved popularity because it has no pronounced flavor. The potato, it has been said, blends well with any meal and lends itself to many appetizing combinations.

REMOVE ONION ODOR

Many families don't have onions as often as they would like for the simple and good reason that the head of the "kitchen department doesn't like the idea of her hands giving off onion fumes for a day or two after each serving. Soap and water alone fail miserably to remove the odor, but if given the aid of a little mustard they are very effective. Dust the hands with dry mustard and then wet and rub thoroughly. Follow this with a good washing with soap and water and you will lose the reminder of yesterday's onions.

CHOOSE VIRGIN ISLANDS SITES TO GROW SEED

Washington,—(ANP— St. Croix, the southernmost of the Virgin Islands, is to have a cucumber seed growing farm covering 160 acres, Governor Paul M. Pearson announced today.

Favored with an abundance of sunshine and an ideal growing climate, the Virgin Islands have been selected by a South Dakota seed company as the location for this seed growing farm. The climate will enable the company to grow the seed during the winter season, thus allowing two crops a year. The company will send its own expert to St. Croix to tend and harvest the crop.

Negotiations are also under way for a four-acre plot in St. Croix for seed corn planting. The corn will be very carefully cultivated, to produce select seeds. The pollen will be hand distributed, and each ear will be protected by a paper bag covering.

.: What Others Say :.

About the N. F. C. F. and Modern Farmer

FROM A PROMINENT NEGRO MERCHANT

"I am glad to learn of your great interest in our farmers' welfare and the faith you have in organization. Not only do our farmers need it in all its meanings. Organization and cooperation must be the watchwords of the Negro and he must come into his own through his economical as well as through his religious and educational life."

W. P. EVANS, Proprietor Evans' White Frant Department Store North Carolina

FROM AN EXPERT ON COOPERATION

"I have examined the Modern Farmer carefully, column by column and page by page. I appreciate that it takes considerable effort to prepare an issue a publication such as yours."

R. H. ELLSWORTH, History and Statistics of Cooperation, Formerly with Federal Farm Board.

FROM A PROMINENT CLUB WOMAN

"When I think of the men and women of my group who have struggled so hard to help us solve our economic problems, I think first of you and of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. I believe that through this organization the markets will be opened to the Negro farmer. This will inspire the young Negro to turn back to the soil and again become a part of the backbone of the industries of the world,—the industry of farming.

Please accept my sincere congratulations and best wishes."

Yours for united action.

GRACE WILSON EVANS,
Terre Haute, Ind.

COOPERATIVE BUYING PAYS

"Since joining the National Federation of Colored Farmers I have been ordering my farm and home supplies cooperatively and we have saved from fifteen to twenty per cent on all purchases made. It gives me great pleasure to be able to say this.

E. W. WILLIAMS.
Vaughn, Miss.

HELPS GET RED CROSS RELIEF

"We have read the letter carefully. As there have been other complaints regarding distribution of relief in this country we have asked our field representative to make a special investigation and report to us.

EVERETT DIX
Assistant Manager, Eastern Area American Red Cross

HELPS HIM BUY HOME

"A little better than two years ago I joined our Unit. At that time I was a tenant on a near-by plantation. My landlord was a good white man, our state can't afford a better landlord, regardless to creed or color. But my soul's desire was to own a farm and home of my own. I couldn't see my way, so I consulted with our national officers. They advised me what to do. I accepted the advice and followed their instructions and today, I can tell all my fellow-farmers that I hold deeds to 66 acres of land, a mile and a half from the railroad station on a good road, with good house and pasture, water and a growing crop. I will always give the N. F. C. F. my support.—JOHN QUINN, Lexington, Miss.

Talks To Colored Farmers

About "My Recent Trip"

By Leon R. Harris, Secretary National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc.

Brother Farmers:—I was called east recently and decided to make a circle down through the Carolinas and Virginia, visiting some farmer friends en route.

Illinois farmers are fast signing up the corn-hog contracts. They are buying machinery also and the implement factories are running full blast. Some of our good city friends are seeing now just how much the farmer is worth to them. When the farmers stop buying the factories stop running and everyone suffers. Wheat is looking pretty good. We will have an average crop, probably somewhat larger than last year's crop.

Passing through Indiana, I was informed of the death of an old farmer friend who owned a nice little place in Randolph county. As is so often the case, the boys had forsaken the farm for the cities and the old home place has been purchased by a white man. I am always sorry to hear of a farm owned by one of our group passing into the hands of the other fellow. We need more, not fewer farms.

A southern Ohio farmer told me he had been offered $600 for his team of mules and would not accept it. Mules are selling high and the farmer who has one or two to dispose of is a lucky man. Dairy cows are also selling high in Ohio and the middle west. They are still cheap in the south.

Came down through the mountains of kentucky and West Virginia and was impressed by the many fine orchards. South of Roanoke I saw a well tended orchard of over 100 acres—all apples trees. The home place was looking spic-and-span and I know the owner has made some money the past few years. Our farmers should raise more fruit. Our orchards are usually hardly worth the name of orchards. Fruit trees need care—lots of care,—if we ex-expect to get any fruit off them.

Farmers of southern Virginia and northern North Carolina were plowing. Spring was in the air. Most of them were sewing oats which cost them from 80 cents to $1.10 per bushel. Here is a case where cooperative buying would have paid well. Had these farmers been organized and purchased their seed oats cooperatively, they could have obtained good seed for not more than 75 cents per bushel. Race farmers are losing money every day and staying in poverty simply because they will not organize and work for each others interests.

I am always glad to visit the little community in Guilford county N. C., where I farmed for five years and where I still have some of the finest friends in the world. The depression has hit these farmers hard. They are nearly all small farmers and have not yet learned to depend all together on their farms for their living. They have learned a good lesson though and are talking farming this year like they mean business. I wish them success.

My friend Wiley, a one-horse tenant farmer, frugal and industrious, has never failed to make money farming and never will. Nothing can stop his success for he knows his business and is not afraid to work.

I found Jim Williams, one of the largest owners of the community, busily engaged digging a fish-pond which the government will stock for him, and from which he will be able to derive some income in two or three years. This is what I call taking advantage of opportunity. His son Calvin, although partially made an invalid by service for his country during the war, is a good hustler and in spite of his difficulties, is taking care of his family of five children and not singing the blues. His good wife encourages him and takes care of all the details of the huckstering business in which he is engaged. I predict that this family will go over the top in a big way as the children get older and will be a credit to the community and race. You can't keep a good man down, —neither a good family. (To be Continued)

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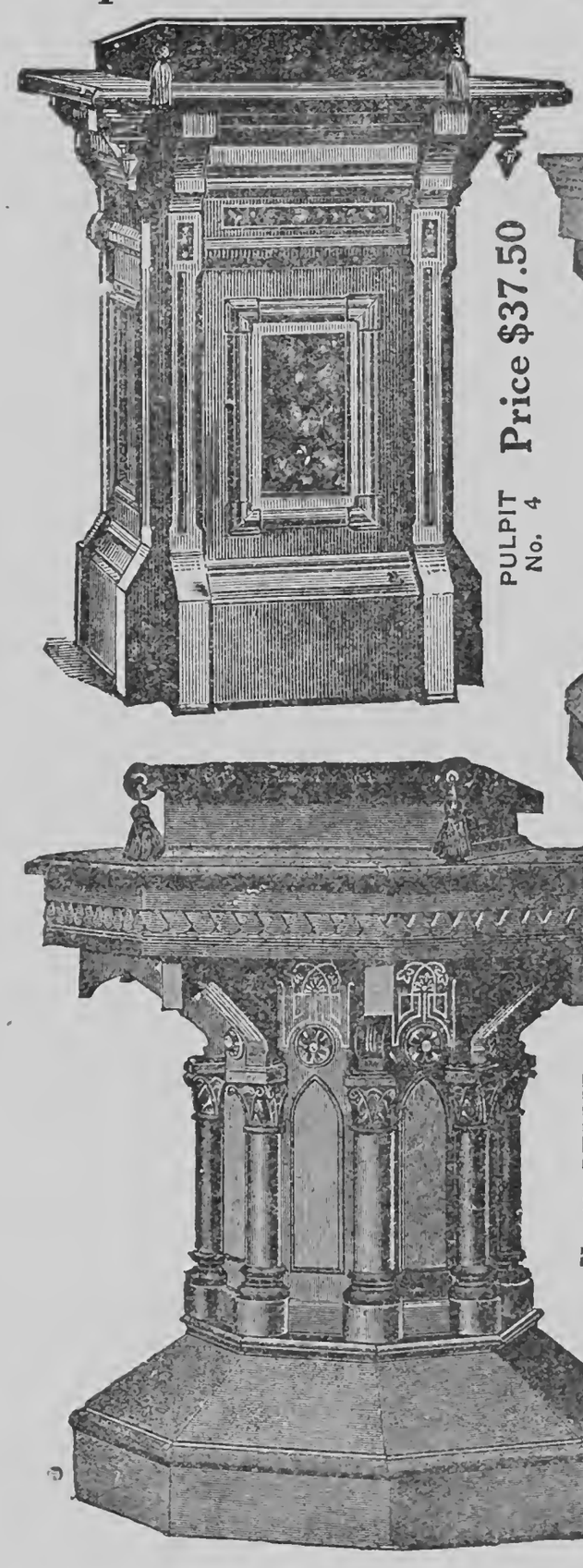

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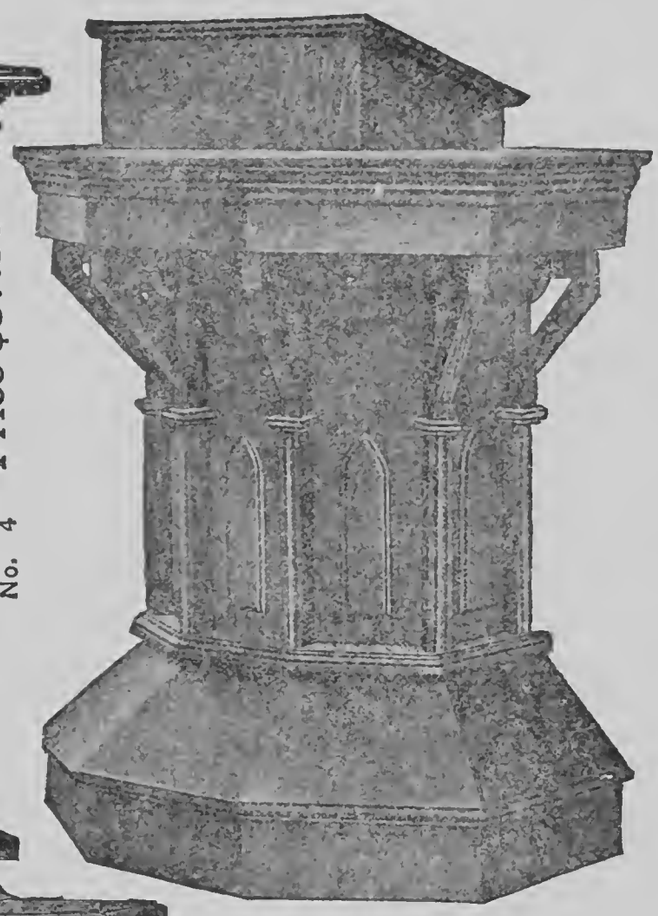

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CLASSIFY APPLES TO BE USED FOR COOKING, EATING

At one time, it has been said, most of the apples were used for cider making. Now that they are appreciated as a base-forming food for their vitamin C content and mild roughage, they're used in numberless ways.

Staff members at Purdue university classify them in this manner:

For eating—Jonathan, Delicious, Grimes Golden, McIntosh, Winesap.

For baking—Home Beauty, Northern Spy, Wolf River, McIntosh, Arkansas or mammoth Black Twig.

For pie—Maiden Blush, Johathan, Northern Spy, McIntosh, Baldwin, Stayman.

For pie—Maiden Blush, Jonathan, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Stayman, Grimes Golden, Mammoth Black Twig, York.

For jelly—Baldwin, Northern Spy, Maiden Blush, Jonathan, Rome, Salome, Grimes Golden, Stayman, Winesap, Mammoth Black Twig.

Judge—So your matrimonial life has been very unhappy! What was the trouble? Was it December married to May?

Chloe Johnson—Lan' sakes, no, jedge; it was Labor day wedded to de Day of Rest.

NO STATUE COULD BEST HONOR CALVIN COOLIDGE

Philadelphia Inquirer: Mrs. Calvin Coolidge has made known to the legislative committee of Massachusetts, which is considering methods of honoring the memory of the late president, that she disapproves of a memorial in the form of a statue. As her views will probably be respected we are not likely to see a statue of Mr. Coolidge in the capital of the state of which he was governor for two terms.

The incident, however, is a reminder of the fact that the statue is no longer the most approved method of prepetuating the name and fame of one who has served his country, although, in some cases, it is peculiarly appropriate. The present disposition is to combine utility or altruism with art. Thus playgrounds have been laid out and libraries erected to the memory of men who have held high official places in the state and nation.

Calvin Coolidge was an eminently practical man with little taste for display. If he is to be memorialized it would be appropriate to adopt a plan that would help the living while honoring the dead.

Wire weeds which normally bloom in August, were found in full flowers at Nashville, Tenn., in December.

PROCLAMATION AND PROGRAM

FARMERS' SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1935

Authorized by the Executive Board, the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., I, James P. Davis, president of said organization, do designate Sunday, March 31, 1935, as our annual "Farmers' Sunday." All local units are hereby ordered to have appropriate religious exercises on that day.

Once more we are privileged to assemble together and render thanksgiving and praise to the God of our fathers and mothers, who has been so good to us, who has guided and helped us, whom we still know to be the farmer's "best friend."

Today, let us be thankful for life and opportunities. Let us be thankful that the shadows are disappearing, that a new day is dawning. Let us be thankful that our organization has endured throughout these trying times, and, that through it, we have a way and a chance to help others.

Let us pray today for more knowledge, for more patience, faith and love. Let us pray for our organization, for our officers and brethren, for the many thousands of our group and vocation yet not organized. Let us pray for our native land and for those in authority. Let us pray for peace and prosperity and for the coming of the day when every citizen may have an equal chance to live and prosper.

Therefore for this purpose, every Unit under the jurisdiction of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is instructed to assemble in some church on this day to render thanks unto Almighty God for the blessings we enjoy and pray for Divine guidance and assistance. Every member is hereby instructed to take part in the exercises.

May the principles of co-operation, of service and of charity fill every mind and heart, and, united, may we go forward with renewed determination to advance the work and welfare of our organization.

Given under my hand, this, the 25th day of February, 1935.

(Signed) JAMES P. DAVIS, President.

OFFICIAL ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

SONG—"Bringing in the Sheaves."
PRAYER.
RESPONSIVE READING—(Led by Chairman)

Chairman: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

Congregation: Thou visiteth the earth and waterest it; thou greatly enrichest it; with the river of God, which is full of water; thou preparest them corn, when thou hast so provided for it.

Chairman: "He causeth grass to grow for the cattle and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth.

Congregation: "Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.

All: "O Lord, how manifold are thy works: in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches.

SONG (Selected).
Reading of President's Proclamation.
Address of Welcome—On behalf of Church.
Response.
SONG: "The Farmer's Hymn." Official Hymn, National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. (Tune: "My Faith Looks Up to Thee.")

God bless us, we who toil
Upon the goodly soil
Which thou hast made;
Uphold us by thy might,
Help us to know the right,
And ever, day and night,
Be thou our aid.

Send plenteous sun and rain
On mountain, hill and plain,
And valley wide;
Grant us prosperity,
Increase our faith in Thee,
O may we happy be
Whate'er betide.

Unite us heart and hand
In one fraternal band
Unto the end;
That we may praise thy name,
Of all men, Lord, the same,
Our God, whom we proclaim:
"The farmer's Friend."

—(Copyright, by Leon R. Harris.)

ADDRESS: "How Organization Helps Colored Farmers."
MUSIC: (Selected).
INTRODUCTION OF VISITORS.
THREE-MINUTE TALKS: By Officers and Agent for Modern Farmer.
SERMON. OFFERING. ANNOUNCEMENTS.
BENEDICTION.

INSTRUCTIONS

All officers and members should strive to make FARMERS' SUNDAY a great day for the cause of the organization of Colored Farmers throughout the nation. Appoint a special committee for this day. Invite the public to attend. Send notices to all churches in your community and invite your city friends. Have special music. An all-day meeting will not be out of place. Let the public know that you are proud of your organization and that the N. F. C. F. merits any assistance given it. If for any reason you are unable to hold your exercises on March 31st, be sure and hold them as soon thereafter as possible. FARMERS' SUNDAY MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIAL NOTICE, NUMBER ONE

Officers of local units are instructed to send one-half of general offering received on this day to National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., 3827 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. This money is for the "Missionary Fund" and is used to carry the gospel of organization and cooperation to the many thousands of American Negro farmers yet not organized. Our work must be carried on. Be liberal.

SPECIAL NOTICE, NUMBER TWO

The MODERN FARMER is the official organ of the N. F. C. F. It speaks for us. It deserves our support. As customary, all local units of the N. F. C. F. and affiliated Women's Clubs are commanded to hold their annual festival for the benefit of the Modern Farmer, the day before Farmers' Sunday. Hold your festival Saturday, March 30th. All receipts from festival should be mailed promptly to Modern Farmer, 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICE, NUMBER THREE

Preserve this issue and program. If more copies of this paper are wanted you may get them for five cents per copy. Address The Modern Farmer, 447 FOURTH AVENUE, NORTH, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Horticultural Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

skin color is very beautiful, being yellow blushed with red.

Small Fruits

Several varieties of blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, and gooseberries were planted in the spring of 1933 to determine which varieties would be best suited to local conditions. All of these brambles bore their first fruit last summer.

The Young dewberry with its large good quality fruit, and high yield is a very desirable variety to have in the home garden and bramble fruit enterprise. The canes make an enormous growth, and should be planted no less than six to eight feet apart. A thornless Young dewberry was introduced in 1934.

The Potomac raspberry made the most striking yield. Sixty plants standing three feet apart yielded 110 pints, twice as much as other varieties. Care should be taken to keep this variety away from soil infested with Crown Gall.

The Glendale gooseberry was also outstanding in these trials.

Among the strawberries, the Dorsett and Southland, two varieties recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, ripened somewhat earlier than the Premier, and had a higher quality.

Agricultural News.

1935 Version

Omaha World-Herald: A Missouri woman has amended the old prayer to read: "Give us this day our daily bread—Sliced."

If you do not want the clothes to freeze on the line during cold weather, try using a little salt in the last rinsing water.

Enjoy Sweet Potatoes

(Continued from Page 1)

and add a cup of milk to them. Add a cup of chopped pecan kernels to the warm potatoes, then add three tablespoons of butter and one-half of a cup of brown sugar. Add the eggs and milk to the potato mixture and stir the ingredients well to mix them evenly. Pour the pudding into a buttered baking casserole and bake it in a low oven, 300 degrees Fahrenheit, until it can be cut with a knife, leaving the blade clean. If you wish you may top this dish with cuts of marshmallow and melt them in the broiler before the pudding is served.

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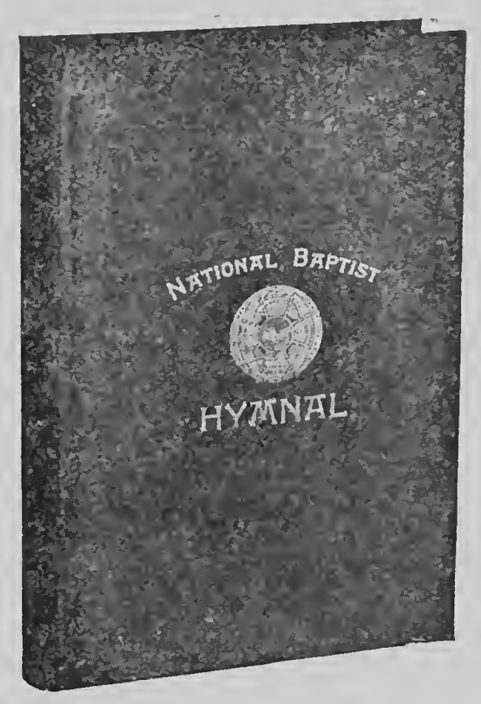

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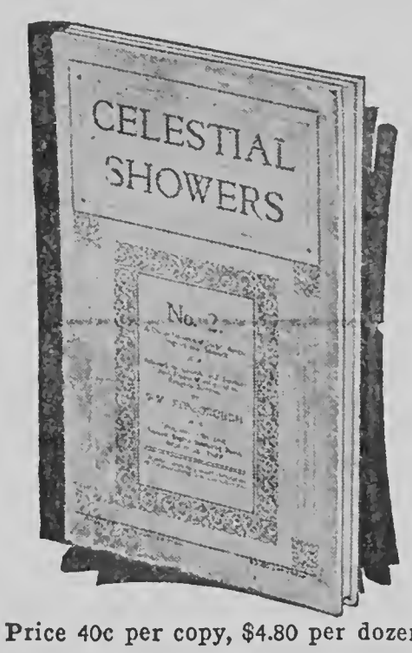

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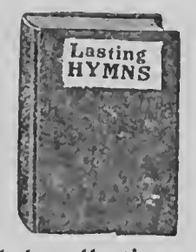

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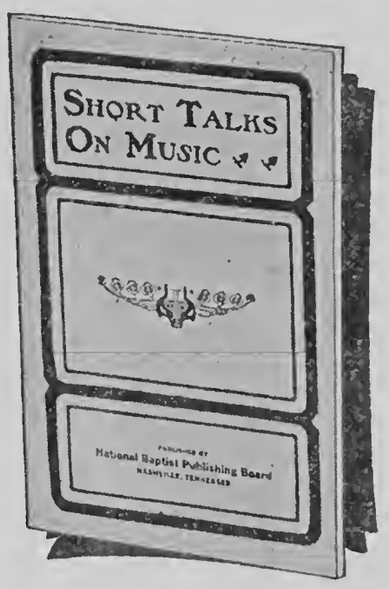

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VIII. NASHVILLE, TENN., APRIL 15, 1935 No. 3.

Doxey Bill Passed By Congress Calculated To Help Cotton Growers

EXEMPTION OF THREE BALES ALLOWED SMALL FARMER

Chicago Tribune Reports Favorable Passage on Legislation

Cotton prices rebounded on all markets following passage of the Doxey bill by Congress, which allows small cotton growers, tenants and sharecroppers an exemption of three bales instead of two as was at first recommended. The National Federation of Colored Farmers requested a three bale exemption in resolutions passed at the last annual convention. Relative to this and other features of the cotton program, the Chicago Tribune reports:

"Passage of the Doxey bill by the house of representatives shortly before the close of trading gave added impetus to the advancing market. The initial impulse for advancing prices came from Liverpool, where a sharp upturn proceded the opening of trading in the markets here.

In Liverpool cotton opened 31 to 37 points higher and trading was heavy throughout the day as reports were received that European traders who had sold out their holdings were reinstating their lines.

American Markets Respond.

The American markets followed the example of the English exchange and prices turned upward. In Chicago the closing range of prices on futures were 29 to 32 points, in New York gains of 29 to 35 points were chalked up, and New Orleans quotations were bid up 32 to 27 points.

As passed by the house the Doxey bill incorporates the amendment adopted by the committee yesterday which raises from two to three bales the exemption allowed by small cotton growers, tenants and share croppers under the government's production control program.

Earlier in the day Senator Smith (Dem., S. C.) one of the leaders of the cotton group, said legislation would be pushed which would provide a 1935 cotton quota for 10,000,000 bales and abolition of the cotton processing tax, and the substitution of benefit payments out of relief funds.

Urge U. S. Loans Be Continued.

Smith made his announcement after a conference with other senators from the cotton states. Under the program of this group the 12 cent a pound government loans on cotton would be continued and made applicable to the 1935 crop. No loans would be made to farmers in excess of their allotted production quota and the 50 per cent tax on the excess cotton grown would be maintained.

The committee announced it was making arrangements to confer with President Roosevelt today, at which time the program will be presented to him. The AAA has already fixed the 1935 cotton production quota at 10,500,000 bales, but the cotton senators intend to ignore this and amend the act so as to retain last year's figure of 10,000,000 bales."

Appointment Of Race Man Proposed To The Farm Board

STARTLING FACTS REVEALED

Need for Better Educational Facilities for Youths

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fewer than 10 per cent of high-school age Negroes in 15 southern states are enrolled in public high school. This fact, revealed in the national survey of secondary education, was announced last week by the federal office of education.

In these 15 Southern states, there are slighty more than a million Negroes of high school age, and of this number only about 102,000 are enrolled in public school. In contrast, nearly four times as many white students of high school age in the same states go to public high school, the survey disclosed.

These and many more facts and statistics about Negro education at the secondary school level are included in a new Federal Office Education monograph, one of 28 reporting complete findings of the National Survey of Education available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. This particular survey monograph on secondary education for Negroes was prepared by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Federal Office of Education specialist in Negro education.

The National Survey of Secondary Education was conducted under the auspices of the Federal Office of Education by authority of Congress. Dr. William John Cooper, former United States Commissioner of Education, was the Survey director. The major burden of the inquiry, however, was entrusted to Dr. Leonard V. Koos, professor of secondary education in the University of Chicago, the associate director of the Survey.

U. S. DIRECTS SCHOOL SURVEY

Resulting from a three-year study by a distinguished group of educators, the Survey, it is emphasized by Carl A. Jessen, Survey coordinator, aimed primarily at discovering and appraising unusual and extraordinary practices. Mr. Jessen in the Federal Office of Education specialist in secondary education.

Because of the meagerness of information on the education of Negroes, the National Survey of Secondary Education inquired into both the status and noteworthy practices in Negro education. The inquiry centered on availability of secondary education for Negroes, organization of schools, Negro high school staff, Negro high school pupils, curriculum and extra-curriculum offerings, administration

(Continued on Page 8)

Smaller Meat Supplies Predicted

WILL BOOST CHICKEN AND EGG PRICES COMBINED

All Types of Livestock are on low Sides of Production Cycles

Record-breaking drouth of 1934 is creating conditions which promise to bring a highly prosperous period for poultrymen during the next two years. Livestock production is being sharply curtailed and the resulting decline in meat supplies will tend to lift prices for both eggs and poultry. Thus writes Gilbert Gusler in the current issue of the American Poultry Journal. He continues as follows:

Even before the 1934 drouth began, livestock production was being reduced because of the small feed crops produced in 1933 and the AAA corn-hog program. The process of curtailment, especially in cattle and sheep, was greatly accelerated by the drouth. The AAA has purchased in a program involving the purchase of about 5 million ewes.

Less Meat Animals

It is estimated that numbers of cattle on farms on Jan. 1, 1935, were only about 55 to 60 million head compared with 67 million head a year ago; hogs, 40 to 42 million head compared with 56 million a year ago, and sheep, 45 to 47 million head compared with 52 million at the start of 1934. Total number of livestock reduced to animal units is expected to be about 20 percent less than last year and the smallest in 35 years.

All three classes of meat animals will be on the low side of their production cycles and the high side of their price cycles, a situation that has rarely occurred in the past. Cattle numbers will be about as small as in 1928, the last low point in the cattle population. The 1935 lamb crop probably will be the smallest in many years. Hog supplies probably will be reduced nearly a third compared with the last two or three years.

Little Increase Likely Soon.

Following this coming period of shortage, there can be but little increase in supplies of meat animals available for slaughter before the end of 1936. Return to the high level of meat production of the last five years is unlikely for several years, aside from any curtailment program by the AAA. Hog production can be expanded most quickly when conditions are favorable, but a big pig crop appears out of the question before the spring of 1936, and it would not start to market in volume until the closing months of that year.

These conditions point to substantially higher prices for all the heavy meats. How much higher they will go will depend on the trend of the general price level and employment. This seems likely to be upward. One semi-official guess is that meat ani-

(Continued on Page 8)

EXEMPTION FOR BUTCHER

Processing Tax on Hogs Slaughtered for Home

Farmers, in general, are exempt from the processing tax on hogs slaughtered for consumption by their own family, household or employees, it is explained by corn-hog workers in the Iowa State College Extension Service.

Numerous Iowa farmers have been inquiring as to the conditions and limits within which they are exempt from the tax on the processing of hogs, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Butchering is in progress of completion on many farms, and some farmers are planning a "second killing" before the beginning of warm weather.

Not only are farmers exempted from paying the tax on slaughterings for their own use and that of their households, but they are not responsible for the tax on hogs which they themselves slaughter for sale to retailers or commercial handlers. The responsibility for the tax on such slaughter was placed upon the handlers, under a regulation which took effect Nov. 5, 1934, the beginning of the current marketing year.

Requirements

Consequently, farmers are now liable for the processing tax only upon hog products which they sell directly to, or exchange directly with, the consumers, in excess of certain exemptions that apply to producers only.

Under these exemptions, the producer who slaughters his own hogs and sells to or exchanges more than 300 pounds but not more than 1,000 pounds of hog products he is liable for the tax on the amount sold or exchanged in excess of 300 pounds. But if he sells or exchanges more than 1,000 pounds or products, he is liable for the tax upon the entire amount of such sales or exchanges.

Farmers Launch Bureau To Study New Grain Uses

Bloomington, Ill., Organization of a farmers' elevator research bureau under the nonstock, nonprofit law of Illinois for the purpose of promoting new uses for agricultural products, such as alcohol motor fuel, was announced today by the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers association.

The new bureau is to serve the national farmers' elevator movement, working whenever possible through research departments and laboratories of established agricultural colleges. The new organization announced a proposal to amend the Illinois law in respect to regulation of grain elevators used for public

(Continued on Page 8)

N. A. A. C. P. REQUESTS THIS KIND OF RECOGNITION

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Urged to Act Favorably

New York, N. Y.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged upon Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace that "at least one member of the race of courage and expereince with agriculture conditions in the South be appointed to the contemplated Labor Board designed to provide more effective protection for the Southern sharecroppers under the cotton control program which is designed to enforce the labor provisions of the AAA crop control contracts."

"No group of farmers is more exploited than Negro farmers," the letter signed by Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secreatry, continues, "Hundreds of thousands of Negro sharecroppers and tenant farmers have been dispossessed from the land and forced to become homeless, shelterless and foodless nomads. Only courageous and uncompromising action by the Federal government can prevent the increasing of the number of these pitiful victims of the crop reduction program. It is now imperative that at least one member of the board vested with sufficient authority be a Negro who is conversant with the plight of these Negro farmers.

President Barrett's Letter

Sandusky, Illinois, March 11th 1935—My dear Brother Harris, and Modern Farmer Readers:—Greetings and best wishes to you all for a prosperous year in your endeavors, whatever they may be.

This will inform you that the Du-Bois Unit of Sandusky, Illinois is making its way to the front. Today, two years ago we were granted a charter, known as the National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc. During the first eighteen months of our organization we were at a standstill, due to the fact there are a large number of Race people here just as they are all over the country who are too superstitious to take hold of things presented to them by one or more of our Race group even tho it's for their own individual benefit. Such persons as those I place them in the class with the other pessimists.

We have had and are having many hard knocks and criticisms coming to us from such persons, but thanks be to God we are sail-

(Continued on Page 5)

NEW DEAL FAILS IN EFFORT TO AID PEANUT GROWER

Speculator, Not Grower, Gets Main Benefit

(Chicago Tribune)

New Deal efforts to aid southern peanut growers have largely been offered by natural influences, and the sharp increases in prices resulting from the working of natural laws have largely benefited speculators, with the farmers getting little addition to their incomes, according to brokers and others here interested in the peanut trade. These natural influences included excess demand over supply and increase in cottonseed oil prices which is influential in determining peanut prices.

The Agricultural Adjustment administration's help to peanut growers included benefits to be paid directly by the AAA or through payments by crushers who manufactured peanut oil. These payments took the form of either direct payments to the farmers or increased prices for the farmers' crops which the federal bonus permitted the crusher to allow.

How Bonus Is Paid

The crushers are paid bonuses according to the grade of peanuts that are to be converted into peanut oil. To secure these bonuses the crusher certifies that he has made a payment to a farmer or has paid in excess of the minimum prices. This section of the plan provides for a contract between the crusher and the farmer. However, the crusher, in the event that there is no contract may get the conversion bonus, the presumption being that the bonus would give him the means of paying the farmer more for his product. Brokers here assert that the loopholes in this part of the plan enable the crusher to profit at the expense of the farmer.

The funds to provide bonuses for crushers are obtained from a processing tax of 1 1-2 cents a pound on the shelled peanuts levied on consumers. The tax also provides funds to pay benefits under the previous plan which inincludes curtailment of acreage.

Believed Surplus Existed

In setting up its plan, the AAA proceeded on the basis that there was a surplus in peanuts and a good way to get rid of this oversupply would be to convert it into peanut oil, which is a perfered substitute for cottonseed oil, selling at a premium of 1-4 a cent a pound.

While the plan was being set up— the effective date was Oct. 1— cottonseed oil was selling at low prices, bringing about 7 1-4 cents a pound early in September. It now sells at just under 12 cents a pound.

With the announcement of the plan consumers rushed to make forward commitment, which helped to clear up a part of the supply. Then the price of cottonseed oil began to rise. When cottonseed oil was law it was not economic to convert the peanuts into oil, but when the prices went up it became profitable to do this.

All this time, brokers here assert, there was actually no carryover in peanuts despite the belief of the AAA that there was.

Sepeculators Get Benefits

When these various influences began to work, speculators in the south rushed to buy up peanuts. Brokers say that the crushers were most active in this connection. In the mean time the farmers had disposed of their crops at only nominal increases in selling prices. Thus the speculators have been the principal gainers in a situation which saw peanuts rise from around 4 1-2 to 5 cents a pound early in September to about 9 1-4 cents a pound at present, with some grades selling as high as 10 1-2 cents.

In the meantime, brokers say, the crushing of peanuts was reduced when the AAA saw that the supply of peanuts for edible uses was being lowered sharply.

Marvin Wood, a broker, says that the country may expect an acute shortage in peanuts in June and July before next year's crop comes in. He adds that the AAA's plan to restrict acreage will further complicate the situation in the event that the nation has another of the crop failures such as occurred last year.

A girl from the city was visiting on the farm and was watching with great interest a six-weeks-old calf that was nibbling the grass on the lawn.

"Tell me," she said, as she turned to the farmer's wife, "does it pay to keep such a small cow as that?"

The noblest motive is the public good.

SECRET OF BUTTER FLAVOR SIMPLIFIED BY DAIRY EXPERTS

Urbana,—The secret of enhancing the flavor and aroma of butter, a practice which has been in use for almost fifty years, has been worked out in the laboratories of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, it is announced by Dr. H. A. Ruehe, head of the dairy department. The principle can now be applied in a more direct and more effective method than has heretofore been possible, he said.

Believed to have "great possibilities," the method eventually may profoundly affect the billion and a half pounds of creamery butter manufactured annually in the United States. Plans are being made to patent the method and give it to the dairy industry for whatever benefits it may bring producers and consumers in the way of a higher quality and more desirable product, Dr. Ruehe said.

Working with him in the discovery of the new method was R. J. Ramsey, a member of the college dairy manufacturers division. The process involves the distillation of the ordinary "starters" used in butter-making. Concentrated quantities of the volatile flavoring principles which impart the desirable aroma or bouquet to butter are obtained in the distillate.

Their finding is another and the latest improvement in the use of cultures, or "starters," in cream, a practice which has been employed for many years to develop flavor and aroma in butter. The Danish bacteriologist, Storch, who began his work in 1884, was the first to investigate butter cultures. Four years later the use of such cultures in cream "ripening" became a part of the commercial butter-making process.

Subsequently other investigators established the fact that two other organisms besides the one commonly present in starters were necessary for successful results. Still later it was proved that these organisms changed the citric acid of milk into acetylmethyl carbinol. This in turn was converted into the volatile chemical compounds which produced the aroma and flavor.

However, attempts to intensify the flavor of butter by the addition of synthetic compounds of this chemical have been branded an adulteration and therefore an illegal practice.

The method developed by Ruehe and Ramsey not only makes it possible to isolate the flavoring principles from a starter but also to increase the content of them in that starter.

When the distillate obtained in the process is added to cream, the flavor and aroma are greatly intensified without increasing the acidity, or citric acid content, of the cream. Sweet cream treated in this manner produced a butter that had the high aroma and flavor of that made from ripened cream, yet had low acidity. The distillate can be added directly to the butter to obtain similar results.

If you use kerosene lamps it is wise to soak the wicks in strong vinegar occasionally. This will help to keep the lamp from smoking. It also pays to boil the burners in vinegar and soda once in a while.

THE NEGRO MARKET

(In Oppurtunity Magazine)

In a revealing article recently published in Domestic Commerce, a publication of the United States Department of Commerce, Eugene Kinckle Jones, chief, Division of Negro Affairs, points out some little known and rarely considered facts anent the Negroes' purchasing power. This is a subject on which even the scientific experts of the great advertising agencies are woefully ignorant: and for the most part of the sales directors of nationally advertised products hold stubbornly to ideas of the Negroes' buying power that are a mixture of hear-say, prejudice and inaccurate estimates based on inferred social status. As a result Negro periodicals and magazines suffer and manufacturers lose millions of dollars in sales which they might reasonably hope to gain if a little more realistic intelligence were applied to the consideration of this field.

The fact that the Negro in the 17 largest cities of the South annually spends more than the nation's average export trade to Mexico and Central America or the West Indies and Bermuda, and only a little less than the combined export income from Argentina, Brazil and Chile would appear to be proof positive that the socalled Negro market is far from negligible. Mr. Jones estimates that in normal times the annual purchasing power of the Negro amounts to two billion dollars.

And what does the Negro buy? He buys food and clothing, automobiles and radios, furniture and household articles, cosmetics and tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, and we suspect wines and beer and liquor. But whether he buys a Ford in preference to a Chevrolet, Pontiac, Plymouth or Dodge, and whether he buys Camels rather than Chesterfields, Old Golds or Lucky Strikes, and whether he buys listerine instead of Lavoris should be of some concern, so it seems to us, to those who seek to expend the market for these and similar products.

MORE TURKEYS EXPECTED TO BE RAISED THIS YEAR

The demand for turkey eggs for hatching and for baby poults is greater this spring than last. This would indicate that people who did not raise turkey poults last year are going to try raising them, and also that those that did raise some poults last year are going to raise even more this spring. Although the care and management for baby poults is similar to baby chicks there are a few things that should be considered by anyone raising young turkeys.

Do not crowd poults or brood too many in one flock. One hundred poults to a 10-12 brooder house is an ideal flock. The fire in the brooder stove should be started at least forty-eight hours before the poults are placed in the brooder. A temperature of 90 to 95 at the edge of the hover, two inches from the floor, is about right for the first week. Each week thereafter the temperature should be decreased five degrees until 70 is reached. It should then be held at this point until the poults are well feathered and have learned to roost.

Night crowding or pilling is a common complaint where turkeys are brooded artificially. The use of a dim light all night in the brooder house is probably the best method to prevent crowding during the early part of the brooding period. A low perch or roost should be placed near the brooder while the poults are young and every inducement made for early roosting. Poults on roost will not crowd.

Great care should be taken during the first few days to see that turkey poults learn to eat. Place shallow feeders or boxes filled with a reliable turkey starting mash before poults as soon as they are put in the brooder. Young turkeys do not eat mash as readily as baby chicks and must be taught to eat.

Some turkey raisers put a few older poults in the young flock for a few days as a means of teaching the little poults to eat.

Another means of teaching all the flock to eat is the use of a moist mash. A moist mash mixed with milk and composed of ground alfalfa and turkey mash should be started the first few days the poults are in the brooder. Some feeders grind green alfalfa in a food chopper and sprinkle it over the mash.

A. R. REECE'S LETTER

Prentiss, Miss., Editor of The Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Dear Sir:—There are some conditions existing among the farmers of this state that should be corrected. We admit that we live in a country styled as "The land of the free and the home of the brave," and we acknowledge the American Eagle as our symbol, and the Constitution as our bulwark, our foundation, our guiding star, but when we stop to think of how some members of this American citizenship group are mistreated, we wonder how long it will last, and who will deliver us.

For instance, the thousands of dollars appropriated by the government are not being equally distributed here in these parts. I haven't any idea how much the state adds to the government funds, but it is a known fact that hundreds who plough under their cotton have never received their checks. Scores of persons who were given definite promise of certain relief are still waiting, and a like condition obtains even in the operating of the schools.

The Negro school buildings are poorly located, miserably heated; the school term is short, the teachers are under-paid, and no effort or attempt is made to give the Negro children even half of what the white schools are receiving, in spite of the fact that the taxes are the same, and the requirements in so far as citizenship goes, and as far as law provides, must be equal.

We hope that The Modern Farmer and other publications will join in with us in pleading for equal justice and fair play.

A. R. Reece.

MOST CHARMING PERSONS IN WORLD LISTED BY LECTURER

By Associated Press.

Chicago, March 13—Miss Margery Wilson, who lectures on the gracious arts, has selected these 10 persons as the most charming in the world:

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Amelia Earhart, Pope Pius XI, Emperor Hirohito of Japan, Princess Elizabeth of England, Bill Robinson, the Negro tap dancer; the Prince of Wales, Anne Lindbergh and Sonya Henjie, Norwegian fancy skater.

She listed these as the 10 most charming Americans:

Anne Lindbergh, Will Rogers, Jane Addams, Elsie De Wolf Mendl, Mary Pickford, Alexander Woollcott, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Gutzon Borglum and Ambassador Robert North Bingham.

All can possess charm, Miss Wilson said, who "will be themselves."

HEN LAYS EGG THAT IS SHAPED LIKE HOUR GLASS

An egg shaped like an hour glass was laid Sunday by a hen owned by B. L. Moore, a deputy sheriff living on the Katy Road, about eight miles from Houston.

He said his father, B. C. Moore, who is 72, declared he never had seen such an egg.

AMATEURS FIND WHITEWASHING A SIMPLE PROCESS

Ever since the days of Tom Sawyer, and even before, whitewashing has been an effective and inexpensive method of making homes, farm buildings, fences and even trees more attractive, as well as more sanitary.

Two features which help sustain the lasting popularity of whitewash is that it is easy for amateurs to apply it to almost any surface, with white wash or paint brushes, and that it is simple to make.

A comparatively inexpensive white wash used by the government for lighthouses is excellent for use on wood, brick, and stone. It is made by the following process: Slake half a bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace. Apply it as hot as possible, with paint or white wash brushes.

A simple formula for a whitewash which does not easily wash or rub off, is to take ten parts of the best freshly slaked lime add one part of the best hydraulic cement. Mix well with salt water and apply quite thin. This will not wash off or rub off easily.

SPECIALIST TELLS HOW TO PREVENT CHILD'S DISLIKES FOR FOODS

Amherst, Mass.,—The child given foods of all kinds when he is small won't have an opportunity to acquire any food dislikes as he grows up. This philosophy of child feeding is proposed by Miss May Foley, nutrition specialist of the Massachusetts State College.

The well balanced diet for the average child of pre-school age should be built around a quart of milk a day, together with a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables. These three groups of foods, according to Miss Foley, are known as "protective foods" because the minerals and vitamines they contain are important in guarding against infections and the deficiency diseases.

The vegetables may be served raw. Miss Foley advocates giving the child at least one raw vegetable or a green one every day in one form or another. Sandwiches made of cabbage, lettuce, or spinach between thin slies of dark bread are easily handled by the 2 year old and add variety to the youngster's meals.

An egg a day is an important item in the diet of the growing child. Eggs are a concentrated source of easily digested protein and also are rich in certain minerals and vitamins.

The child who has developed his teeth can be given meat. Ground meat at first might be better than regular cuts which require considerable chewing, although the development of the child's teeth determines just how much meat he can chew successfully.

"BACK TO THE SOIL"

Editor Chicago Defender: I am sure the editorial in the recent issue of the Defender on "Returning to the Soil" brings to light the only solution to this depression—problem that has so many of our people chained down in the slimy pits of poverty.

It is encouraging that the Federal government proposes to help the people get back to the farm and so far as the Negro is concerned, it is necessary that the government help them stay there.

To send them and leave them in the hands of old time plantation bosses, and slave drivers is what the Negro resents, but he will gladly go if the land to work and other life's necessities are provided so he can eat the bread he sweats for, and own his home. Thus he will not have to run from boss to boss and from plantation to plantation again.

I am trusting that our Race publications and Congressman Mitchell will keep up with this great movement, for if carried out as specified, it will mean a re-emancipation of those of our group who are now, the victims of poor housing conditions and heartless landlord as well as real estate companies in towns and cities.

It must be remembered that there are state authorities and designing capitalists who are fighting this humane proposition of government for no other reason than that they want to see a great multitude of poor Negroes and without home. They want to live on and eat the fruits of Negroes' labor and roll in luxuries as in the past.

Self-respecting Negroes want land on which to grow their own bread and meat under the dictation of their own conscience, with the strong arm of the Federal government around them as a guarantee of security.—A. H. Williamson, Columbus, Ga.

STUFFED POTATOES

Ingenious cooks have stuffed almost everything stuffable from olives to peppers and tomatoes and now the old commonplace potato is even being given some added frills. There is room for it, of course, since when thinking of a potato you nearly always picture them as being either boiled, mashed, baked or fried. Prepared in this new way the potato is really nothing more than a baked potato to which has been added a new idea. It also means a little more work for the housewife. After the potatoes are thoroughly baked cut them in half lengthwise. Remove all the meat, mash and moisten it with milk, season and add grated cheese and butter. Return it to the skin and then fit them together and bake for about seven minutes more.

INTELLIGENCE AND RACES

In experiments extending over a period of 14 years Dr. T. R. Garth, head of the Institute of Race Psychology at the University of Denver, found evidence that the mental powers of human beings are much the same regardless of race. There was little difference in the intelligence quotient of an Indian girl and that of a white girl both reared in the same white environment; but that of an Indian child who lived in a native environment was only half as great. Thus Dr. Garth spikes the fallacy that "the Indian must have a red mind, the Negro a black mind, the white man a white mind, and so on."

Dr. Otto Klineberg, Columbia university psychologist, recently completed a study which brings a similar conclusion. After five years in New York city, he says, the southern-born Negro develops in intelligence to within 10 per cent of the white child and is equal in intelligence to the Negro born and raised in the north.

It is Dr. Klineberg's belief that the intelligence of the Negro improves in direct proportion to his environment. "As their background improves," he says, "so do the score of Negroes examined approximate more and more closely the standards set by the white."

A group of 10-year-old Negro girls born in the metropolis showed an intelligence quotient of 98.5, almost exactly at the norm for white children, Dr. Klineberg's survey of the records of some 3,500 Negro school children in Harlem suggests that most if not all of such retardation as they show "is due to the presence among them of a large number of newcomers from the south" Thus there is the same problem of dull pupils acting as a drag upon bright ones as occurs among white children.

Dr. Klineberg's findings discount, incidentally, any belief that more "intelligent, Negroes migrate north. Given the same chance, the scientific tests show, "white," 'red" or "black" minds develope equally well because, in the main, their potentialies are the same.—Dayton Daily News.

WHAT GIRLS ARE MADE OF

When a young man falls in love with a girl he is more or less inclined to believe she is so sweet that she certainly must be made of sugar. Old men in their second "boyhood" also fall the same way and believe the same thing. Without a doubt that is where they got the term "Sugar Daddy" from. But more practical minded persons look upon sweet young ladies as being made of sterner stuff than sugar. Even men like them better if they do not "melt" under the heat of a little flattery. And now science has come forward with a list of the principal chemical ingredients that nature used in constructing good-looking young women. These chemicals and their proportions follows with a little humorous comment sandwiched in between:

1. Thirty to 40 teaspoons of salt.
   To stop them from being too fresh.
2. Eight to 10 gallons of water.
   For a good supply of tears.
3. Enough lime to whitewash a big chicken coup.
   Perhaps that's what makes them so fair.
4. Glycerine enough for the bursting charge of a heavy shell.
   This is what makes them so explosive.
5. Enough glutin to make five pounds of glue.
   Apparently what makes the "clinging-vine" type.
6. Phosphorus enough to make 2,200 match heads.
   No doubt here's where we got the idea of "hot mammas".
7. Fat sufficient to make seven bars of soap.
   So they can feed "soft soap" to the boys.
8. Plenty of iron to make a six-penny nail.
   What makes them so "hard".
9. Sulphur enough to rid a dog of fleas.
   One reason cats like to be petted by girls.
10. And believe it or not, only one measly quarter of a pound of sugar, which any one not totally blinded by love or fattened on soft soap can see is insufficient to sweeten all of this water, lime, glycerine, phosphorus, iron, salt, glue, fat and sulphur.—Pathfinder.

GOATS END DEPRESSION FOR POVERTY-STRICKEN VIRGINIA COAL MINERS; DEMAND FOR MILK GREATER THAN SUPPLY

Williamson, W. Va.,—This hilly country, part of the greatest bituminous coal territory of the world, is turning its hand to a new industry these days. With employment in the mines at low ebb, heads of Mingo county families are turning to the dairy goat industry, and they say they are finding the demand for milk greater than the supply.

Goats were first suggested as the answer to Mingo County's unemployment relief problem by a man who had done relief work in China and had seen the dairy goat successfully installed there. This man, C. Ralph Stroebel, who now is employed elsewhere in government service, took one look at the Mingo county mountainsides and declared himself in favor of milk goats. The country is ideal for them, he said.

E. M. McGlothlin, Mingo county agricultural agent, and representatives of a Williamson dairy were enlisted and became enthusiastic supporters of the cause. Funds were borrowed to purchase a herd of 100 purebred and grade goats of the best dairy breeds and these were placed in a model barn and grazing area in order that prospective purchasers might receive visual as well as verbal instruction in their care.

Until arrangements were made to turn the goats over to unemployed families who will purchase them on long-time payment plans, the goats were milked in the model barn and their product turned over to the local dairy to be prepared for the market. Immediately, the goat experimenters found they had more of a demand than they could supply.

The reason for this, McGlothlin declared, is that there are few commercial dairy enterprises in the eastern part of the United States handling goat milk. He said he had difficulty in finding milk goats and finally had to go to Michigan to obtain the stock.

Goat Defended.

"No pun intended, the goat has been made the butt of the animal kingdom," the county agent declared. "For generations cartoons have shown the goat eating tin cans, chewing red flannel underwear off the line, and otherwise acting in a way not calculated to inspire serious consideration as a valuable, productive animal. Other anti-goat propaganda deals with the goats' olfactory offensiveness. None of this is true".

The country agent asserted that milk goats must be cared for as carefully as milk cows and that if this is done the goats become valuable, productive and inoffensive animals.

"The goat is much more intelligent than the cow," McGlothlin explained. "When the owner wants to milk his flock he simply calls out the name or number of the animal he wants and she comes and takes her place on the milking platform. The goats soon learn who their regular attendant is, and are restive if any one else tries to milk them."

Richer Milk

C. R. LeRoy, a Williamson dairyman who has been assisting in setting up the Mingo county goat dairy, said that goats' milk is much richer than cows' milk, and is invaluable in the treatment of certain types of stomach disorders as well as other ailments, inasmuch as it has an alkaline reaction.

Goats' milk bring from 30 to 50 cents a quart, far above the best market prices for cows' milk, LeRoy said

A stranger was talking to a farmer and said to him "This seems to be a healthy country. You say you are nearly 70 and can still do a full day's work. That's pretty good."

"Yes, but my old dad, who is 97, is even a harder worker than I am," said the farmer.

"His health must be wonderfully good," remarked the stranger.

"No, it ain't," replied the farmer. "For the last several years he ain't had quite his old-time pep. Sometimes I kinda think farmin' don't agree with him."

RETAIL FOOD PRICES INCREASE IN FEBRUARY

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 13.—An increase of retail food prices during the last two weeks of February was reported by the labor department.

The amount of food which cost $1.22 the first two weeks of the month cost $1.23 during the last two. That same amount cost $1.08 a year ago and 90 cents two years ago.

MR. M. B. BARNES CHANGES ADDRESS

Wyatt, Mo., (Special)—Dear Editor: This letter is being sent you to let you know that I have moved to the above named city and am asking that you change my paper so that it will reach me where I am now living. I miss the paper when it does not arrive each month and I am sending the correct address so there will be no delay. I am a member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers and I regret very much that I was not fortunate enough to get some of the land that our President made possible for us to get. I am hoping there will be another chance to get in on such a transaction. We feel that Mr. Jas. P. Davis, our president is another Moses, sent through the power of God to lift, lead and help the members of our race. May God bless his efforts and crown his work with much success.

Yours truly,
M. B. Barnes.

SPEAKER SAYS REPEAL HAS HELPED FARMERS

Return of Liquor Also Spurred Industry David Bunim Asserts

Repeal has not only increased the purchasing power of the American farmer, but has spurred the wheels of industry in almost every city and town in the country, David Bunim, special representative of Schenley Products Company, Inc., distillers and distributors, said in an address last night at a dinner and meeting in Hotel Mayfair.

Bunim pointed out that prior to repeal rye was selling at 35 cents a bushel and corn at 27 cents. He said the greatly increased prices of these commodities now are due to the demand created by the distilling industry.

The industry purchased much equipment in other lines, and these sales stimulated many business groups, he said.

The government certainly has been benefitted, Bunim said, in quoting figures to show that in the 10 years prior to prohibition distillers paid $1,935,390,469 in taxes, during the entire period of prohibition the authorized distillers paid $424,767,988 taxes and in 1934 they paid $374,506,233.

Lord Babbington was instructing his new colored servant in his duties, adding: "Now, Zeke, when I ring for you, you must answer me by saying, 'My Lord, what will you have'?"

A few hours afterwards, having occasion to summon the servant, his Lordship was astonished with the following: "My Gawd, what does you want now?"—Exchange.

A Pullman porter was thrown from his car when the train was derailed and flew ten feet through the air before he hit head first up against a concrete post. He lay in a daze rubbing his head, when the conductor came running up.

"Great Scott, man," cried the conductor, "aren't you killed?"

"No," said the porter, getting to his feet, that concrete post musta broke ma fall."

—Virgil.

"Old Adam was a gardner, and
God who made him see
That half a proper gardener's work
is done upon his knees.
So when your work is finished, you
can wash your hands and pray
For the Glory of the Garden that
it may not pass away."

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community. of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

From the Bible

"While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease." Gen. 8:22.

Winner

The man who wins is the man who works—
The man who toils while the next man shirks.
The man who stands in his deep distress
With head held high in the deadly press—
Yes, he is the man who wins.
—Unknown.

EASTER—NEW BEGINNINGS

Someone has called Easter "The Feast of New Beginnings." It is well that we should be reminded yearly of the opportunities provided to begin over again, to forget the past and past failures, and with a new courage, strive to be better and do better.

Have you walked through the fields in the springtime and seen the new blossoms springing up from the leaf mold of past years? Just so, a new life and a new beginning may be made from the ruins of the old. And this life may be born again, lifted up to a higher plane, and may find a new usefulness.

As we observe Easter, let us too observe a resurrection of new hope and a new life. Let us fill ourselves up with cheerfulness. Let us determine not to lose faith in ourselves or in our fellowmen. Let us feel the joy of living—the joy of doing right—the joy of rendering unselfish service to others.

WE ARE NOT ALIENS

It is time that those responsible for the administration of our government realize that the aliens in our midst are getting more than their share of privileges and opportunities and decide to do something about it. Recently a member of Congress stated that there are seven million aliens here, that half of them are here illegally, that one million are on relief and that six million of them have jobs Americans should have.

This statement is startling, if true, and should cause Congress to take action. Thousands of colored citizens need jobs and we are not aliens. Those on relief should be sent back home, those here illegally should be sent back home, and American employers should be forced to hire Americans first.

FUTURE FARMERS MUST KNOW FARMING

Our sons and daughters, whom we expect to follow in our steps, must know farming better than we know it if they become successful farmers in their day and generation. We must persuade them to study much, to observe well and think hard. Future farming will require much more than a knowledge of the art of making a living.

A bill has been introduced in the Iowa state legislature proposing a law which would require any future Iowa farmer to pass an examination in the basic agricultural sciences and obtain a license to engage in farming. If this law is passed and other states or the federal government should pass such a law, future farmers will have to know chemistry, botany and a dozen and one other sciences.

Future farmers will be expected to produce wonders compared to what we are doing now. Not only will they have to continue producing food and fibre but also, they will have to produce a great variety of raw materials for manufacture. For instance they will have to produce twice as much corn as we are producing now for this corn will be needed for alcohol to make a 50 per cent mixture of gasoline and alcohol in a super-motor fuel. Farm and forest products will be needed and used to mould automobile bodies, to build houses, to make irrigating pipe, to make paper and etc. Vegetable oils will be used for lubrication purposes. They will probably have to cultivate the milkweed for the floss for cloth, and the goldenrod for rubber.

Future farmers will not be allowed to destroy their heritage. They will be compelled by law to preserve their soil, their forest, their wild flowers, and even the life of the birds that nest on their farms. They will be compelled to make and keep their property beautiful and healthy and clean. And all this is well, for the future farmer will be the first citizen of his country, the most important citizen, the citizen, be he black or white, whom all will honor and respect.

A SAD, BLACK PICTURE

Two important Englishwomen, Mrs. Naomi Mitchison of London, and her companion, Mrs. Zita Baker, of Oxford, came to the United States "to see what they are like." Mrs. Mitchison is the author of eighteen books. She is the daughter of J. S. Haldane, noted English scientist.

These women expected to have a "vision of wealth." Instead, after a trip through the cotton-raising states, the vision changed to a picture of "the most frightful misery and starvation." Said Mrs. Mitchison:

"The share-croppers, Negro and white, are treated like animals by the land owners. We went into flimsy, leaky structures hardly more than cardboard, and found whole families living in single rooms and eating cornmeal and water.

"These people are evicted at will by the landlords, who will pull guns and shoot them when they do not move out fast enough."

Who can deny these words? Let us hope these women saw only the bad landlords. Or, are all of them bad? No, they are not. But all are tied on to a bad, evil, half-civilized system of farming, the sharecropping system, which will remain a disgrace to this nation as long as it endures.

A WORD FOR A GOOD SCHOOL

Our white friends who support our educational institutions often praise and boost them more than we do ourselves. Many of us, we "colored people," have a streak of evil in us which makes us keep our mouths shut when we should be praising our schools but enables us to loosen our tongues when we get a chance to condemn and criticise. The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School should be praised and supported by every race man and woman in this nation and colored Georgians, in particular, should realize how much this school has done for them and should be thankful enough to speak a good word for it at every opportunity.

Under the leadership of Dr. Henry A. Hunt, this school has grown in the short period of thirty years from almost nothing into a plant worth in money more than a half million dollars. In usefulness and service to its community, its worth cannot be estimated. It stands there in the center of Georgia, teaching accuracy, thoroughness and genuineness, qualities of character so badly needed by our young people in this day and time. It is a school any state should be proud of and a school any people should be glad to honor.

YOUR LANDLORD AND YOUR FOOD

If you are one of the fifty or more tenants or sharecroppers on a large plantation, say of 1,500 or more acres in cultivation, why not attempt to persuade your landlord to allow you and the other tenants to plant enough acres in food crops this year so that none will be compelled to purchase anything except a few of the more staple groceries. On these large plantations food crops should be raised by the acre. You should not have to depend on small garden plots alone.

Food crops may be grown on land rented to the government. Sixty tenants and their families should raise for food around 10 acres of sorghum for sirup, 15 acres of sweet potatoes, 12 acres of peas and beans, 30 acres of tomatoes, 10 acres of string beans, 3 arces of okra. This acreage and your private gardens should produce plenty of food. Your landlord should be willing to cooperate with you and we believe he will. Ask him what he thinks about this.

Let us have your report from Farmers Sunday. If you did not hold your exercises March 31, do so as soon as possible. Farmers Sunday must be observed by all organized farmers.

Sometimes it pays to forget a wrong somebody has done to you. Try to forget and you may feel better than trying to get even.

Make friends, not enemies. A friend is worth more to you than a dozen enemies.

A man can be gentle as well as a woman. It does not pay to be a roughneck.

You will be compelled to work under a boss as long as you refuse to learn how to think.

Be grateful for service others may give you. Everybody likes to help the fellow who shows his appreciation.

"In every pond there are some fish and some frogs."

Love the good old earth and the Springtime. God has given us a wonderful world to live in.

Things are never as bad as they seem to be.

The lazy man never gets too tired to eat.

Read the Modern Farmer regularly. It is the mouthpiece of colored organized farmers.

Be a sure-enough farmer. Join the N. F. C. F.

THE "SELLING OF THE SOUTH"

Charleston News and Courier: The efforts of Mr. Howard F. Coffin and his associates to "sell the south to the nation' are highly commendable. Meanwhile, the government is already in the field as a buyer and is offering the south pottage in small messes compared to those it sends to the east and north. This is not saying that government would have people to migrate to the south. It is hiring the indigent and unemployed to remain in the great cities where they are. There is much more to be hoped from Mr. Coffin's plan to sell to private buyers than to government. South Carolina's need is not so much money for the needy as it is population. We have a "setup" of highways and schools, and so few people that the people are over-burdened by the task of maintaining them.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY FOR WORLD SEEN

Iowa Economist Predicts Great Revolution in Social Sciences

Iowa City, Ia.—A cooperative world society in which equality of opportunity becomes a reality is the vision of the year 2050 A. D. presented by Prof. George R. Davis, University of Iowa business research expert.

The economist declares America will experience a revolution in social science even more drastic than the past century has seen in the physical sciences.

"Mentally, Americans are still living in the days of the frontier," he asserted. "Individualism in economy must disappear, and the ideal of no entangling alliances must vanish as a greater social organization emerges."

"We have violated the laws of social organizations," he continued. "In the future, men will cease to build up large fortunes and wealth will become a trust."

Professor Davis compared the present social and economic situation to the period of Cromwell in England from which the British advanced to world leadership.

"But we'll do in America in a decade what the English did in 100 years. They beheaded their king. We beheaded one, too, only our king was gold."

The economist cited developments in conservative Japan and radical Russia as examples of possibilities of government controlled societies which he expected to expand in the future. Heavy national debts, he stated, will be found to be "not such a bad burden after all."

"Property will become almost valueless under heavy taxation," he said. "Corn, hogs and even rubber may be added to gold and silver as mediums of exchange finally resolving into a system of scientific money."

PRODUCTION OF EGGS SMALLEST IN DECADE

Production of eggs on February 1 was the smallest in ten years, reports the bureau of agricultural economics. The decrease is attributed to a reduction in number of layers, higher feed prices and severe weather in late January.

The number of laying birds on February 1, was 8 percent less than on Feb. 1, 1934, and the number of eggs laid per hen was 18 percent less. January 15 farm prices of poultry feed averaged $1.61 for 100 pounds, compared with 94 cents in 1934, and with 47 cents in 1933.

GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE GROWS

Australia's grasshopper plague is growing and causing great damage. It now covers New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Victoria, extending at least 250 miles from Spencer's gulf. It is estimated that half the wheat crop has been destroyed and efforts to kill the hoppers by spraying poison from airplanes apparently are ineffective. The insects have invaded some villages and fires lit in the streets and near granaries do not stop their ravages. In some places stores are barricaded. Rugs and carpets in homes have been eaten. Trains are delayed because of slippery rails. Masses of dying grasshoppers are giving off fumes which are causing sickness.

RAIN CHECKS TRIP OF ITALIANS INTO ETHIOPIAN LAIR

Say Invasion of Dark Continent to be Held Up Until Next Sept.

Rome, April 18 (ANP)—Official communiques state that Il Duce does not contemplate any major military operations in East Africa until September when the rainy season, which began this month on the Dark Continent, is expected to end.

Minor operations, it is suggested in some quarters, may be permitted by the development of modern mechanized transports and it was recalled that the local government has sent to East Africa strong contingents of truck drivers, mechanics and builders of roads.

Too obvious is the difficulties large bodies of troops incur in African movements at this time, not to be taken into consideration in the event that present diplomatic negotiations with the ancient African empire of Ethiopia, fail to bring about a peaceful settlement.

Ethiopian soil is being churned up by heavy rains, and while new roads may be constructed in the Italian colonies in Africa, no such work can be carried on in Ethiopia.

INTERESTING NEWS & NOTES

Rum runners are working a new racket. They are now smuggling onions and butter. The smugglers buy onions at a cent a pound in Canada and sell them in the U. S. at 5 and 6 cents a pound. They make a profit of about 15 cents a pound on butter when they cna get it over the line and not get caught.

It has lately been discovered that a slave called "Mallacca Henry" was the first man to sail around the world.

In 1930 there were 182,578 Negro farm operators in the state of Mississippi, an increase of about 29,000 for the ten years, 22,552 were owners, a decrease of about one thousand in the ten preceding years. This state has more than twice as many race farm operators than any other state. Of this vast number however, very few are full owners of farms. Acreage owned is 6,062,490 and value of owned land and buildings is $35,988,954. It is evident that many race farmers who wish to purchase farms will have to leave this state to get the opportunity to do so.

Mary Conners Myers, an official of the AAA, who recently surveyed the cotton section of Arkansas west of Memphis, reports that planters are openly violating the cotton acreage control provisions and that conditions among sharecroppers and tenant farmers are "beyond words." The N. F. C. F. and this paper have known this for a long time and have so reported to the AAA. Probably AAA administrators and Sec. Wallace will believe now since one of their own officials has told them about these deplorable conditions.

It is reported that Mrs. Roosevelt served black eyed peas in the White House, making the dish we know as "Hopping John," and this started the Washington folks to eating blackeyed peas so much that a shortage in the supply was produced. This will be a blessing to many raisers of the peas. We are glad our good white people are learning day-by-day just what really is "good eating." Race people eat much better than white people because we are better cooks and because we have developed a taste for certain dishes they know nothing about.

It is reported that the Number racket or "Policy" in New Yorks' Harlem enjoys a turnover of around a million dollars a day. Chances against winning are 1,000 to 1 but this does not keep thousands from playing daily. It is now played by people of all races.

Candy was first manufactured two thousand years before Christ and the Egyptians of Airica were the ones who gave this great gift to the world.

Two South Dakota farm boys wrote to the U. S. artillery asking if this branch of the army had any teams of horses too old to work, and requesting one of the teams if available. Officials thought the letter was so good that a team of horses was given the boys.

The body of Rev. T. A. Allen, a Negro minister of Marks, Miss., was found in the shallow waters of Coldwater river by fishermen. He had been shot through the heart. The corpse was weighted with chains The sheriff said he thought possibly the man was killed by "planters." The dead man's pockets contained literature on the organization of sharecroppers.

Farmers who need help to grow their crops this year will be able to obtain seed loans from the government if they are cooperating with the government's crop control program and are unable to obtain advances from local banks or production credit associations. Farmers needing the loans must apply to county crop loan committees which are in existence in every county.

Dust storms spread wide destruction through eight states recently causing several deaths and much damage to farms and crops.

Hundreds of colored farm families were made homeless when a wind storm caused the St. Francis river to batter through levees near Piggott, Ark.

It is estimated that a one-half acre garden should produce $150 worth of food. Plant a garden.

This is the anniversary month of Jethro Wood, a Quaker, who became the inventor of the first cast iron plow.

A mail flyer out of Kansas City was knocked unconscious when struck in the head by a night-flying duck. He regained consciousness in time to land at Burlington, Iowa.

Illinois farmers are expected to put more than a million and a half acres in soy beans this season.

Negroes constitute more than 80 per cent of Brazil's population, according to the latest census. In this country citizens are known only as Brazilians, race is not considered.

Demands for U. S. citizenship are being increased fifty per cent by the prospect that everybody will be given pensions in the future.

The wife of an unemployed man near East St. Louis recently gave birth to triplets. They have six other children and the mother exclaimed "I hope God will take care of us."

Experts announce there is a ten million horse and mule shortage in the U. S., the lowest number in forty years.

Flowers frozen in ice cones were recently shipped 12,000 miles, from Australia to London for a flower show.

The U. S. Supreme Court reversed for the second time the sentences of two of the Scottsboro boys, holding that colored persons in Alabama are not permitted to serve on juries, therefore are denied "equal protection of the laws in violation of the 14th amendment."

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President Barrett's

(Continued from Page 1)

ing smoothly over every opposing opposition. The writer and three others, Mr. York Parm, Crbry Chambers and wife, Ruth Chambers were appointed delegates to the Farm and Home Week Agriculture Convention which was held January 14-18 at the University of Illinois. The appointment was made by Mr. Paul Ritterscamp who has charge of the Rural Rehabilitation Survey of Illinois.

At that convention, there were three thousand two hundred and fifty registered delegates, and it may seem strange to say, but out of this vast number of delegates, we four were the only colored persons to attend. However, we were shown the same courtesy our white brothers and sisters and received the same information and our questions were answered with as much painstaking as theirs.

I said in the beginning "DuBois Unit was coming to the front. We hold our meetings every Saturday night, two and three times each month we have some government agency to come and address the Unit. We have such high officials as Mr. Hermon O. Duncan, the Field Representative of the Rural Rehabilitation Commission. Mr. Paul Rittercamp, Rural Rehabilitation Survey of Illinios, Miss Grace Powers County Administrator of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, Mr. Harold H. Gordon, County Farm Advisor and Mr. T. S. Johnson, County Supervisor Rural Rehabilitation Commission and others. And by-the-way, I must not forget to mention our National president. Mr. Jas. P. Davis, who has and still stands by us like the Rock of Gilbralter. He comes to the bat whenever called he never fans, but always makes a safe hit.

Fourteen of the officers and members accompanied him to Miller City Saturday night, March, the second where we held a very interesting meeting and eleven persons joined our Unit. The land in a radius of ten miles of Miller City is the best farming land in southern Illinois. It is situated on the banks of the Mississippi River and produces cotton and corn as well as the rich Mississippi delta in the great state of Mississippi.

This community is thickly populated with some of the best farmers among our Race group. We are scheduled to hold another meeting in this community Wednesday night, March the 13th, when we are expecting a larger number to join.

Well, things are beginning to look very bright since the clouds of doubt have vanished from our sight. It seem as tho our problems here will soon be solved and the program we have so arduously worked for during the past three months is going over in spite of the many critics and opposers. This program in my candid opinion is the biggest and best program that has ever been staged by any Unite of the N. F. C. F. any where. In fact any group of Negroes anywhere in this country. With that stanch and fearless leader, our National president, Mr. Jas. P. Davis and a number of strong henchmen by his side, we are confident day light is upon us. Will say more about the program in my next letter.

With best wishes to one and all,
We are your Friends,
DUBOIS UNIT
By M. M. Barrett, President

Group in Chicago Organizes Against Evictions For Rent

Chicago, April 18—(ANP)—A mass meeting, called in response to the activity of landlords on the Lower North Side here, backed by the North Central Real Estate Association, who are conducting a planned campaign of eviction of all colored tenants through the issuance of five day notices, was held here last week at which many outstanding citizens of both races spoke. Some 4,700 members of the race are involved in the discriminatory practices of the real estate operators and the mass protest is being launched under the supervision of Frayser T. Lane, Director of Social and Civic Improvement of the Chicago Urban League and Dr. Arthur G. Falls, chairman of the Interracial Commission.

Assembly of Rabbis Protests Against Discriminations

New York, April 12—The Rabbinical Assembly of America which represents the conservative Jewish rabbinate, in its "Pronouncement on Social Justice," just published, condemns discrimination and disfranchisement in the following language:

"We condemn all discrimination in employment whether by open or devious methods on the basis of differentiation by national origin, creed or color. We Protest against the political and social disfranchisement in America of the Negro, and the Oriental."

THE SNOW BABY

A baby boy was born on a lonely snow-covered mountainside near Muehldorf, Eastern Bavaria, and [illegible] it was bitterly cold he survived. The mother, Frau Anna Hirsch, had set out alone on her bicycle to deliver washing at a neighboring village. Half an hour after the baby's arrival she appeared at a neighbor's house with the infant in her arms, having carried it over a mile through the snow.

THREAT OF FEDERAL LAW CAUSED 43 PER CENT DECLINE IN LYNCHING IN YEAR 1934

New York—There were sixteen authenticated lynchings in 1934, or twelve less than the twenty-eight recorded in 1933, a decline of 42.85 percent, according to figures released today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. All of the victims were Negroes and only two were accused of rape. Four were accused of attempted criminal assault, four accused of murder and one each was lynched for associating with a white woman, mistaken identity, knocking down a white man, writing a note to a white girl, "talking disrespectfully" to a white man and stealing. Mississippi led with six lynchings; Louisiana, Florida and Alabama followed with two each, and Texas, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee had one apiece. Four of the victims were hanged, six were shot to death, two were beaten to death, one was shot and hanged and one was stabbed, shot and hanged.

Lynchings were prevented at Angleton, Texas and Hernando, Miss., in January; at Ft. Collins, Colo., in February; at Shreveport, La., in April; at Greensville, S. C., in May; at Thomasville, N. C., in November at Eallaville, Ga., and at Shelbyville, Tenn., in December. The association praised Governor Hill McAlister of Tennessee and Sheriff Tom Gant of Shelbyville, Tenn., for their forthright action in preventing the lynching of E. K. Harris by calling out the militia and resisting the mob by gunfire. Eight white men were convicted for the lynching of Dick Wilkerson at Manchester, Tenn., June 24.

"The lynching record as compared with 1933 is better," declared Walter White NAACP secretary, "due primarily to the fact that the fear of federal legislation caused a complete cessation of lynching while the Costigan-Wagner bill was pending before congress. Two lynchings occurred early in January and then lynching stopped until it was seen that Congress was going to adjourn without taking action on the bill. Then there was a great outburst. The Claude Neal lynching was one of the most sadistic in the history of 5,068 lynchings since 1882, of which 45 have taken place since President Roosevelt went into the White House. This year's record, and especially the cessation, proved conclusively not only that federal legislation is the only hope but that it can stop lynching. The formation of vigilantes at Shelbyville following the destruction of the $150,000 courthouse is understandable but it is the clearest revelation yet made of how complete is the lack of respect for the state and the present local government in communities where lynchings break forth. Organizations with a total membership of 42,000,000 are therefore determined to make every effort for the passage of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill in the coming session of congress."

VAST THRONG OVERFLOWS FAMED ST. JOHN CATHEDRAL AS IMPRESSIVE FINAL RITES ARE HELD FOR "DE LAWD"

New York City, N. Y., March 18—Tremulous organ music, rich timbered Negro spirituals, the faint scent of many floral wreaths and the mystic light of breeze-blown tapers awed more than 7,000 mourners yesterday afternoon at the funeral service for Richard Berry Harrison in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Bishop William T. Manning probably never before looked down from his pulpit on so mixed a throng as listened in deep silence to his solemn eulogy of the venerable who for five years had played the role of "de Lawd" in "The Green Pastures."

Every foot of space, even the area around the communion rail before the great white altar where candles flickered against a back-ground of scarlet drapery, was filled with sorrowing Negro and white admirers of the old actor. They flowed into the chapel and even into the street.

From All Walks of Life.

Negro ushers, grave and dignified in frock coats, mingled with the customary laymen who act as ushers in the cathedral. Aristocratic white men and white women, richly attired—most of them well advanced in years—sat beside shabby Negroes from Harlem.

Throughout the service the quavery pitch of emotional Negro women rose above the warmly blended notes of the choir from "The Green Pastures." Here and there one could see a gray-hailred woman swaying to the chanting of the choristers and clenching withered fingers to suppress spiritual ecstasy.

As the throngs filed silently into the pews beneath the towering arches the organ poured out a continuous flow of soft music. The thousands who had come down from Harlem sat staring at the deep shadows and the rich fittings high over their heads.

The organ music died away. A hush settled on the multitude. The procession moved past the coffin between the rows of gleaming candles; the crucifier, the black gowned choir, the clergy in white vestments tipped with purple and scarlet black; then the honorary pallbearers. Paul Laurence Harrison the son of "de Lawd," and the cast of "The Green Pastures."

They walked to their appointed places in the stalls at either side of the chancel, half the choir on one side, half on the other.

Hymn by the Choir

Dean Milo M. Gates pronounced the sentences that opened the service and the chanting of the choir lifted in the simple hymn, "The Strife is O'er, the Battle Done." A moment of silence as the echoes died away and then the chorus rose again in swelling, somber volume. in the burial chant:

"I heard the voice of Jesus say
"Come unto Me and rest."

The sun, which had struggled through the huge windows, hid behind a passing cloud and something like a chill closed down on the mourners. The candles flanking the coffin with the great basket of carnations and red roses gutted softly with every breeze.

Then the black-clad verger, with snowy head bowed, led the way to the pulpit, followed by the Bishop's chaplain holding aloft the golden pastoral staff. Bishop Manning ascended the pulpit.

"We are gathered here in this cathedral," he began, "to commit to its rest the body of Richard B. Harrison and to commend his soul to the care and the loving kindness of the God and Father of us all. And as we remember him before God and lift up our prayers for him, we give thanks for his good example and for his service here.

"Truly Remarkable Life."

"His life and example reflect honor upon his own race, and upon all of us alike, for the qualities of soul and character which he showed are the qualities which give dignity and greatness to human life everywhere. His experience of life was a truly remarkable one, reaching from the humble beginnings to a phase unique in the history of dramatic art."

Each word and syllable gave back from the far, dim corners of the cathedral. The sun broke through again and invested the stained glass with glowing blues and greens and reds.

"We think today of his simple sincerity, of his fortitude and patience under long continued trial, of his gentle strength and his failing human kindness.

"By his qualities of soul and character he helped us to see the unspoiled simplicity and dignity with which he met success and fame, when they came to him.

Great truth which Christ and His gospel teach us that whatever their race, or nation, or color, (the gray-haired woman punctuated each phrase with a solemn nod of agreement) all men are brothers, sons of one Father and Creator Who calls us to live as His children and as members of one great human family on all this earth.

"May he have blessing, and peace, and fullness of reward in those Green Pastures where he is now with Christ, the Good Shepherd, forever."

The Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop spoke next. His eulogy was a tribute to the simple old man who had been "de Lawd."

"This service," he said, "is the simple Christian tribute of an adoring populace to a man who walked upon the earth and touched men like himself in a mystic way that made them feel that they had been with God."

A momentary rustling was heard as Charles Winter Wood, the new gray-haired "Lawd" of the play, went up into the pulpit and in accents short and simple told of Harrison's death, and of his sudden attack in the dressing room of the theatre.

"Terrified, I saw him stricken," he said. "He looked up. 'Charlie, old man,' he said, 'He told me, Charlie, old man don't let me down. The world needs this play."

The simple recital evoked fresh sobbing and the speaker turned his face toward the light streaming in from the upper windows.

"We thank Thee, O God for the victories and the triumphs of Richard B. Harrison."

Hall Johnson, tall and impressive in a sweeping black gown, lifted his arms as he stood facing the white altar with his back to the candles and the coffin, and the choir from "The Green Pastures" flooded the Cathedral with spirituals.

Oh, de blin' man stood on de road
An' cried,
Oh, de blin' man stood on de road
cryin' "O Lordy," save me!

All over the cathedral men and women took up the familiar slow-rolling chant and the old woman with the cracked voice triumphantly sang high above them. It was then that the mourners began to sway.

Lord, I don, fell noways tired,
I'm seeking for a city Hallelujah.
For a city to the kingdom, Hallelujah,
For a city to the kingdom Hallelujah.

This was one of Harrison's favorites in the show, and so was the next:

I am a po' pilgrim of sorrow,
I am tossed in this wide world alone,
No hope have I got for tomorrow,
I've started to make Heaven my home.
Sometimes I am toss'ted an' driven
Lord,
Sometimes I don' know where to roam,
I've heard of a city called Heaven,
I've started to make it my Home.
My mother has reached that pure glory,
My father's still working in sin,
My brothers and sisters won't own me,
Because I am tryin' to get in.

Final Part of Service

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell of the Abyssinian Baptist church read from the Scriptures—Corinthians, Fifteenth Chapter. Again the soaring notes of the organ pealed and vibrated through the cathedral. All eyes were on the gleaming coffin and the flickering candles through the reading of the second part of the burial service.

Bishop Manning lifted his right hand and intoned the benediction. The last hymn was sung:

In heavenly love abiding,
No change my heart shall fear.

Then came the recessional, the silent departure of the Bishop and the white-surpliced priests, the lifting of the dark coffin with it cover of 1,657 blossoms (the words) "Green Pastures" done in white carnations on a bed of deep red roses, one blossom for each performance of the show, and the throngs filed out into Amsterdam avenue.

More than 100 policemen kept the crowds moving, but thousands stood fast on the cathedral steps, holding their hats against the high wind. Traffic stood still in the sunlight and the black-robed choir assembled around the hearse.

Paul Laurance Harrison and the new Lawd climbed into the motor coach, the son to accompany the body to Grand Central Station. Burial was in Chicago.

The pallbearers came slowly down the steps with the coffin on their shoulders—Frank Wilson, who is Moses in the show; Oscar Polk, who is Gabriel; Ivan Sharp, the Prophet; Reginald Fenderson, candidate magician; Daniel Haynes, who plays Adam; Morris McKenney, who plays Noah and Do Do Green, understudy of Gabriel.

A lane opened before the pallbearers on the long stone flight and the cleavage of the human tide recalled Marc Connelly's most powerful lines:

"Gangway! Gangway for de Lawd God Jehovah!"

—New York Times.

WORMS TURN SOMETIMES —AND SO DID A RABBIT

By Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The legendary rabbit that spit in the hound's face was timid as compared with Mrs. R. S. Reynolds' pet bunny.

Entered in a bench show of pets, it sailed into its nearest neighbor, which chanced to be an airedale, and bit the dog's legs until it howled in pain.

SENTENCE SERMONS
By Rev. Roy L. Smith

THAT ONE IS INCAPABLE

—Of greatness who cannot free himself of jealousy.
—Of success who cannot bring himself under control.
—Of a great friendship who is unable to forgive.
—Of real happiness who has not learned how to forget.
—Of real nobility who cannot get his eye off himself.
—Of goodness who cannot appreciate goodness in others.
—of finding peace who cannot find it within his own heart.

BUTTER AND EGG TRADE LARGEST IN FIVE YEARS

Sales of butter and egg futures on the Chicago Mercantile exchangs during the first quarter of this year were the largest for the period since 1930, amounting to 12,284 cars, compared wtih 8,241 cars in the corresponding period of last year, D. J. Coyne Jr., secretary, announced yesterday.

Egg sales for the three months this year were 6,291 cars, compared with 4,049 a year ago, and butter sales amounted to 5,993 cars, against 4,192. Butter and egg sales in March were 3,641 cars, against 2,598 a year ago.

Separate contracts providing for trading in egg brought into Chicago by truck have been opened on the exchange. At present, the storage packed first and fresh graded first futures contracts call for delivery in refrigerator railroad cars, on team track. Since large quantities of eggs are now trucked in, it has become necessary to open separate future delivers under both classifications. The trading unit is the same as in other deliveries, being 400 cases while margins and commissions also remain the same—Dayton Forum

SAVINGS MADE POSSIBLE WITH CONCRETE SLABS

Pre-Casts at Factory Used Recently In New Federal Building

Important savings in concrete construction are reported to have been made possible under certain conditions but using pre-cast concrete slabs which are used as forms in which the concrete is cast and at the same time become a permanent part of the structure.

By a new process, certain kinds of reinforced concrete slabs are now pre-cast under factory conditions which gives them a highly attractive surface.

This process was used recently in part of the new Department of Justice building in Washington. The slabs used in the building were pre-cast with a vivid mosaic surface design of "exposed aggregates" and then used as integral parts of the building structure by serving as forms against which concrete was cast. In this way the resulting mosaic surface was actually a part of the building structure itself.

Another important advantage of this process is reported to be that the manufacture of pre-cast slabs under factory conditions makes it possible to produce a concrete of unusual density, which increases the moisture resistance of slabs.

THE BRASS AGE

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: This will go down as the brass age. People have brass enough to ask Uncle Sam for anything.

What Others Say

About the N. F. C. F. and Modern Farmer

Dr. Dillard Says "Support Us"

"I wish you support in your efforts."

Dr. J. H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.

Sen. Capper Would Be of Service

"I can appreciate that in sections where colored farmers are present in large numbers, an organization such as you own would be unusually effective in promoting their economic interests and in presenting the benefits of cooperation in the most effective manner.

As you doubtless know, there are only a few localities in Kansas where your people are very numerous as farmers. But they have done good work, especially in the rich Kaw Valley in this state. I think you can get a fine story for the Modern Farmer one of these days on the excellent job they have done in raising potatoes in the Kaw Valley, which as you may know is one of the outstanding early potato districts of the country.

It will be a pleasure for me to be of service to your organization in every possible way. I have always had a warm spot in my heart for the colored race; some of my most loyal employees are colored men, a few of whom have been with me for nearly a quarter of a century. I should be delighted to hear from you at any time with suggestions as how I can be of help."

Hon. Arthur Capper, U. S. Senator, of Kansas.

From A Hard N. F. C. F. Worker

"I have been with the N. F. C. F. more than five years, have been loyal to the cause and have travelled in most every county in the Delta. I have made a host of friends among both white and colored. I try to teach my people how to be better farmers and to help themselves more. Our people are beginning to raise most everything they use. The Federation is an eye-opener for our people. Since our meeting in Memphis we have begun to buy our supplies cooperatively and have saved twenty cents on every dollar spent. Our organization is all right."

Rev. B. W. Byram, Chm. Bolivar Unit Mound Bayou, Miss.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

About "My Recent Trip"

(Continued)

By Leon R. Harris, Sec. National Federation of Colored Farmers, Incorporated

Brother Farmers: Last month I was telling you about the farmers in the small Guilford county, North Carolina community. It was my happy privilege to receive a special invitation to visit the consolidated rural school there. Prof. Walter McNair wanted Mrs. Harris and myself to hear his glee club sing. And what a group of singers! I have never in my life heard a group sing our spirituals as these young country boys and girls sang them. Little wonder they are in demand and sing regularly over a large broadcasting station in Greensboro and are rated as being even better than the college organizations of that section. Most of the credit for this achievement should go to the principal, Mr. McNair. He is a born singer. He loves music as he loves his own soul.

The influence of this school can be plainly seen in the lives of the people. They are rising. They are becoming a better people in every way. We will never be able to pay the debt we owe to these unselfish, conscientious rural teachers of our group. It is a pity we so often fail to support them and thoughtlessly make their paths much harder than necessary.

I found C. C. Charles, the rural merchant, still doing business at the old stand. The very fact that he, a country bred and reared individual, is engaged in a merchandising business out in the sticks only a few miles from where he was born, is proof that we are progressing. We should patronize the business carried on by our farmer-merchants in our farm communities. As far as possible, we should "keep the money in the race."

Leaving Guilford county, I went east to Wilson county and spent a very pleasant 24 hours with my old friend and schoolmate, Nestus Freeman, of Wilson. Although Freeman is one of the most substantial citizens of his state, right now I am particularly interested in Freeman, the Progressive Farmer. For he is certainly that. He loves his farm as he loves his children and if you want to see a farm that is constantly being improved in every way possible, then see his. His hospitable family made our visit a very pleasant one.

I left Wilson county and travelled north to Halifax county, was met at the Enfield depot by our good friend, Harrison Copeland, and driven straight to a little rural church 12 miles out where we were greeted by approximately 75 farmers and farm folks. For 55 minutes we talked organization and community building. This is a fine community. There is nothing keeping the good people back except their inability to get together for the good of all. But this is keeping us back nearly everywhere. We make good starts as individuals but not as a group. In this day, when all success depends so much on organization and team-work. it is a shame we are so slow. But we will learn. I predict that when our farmers begin organizing in earnest, in a very short time we will build the strongest and most powerful Negro organization in the nation.

In Washington I visited Mr. Hunt's office, found him out of the city, but let me mention this incident. A North Carolina farmer I was talking to the day before I got to Washington, informed me he wanted a small loan to complete his home. I told him I would speak to Mr. Hunt about it in Washington. I explained this farmer's desires to Mr. Hunt's secretary, and when I got home, two days later, I went to the post office, and there received the copy of the letter the secretary had written this farmer in N. C., telling him how to go about getting his loan, where to apply, and explaining everything to him just right. Now that is what I call excellent, prompt, courteous service. Mr. Hunt and his assistants are the best friends American colored farmers have in Washington, are the best friends we have connected with the federal government. We should appreciate the great service they are giving us and be thankful and let them know we are thankful. So Brother Farmer, if Mr. Hunt has helped you in any way, write and tell him you appreciate the help given. Let's not be so ungrateful.

Back home to a pile of correspondence and plenty of work in connection with Farmers' Sunday. I trust all of you observed the day. Write and tell me about it.

An American resident of Shanghai, China, recently drove the first Shanghai automobile for 800 miles over new roads to Changsha, in Hunan province.

A DISTURBED COTTON INDUSTRY

(Kansas City Star)

While no adequate reason has been advanced for the marked drop in cotton prices, the movement was much more than an ordinary fluctuation or market adjustment. The AAA administrator, Chester C. Davis, suggests it might have been due to misinterpretation of a proposed amendment to the Bankhead compulsory control act which would exempt small farmers and presumably bring a substantial increase in production this year. Yet this exemption was proposed months ago and the President then, while on a visit to Warm Springs, Ga., promised his support of it.

As a matter of fact, government loans on cotton at 12 cents a pound had kept the price virtually pegged at that figure for the greater part of a year. So there is more in the explanation from a market source that the break in prices grew out of a belief that these loans might be discontinued. But there is to be no change of any kind in the AAA policy on cotton, it was announced. Therefore if the price should be carried or kept substantially below the 12 cent, the AAA with its loans might find itself in the position of the former farm board when it was left with surpluses on its hand as a result of its farm price stabilizing efforts.

But the incident directs attention once more to the long prevailing and increasing uncertainty over cotton. Exports have declined heavily in the last six months and there is threatened loss of foreign markets. Yet, even under the control program of the AAA, production has been and will continue to be almost double domestic requirements. If the surplus cannot be sold abroad, what then? The growers and everybody else concerned with the crop would like to know. The unanswered question is itself enough to explain a deeply disturbed market.

Certainly the problem of the farm administration the producers, and the entire cotton industry will be to regain foreign markets by any workable methods that are available and at the same time, if possible, maintain domestic prices at remunerative levels.

VITAMINS IN EGGS

Latest of the vitamin products are eggs said to be unusually full of the "alphabet bugs" The hens are given feed supposed to be especially rich in Vitamins A, B, C, D, E, and F, and—it is said— they then transmit these vitamins to their eggs. These eggs now are being marketed, and they command a premium over ordinary eggs of corresponding grade.

PEPPERMINT FLAVORED MILK

Customers of Conrad Sinner, who lives in Berrien county, Michigan, probably are getting used to a delicate peppermint flavor in the milk they buy from him. He annually raises about 30 acres of peppermint on his 100-acre corn and dairy farm and the peppermint plants, after the oil has been extracted, supply hay for his cows. Sinner and his neighbor, Henry Busick, produce about 5000 pounds of oil a year, and are paid anywhere from $2 to $18 a pound for it.

The mint must be harrowed frequently in the spring, to kill weeds, and as harvest nears must be kept entirely free of weeds to insure pure oil. It is mown like any hay, cured like alfalfa, and then processed in a steam still which removes the oil.

To build up resistance against colds, eat such raw vegetables as celery, beets, cabbage, carrots, turnips and radishes. Use a combination of several of the above named vegetables, grate them and serve on lettuce with mayonnaise, cream cheese or peanut butter.

It is comparatively safe to pick up broken bits of glass from the floor, if you remember to use a damp woolen cloth.

THRIFTY FARMERS

A government man was recently investigating the condition of the small farmers in the hill section of one of our eastern states. He found one farmer who was willing to talk and he pumped him for information. "You can't raise anything on these stony hills, can you?' the government man ventured.

"Raise anything!" exclaimed the native with indignation. "Of course we can. We raise plenty. We raise barley. We raise a sight of barley back here. I don't know what us farmers would do if we didn't raise barley."

'What do you usually get for this stuff?" the agent asked.

"Oh, we don't sell it. We don't sell a grain of it," answered the farmer.

"Then I suppose you feed it to your stock," the inspector said.

"No, siree, you don't catch us wasting barley thataway."

"Well, what do you do with it then?" questioned the agent.

"Why, we save every grain of it for seed. That's what we do with it."

AMELIA AND HEALTH AND MILK

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press: It is interesting to note that Amelia Earhart Putnam, at the dinner given in her honor in Montpelier Thursday evening did not smoke and, except water, drank no other beverage than milk. That she is "in the pink" of physical condition is evidenced not only by the way she stood the grind of eighteen hours of flying alone across the Pacific, but also by the heavy schedule of traveling and speaking which she is carrying.

On Thursday, for instance, she came from Boston to Burlington by air, motored to Montpelier, had an audience with Governor Smith, addressed the legislature, sat in conference with the aviation committee, attended a dinner in her honor, during which she answered numerous questions about aviation, motored to Northfield where she made another address at Norwich university, then took a train back to Boston.

The next morning she was scheduled to fly to Augusta, Me., to address the Maine legislature.

If the milk industry of the United States, both producers and distributors, would spend a tenth of the money in pointing out the health value of milk, and calling attention to its continual use by people who are seeking the best possible physical condition, which has been spent in tobacco advertising campaigns in the United States in the last five years, the problem of surplus milk in this country would be just about solved.

When you buy apples, be sure to specify whether they are for eating or cooking. Two pounds of cooking apples should yield about three cups of apple sauce. The same amount also should make one nine-inch apple pie.

SPANKING BEST DISCIPLINE

While it is seldom applied any more many people and some parents still believe in the old adage about "sparing the rod and spoiling the child." Mrs. John S. Reilly, prominent author and lecturer, is of similar opinion. She says sound spankings, preferably administered during the child's burst of anger, still constitute the best form of child-training. The mother of seven children herself, she believes old-fashioned spankings (hair brush, slipper, razor strop or whatnot, should remain a vital part of parents' equipment in rearing children. There is no age limit, she says, but she does not mean brutal beatings. Her method calls for spanking "in the place the Lord meant for it," which does not harm but does lots of good to most youngsters who need it once in a while.

—Dayton Forum.

EGGS, THE ALL SEASON FOOD

While Lent and Easter time always brings about the use of more eggs than any other season of the year, we can look to eggs as a substantial food standby any season of the year.

Children love the brightly colored eggs of Easter morning and we all more or less enjoy them scrambled or "sunny side up" for breakfast. What we have overlooked is the fact that eggs have many other useful places on the housewife's calendar besides the breakfast table and the Easter basket.

They are rich in protein and a valuable and tasty substitute for meat.

When used in combination with vegetables such as spinach, tomatoes mushrooms; fish such as shrimps, salmon, tuna or crab meat; they make satisfying main dishes for luncheon or supper.

After we scramble, soft boil or hard boil eggs we are at a loss to know what else to do with them. First of all, do you really know how to hard or soft boil or scramble eggs or is it merely guess work? In truth eggs should never be boiled, the water in which eggs are cooked should be kept below the boiling point so that the egg white will not be tough.

Perfect soft boiled eggs are placed into boiling hot water, removed from the fire, covered and allowed to stand five to eight minutes according to the softness desired. Perfect hard boiled eggs are put into boiling hot water, and let stand from 20 to 30 minutes, care should be taken to see that the water is kept below the boiling point.

Porched eggs, too, are dropped into the very hot water, removed from the fire and basted frequently with the water in the pan.

DEAD CALF FOOLS HUGE WOLF; MAN COLLECTS BOUNTY

Sterling, Illinois—C. N. Long, who lives north of Sterling, appeared in the county clerk's office in Morrison Saturday to collect $5 bounty for killing one of the largest wolves ever seen in this county.

Mr. Long says he had heard a wolf howling nearby several nights, so Friday night he staked out a dead calf for bait and concealed himself near it.

The wolf came, and Mr. Long fired once, killing it. The wolf was almost black, of the type sometimes called "devil dog," and had a long bushy tail.

Startling Facts

(Continued from Page 1)

and supervision, and housing and equipment.

CITES NEED FOR SCHOOLS

There is a need for secondary school facilities for approximately 159,000 Negroes of high school age in 230 counties in 16 Southern states where there are no Negro high schools, the Survey report indicates, Facilities for education of 197,000 high school age Negroes in 195 counties where no four-year high schools exist are also urgently needed, the investigation revealed.

In 16 Southern states there is one teacher to 211 Negro children of high school age compared with one teacher to 60 white children. An increase of 12,758 Negro teachers would be necessary to equalize the ratios. To place the cost per Negro pupil on a comparable basis with the cost per white pupil would require an increase of 51 per cent over present expenditures for Negro education.

Five states expended $5,000,000 for transportation of white pupils, as compared with $30,000 expended for transportation of Negroes, although nearly one-third of the schools are far removed from the homes of Negro pupils. Nearly half of the schools for Negroes have three teachers or fewer. Of 1,140 Negro high schools in 15 states, only 506 offer four years' work.

It is not generally known that two-thirds of the secondary schools for Negroes started since the World War. Eighty-six per cent of the Negro schools accredited have been accredited since 1920. Great growth has occured in Negro education in the past 15 years. The number of public high schools has increased from 64 in 16 Southern states and the District of Columbia to 1,200 in 17 years. Schools for white pupils are superior to the Negro schools, however, in richness of curriculum and extra curriculum offerings.

TEACHERS ARE WELL TRAINED

The typical Negro high school teacher has three and one-third years of college training. Two-thirds of the teachers have bachelors' or masters' degrees. Their salaries are far below those of white teachers. The typical Negro high school principal is a married man, 42 years of age, has had 4.6 years of college training, has completed 31.-5 semester hours in the field of education, and has attended summer school during the past five years.

From a study of enrollments in 196 secondary schools for Negroes, it was discovered that 47 per cent have enrollments in excess of their rated capacities. Furnace heating and modern fire protection, handwashing and sanitary toilet facilities are lacking in a large percentage of the schools investigated. Modern lighting and drinking water facilities are possessed by a large percentage of the schools. The buildings are generally in a good state or repair.

"The Negro has shown remarkable avidity in accepting the secondary—school facilities available to him," said Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Federal Office of Education of Negroes today. "The great progress made in secondary education for the colored race has been largely the result of an increasingly sympathetic attitude toward Negro education in the states maintaining separate schools. However, in states maintaining separate schools for the two races, better facilities for white pupils are provided than for Negroes."

The National Survey of Secondary Education monograph on Secondary Education for Negroes offers nine recommendations for the improvement of Negro secondary education, including special studies of the Negro education problem, a vocational education survey, a study of curriculum, and factors affecting financial support.

The monograph appears as Federal Office of Education Bulletin 1932 No. 17, Monograph Number 7, and may be procured from the superintendent of Documents. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 15 cents per copy.

Smaller Meat

(Continued from Page 1)

mal prices this year will be the highest since 1930.

That reduced supplies and higher prices for meat will lift prices for eggs and poultry there is little room to doubt.

In the present instance, all meats will be scarce, and the entire level of food prices probably will be higher. Hence, eggs and poultry appear certain to share in the rise. Of course, it is evident that with meats less abundant, the folks who will have to do without or with less are those with the lower incomes and they can not be expected to turn in a wholesale way toward eggs and poultry. Hence, the extent to which eggs and poultry will advance will depend partly on how much the number of persons with the higher incomes is increased through improved economic conditions.

Poultry and Eggs to Benefit

Feed scarcity has been causing liquidation of poultry flocks as well as meat animals. Numbers of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks are 4 or 5 percent less than last year, young pullets are about 10 percent fewer and other young chickens are about 20 percent under last year. The hatch was reduced about 10 percent and young poultry has been sold earlier and at lighter weights than usual. Supplies of poultry to come to market during the rest of the winter and spring probably will be the smallest in ten years. Egg production in the first nine months of 1935 will be relatively light.

The present unfavorable relation between egg and poultry prices and feed prices may continue for a long time in 1935, but assuming that normal weather prevails, the feeding ratio probably will undergo radical improvement, and by the latter part of 1935, a period of very substantial profits probably will have started.

Besides tending to raise prices of all animal foods, the decline in numbers of meat producing anmials on farms will reduce consumption of feed grains and will make for lower feed grain prices next summer and fall, if average yields per acre are produced. Thus, it will tend to help the poultryman's margins both by lowering feed costs and raising the price of his products.

Hog slaughter has decreased marketedly recently in surplus producing countries, but has increased in deficit countries.

Farmers Launch

(Continued from Page 1)

storage. The proposal would legally request those elevators to give bond to protect the producers and also issue negotiable warehouse receipts.

The next meeting of the farmers' grain dealers' association was set for February 1936, in Chicago, marking the first time the group has met in that City.

ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR HAS BIBLE WRITTEN IN COMMON SPEECH

Haile Selassie Anxious to Build A Democracy "Under Kingdom of Jesus Christ"

New York, April, (ANP)—In an interview with Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia, recently reported by Pierre Van Paassen, the imperor stated that he had personally imported a printing plant and had ordered the translation of the Bible into the everyday language of his people and that the task of translating the Gospels had been completed.

This information was given when Mr. Van Paassen expressed his regret that the language of the Coptic church, dominant in Ethoipia, is obsolete, and the emperor added:

"It is my hope with God's will to live in peace with all men and ot transform the still many backward tribes of Ethiopia into industrious Christians. It is a difficult task which requires years of patient tutoring. I am building schools and enterprises, not for personal enrichment, but to have funds to extend my educational program.

"War is the furthest thing from my thoughts, for war would interrupt my social reform. War would bring back evil days.

"We are seeking to progress gradually and peacefully in the direction of a European democracy such as England. I would have the Ethiopians a truly modern people under the kingdom of Jesus Christ.

"To this end we have changed the laws of the land, abolished old customs which were cruel. There is no torture now in Ethiopia and we will ultimately abolish the death penalty."

Find Young Man Dying On Mississippi R. R.

Jackson, Miss., April 18, (ANP)—Dying just as Clem Anderson who happened to be passing, walked up, the body of Nathaniel Martin, 16-year-old youth living on the A. C. Wilson place on the old Canton highway, was found on the Illinois Central railroad tracks at the Mayes street bridge in North Jackson, early Sunday morning.

Martin had been shot once, the bullet entering the left shoulder and ranging into his body.

No clues were found to give Hinds county officers and police an inkling as to who the murderer was.

An inquest jury returned a verdict of death at the hands of persons or person unknown.

'Springtime Varieties' At Apollo

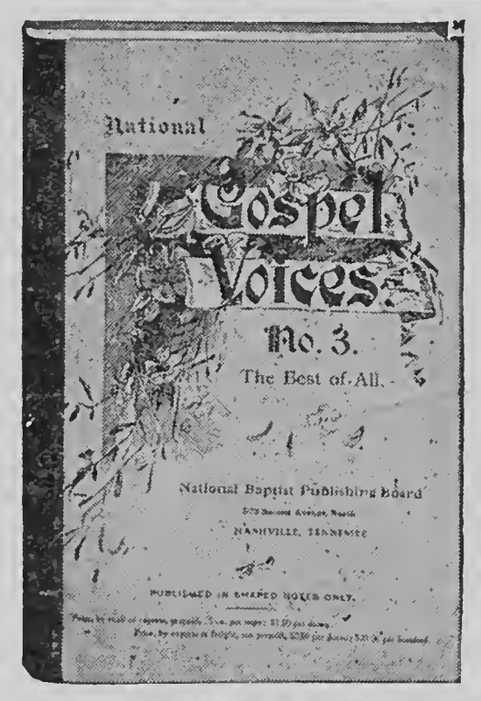
New York, April 18—ANP)—The week beginning Friday, April 12 brought to the Apollo audiences a novel idea in stage shows with Clarence Robinson's "Springtime Varieties."

The Apollo's popular and famous emcee, Ralph Cooper, heads the stage show with his own new orchestra of eighteen ace musicians, all picked men in a new and novel musical offering that promises to be sensational from all reports to hand, and which will assure the 125th Street, Apollo audiences of satisfying music at all times since it is the intention of the Apollo management to also present every prominent name band obtainable at their successful playhouse.

The stage bill also features among many acts the Three Little Words, the last words in dancing, Three Modes of Harmony, in Harmony De Luxe, Isolla and Martin's dancing sensationists, also Pigment Markham, Jimmie Baskette, and the lovely Apollo Rockets beauty chorus.

Want "As Thousands Cheer" For Mexican Presentation

Los Angeles, Calif., April 18—(ANP)—Jack Welch, New York theatrical booking manager, recently arrived here, has conferred with Sam H. Harris, producer of "As Thousands Cheer" relatives to a change in the tour which would take the show for a four-week engagement in the City of Mexico where an offer of $100,000 awaits. Originally the famous comedy was to have jumped directly from this state to Denver for a four-night engagement then back east.



Gospel Voices No. 3.

Gospel Voices Song book is especially adopted for use in the Sunday school room. This little song book is said to be the best of all Gospel Voices Song books.

THIS BOOK SELLS FOR ONLY 40 CENTS

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American's original music. Songs from the Plantation and Slave Days. More than one hundred thousand sold in the year of 1921. More now going. Send your order.

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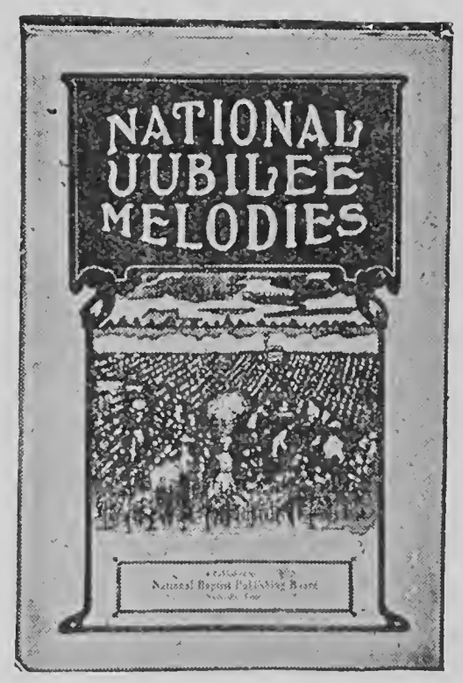

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THE MODERN FARMER

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JUN 24 1935

Talks To Colored Farmers About "Supporting The A A A"

SEC. LEON HARRIS GIVES INFORMATION

Editor Modern Farmer And Federation Official Presents Unanswerable Facts

BROTHER FARMERS:—Got a letter from a Texas farmer the other day and he asked me a direct, clear question. His question was, "Should colored farmers support the policies of the AAA?" (Agricultural Adjustment Administration). Said he wanted to know because a lot of Texas leaders, colored and white, were cussing the AAA, especially the cotton plan, going and coming, and they had him thinking hard but all mixed up.

I gave him a plain answer. I told him "Yes, support the AAA,—keep on supporting its policies,—and tell your brother farmers in Texas to do the same." I am certain the good brother will do this if he keeps on "thinking hard" as he says he's doing.

When President Roosevelt started the AAA to look after his Ne Deal for farmers, he told Congress that if it didn't work right he would be the first to acknowledge it and say so. He said it was an experiment. It was. To a large extent, it is still an experiment. But it has certainly done more good than harm and I believe in sticking with anything in these times of change and mixup that does more than harm. That's just plain common sense. I won't condemn anything just because its not perfect. I have an old shade tree in my back lot that's as ugly as the dickens and keeps some needed sun off my garden. I'd cut it down, but,—I need the shade for my kitchen. It does more good than harm. And some day I'm going to trim it up and make it look better.

The AAA is going to get plenty of trimming up too every now and then.

The policies of the AAA have helped landowners, tenants, sharecroppers and farm hands, who have been able to stay on the the farms, to be much better off than they were two years ago. Those who have gone back to the farms are better off. Farm products are now bringing fair prices and farmers are earning, handling and spending more money. The "normal production" plans of the AAA are mainly responsible for raising prices of farm products to where they are now and keeping them there. Two years, ago, every industry in the nation,—and all of us—were in bad shape. The farmers have benefitted most during the first two years of the New Deal and every thinking person knows it.

The "normal production" plans of the AAA, for cotton especially, provide a fair opportunity for the

(Continued on Page 8)

RAW VEGETABLE DAY

It is the Fibrous Structure You Soften

Why do we cook vegetables? Some people say we shouldn't, and it is true that cooking takes away some food values. For this reason it is advisable to eat at least one raw vegetable or fruit each day, to get food values you might lose in cooking.

With most vegetables, it is the fibrous structure you soften when you cook them. The fibrous structure is the invisible framework that gives shape and form, and holds together the other substances of the vegetable. In scientific cookery, this material is called cellulose. It is what we commonly call "roughage." It cannot be digested in the human body and is useful for that very reason. Its job is to furnish bulk of a kind that helps to eliminate the waste products of digestion.

Cooking for Flavor

You cook vegetables to soften the cellulose just enough to make it an agreeable carrier or container of the nutritive substances and the flavor in the food. Softening the cellulose also makes it less bulky. Incidentally, if you enjoy cooked vegetables and cook them in the way to avoid unnecessary loss of food value, you are likely to eat more of them than you would want of the raw ones. Thus you get almost as much in food values, all told, as from most of the vegetables you would want to eat raw.

One important point here for the cook, of course, is to know what cooking does to minerals and vitamins, and therefore how to save all she can. So far as the minerals are concerned, they may cook out of the vegetables, but you need not lose them if you save the juice and use it, either with the vegetables, or in soup or sauce. If you "pour the water off," you pour off valuable calcium, phosphorous, iron or some other mineral, maybe all of these. If you cook the vegetable very long, you may destroy two vitamins, B and C, that do not stand much heat or water. For vitamin V, vegetables are the best source, excepting only some of the fruits. Therefore add as little water as possible in cooking vegetables, cook only until the vegetable is just tender, though still a little crisp and use all the liquid.

This is a good rule to follow even if you are thinking only of how they taste, without reference to food value. Long cooking makes the cellulose soft and mushy. And it changes, sometimes destroys, the original flavor of the vegetable. This happens with cabbage, or cauliflower, or brussels sprouts, or broccoli, or any of the cabbage family. Cabbage cooked for only five to fifteen minutes has a very delicate flavor and practically no odor. But cooked too long, a chemical substances in the cabbage decomposes into bad-smelling sulphur compounds, which go all through the house.

LEARN NEW PROFESSION

Students Given Course In Soil Erosion Control

Progress of the soil erosion control work now under way in Iowa and Missouri and slated for expansion soon is handicapped to some extent by the lack of trained personnel for this specialized type of work, sponsors of federal projects say.

"Trainees"

As soon as the college year closes next June the number of "trainees" will be increased to from 65 to 75. Most of these recruits are being drawn from the ranks of the colleges of agriculture at Columbia, Mo., and Ames, Ia.

It is probable that these men as soon as their training course is completed will be assigned to various areas in the two states where definite projects have been established with farmers agreeing to co-operate in controlling erosion and adopting a system of farming that will shift some of their farm land from cultivated crops to grass.

Demonstration Areas

It is not expected that anything of the exact nature of the federal demonstration projects now under way in northern Missouri and southern Iowa will be attempted but demonstration areas of 10,000 to 15,000 acres each will be established throughout the two states.

The soil erosion CCC camps which are to be under R. E. Uhland, regional soil erosion director for Iowa and Missouri, are being established only where farmers are expressing a willingness to co-operate. These demonstration areas will probably be set up near a CCC camp where a definite watershed control project can be worked out and where farmers are willing to agree to certain practices in return for having government help in remaking their farms.

Personnel Needed

This work must await the development of trained personnel. In Iowa State college enrollment in soils courses is said to have doubled within the last year or two and some of the agricultural colleges now offer courses in soil erosion.

This takes into consideration no one phase of the question to exclusion of all others but covers soils, crops, engineering, forestation and farm management.

Many trained men already are at work in the two federal projects with approximately 80 persons employed. This total includes stenographers, clerical help and draftsmen in addition to the men who actually take the field and contact the farmers, helping solve the problems of the farm area.

Save Food Flavors

Food flavors do not come out of spice boxes, but are brought out by

(Continued on Page 8)

It Pays To Own Your Own Home

PROPOSED FARM TENANTS

Home Crop Is Given Endorsement by Jordan

Editor Constitution: I read with deep interest and approval the statement published in The Constitution relative to a proposed bill by Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, to create and finance a Farm Tenants' Home Corporation operative by the federal government.

No greater service could be rendered to the south and nation than the establishment of a federal system by which efficient and capable tenant farmers could be encouraged and aided to become prosperous and independent small landowners.

Approximately 75 per cent of the farmers in Georgia and the other cotton states are either tenants or sharecroppers. This unfortunate system has developed a distressing condition which is leading to the ultimate decadence of our great agricultural industry.

I have for many years in published articles and in letters written to those in authority at Washington urged that plans be provided by the government to check the rapid increase in tenant farming and rebuild the ownership of small land-owning farms.

No country ever has, or ever will, prosper and forge ahead in progressive development with a majority of its farmers as tenants.

Such a system perpetuated means the gradual degradation of the country home, the impoverishment of the soils and inefficient farming methods with the loss of farm-purchasing power to the states and the nation.

I trust that Senator Bankhead will have the full support of congress in his highly commendable efforts to enact a sound and practical financial measure which will begin the establishment of a permanent system for the gradual relief of farm tenantry and provide a satisfactory and enduring system of small land-owning farmers for the rebuilding of our agricultural industry and thereby abolish the present menace of unprofitable farming.

HARVIE JORDAN,
In Atlanta Constitution.

Cows Need Plenty of Water

Many farmers who go to the expense of giving their milking herds the best feeds lose the profits they would otherwise realize by failing to give equal attention to watering. A cow in milk needs from 10 to 30 gallons of water a day, and unless she has access to the supply at least twice a day, and unless the water is kept at least 15 degrees above freezing, this amount will not be taken. Her milk production will suffer accordingly.

NATIONAL BETTER HOUSING PROGRAM WILL HELP FARMERS

Here's How You Benefit

Your Home—Repairs, alterations, and home improvements result in healthier surroundings, a lightening of every-day tasks, and a more livable environment for the entire family. New equipment and home improvements, new paint, additional plumbing and heating conveniences attract the young people in a family and give them pride and satisfaction in the farm home.

Your Farmstead—Well-maintained farm buildings permit efficiency in farming operations, more orderly marketing of products, and decreased fire hazards and insurance. Sanitary, improved buildings, well equipped and in proper condition, provide better protection for farm machinery, equipment, supplies, livestock and stored products.

Your Pocketbook—The progressive farmer who keeps abreast of modern crop production methods, realizes the necessity of well-kept buildings and attractive home surroundings. A sound building improvement plan increases the worth and value of your property. Renovation of your buildings **now**—while manufacturers, contractors, building supply dealers, and financial institutions are cooperating in the Better Housing Program, means a definite financial saving and forestalls more costly repair bills later on.

Your Country—Because of the importance of the building industry, increased building activity results in a widespread and greater industrial activity throughout the entire country—in both urban and rural sections. This new stimulation to a large and important industry means that more people are put to work, payrolls are increased, and a greater demand is made for farm products. When idle men in the cities are again employed, much of their wages will go for the purchase of food produced on farms. Making needed improvements now brings benefits that are both personal and national. Necessary repairs add to the value and usefulness of your property—and at same time benefit the entire nation by contributing to a movement which will raise the standards of living, increase employment, and raise farm prices.

Ban On Importation of Cattle Is Less Strict

Breeders of cattle, sheep and goats in the United States may now import these animals from Switzerland and the Union of South Africa, as result of a recent order of the United States department of agriculture effective April 1, 1935. The

(Continued on Page 8)

KELLY MILLER MAKES FOUNDER'S DAY ADDRESS AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee, Inst, Ala—Booker T. Washington who founded the far famed Tuskegee Institute and continued as its first principal for over 25 years was described as one of "nature s noblemen" by Dr. Kelly Miller professor of sociology at Howard University in the 18th Founders Day address here today.

The dignified and yet simple service of a little more than an hour was held in the Institute Chapel which seats 3,000 persons. It was filled with people from all walks of life who had come to hear again the story of the man who had become the symbol of industrial efficiency the exponent of the highest type of educational thought, adviser in a means of meeting and solving the national affairs and the deviser of practical problems of every day life

Continuing, Dr. Miller said:

"Booker T. Washington was one of the nation's noblemen. Like Benjamin Franklin and Abraham Lincoln, he knew without learning, he understood without being taught, His wisdom was intuitive. He followed the sure and certain lead of the inner light. Booker T. Washington was a moral genius. He rose above the petty exactions and distractions of race prejudice which is often extolled as a virtue but which the moral genius of mankind reprobates as a vice. When Booker Washington said "No man can be mean enough to make me hate him,' he uttered an aphorism which takes rank with the moral maxims of all times.

"Booker Washington was endowed with a sense of humor which is the saving grace of his race. The Negro laughs where others groan; he smiles where others frown. His humor disarms his enemies. The race that laughs is the race that lasts. His Atlanta speech epitomized the philosophy of the American people on race relationship. The keynote was racial peace, goodwill and mutual helpfulness. He minimized things that divide and magnified the things that unite the races in one common denominator. His hand and finger metaphor, if not the ultimate ideals, is certainly a feasible modus vivendi. Few addresses in our national history have had so great influence upon the future conduct of the American people.

"A statesman is one who possesses broad and sagacious views on national issues, with the power of statement to formulate them, and the persuasive influence to impress them upon his day and generation as a formula of action. Tuskegee Institute was but the center from which radiated Booker Washington's influence and power. He easily takes rank with America's greatest teachers in our educational history. If he placed stress upon hand training and industrial education for the Negro, it was because, under the circumstances of the lot, he stood most in need of that type of education. He was not only the school master to the Negro but to the nation.

"The coming of the World War and the necessity for mass production under machinery, seemed for a while to discount and discredit Booker Washington's industrial philosophy. But the hard industrial and economic lot which confronts the Negro in our larger cities. North and South, is causing us to look back to Booker Washington for wisdom and guidance. Booker Washington believed that the South was the Negros' destined homeland. Like Frederick Douglass, he believed that though the dust may fly, the earth will remain. He taught that the Negro should, in cooperation with his white fellow citizen, devote his best endeavor to transforming his homeland into an ideal place in which to live rather than by fleeing thither and yon in quest of a happy land far, far away. Since the World War a million Negroes have shifted to the North and West, but his present unhappy lot in the higher latitudes is causing the Negro in the South to think rather of the ills he has, than to fly to those he knows not of. A country peasant who can earn his own subsistence is far better off than the city peon in the bread line. Harlem is no longer the Negro's Heaven. After all has been said and done that we can say and do, Booker Washington's philospohy will remain—that the farm is the Negro's best chance.

"The Negro will be for a long time under the exactions of race prejudice. the marginal worker, deriving his livelihood from ten-fingured pursuits, whether in city or country. Industry, thrift, economy and good behavior constitute his salvation, whether under the Old or New Deal, just as they are in the last analysis for all other peoples.

"A great statesman must provide for his succession. Jesus said to his disciples: 'Ye shall do mightier works than I.' The mantle of Booker T. Washington fell fittingly upon the shoulders of Robert R. Moton. They are both sprouts from the same root. Dr. Moton was prepared to take up the work where Booker Washington left off and carry it out and on and up in the spirit of the Founder. What Hollis Burke Frissell was to Samuel Chapman Armstrong, R. R. Moton is to Booker T. Washington.

UNITED STATES NOT BECOMING GREAT DESERT

DUST STORMS BRING SAHARA-LIKE ATMOSPHERE BUT NO PERMANENT DANGER

MAY LAST UNTIL JUNE

U. S. D. A. PROGRAM EXPECTED TO SUBDUE WIRT GALES IN COMING YEARS

Despite the Sahara-like atmosphere they create, the spectacular dust storms of 1934 and 1935 are not a sign that part of the United States is turning into a vast permanent desert, according to Dr. J. W. Humphreys, of the weather bureau.

The appearance on this continent of an expanse of unproductive drifting sand like that on the eastern hemisphere, Dr. Humphreys says, would call for a complete change in climate on the order of the one that, centuries ago, gave northern Africa its great desert. That change occured through countless ages as the Europe of today slowly emerged from the ice cap which, for other countless ages, had covered it. With the melting of the ice beneath their northern range, the air currents that govern the earth's weather were shunted into new paths as they flowed the south, thus altering Africa's climate.

No such climatic change is imminent in North America so long as the frozen north remains frozen, Dr. Humphreys says. Probably, he adds, the ice there will melt some day, but not for 5000, possibly 10,000 years.

Dust storms in the United States are nothing new. The west has always had them. Until the last two years, however, they have been purely local disturbances. But several years of drouth, on top of the reckless denuding of thousands of acres of land where rainfall is normally relatively light, provided, in great abundance, the first ingredient fo dust storms. The high winds that blow over the plains in spring and summer brought the second ingredient. Until the season of strong gales ends—dust storms may continue, Dr. Humphreys warns.

Unfavorable conditions brought about over a long period of years can not be relieved in a single season. As the program recently adopted by the United States department of agriculture to prevent wind erosion of the soil goes into effect, however, dust storms may reasonably be expected to subside. Among other things, this program calls for putting back into grass land that never should have been plowed or overgrazed.

Look over the hoes occasionally and grease the blades if they are growing rusty. A rusty hoe is a poor tool.

Farmers of England are proposing longer hours and lower wages for workers.

LIFE OF "UNCLE TOM" RECALLED BY EXHIBIT IN N. Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY

New York—One of the more interesting recent exhibits held in the Negro division of the 135th Street Branch library is that now being shown of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and of Josiah Henson, the escaped slave who served Harriet Beecher Stowe as a model for her most important character, Uncle Tom.

On display is a copy of "The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave,' first published in 1849, which aroused Mrs. Stowe's interest in the author and from which she constructed in part her picture of Uncle Tom.

Henson became popularly identified as the hero of Mrs. Stowe's novel, and as English and American printings of the book, which was translated into no less than 23 languages, qucikly ran to the thousands, Henson's autobiography was swept along on this tide unprecedented popularity and enjoyed a considerable sale both here and in England. As late as 1876 he was preparing enlarged editions of the life and some of these later biographies, with prefaces by Mrs. Stowe, are displayed.

A Narrative of Slavery

Another book that interested the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was Henry Bibb's "Narrative of Slavery" Opposite the title page of this little volume, with its elaborate gold-tooled binding of the period, is a portrait of Bibb by Patrick Reason, a Negro engraver, who illustrated a number of books published during the 40's and below this portrait is a tiny vignette which shows the youthful Bibb fleeing before the slave owner, with the following explanation: "David Lane after Henry Bibb in Louisville, Ky., June 1838. The object was to sell Bibb in the slave market but Bibb turned the corner too quick for him and escaped." It is very fortunate that Bibb did turn the corner "too quick for him." Otherwise we might have missed one of the most vigorous and diverting of all the slave narratives, and there is also the possibility that we might have had a different and less effective "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

No less interesting perhaps than the Rev. Mr. Henson's autobiographies are the books from his library. In 1876, he and Mrs. Henson went to England to raise money for schools and churches for the colored people in the part of Canada where they had lived since Henson's escape from slavery. They were entertained at Windsor Castle and received numerous gifts, many of which were books. Among those shown are a copy of Burns' poems presented to Mrs. Henson by Queen Victoria, "Arrows and Anecdotes," presented by Dwight L. Moody, and others from various individuals and organizations, most of them inscribed or autographed by the donors.

Another biography, less important than those of Henson, is "The autobiography of the Rev. E. Matthews, the Father Dickson of Mrs. Stowe's Dred." As Henson had served Mrs. Stowe as a model for Uncle Tom so did Mathews serve as a model for her Father Dickson, and neither later scorned to turn an honest penny by telling people about it. "Dred" of course never attained the popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and thus the business of being Father Dickson was correspondingly less important than that of being Uncle Tom. The Rev. Mr. Mathews, however, was not a man to bury his one talent. Like many of the books of the latter half of the past century, this one carries a portrait of the author, though in place of the customary engraving, we have an inserted photograph.

"Uncle Tom" in Many Languages

There are copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in several languages. One, a finely bound and rather lavishly illustrated English edition, shows a picture of Eliza crossing the ice—possibly the best known incident in American fiction. We must turn to American art for an ice crossing as celebrated—Washington's comparatively safe passage of the Delaware.

So great was the controversy that arose over the truthfulness of "Uncle Tom s Cabin' 'as a picture of slavery that the author prepared a key "verifying the truth of the work,' and this key, like that for Joyce's "Ulysses," was almost as much in demand as the book it purported to explain. One of the copies is an octavo volume of over 600 pages of documentation. Several of these controversal works, some attacking and others defending "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are exhibited. "Progression; or, the South Defended," by Millie May of New Orleans, is made up of several long earnest and uninspired poems "submitted to the consideration of all believers in the monstrosities set forth in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

There are some seven or eight portraits of Harriet Beecher Stowe and four of Josiah Henson, anti-slavery publications in which Mrs. Stowe collaborated, and biographies or appreciations of Mrs. Stowe dating from a poem written in 1854 when her novel was at the height of its popularity to the book "Saints, Sinners and Beechers" which came from the press but a few weeks ago.

Among other recent exhibits were a series of 29 lithographs printed in 1835 depicting slavery in Brazil; magazines published in New York since 1895; Haiti, in which there were over 20 portraits of Toussaint L'Ouverture alone; and of the three Dumas — Alexander Dumas, fils, Alexander Dumas, pere, and General Alexander Dumas, father and grandfather of the famous authors.

CAROLINA "CAWN"

Charleston News and Courier: Why do governors wish to be chiefs of police? They all do—all that we have known. Why are they unwilling to allow the sheriffs, policemen, magistrates' constables, in the counties and towns to enforce the law and have the responsibility for it?

In Columbia the other day some of the governor's constables seized liquor. It was stamped liquor. The federal taxes have been paid on it. Can not the muncipal government of the town protect the town?

If it is the plan of Governor Johnson to put the sellers of stamped or imported liquors out of business, his truest and most efficient allies and helpers are the South Carolina moonshiners, makers of "corn," so-called. The retail price of this corn is now $10 or $11 for six gallons, or about seventy cents a quart after it is "aged."

The imported taxed liquor costs from $2.50 a bottle to $6. Few of the South Carolina tipplers can afford to drink it and few of them will drink it as they can get "stump juice."

The governor need not worry about the "Scotch." We are the common people in South Carolina in the matter of liquor, and corn is within the limit of our budgets.

A few statesmen in Columbia and here and there a dude may buy a little Scotch and Bourbon, but they are putting on airs. They are a negligible influence on "morals," and the moonshiners, not the governor, are suppressing the trade in the fancy stuffs.

SCALLOPED POTATOES EASY TO PREPARE, BOLSTER MENU

Scalloped potatoes are used on so many company menus because they can be prepared early and require no last minute fussing. For a change, substitute cream of spinach or cream of celery soup for the milk in the recipe.

IF YOU WANT A FULL EGG BASKET —

Feed all scratch grain in deep litter, summer and winter. Keep the hens busy.

Keep a good dry mash in open hoppers every day in the year.

Always provide animal protein in some form either milk to drink or meat scrap or tankage mixed in the mash. Many flocks that are fed grains freely are starved for animal feeds.

Provide succulent feed if the hens are not on green range.

Never use musty or moldy grain.

Change wet litter at once. There is danger in damp, moldy litter.

Begin gradually any changes in the ration or the method of feeding.

Watch the appetites of the fowls so that you will know how much to feed them.

Give light feedings of scratch grain in the morning to encourage mash consumption.

Supply fresh water at least once daily; from the hen's standpoint the oftener the better.

Keep oyster shell and grit where the hens can always get them.

Feed the flock regularly. Hens will soon learn to expect the feeder at a certain time each day.

One writer has summed up good feeding practice by saying, "Feed wholesome food; feed liberally; feed regularly; feed a variety. After that, the only secret is feeding is to feed 'activity" into the hen."

Rufus—How's Lady Luck been a treatin' you-all lately?

Goofus—Not a-tall well, Rufus. Ize done wore out three foots of graveyard rabbits an' Ize almost come to de conclusion dat I'll hab to go to work.

Potatoes will bake quicker if they are allowed to stand a few minutes in very hot water after washing and before being put in the oven.

FLOWERS IN THE CRANNIED WALL

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;—
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.
Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

Rub a little lard on the outside of potatoes before putting them into the oven to bake. This will help them to peel easily after they are baked. The plan is also good for sweet potatoes.

For variety's sake try cutting carrots in thin strips lengthwise. Cook as usual until tender in boiling water. Drain, and serve seasoned with butter, salt and pepper.

GROUND WHEAT CEREAL

Farm folks should never be without a breakfast cereal regardless of the other circumstances as long as there is wheat in the granary. Washed and dried and then ground coarsely in a coffee grinder the wheat can be cooked for the breakfast table in practically the same way as other grain cereals. Add one cup of the ground wheat to three cups of salted boiling water and then cook in a double boiler until it becomes mushy. Adding raisins or chopped dried apricots to the cereal about 15 minutes before it is done will make it a much more tasty dish. Serve with cream and sugar.

PIGMIES FRIENDS OF APES

Capt. C. R. Pitman, Uganda game warden, recently told the Zoological Society of London of a curious understanding which seems to exist between the African pigmies and gorillas. Neither seems to have any fear of the other and both are unconcerned when meeting in the jungles. At the sight of a full-sized black, however, a gorilla will either flee or attack, and most of the large natives have a feeling of fear and hatred for the animal.

COMPANY WITHDRAWS OFFENSIVE ADVERTISEMENT

New York.—In response to a protest from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Timken Silent Automatic company, makers of oil heaters, have withdrawn an advertisement of their product which shows a barefooted Negro with a pig under his arm being shot at by an irate farmer.

T. A. Crawford, advertising and sales promotion manager of the company, has written the NAACP.:

"Certainly we have no thought of ridiculing any race or any individual member of that race. We are consequently ordering our advertising agency to destroy this ad in the interest of giving no further offense. We sincerely regret the incident and ask you to convey our apologies to any members of your association who have taken notice of the advertisement."

INVESTIGATION SEEMS NECESSARY

An investigation, which will meet with public approval, is suggested down in North Carolina. A former convict has told a story, which is most revolting and should be thoroughly investigated. He tells of lonely plots in connection with North Carolina prison, where convicts are buried, presumably at night, men, victims of the disciplinary practices of the prison authorities. The legislative committee members were told of beatings, chained suspensions and other methods of punishment which proved fatal. After death the bodies were carted off to the lonely mountain spot burial grounds and there interred and the records of the institution "covered" up to protect the officials. A convict is in bad enough at best, without having horsewhipping and pillory methods also used.

Tri City Review Editorial.

WITNESSES TRAVEL FAR

Three witnesses in a case of alleged cruelty to a horse, which was tried in Oban, Scotland, spent three days traveling to and from the court. They covered thirty miles by road from Salen to Argour, crossed Loch Linnhe by ferry, thence by road to North Ballachulish and across the ferry there, afterward taking the train to Oban by way of Connel bridge. Walter Beattle, an Oban farmer, was found guilty of cruelty to the horse at Salen.

Keep a supply of jelly on hand for sandwiches for the children's lunch. Combined with cream cheese, it is nutritious and satisfies that craving for sweets which most children have.

The number of radio sets in London decreased 9210 in a recent month.

DOG, FERRET, SNAKE FIGHT, DIE

In a triangular battle between a dog, a ferret and a brown snake in Chewton, Australia, all three participants died. When the dog attacked the snake it was bitten, dying shortly after. Meanwhile the ferret had thrown itself at the reptile, only to come out a pionoued avenger. In a last desperate effort the determined little animal snapped at the reptile, and succeeded in biting its head off.

CROP CONTROL WORLD-WIDE

American farmers who have signed up to reduce their cotton, corn or wheat acreage or the number of pigs they raise are in the same boat with the farmers of the rest of the world. This crop control or crop curb idea is now world-wide and still spreading. According to foreign observers for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the United States with its adjustment programs opened the way and other nations have been quick to follow suit. While the United States leads the way in the number of crops under government regulation most of the other leading nations of the world have broad powers over agriculture and some of them are seeking to extend that authority.

SPRING CARE OF BEES

Indications are that the coming season will be a good one for bees and so time spent now in preparation for that season may prove profitable later on. Winter coverings are removed as soon as the danger of killing frosts are past and then work is concentrated on building up the swarm. It is important that there be a large number of healthy workers, and, if necessary, package bees can be used to make up defieiencies with sueeess. Abundant stores and abundant space for the development of brood cells are probably the most important considerations at this season.

MUSKRAT CLIMBS UP MAN'S LEG AND BITES HIM TWICE

Newcastle, Ind—(Special.)— Albert R. Martin, on his way to work, saw a muskrat lying in the gutter. He stopped to look at it. Suddenly the muskrat darted at Martin, ran up his leg and bit him twice. Martin killed the animal.

When a swarm of locusts, 20 miles in length, settled recently near Otto's bluff, South Africa, they covered the ground up a depth of three inches and in a new moments destroyed all the crops on several farms.

RELIEF AS IS

Chicago Journal of Commerce: The following quoted letter (with some identifications removed) came to a Chicago firm in response to a solicitation to sell a North Dakota firm a carload of seed potatoes. It gives, we think an intimate view, first hand, of why some congressmen want the relief and other measures increased. The letter:

"Relative to the possibility of using a car of Prince Edward Island seed potatoes here, there is nothing doing.

"We had a meeting of the growers here Monday. We could not interest them in any certified seed, however, in fact, they are not interested in anything except government relief and old age pension.

They are leaving the farms, moving in to town, and living on relief. You can't find a vacant room, but there are certainly plenty of vacant farm buildings.

"The outlook here is pretty discouraging. No one seems to take any interest in the future. They seem to think that between Father Townsend and Brother Roosevelt they will be taken care of for the rest of their days without work or worry. No one has to pay any debts or do any work and beer parlors are doing a rushing business with the weekly pay checks that the people are getting from the relief office."

O WONDERFUL HORSE

O horse, you are a wonderful thing;
No buttons to push, no horn to honk;
You start yourself, no clutch to slip,
No spark to miss, no gears to strip;
No license-buying every year,
With plate to screw on front and rear;

No gas bills climbing up each day,
Stealing the joy of life away;
No speed cops chugging in your rear,
Yelling summons in your ear.
Your inner tubes are all O. K.
And, thank the Lord, they stay that way;
Your spark plugs never miss and fuss;
Your motor never makes us cuss.
Your frame is good for many a mile
Your body never changes style.
Your wants are few and easy met;
You've something on the auto yet.
—H. R. Elliott.

SAYS RAPE BEST SWINE PASTURE

Quaife Recommends Temporary Feed

The seeding of rape to provide hog pasture in southern Iowa was urged by E. L. Quaife, extension animal husbandman of Iowa State college.

"Pastures in southern Iowa will not be of any great value this season from the standpoint of feed for hogs," he said.

Rye to Help.

He pointed out that farmers in southern Iowa with rye will have feed until well along into May, early sown oats will help to provide green feed until early in June.

"From then on the pasture situation for swine is likely to be rather poor unless some crop like rape or sudan grass is sown," he said.

Advantages.

Advantages of rape for temporary pasture were cited as follows:

1. It grows rapidly and sown at once will furnish feed until snow flies.

2. Chinch bugs will not bother rape.

3. Cost is not great as only five to six pounds per acre are required.

Sudan grass can be sown later in the season following rye to supplement other pastures during July and August, Mr. Quaife said, emphasizing the fact that grain requirements for hogs could be reduced very materially with proper pasture.

TUSKEGEE HEAD WILL SUPERVISE SELF-HELP UNIT

93 Families to Be Settled in U. S. Financed Community in Alabama

Frederick D. Patterson, newly elected head of Tuskegee Institute, left here yesterday for Tuskegee after conferring with Government officials concerning rehabilitation of 93 families on what will be known as the "Tuskegee Self-Help Cooperative of the Alabama Industries Group, No. 8."

This cooperative has been organized on a basis different from others, in that it has been incorporated to function as a legal entity. The projeet enjoys the sponsorship of Robert Russa Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee.

It has been financed by a grant of $68,431 made to the Alabama Relief Administration through the Federal Government, which body will loan the amount to the corporation for purchase of land and equipment covering a 35-year period, at the RFC's interest rate.

Formerly occupied by the East Alabama Lumber Co., the site 523 acres, 400 of which are produetive land, includes a sawmill, 60 houses, a commissary, superintendent's home, factory building, sheds and outbuildings. Families taken from the relief rolls will be taught to produce their food, clothing and necessities of life.

Associated with Dr. Patterson in development of the project will be T. M. Campbell, director of the Tuskegee Extension Service, and William L. Carter, institute treasurer.

God In All And Through All

God will not be confined to buildings and to one day in the week. While religion at bottom is a philosophy of life, at the highest it is life itself A God whose laws run all through the universe is not to be crowded out of the affairs or daily life. He must be reckoned with, an accounting must be rendered. If he is the God of nature and of nature's laws, then it is preposterous to think of him only an hour on Sunday, or of worship as being anything less than the whole of life—J. L. Harding.

THE SONGS MY MOTHER SANG

Clyde Edwin Tuck

I often eateh vague fragments of a true,
Or haunting airs, likes doves 'n summer croon,
Which brings baek childhood's happy time of June.
And songs my mother sang.

The melodies she loved the best to sing
Beneath the elms, at work down at the spring,
Now faintly come to me on faney's wing—
The songs my mother sang.

I hear from the old orchard, as the breeze
Wafts fragrance from the snow-white locust trees,
And round the apple-blossoms drone the bees.
The songs my mother sang.

When twilight falls and overhead rain
Is heard in cadence, softly comes a strain.
Fond memory will evermore remain

Some song my mother sang.
As pictures of the past before me throng
I see her too, when winter nights are long,
Beside the wood-fire, rocking; then a song
Again I hear her sing

Sometimes her guest was Sorrow, sometimes Pain:
She looked to Him who will the weak sustain;
Her soul triumphant rose in sweet refrain—
In songs my mother sang.

To Start Work on Detroit Housing Project

Detroit, Mich., May 30—(ANP)—Work on Detroit's $6,000,000 low-cost federal housing project for 1,032 Negro families is expected to get under way within the next month. There are 60 acres in the plot upon which modern apartment buildings and row houses will be built.

Senator Bronson Cutting Was Negro's Friend

New York, May 24—The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People adopted the following expression of regret upon announcement of the death of Senator Bronson N. Cutting of New Mexico last week:

"The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People expresses its profound regret at the untimely death of the late Senator Bronson N. Cutting of New Mexico. Throughout his career he manifested an unsurpassed interest in the well being of Negro Americans and could always be counted upon to lend his influence to the wisest and most effective means of combatting injustice based on race or color.

"It is ordered that this expression of regret be spread upon the official

THE MODERN FARMER

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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

TWO GOOD EDITORIALS

We publish below two fine editorials from the Dayton Forum, published in Dayton, Ohio by Mr. John H. Rives. They contain fine advice and information for all of us. The editorials follow:

A GEORGIA POLICEMAN FACES TWO NEGRO JURORS

The U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the Scottsboro case brought to the attention of the country that Negroes are systematically and illegally kept off of juries in the Southern states. Thus it would be interesting to know the reaction of one Louise E. Parker, a former police officer of Savannah, Ga., who was tried in Dayton and acquitted by a jury composed of two Negroes.

Parker followed his unfaith wife from Savannah to Dayton where he found her in company with her lover, Chestnut Payne. He killed Payne on sight in the Postal Telegraph office on Christmas 1934. It was a premeditated murder. He was indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree. As customary in Montgomery county, as well as other counties of Ohio, Negroes were placed on the jury panel. Two of them were selected for the trial jury. Speculation was rife as to Parker's attitude towards being tried by a mixed jury. He evidently was satisfied, as his attorney failed to challenge their retention. Parker was acquitted, Thus his faith in securing a square deal from Negroes was sustained.

The Savannah police owes his freedom to these Negro jurors. What will his attitude toward Negroes serving on juries and towards Negroes in general when he returns home? He should be as fair to the Negroes of his home town as these Ohio jurors were to him.

SEVENTY YEARS AGO LEE SURRENDERED TO GRANT

April 9, 1865, the great Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered at appomatox Court House to General U. S. Grant, head of the Union Army. This event subsequently ended the Civil war, and actualy freed the slaves. Four million Negroes were homeless and without subsistence. Most of them remained with their former masters. Eventually they began to find employment, and the young people made their way to schools opened by Northern Missionaries. And what marvelous progress they have made in 70 years! Substract from America their labor, their contributions to education, music, entertainment, and to Christianity, and what a great loss the country would sustain. The Negro has proven to be a good, generous, unselfish citizen, neglecting only his economic welfare. He has enriched the landlords of the South and the mechants throughout the country, while he, himself, remains in abject poverty. During this period of national readjustment the new Negro should give some thought of his own economic freedom. We have done well, but we must do better and more in the coming years.

WAS IT A MISTAKE?

A jury in the District Court at Linden, Tex., made a laughable mistake in returning a verdict in the case of Will Richards, Negro, charged with pig stealing. The verdict read: "We the defendant find the jury guilty of hog theft as charged in the indictment and fix the punishment at confinement in the State Penitentiary for a term of two years." The juriors quickly explained that "jury" and "defendant" had been transposed.

We expect if the truth was known the jury was correct in the first place.

EDITORIALS

From the Bible:—

"Where there is no vision the people perish: but he that keepeth the law, happy is he." Proverbs 29:18.

"That man may last, but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives;
Whom none can love, whom none thank—
Creation's bolt, creation's blank.
—Gibbons.

COLORED FARMERS—BUY FARMS!

Many colored farmers neglect to purchase farms because they have the notion in their heads that buying a farm is a transaction too big for them and a responsibility too heavy for them to carry. They do not realize that buying a farm is an easy thing to do if they go about it in the right way. The responsibility of having a farm as one's own and paying for it should not scare any farmer who is industrious, progressive and who has always been able to meet his obligations when he had a fair chance to do so.

In every state, large corporations, such, as insurance companies, lumber companies, railroads, trust companies and banks, have many acres of good farming land in their possession which they will sell on liberal terms. Much of this is now being purchased by white farmers. In some cases, these farmers are moving on the land—electing cabins—clearing a certain acerage, and are not required to make any down payment at all until crops are harvested next fall. Colored farmers would be given the same oppotunity in many if they would let the owners of this land know they want to buy it and prove they are industrious enough to hold it and eventually pay for it.

The time for colored farmers to buy land and get on farms of their own is right NOW. There will never be a better time than RIGHT NOW. It is foolish for us to sit still and wait—thinking that perhaps in the near future, the government will fix it so we can buy farms. The government is "fixing" too much for us now. Depending on the government is a bad habit to get into. We are supposed to be manly enough and patriotic enough to want to support the government—not to want the government to support us. If white tenant farmers in the western states have never enough to buy farms this year— then black tenant farmers and sharecroppers in the southern states should have nerve enough to buy.

Hunt up some of this land, Brother Farmer—some of this land owned by corporations banks etc., and get a farm and home of your own. The N. F. C. F. can help you find this land and will be glad to aid you in every way possible. Remember our platform says: "EVERY COLORED FARMER A FARM OWNER." We mean it. The Negro farmer and the entire Negro group in this nation will never be independent or recognized as WE should be until WE OWN THE LAND WE PLOW AND PLOW THE LAND WE OWN.

"MOTHER TUSKEGEE"

Tuskegee Institute has a new president, Frederick Douglass Patterson, 34 years old, an agricultural expert, trained at Iowa State and Cornell. This news cannot help but be of supreme interest to the Modern Farmer and to all colored farmers. We really feel like shouting for two reasons: first—because President Patterson is a young man— second, because this young man is a farmer. In spite of that "agricultural expert stuff" we believe he would just as soon be called Farmer Patterson as Dr. F. D. Patterson A. M., Ph. D.

Under Dr. Patterson, Tuskegee is going back to her first love,—the Southern Negro Farmer. We congratulate Tuskegee. Good-luck to you. Good-luck to your new president. May "the ring of the anvil and hoe," "Which you taught us to hear and to know," again be in our ears "a music as thrilling and sweet as a harp."

GET READY TO VOTE

In 1936 next year, we will vote again for President, members of Congress, and many state, county and local political officials. But thousands of colored farmers will not vote because they cannot. Some cannot because they will not pay their poll taxes. Of course, many will be kept from voting because they are "colored" but this will not be their fault.

What we wish to make plain is the fact that all colored citizens of voting age— no matter where they live— should begin thinking about this voting business right now and resolve to prepare to do their bounden duty and VOTE. There is no longer any excuse for illiteracy Any Negro who has any get-up in him can learn to read and write. And any colored person with cannot scrape up a dollar or two a year for poll tax is not worth American citizenship and should be treated as an alien.

In southern communities where Negroes are kept from voting simply because they are not "white," the progressive white people of these communities are beginning to see the Light. They are beginning to see that what makes their communities "backwards" is because only a handful of the population have all the say-so-only a few say what shall be done and how the tax money shall be spent . More and more, they are going to began to insist that every citizen, black and white, be given a say-so-be given the opportunity to vote. If the white people of the progressive type are waking up, it is certainly time for us to wake up.

Pay your poll tax,—try to qualify, register and vote. What is needed now is a determination on our part to exercise privilege of voting. Saying "We, can't vote," or "They won't let us vote," is all bunk when we know we haven't paid poll taxes and have not qualified. Let's do our part, —then trust to the Lord and to the howling we set up, to make the other fellow do his. It will work out all right in the long run.

ABOUT REAL FARMING

We trust that all farmers — especially owners of farms— have planned to do some real farming this year. Are you rotating and diversifying right? Are you making your farm a "live at home" farm? Have you plenty of poultry and livestock for meat? Have you more than one old cow, so you can get some surplus change for dairy products? This is something to think about while you're farming. It pays to plan ahead and plan right.

Another thing to think about is that your labor and the labor of your wife and children is expensive. If possible, use modern cultivators and etc., which require only cheap horse or mule labor. Let the wife have more time to make the home comfortable — to cook better meals—more time for rest — reading and recreation Keep the children busy but allow plenty of play -time too. Many farmers make slaves of their children and then whine because the boy or girl leaves and goes to the city as soon as they become of age. Make your home life pleasant and profitable for yourself and your family. There is more to REAL FARMING than raising a good money-crop.

DUBOIS UNIT AND ITS PRESIDENT

All members of the N. F. C. F. who read the interesting and instructive letter from Pres. Barrett of Dubois Unit, Sandusky, Ill. in last month's Modern Farmer, sould feel encouraged and should have gotten out of it two very fine lessons. The loyal officers and members of this Unit have laughed at opposition and criticism and have kept right on pushing ahead until now they see victroy in sight for their program. The lesson is: "No matter what the opposition is— if you're right you're bound to win in the end."

You will remember also that Pres. Barrett said a group of his members accompanied Pres. Davis to another community near by, one night, and succeeded in getting eleven new members and more are coming. This is fine missionary work. When we know something is a good thing we should tell others about it. The N. F. C. F. has grown and is growing simply because it is rendering fine, unselfish service to its members and thousands of colored farmers who are not yet members. When all of us realize, as Pres. Barrett and his members realize, that we gain much ourselves when we cooperate with and help the other fellow, then all the colored farmers in this land of ours are going to take the place in the sun we are entitled to. Selfishness and "everybody-for-himself" will never get us anywhere or anything. We must learn to see the good in the other fellow, whether we like him or not. Unity and cooperation. It's going to take this to bring us up, financially, intellectually and spiritually. The N. F. C. F. is a YOU-HELP-ME-AND-I-HELP-YOU organization. Don't forget that. Be grateful and loyal and all of us will be better off.

TO A. R. REECE

Dear Brother:

You are doing some fine work in your community. Do not get discouraged. The earth is still the Lord's, and, in spite of injustice and persecution, we must hold up our heads and battle on. The Modern Farmer and the N. F. C. F. are constantly battling for justice and fair play for all American citizens. We will win if we tackle the many hard problems sanely and patiently, but with the determination to keep everlastingly at it. You are doing fine work simply because YOU WON'T GIVE UP!

Don't depend on the government or the other fellow for your food and clothing. You might come up missing.

Scratching is pleasant but sometimes you smart afterwards.

Keep your secrets and your business from those who don't like you. You never see a rabbit talking to a hound dog.

Have you renewed your subscription to the Modern Farmer?

PULVERIZE GARDEN SOIL

One thing of importance that the gardener should remember is that properly prepared garden soil is broken into very fine particles. When thus prepared it is able to tightly surround the tiny vegetable seeds so that the roots can establish themselves immediately after sprouting. Such things as failure to pulverize the soil are answers to many of the mysterious failures of gardens to grow.

INTERESTING NEWS & NOTES

The oldest continously occupied farm in the U. S. is the Stevens farm of 45 acres, near Clinton, Con. This farm was given to the first American Stevens by the King of England in 1675. The farm home was built in 1690 and is still standing, — although it has often been modernized and improved. The ninth generation of Stevens now occupy it

Many stamps of the Republic of Liberia.— African Negro republic. bear pictures of birds and animals. The Liberians know the birds and animals are better looking than some of their "great" men.

Texas tenement house owners asked the city council to pass a law requiring operations on roosters to prevent their crowing so his tenants could sleep. He should request a law to operate on some ralio crooners.

Two-thirds of all counties in the U. S. are now free cattle tuberculosis, says the Dept. of Agriculture.

The Cenusus Bureal reports the total 1934 cotton crop as 9,468,338 bales. This is more than three millions bales less than the 1933 crop.

The Senate has voted to slash the interest rate on land bank loans to farmers from 4 1-2 to 3 1-2 per cent.

Senator Bankhead has introduced a bill proposing a "farm tenant homes corporation." This would be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. It would have power to issue one billion dollars in bonds and would have one million dollars government capital. It would make loans to tenants and shareeroppers for purchasing small farms and homes. The bill has been endorsed by many prominent government officials but is not liked by many southern landlords.

The 1934 total farm income was still four billion dollars less than the 1929 high of ten and a half billion dollars.

Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, 34 years old, — an agricultural expect,—was elected President of Tuskegee Institute. He succeeds Dr. Moton. Probably Tuskegee will now return to thinking more about farming and the welfare of the Negro farmers of the South.

France is going to submit a 15 year plan to its parliament providing for the expenditure of 67 million dollars for development of cotton raising in French West Africa. This is an attempt to make France independent of the U. S. and other countries for cotton. About the time they get loaded up on cotton they will have a war and blow it all away.

According to collection studies made by the Soil Department of the Missouri College of Agrieulture, dust storm added 100 pounds of soil per acre to lands in that state during the month of March.

One hundred million dollars damages were caused by fire on farms in the U. S. last year. Fire is a useful servant but a hard master. Farmers, look out for fires.

The CCC camps will enroll two hundred and fifty thousand sand more young woodsmen this summer. Many more young colored men will be enabled to get this good training.

The Delaware legislature ratified the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution 34 years ago, but never notified Washington about it until this spring. Evidently some states, especially the lynching and disfranching states, have not notified Washington nor any one else yet.

Sam Langford, noted Negro prize-fighter, who has been blind five years , has regained the sight of one eye.

Out of every 100 bushels of corn produced in the United States, 42 are fed to hogs, 18 to cattle, 14 to horses and mules, 10 to chickens, one to sheep. Three bushels go to livestock in cities and nine bushels go for syrup and other uses.

A 16 year old Iowa farm boy used a shotgun on some burglars who broke into the house while he was alone and asleep up stairs. Hearing a noise, he loaded the gun and went down stairs just as the burglars were leaving with their loot by the front door. He blazed away and one of the robbers returned the fire. The bullet struck the but of the boy's gun. He kept on firing at them until they dropped their loot and ran. A trail of blood was found so some of the shot must have struck.

Some primitive rock paintings of hunting scenes in Kruger National Park in South Africa have been seen by only four white men.

An Indiana farmer found a Rhode Island Red hen and a wild rabbit both sitting on a nest of 22 eggs. The rabbit had half the nest. Helping the hen out.

In 1930 there were 79,556 colored farmers in the state of Arkansas,—an increase of around five thousand in ten years. A little over eleven thousand were owners, a decrease of aronnd four thousand in the ten years period. Tenants increased around twelve thousand. Arkansas colored farmers should seize every opportunity to purchase farms in the state There are too many colored tenants and sharecroppers. Land owned was 704,790 acres and value of owned land and buildings was $16.232,397.

All the leading sprinters in the United States today are colored men. That is,—all the leading ones up to a distance of 100 yards.

Federal land banks sold 3,664 farms during the six month's period ending Feb. 28, 1935. Farm ownership is increasing. We wonder how many of these farms were sold to colored famers.

Irish potatoes should be mulched to insure a better crop. Mulch your Irish potato patch.

Farm horses and farmers in the southwestern dust belt are wearing dust masks.

STEAL TWO WALNUT TREES FROM FARM IN INDIANA

Logansport, Ind., March 5—(Special).—Thieves stole two large walnut trees valued at $350 from the W. L. Fernald farm here during the night.

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'SOFT' WOOD OFTEN HARD, SAYS EXPERTS

Botanical and Use Classifications May Differ in Meaning

Paradoxical as it may sound, softwood is often harder than hard wood, while on the other hand, hardwood is often softer than softwood.

In explanation, lumbermen point out that the terms hardwood and softwood, written as one word, refer to the botanical classification of trees from which wood is cut. When the terms are used as two separate words, however, they refer to the hardness or softness of the wood.

Botanically, the hardwoods are known, as deciduons trees, while the softwoods are known as conifers or evergreens.

The distinctions between the botanical and use classifications should be constantly borne in mind by the prospective home modernizer, reconditioning his home under terms of the National Housing Act.

Often a comparatively soft, easily worked wood is required for a specific construction use while a strong hard wood may be essential ,to meet requirements. Such hardwoods as yellow poplar, chestnut and basswood are softer than Southern yellow pine and Douglas fir, and compare in softness with such softwoods as white pine, pondosa pine, and spruce. In general, however, the majority of the hardwoods, like oaks, hard maples, birch, and beech, are comparatively harder than the majority of commonly used softwoods. Since both relatively hard and relatively soft woods are found in both of the bontanical classifications, the consumer has a wide choice of woods from which to make his building selections.

HORSE, HOG AILMENTS PREVALENT ON FARMS

(The Register's Iowa News Service)

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. — Digestive troubles of horses have been prevalent throughout eastern Iowa, according to the Eastern Iowa Veterinary association.

Hog cholera continues in several of the counties in the eastern half of the state and has been reported in Washington, Linn, Black Hawk, Keokuk, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Johnson, Fayette, Butler and Delaware counties.

GRANGER HOME PLAN DESCRIBED

Ligutti Tells of Life in Farm Settlement

The government subsistence homestead plan now in operation near Granger, Ia., was explained to members of the Des Moines Democratic Women's club, Tuesday by the Rev. Luigi Ligutti, founder of the settlement.

He said not only had the government's purchase of the land for the homesteads made two farmers able to pay their taxes, but the plan would sooner or later enable the subsistence farmers to become self-supporting, taxpaying citizens.

Details of choosing the settlers, interdenominational aspects of the settlement, how soil for each little "farm" is analyzed so the farmers will know what crops are most likely to survive, and activity among boys and girls and women of the homestead were detailed by Father Ligutti.

Miss Flora Dunlap spoke before the women on welfare problems. She was introduced by Mrs. Leo Wegman, wife of the state treasurer.

COLORED ATTORNEYS FEW

A recent survey in the field of law indicated that there was one white barrister to each 700 white persons in the United States as compared with one colored attorney to each 9,600 of the colored population. Although more than 80 per cent of the colored population is concentrated in southern states it is there that colored lawyers are scarcest, while the best field for Negro lawyers was found to be in the West. The estmated total for the nation is 159,375 white and 1,230 colored attorneys.

A FOOL'S SAFETY RULES

An exchange gives the following excellent suggestions for getting into trouble:

1. Don't be afraid to take a chance. Try anything once. If you get killed the wife can wash for a living. Besides, she can say that you were a brave man.

2. Don't waste any time with a safety man or his warnings. He's crazy.

3. When you get something in your eye, don't go to a doctor. Get your buddy to use his dirty handkerchief. Don't let him wash his hands— the more dirt the better.

4. Be as careless as you like. That's your business. Don't worry about getting killed, for you have to die once anyway.

DON'T SPEED WITH WORN TIRES

Step lightly on the gas when your rear tires are in poor condition. A blowout when speeding can cause a car to skid off the side of the road or even turn turtle.

Unless the driver is a strong man and keeps a mighty firm grip on the wheel his car is sure to skid dangerously if he has a blowout. The reason is that when a tire blows out, the resistance offered to it as it rolls is tremendously increased. This swings the car around sharply and, since the speed is high, and it all happens in the fraction of a second, unless the driver is braced for it and is holding on to the steering wheel he has not time to save the situation.

BANTAM BETTIE WON'T RETIRE AFTER 26 YRS. OF HER CAREER

Petersburg, Ind.—Bettie is becoming known as the bantam hen who refuses to retire. She lives with the Mr. and Mrs. John Tolers five miles southeast of here, near the town of Cato. Bettie has raised a family of 200 in her life of 27 years. Whether from a sense of maternal duty or because she suspects that idle hens soon leave the barn yard to become stew, Bettie begins the season of 1935 setting on ten eggs. She began that career when a year old.

A Southern judge was perplexed over the conflicting claims of two Negro women each of whom asserted that a certain cute little black baby belonged to her. Finally the judge thought of Solomon and told the two women that he would divide the baby in two and give each of them half. They were so shocked that they both screamed: "Don't do dat, boss. You kin keep him yourself."

OLD-TIME CHURCH WAYS

Boston Transcript: A woman of central Massachusetts charges in court as one count her grievances against her husband that "he goes to church to look at the pretty girls rather than to hear the sermon." Without wishing to appear to countenance waywardness in husbands we think it is only fair to say that in a kindlier age than ours young men used to think that churches had been built to serve as trysting places; the practice of going to church to look at the pretty girls was one of the first steps a youth took on the way to becoming a deacon or elder or bishop. That is to say, accepted wooers and those languishing between hope and despair used to sit in the back pews gazing all-a-quiver at certain arrangements of back hair, eager for a turn of the head and a shy glance during the singing of the first hymn. Some, in their madness, became pew-openers, takers-up of the collection, hoping thereby to enjoy the advantage of looking straight into the face of Huldah or Lois.

The young people were the mainstay of the evening service. Wise parents remained at home knowing that their daughters would not lack for escort through the perilous dark of the nine o'clock streets. The Wednesday evening prayer-meeting had not fallen into the apathy of these degenerate days. It was "a going concern." The attendance was large, the singing and "testimonies" fervent, the atmosphere almost electric, for prayer-meeting was the precursor to "seeing Nellie home." The greatly daring sometimes made a detour on the way to treat the incomparable she to a chocolate eclair at the caterer's, and at once became a marked man— the town talk. The years were coming when the safety bicycle would be invented and girls would forsake prayer-meeting to ride out to the park side by side with their worshipers. Nobody knows how many a bishop in the making was spoiled by the safety bicycle, for prayer meeting and Sunday evening service languished from the hour of its bursting upon a speed-starved world.

The Connecticut-valley husband whose turpitude we read about may only have taken up a by-gone practice, hoping to feel once more a flicker of the sweet contemplative emotion that used to make even the prosiest sermon hour something to look forward to all through the week. And though we may deplore his carrying the ruling passion of youth into old age, it is pleasant to know that pretty girls still go to church. Is it too much to hope that they still draw young men after them?

FARM LAND BRINGS $100 AN ACRE PRICE

(The Register's Iowa News Service)

Marengo, Iowa.—A farm of 201 acres south of Ladora belonging to the Adam Keil estate was recently sold to James Mathes, Marengo, for $100 per acre. He also purchased the J. M. Smith farm of 273 acres south of Ladora for $60 per acre.

Morning Sun, Iowa.—The improved 40 acre farm belonging to Charles Murray, and located four miles north of Morning Sun was sold recently to Charles Samuels for $100 per acre.

Hugh Bretz has purchased 132 acres of unimproved pasture land belonging to the Dr. W. R. Smyth estate for $40 an acre.

SARGENT RAPS REFORM ZEAL

Clinton, Iowa—Criticism of the procedure of the national administration in attempting to restore prosperity was voiced by Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & North Western Railway, in an address before the Clinton Chamber of Commerce. Speaking on "Observations on the Depression," Sargent said:

"I have no quarrel with the so-called New Deal, but I think possibly it has undertaken too much at one time, and may have confused zeal for reform with sound, constructive efforts looking toward recovery."

Sees Farms as Key

This, he said, was responsible for the uncertainty which is retarding recovery.

The greatest recovery efforts should be directed toward solving farmers' problems, Sargent said. He approved emergency efforts so far taken, but declared that diversification and development of new crops like soy beans and hemp would do much toward a permanent solution of the farm problem.

He said foreign trade should be developed as a secondary consideration after the domestic consuming market has been protected for the American farmer.

Praises Carriers

Speaking of the railroads, Sargent said:

"When the history of this period is written it will be found that no other large industry has been more progressive."

He said the roads had been making quite and effective progress in research, safety and improvement of equipment.

'ME COLORED,' SAYS CHINESE TO RIOTERS; IT DOESN'T WORK

New York,—Police revealed today how a Chinese laundry proprietor "outfoxed" himself at the height of Tuesday night's rioting in Harlem.

Negro business neighbors of the Chinese hung signs bearing the word "colored" in their store windows in the hope the rioters would not molest their establishments.

So the laundryman hung out a large placard:

"Me colored, too."

His windows were smashed.

STOP THAT SOIL THIEF

While Farmers Pay for Deed, the Soil Washes Away.

Hordes of gulleys now remind us,
We should build our land to stay,
And departing leave behind us
Fields that do not wash away.
When our children pay the mortgage
On the place where long we toil,
They'll not have to ask the question,
"Here's the bond, but where's the soil?"

—Exchange.

Gumshoe—A dollar doesn't go as far this year as it did last.

Gumboil—No, but it goes a lot faster.

Grandma—Joie Lou, what part of school do you like best?

Joie Lou—Recess.

Heroism

It is no heroism to bear patiently where there is no provocation, bravely where there is no danger, calmly where there is nothing to perturb. Not the hermit's cave, but the heart of busy life, tests as well as making character. If we can live patiently lovingly, cheerfully amid all our frets and irritations day after day, year after year, that is grander heroism than the greatest military exploits.

Upon her grave for years the grass has grown;
Familiar paths she trod I walk alone.
But very near she seems when comes a tone
From songs she used to sing.

I shall fare forth without regret or fear
When my last summer comes, if I may hear
Again those soulful notes, to me so dear—
The songs my mother sang.

INTERESTING REPORT ON ACTIVITIES IN CAMPS GIVEN PRESS BY EDGAR G. BROWN

Young Men of Both Races Getting Valuable Training, Combined With Healthful Recreation, Says Writer

By Edgar G. Brown

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1935—Emergency Conservation Work, the organization which operates the nation-wide system of Civilian Conservation Corps camps in the forests and parks of the country, is on the threshold of an expansion program which will increase the Corps to approximately twice its present size. Under the plan of expansion, to which President Roosevelt gave his final approval on April 25, a total of 600,000 men will be participating in the CCC program by August 31, 1935. Between June 15 and August 31, more than 300,000 new men, including replacements for enrollees who drop out of the Corps prior to that time, will be enrolled in the CCC. Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, has just authorized the construction of more than a thousand additional CCC camps to be ready for the occupancy of the CCC enrollees as soon as possible.

Something of the life at camp for these thousands of America's young men is a revealing and heartening story for the folks back home.

The most casual observer cannot help but be impressed with the commendable habits, appearance and spirit of these young men who have voluntarily enrolled in this character-building venture. Here you see these citizens of tomorrow intent on doing their bit in the conservation of our natural resources and in developing the historical and esthetic values of our national parks and monuments.

To get a first-hand picture of the life in the camps, the writer recently made a personal visit to the sacred shrine of the Gettysburg National Park, where two CCC companies of 200 colored men each are encamped on the hallowed ground where President Lincoln delivered his memorable Gettysburg address. What I saw there will long live in my memory!

The enrollees answer to call of revielle at 6 a. m. Beds are made up, clothes and belongings arranged and secured in individual trunks, showers are taken all in an atmosphere of good fellowship and then a piping hot breakfast of cereal, meat, potatoes, bread and a beverage is heartily enjoyed by all. A half-hour or so is spent in getting the odds and ends cleared away while the leaders, who are selected from among the boys themselves, and who are directly in charge of each of the seven barracks, confer with the supervisory force of the National Park Service on the schedule of work for the day. Shortly before eight a. m. the boys mount the half dozen waiting trucks and off they go to four hours on the job in the field before noontime. Landscaping, seeding and resodding, construction of guard rails, road repair, removing fire hazards, building of bridges and truck trails, resetting headstones in the National Cemetery, and brightening up the monuments erected everywhere on the Gettysburg Battlefield ment to the honored dead, are the tasks they set themselves to, conforming to the specification set forth in the blueprints of the master plans for Gettysburg National Park.

The objective of the National Park Service, according to Supt. James R. McConaghie, is the restoration of the battle area to its original state. When the work began many of the stone fences that are so common to the battlefield had been all but destroyed. Many of them were obscured by brush, fallen trees, briars and honeysuckle. A large portion of the fences had disintegrated to such a degree, that they no longer served their purpose as fences. Many of the farms within the boundary of the park have these stone walls serving as fences to confine their fields. Most of the stone fences were used as a shelter for both the Union and Confederate forces during the battle and have important historical value. Under the supervision of the technician for the park, Dr. Lee Jones, and his assistants, William Allison and Dr. Louis E. King, the first Negro historical foreman in the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, the work of repairing, rebuilding and general restoration has progressed rapidly. The Lincoln Memorial in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg has been prepared for the Memorial Day Service on May 30th, at which time Governor George H. Earl of Pennsylvania will be the principal speaker. Last year President Roosevelt spoke here on Memorial Day.

At noontime the boys return to camp for dinner. Then they return to the field again until four-thirty.

In this manner they put in forty hours a week for Uncle Sam. The enrollee receives thirty dollars a month for his services, as well as food, lodging, clothing and the life of the out-of-doors. Some twenty colored assistants and leaders among the enrollees in the two companies at Gettysburg received thirty-six and forty-five dollars a month. These men have been promoted to the more responsible positions in the camps. Each enrollee in a CCC camp allots an average of twenty-five dollars of his monthly salary to his parents back home.

At 5 p. m. Captain John Francis Moran, the commanding officer of Camp Renaissance, (NP-1) CCC Company 385, salutes our country's flag while a colored CCC boy, the company bugler, sounds "retreat." Two parallel lines, each of one hundred young men, stand at attention as the colors are slowly lowered by CCC enrollees.

The visitor is impressed with the alert and intelligent expression on the faces of these enrollees as, with heads bared, they participate in this moving ceremony. The enrollees are attired in comfortable and neat khaki colored uniforms and strong cowhide shoes. Just a half hour before these same lads were in their work clothes, returning to the camp from the field.

Captain Moran introduces the visiting guests; the boys applaud their greetings. Dr. King, the colored historical foreman, assures the boys in turn of the best wishes of the entire party and also those of the head of Emergency Conservation Work. Dr. King, who did his graduate and resident work at Columbia University, tells the boys something of the earliest history of Gettysburg, when Indian tribes roamed these wide meadows and hunted for big game. Dr. King's recitation of historical facts so fascinates these

hungry boys they seem oblivious of the supper bell.

Let us go inside the mess hall. This is indicated by a hand-painted marker of carved wood. We learn later that this sign, like similar ones on the hospital, recreation hall, supplies, officers quarters, garage and supervisors office, is the work of Emery Faucett, a colored enrollee, who has in the past two weeks been promoted to the position of sign painter for the Gettysburg National Park, as well as the camps. He has been given an office at the supervisor's building. More of the artistry of enrollee Faucett, who hitchhiked from California to Pennsylvania, finally landing up in the CCC camp at Gettysburg, is strikingly apparent on the inside of the dining rom. A gray and black color scheme predominates throughout, not only on the walls and ceiling but even including the huge built-in-ice-box, which we are informed was constructed by the boys, themselves. The twenty-five tables are highly polished and appear to be of a fine quality of mahogany but in fact are just made of plain pine lumber. The long benches are likewise spick and span. The enrollees repeat grace in unison while standing. The aroma of those platters stacked with crisp, luscious fried ham will not soon be forgotten. On the wall at the end of each table was a green metal holder, in which a card was inserted bearing the typewritten name in full of each enrollee who had a seat at the table as well as the name of the special leader at the top. His job has to do with the general deportment and a rather brotherly concern for the more timid youngsters who might possibly fail to get the necessary food requirements for a healthy body.

Captain Moran introduced us to Lieutenant Paul K. Monaghan, Senior Leader Lawernce Johnson, a colored enrollee, and Chef Charles Foy, a colored locally enrolled man. We then proceeded on our way, stopping to inspect the ice-box which was stacked with fresh food. This refrigerator contains twelve hundred pounds of ice. An automatic switch throws on the light when the door is opened. As we inspected the kitchen, six colored cooks clad in immaculate white trousers, coats, and caps went about the business of preparing dinner for two hundred strong hungry youngsters. All the cooks were trained by Chef Foy.

I have before me the daily menu of 385th Company CCC, Renaissance, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1935. Breakfast—creamed chipped beef, baked beans, cereal, milk, bread, coffee, and oranges; Dinner—roast beef, brown gravy, mashed potatoes, spinach, bread, and fruit; Supper—ham, bread, fruit, coffee, kale, and boiled potatoes. It had the official approval of mess officer, Paul K. Monanghan, First Lieutenant, CA-Res, and is typical of the day in and day out menu.

In the store-room there is enough canned salmon, corned beef hash, and corned beef to fall back on for a week's feeding of the entire company, if any untoward delay in the food supply, like a snow storm in winter or a flood in the summer, should cut the camp off from its base of supplies.

We walk about Camp Renaissance on well laid out and uniform sidewalks lined with logs and white stones; we admire the shrubbery, lawn and trees, and especially a centerpiece of laid-in rock with individual drinking fountains which are lighted at night. This centerpiece is the boys special rendezvous, built by them, with the masonry and fixtures donated by the skilled artisans of the town. A striking feature of this camp is an embankment of turf, studded with white three-foot letters reading "C. C. C." and "Company 385." This company marker is easily seen from the roadside. It is illuminated at night by flood lights.

In each of the dozen barracks, thirty to forty army cots, clean and tidy, are lined up on either side of the wall. In cabinets especially built in by the boys at the end of each barrack, hang the raincoats, and overcoats of the enrollees. A pair of highly polished shoes and a set of overshoes are placed side by side at the head of each cot. The floor is immaculate and there is no evidence of dust storms in this sequestered woods. Windows are clear as crystal and not a spot is to be seen on the wall boards. Each enrollee's mess kit, after a dip in scalding water, has been replaced in the individual compartment of the built-in rack along each side of the barrack.

In contrast to the rafters in most of the camps, which are usually unfinished, the beams in all the barracks at Camp Renaissance are done in black. The red, green and yellow sign hanging out from the next building reads, "Recreation Hall." Across the whole width of the building is one of the finest pieces of letter carving I have ever seen. Cut out of white pine and as clean and fresh in its appearance as the day it was done, it reads, "CAMP RENAISSANCE-CCC-CO. 385.' The tables and benches are highly polished. There are overhead drop lights, two to each table, which can be drawn to the ceiling on special occasions such as dances, shows, and at the Sunday morning devotionals, when the soft, blue wall lights can be snapped on. Curtains and drapes are at all the windows, ash trays on the tables, books on the shelves, and a picture of George Washington's winter quarters at Independence Hall hangs in a prominent place. Also on the wall are replicas of historical monuments commemorating those who fought at the Battle of Gettysburg.

At one end of this beautiful recreation hall is another gem of workmanship, and a tribute to the boys' own labors, a huge built-in gray stone fireplace rising majestically to the ceiling. Logs four feet long await only the match's flame. President Roosevelt's picture done in colors is centered over the fireplace. On the right is a picture of the American flag and the colors of CCC Company 385. At the left in artistic lettering is the slogan "Remember your country is loyal to you; you must be loyal to your country and your President. You can express your loyalty by the constant obedience of orders given to you by those appointed over you." All this was done by Enrollee Faucett. On the walls were neatly painted cards reading: "Be Courteous," "Be Cheerful," "Be Friendly," "Be Clean," "Be Obedient" and "Be Loyal." Other decorations included paintings of the North Carolina monument, Virginia State Memorial, General Meade's Headquarters, and Major-General George Gordon Meade on horseback.

As a tribute to the courage of the CCC boys, Captain Moran proudly points to a CCC boxing championship certificate hanging on the wall. The certificate was awarded to James Nichols in 1933, while an enrollee of Company 385. He is now a professional, well on his way, it is said, to a chance at the light weight title. Track and baseball shields also attest the championship caliber and the athletic prowess of the Company.

We are ushered into a large well-stocked room at the end of the recreation hall. John L. Edwards, a colored enrollee, rated as a CCC leader, is in charge of the camp exchange, which supplies smokes, candy and the like to the boys in the evenings. More than three hundred dollars' worth of business is done each month.

"Edwards is one of my best men," said Captain Moran, "He is in full charge, and is entirely responsible, also, for the discipline of the recreation hall. He makes a daily inventory, and actually performs the usual services of a camp exchange officer." We asked Enrollee Edwards a few questions to which he answered: home-Duquesne, Pennsylvania, joined CCC to take care of his mother; has been in the CCC for thirteen months. Edwards is charged with the care of the camp radio and the movable company altar, designed with a cross of white pine on the front.

Two rooms opposite the camp exchange, as well as the headquarters office, are used for class meetings. All courses and activities included in the camp educational program are carried on within the camp area. The apparatus and equipment consist of specially illustrated and electrically illuminated educational views, of the kind used in visual instruction, (loaned indefinitely), a mimeograph machine, lantern slide projector, motion picture projector (loaned by Gettysburg College), radio parts and supplies, photographic material, large wall maps, charts, historical pictures, adequate supply of textbooks, paper, notebooks and so forth. Fred E. Kelly, the educational adviser, is ably assisted by Walter Wax, colored assistant educational adviser, who has been in the CCC for ten months. Captain Moran indicated that Wax's sincerity of purpose and exceptional interest and zeal in all phases of the camp program had prompted him to pass over boys with more formal training in his appointment of Wax to this responsible position in the company. Six FERA teachers supplied by the relief organization, the foresters and technical staff of the National Park Service, as well as the commanding officer, the first lieutenant, second lieutenant, camp surgeon (a reserve officer), and one enrollee, the instructor of the company's Glee Club and the Drum and Bugle Corps, compose the regular teaching staff at each of the camps in Gettysburg. Nearly fifty percent of the enrollees of both companies attend one or more of the optional classes. No difficulty whatever has been experienced in maintaining one hundred percent attendance in such courses as First Aid, Safety, Morale, Guidance, Leadership, and Health Hygiene. Over a hundred reels of motion picture film have been shown during the past three months. Sixteen sets of lantern slides, including geography, forestry, history, and safety topics, have been shown as a part of the general educational program.

The motto, "No Victory Without Labor," is both illustrated and printed on the cover of the Renaissance Journal, official organ of Camp NP-1. Camp NP-2 prints the "Mirror" bi-weekly. According to Mr. Franklin Peters, the camp educational adviser, at camp NP-2, the greater part of the material appearing in the publication is written by the enrollees themselves. It is further worthy of comment to note the ability that these enrollees demonstrate in expressing their thoughts and ideas clearly and intelligently, and there is no doubt that the men on the newspaper staff are making a very real contribution to camp life.

We next visited the headquarters office of Camp Renaissance. Here Walter L. Graham, one of the company's colored leaders, who has been in the CCC for eighteen months, is a member of the clerical staff. George H. Molson, also a colored leader, is in charge of the supply room of Camp Renaissance, in the past week he has been made senior leader in charge of the company to succeed Lawrence Johnson, who resigned to accept a position in private life. He has been in the CCC for sixteen months. George Washington Giles, with fourteen months in the CCC to his credit, lifted up the hood of one of the big army trucks entrusted to his supervision and handling to reveal a motor in the same spotless and bright finish as the day it left the factory.

We pass on to the camp hospital. It is immaculate. Floor, ceiling, walls, doors, curtains around each individual bed and medicine cabinet are all in white. Rubber mats cover all the walking space. Equally satisfying was the absence of any patients. Otis Holliday and Wallace Capel, who are to be promoted and transferred to new camps are in charge of the camp infirmary. There is a special health lamp and vaporizer for head colds, the most common malady so we are told by the camp physician. The CCC safety campaign for the prevention of accidents seems to be in full force, too, at Gettysburg National Park.

We walk out on the Confederate Avenue, and thrill anew to the landscape and beauty of Camp Renaissance. Everywhere those bright red barrels and water buckets alongside hose and axes and long-handled fire hooks give added testimony to the precautions which have been taken to protect these federal properties from fire and destruction.

"We have striven at all times," said Captain Moran, "to build up the young men of the nation in body and soul and to give them a new lease on life."

(E. C. D. 101620).

The Mid-Week Prayer

W. J. Thompson, D. D.,

Hilo, Hawaii, U. S. A.

The Source of Authority
(Romans 13:1)

Professor H. G. Wood: "The letter to the Romans belongs to the central group of St. Paul's epistles— including Galatians, First and Second Corinthians, and Romans. Romans, like most of the Pauline letters, falls into two sections: doctrinal (chaps. 1-11), and practical (chaps. 12-16). In this thirteenth chapter the apostle is dealing with practical questions and social problems.

"Our-fourth of Paul's letter to the Romans has to do with social problems, one-third of his letter to the Galatians, and one-half of his letter to the Colossians touches the social life." So here in this thirteenth chapter of Romans there is definite guidance regarding our relations with others, and our attitude toward those in authority.

Doctor Archibald Alexander reminds us that "during our Lord's earthly life the supreme earthly power belonged to the Roman empire." Though Jesus suffered much at the hand of those in authority, he lived in obedience to the government of the country, and acknowledged the right of Caesar to legislate and levy taxes in his own province. While giving all deference to the State officials before whom he was brought, he did not hesitate to remind them of the ideals of truth and justice of which they were the chosen representatives (John 18:23; John 19:9, 11).

St. Paul's teaching is in harmony with his Master's and is indeed an expansion of it.

"The powers that be are ordained of God. Render therefore to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due."

The source of authority to Paul was the risen Lord. He had met the Christ, and his whole outlook upon life has been influenced by this vision of his Lord.

When the apostle teaches the duty of humility he emphasizes the sublime example of Jesus Christ (Phil. 2:4-8). The duty of forgiveness is illustrated and imagined in the following words:

"Forbearing one another forgiving one another .... even as [illegible] forgave you, so also do ye" (Col. 3: 13).

Servants are to obey their masters sincerely and efficiently because in serving others well they serve the Lord Jesus Christ (Eph. 6:5-6). And masters also are reminded to be just and considerate because they have a Master in heaven. To the Apostle Paul Christ is the standard of his life the secret of his strength, and the source of supreme authority. May this be true of us in this twentieth century!

Follow with reverent steps the great example
Of him whose holy work was "doing good."
So shall the wide earth seem our Father's temple
Each loving life a psalm of gratitude.

—Homoletic Review.

The Narrow Way

"Can two walk together except they be agreed?"—Amos 3:3

Oh, straight and narrow is the way
Wherein I walk my Lord deside;
So easily my feet might stray
That I am glad it is not wide.
Because 'tis such a narrow way,
Oh, close together we must stay

The narrow way is sometimes dark,
And yet so near my Shepherd is
I do not mind when shadows come,
For night and day alike are His;
And so, because my sight is dim,
Oh, very close I keep to Him.
The narraw way is sometimes rough,
And I might stumble if alone;
But now my Lord directs my steps
And holds my hand within His own.
However steep the path may be,
I cannot fall, so close is He.

Sometimes a sorrow comes to me,
Or trial that is hard to bear,
And then He wipes the tears away,
For I am always in His care;
So not for long grieve or fear,
My Comforter's so very near.

Annie Johnson Flint

Reporter—I hear that a wild man was seen roaming about in a swamp here. Can you tell me anything about him?

Native—Yes. He was a man from the city trying to locate a choice building lot he'd just bought with his government money.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

I was brought up to think that a good citizen was a man who put by, as a rule, one-third of his income, invested in sound securities, and in his old age looked forward to a moderate competence which he could leave to his children.—Dean W. R. Inge, of England.

TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS ABCUT SUPPORTING THE AAA."

(Continued from Page 1)

colored landowner, sharecropper and day hand to earn more, save more, have more and be more, The landowner gets paid for the land taken out of production. Landowner and renter share the parity payments. The boss is able to pay his day hands better wages than he was paying two years ago. The sharecropper or renter, who, on account of the acreage reduction, cannot raise a crop of cotton, still can live on the land and gets his house, wood and garden plot free. There is no rule against raising food and feed crops on the land leased to the government. All of this land needed a rest from cotton anyway. All of us are getting some mighty good lessons now in diversified farming. We are raising food crops we didn't know we could raise—we are eating better and living better. Last year it worked out this way in many instances; croppers who couldn't raise a cotton crop were used as day hands and many made more money than they would have made had they cropped.

I have received many letters from good renters and sharecroppers who were kicked off the land and out of their houses by unjust landlords, and are now wandering about from pillar to post, or are in towns and cities living off "relief". Naturally, these bad landlords wanted to get rid, of their best renters or croppers because they were inclined to be progressive and independent. The landlords couldn't handle them as they wanted to. These bad landlords didn't want any tenants except those they could, skin and hold in debt-slavery. These good renters and croppers have suffered and are suffering. But I believe the KICKING OF AND OUT WAS A BLESSING TO MOST OF THEM. They should have left these bad landlords long ago. I hope they will soon have the opportunity to purchase small farms of their own.

The good secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. wired the Relief Administration in Washington not long ago and stated that thousands of tenants and sharecroppers in the state of Arkansas alone had been kicked off the plantations and were unable to obtain relief from local administrators. Others have gone so far as to say there are HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS in such condition. The truth is—the good secretary, above mentioned, and the others, are seeing TOO BIG FIGURES. I know there are many in such shape, but there are not THOUSANDS IN ARKANSAS NOR HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS ANYWHERE THE TRUTH IS—THAT EVEN IN THE SOUTH TODAY—THERE ARE MORE PEOPLE ON THE FARMS THAN THERE WERE TWO YEARS AGO. Though many have been KICKED OFF THE FARMS, MANY MORE HAVE BEEN KICKED BACK ONTO THE FARMS.

Many of our so-called "leaders" —colored and white—are giving out false and absurd information about the AAA. Our good brother in Texas has heard plenty of this kind of information. Mrs. Roosevelt—the President's wife—addressed a mass meeting of our group in Washington not long ago and among other things she said this: "You cannot blindly follow any leader. Follow a leader, but make him explain to you so you understand what it is you are doing. Do not just take anybody's say-so." This is fine advice for colored farmers. All of you ought to belong to the N. F. C. F. and get and take the advice of President Davis and others who know what they are talking about. If the Texas brother belonged to the N. F. C. F. a lot of the bunk he is hearing about the AAA would roll off his mind like water off a duck's back.

I know that under the AAA plans and policies there have been many instances of injustice and discrimination. In some countries members of the county AAA committees, bureaus, etc., have been unfair to independent colored farm owners and to managers, renters and sharecroppers living on farms and plantations owned by insurance companies and other corporations. The N. F. C. F. has suggested that a committee of responsible colored farmers be appointed by the AAA in every county or group of counties having an appreciable Negro farm population, to cooperate with and advise these various "white" AAA committees, bureaus, etc. I believe these "colored" committees would do a lot of good for all interested—for the white farmers,—colored farmers—and for AAA. They certainly would do no harm. These committees have not been appointed yet but they should be.

No right-minded farmer should condemn the AAA because it cannot make all in charge of that executive of its policies and plans deal justly,—keep their contracts —and obey the law. Instead, we should give those respousible for the success of the AAA credit for attempting to iron out all the wrinkles and for trying to make it as near perfect as possible. We know they have special representatives now travelling through farm sections attempting to ferret out cases of injustice and discrimination. Let's give them a little more time before ye squawk so much.

I believe that all the chief administrators of the AAA—from President Roosevelt on down—desire that the LITTLE MEN OF THE FARMING INDUSTRY be benefitted as well as the BIG MEN. President Roosevelt has repeatedly stated that aid must be extended by the government to all unfortunate citizens as "a matter of social duty." Sec. Wallace said only recently in an Address in Atlanta, Georgia,—"I know that the lot of the sharecropper is hard.... But I would like to ask what help any farmers, tenants or owners, would expect to get out of a relapse back to 5 or 6 cent cotton." If it had not been for the policies and plans of the AAA we would have had that kind of a price for cotton right now. Mr. Chester C. Davis, administrator of the AAA, said recently that mass purchasing power must be increased,—"that in order to have mass production, mass consumption based on changes in distribution of the national income must be achieved." In other words he meant that the little man,—the small farmer, —tenant and sharecropper must have more money to spend for what he needs and should have. Those who do not produce cotton but who handle it—the textile mill owners, cotton factors and exporters, etc.—are loudest in cussing the AAA. Mr. C. A. Cobb, Director, Division of Cotton of the AAA, has very wisely pointed out to them. that cotton is now selling for approximately $80 a bale while it was selling for $37.50 a bale two years ago, and, because this is so, "the economic situation on the farm and off the farm in the Cotton Belt shows a vast improvement." The farmer is getting around $40 a bale more for his cotton. I suppose these kickers and knockers are yelping because they can't get the extra $40. The idea that the more the little man has to spend the better off all of usare,—just does not fit into their way of reasoning.

One of the hardest worker's for the success of the AAA is Mr. E. A. Miller,—Mr. Cobbs' assistant. Mr. Cobb and Mr. Miller understand the problems of the cotton producers—all of them—and can be trusted to do what they believe is fair and just for all cotton producers.

As farmers, I see no reason why any of us should doubt the wisdom of the plans and policies of the AAA. It will pay us, both now and hereafter, to get behind those who have done so much for us, and have proven already that they know just about what we want and should have.

BAN ON IMPORTATION

(Continued from Page 1)

order makes possible such importations, since the authorities of those countries have recently been successful in eliminating the infection of foot and mouth disease. Importations are still subject, however, to established regulations governing the certification and entry of livestock.

The authority to import the species of livestock mentioned from Switzerland and the Union of South Africa is officially designated as Amendment 6 to bureau of animal industry Order 334. Restrictions on the importation of these animals from Switzerland had previously been in effect for many years, and from the Union of South Africa since 1933.

SAVE FOOD FLAVORS

(Continued from Page 1)

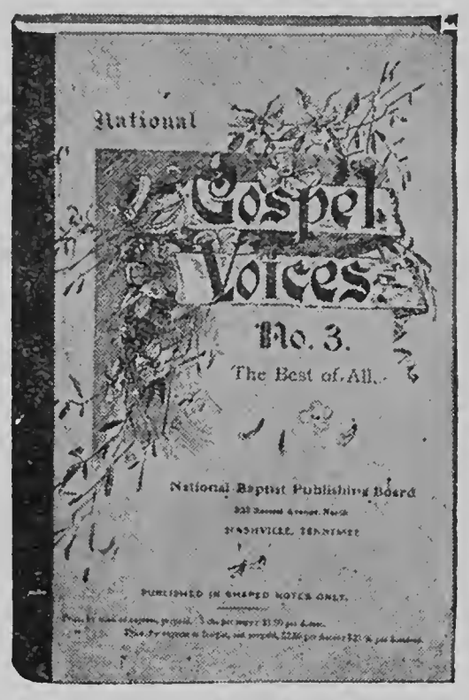
skillful handling and cooking which preserve the natural flavors. Dr. Florence B. King, of the Bureau of Home Economics, has a little information for the housewife in this regard. The first step in preserving the flavor of vegetables and fruits, she says, is to avoid delay in cooking them. With a few exceptions the fresh ones are always the best. If too much time elapses before perishable fruits or vegetables are cooked chemical changes so alter the flavor that they make much less appetizing foods. Many delicate flavors are destroyed by improper cooking. Foods cooked too long or with too high a temperature may often become strong and unpalatable, and if too much water is used they are not only drained of their flavors but also lose many of their valuable food elements.

A FARMHOUSE WINDOW

A little window-frame, a curtained bower,
Where old-fashioned plants for years have kept
Kind watch and ward, while many a garden-flower
Has bloomed and slept;
A little window treasuring the sweetness,
The fragrance and the joy of home's completeness.
A little window where in true content,
Someone is rocking slowly to and fro
While hovering, on gentle errands bent,
Still come and go.
A little window, framing pleasant faces,
Love's ministeries, and home's dear commonplaces.

Oh, little window, whence the old-time light
Sends out a welcome that none other hath,
And through the twilight and the early night
Makes fair the path!
Far from the world's unloving and uncaring,
Homeward, across the waters, let us be faring!

—Frank Walcott Hutt.



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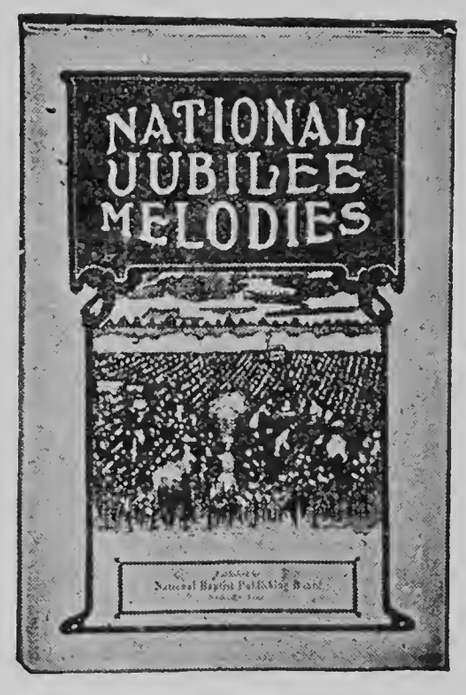

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VIII. NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 15, 1935 No. 5

President James P. Davis Pays Official Visit To The Modern Farmer

CONFERS WITH THE MANAGEMENT AND OTHER OFFICIALS

President James P. Davis, of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, paid an official visit to the office of The Modern Farmer last month. He came over to the headquarters of the publication after having visited the Sunday School Congress session held down in Houston, Texas, where he addressed the representatives of more than three and a half million Baptists that make up one of the organizations of the National Baptist Convention of America. After his address before that body of religious forces a ringing pronouncement calling upon Mr. Cobb of the Cotton Administration Department, to give the Negro farmer a fair deal in this New Deal set up, was worded and sent on to the nation's capital. In less than two hours an official reply had been received and read to the Congress while President Davis sat in the audience.

While here in Nashville he held a conference with the management of the Modern Farmer publication, as well as with the treasurer of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, residing in this city. They outlined plans for the future, not only of the publication but went into details relative to the coming National Convention of Farmers that is to be held in Little Rock, Ark.

More than four days were spent in Nashville and vicinity. President Davis visited Clarksville and Montgomery County, called upon

(Continued on Page 8)

ATLANTIC CITY MAN BELOVED FOR FAIR DEALING, SUCCUMBS

Charles B. Boyer, White, Had Served 41 Years As School Superintendent

Atlantic City, N. J., July 4—(By Mary J. Washington for ANP)—Charles B. Byer, white, for forty-one years connected with the public school system of this city and for twenty-eight years superintendent, died here Sunday, his death coming like a quiet benediction on a week of the finest and most democratic commencement activities. The announcement of his death came to school officials toward the end of the Inspirational Services being held for the Senior class in the ballroom of Convention hall at the close of a masterly address by Dr. Mather Davis, president of Lafayette College.

Mr. Boyer, throughout his forty years built up such a fine spirit of fairness to all races that Howard University called him some years ago and destowed upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

(Continued on Page 8)

FED. ADMINISTRATOR DISCHARGED

Wm. A. McGrath Loses Position in Chicago

Chicago, July 4—(ANP)—Announcement was made here this week that William A. McGrath, Federal Probation Officer for Chicago had tendered his resignation and it had been accepted. McGrath incurred the wrath of the Negro citizenry hereby his unfair and prejudiced tactics, one of the most flagrant being the refusal to accept colored stenographers sent to him under the Work Relief measure by the I. S. R. C.

His assistant, Thomas C. Smith, also resigned.

CONGRESSMAN A. W. MITCHELL URGED TO PROBE NAVY POLICY

Chicago Group Resents Employing Colored Men Only for "Mess Service"

Chicago, July 4—(ANP)—That Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell had been requested to investigate and protest against the naval policy of enlisting Negroes only as "messmen" was revealed here this week by A. C. McNeal, president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

This request followed in the wake of correspondence between the N. A. A. C. P. head and Secretary of the Navy Swanson, in which the information was given by the latter relative to the type of service Negroes were permitted to render in the U. S. Navy and also that enlistments were only acceptable at Macon, Ga., Raleigh, N. C., Birmingham, Ala., Little Rock, Ark., and Nashville, Tenn. A protest against this discrimination was also forwarded to the President of the United States.

Plans 25th Year Celebration

New York, N. Y., June 27, 1935—The National Urban League is planning to observe the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of its founding with a nation-wide celebration some time early in the fall. Tentative plans were discussed at a special meeting of the visiting Urban League secretaries, returning to New York from the National Conference of Social Work which was held in Montreal. Among those present were the following Urban League officials: A. L. Foster, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Lett, Newark, N. J.; Robert J. Elzy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James H. Hubert, New York City; Jesse A. Thomas, Atlanta, Ga.; Lester B. Granger and T. Arnold Hill, New York City.

URBAN LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES

Organization Seeking Better Relief Positions

New York, July 4 (ANP)—The National Urban League today moved into action on a wide front in order to secure an equitable share of work relief jobs for Negroes. T. Arnold Hill acting executive secretary of the National Urban League, made public a series of letters which have been addressed to various officials of the Works Progress Administration. His first letter to Hon. Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator of Washington, requested that Negroes be placed in responsible positions in the National, as well as the State offices of the Works Progress Administration. Mr. Hill wrote to Mr. Hopkins in part as follows:

"Past experience has shown us conclusively that the presence of Negroes in the personnel of an administration is the most effective way of preventing certain forms of discrimination by careless or prejudiced subordinates and staff employes. Such a precedent is established in the appointment of Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward as Assistant works Progress Administrator and Assistant Federal Emergency Relief Administrator. According to the press accounts, Mrs. Woodward will be in charge of women's work under the two programs.

"The problems facing Negroes are as difficult and complex as those facing women. The number of Negroes on relief is relatively twice as large as the number of whites. The experiences under the CWA indicate that communities are not influenced by the high percentage of Negroes on relief to the point of giving them their share of relief work. It is my firm conviction, however, that if your administration were to set the example by the employment of a Negro in such a responsible position, the State Progress Administrators and the District Administrators (with whom such an individual would of course work under your supervision) would have set for them an example that they might very well follow in their local relations."

Mr. Hill also requested Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Assistant Works Progress Administrator, to give adequate attention to the employment of Negro women by appointing a Negro woman to her staff.

At the same time Mr. Hill addressed a letter to the State Works Progress Administrators of every state in the Union reminding them of the President's speech on June 17 in which the President made this statement:

"The second point I make is that we have to be extremely careful not to make any kind of discrimination. We cannot discriminate in any of the work we are conducting either because of race or religion or politics."

(Continued on Page 8)

TRAINING COURSE OFFERED

Tuskegee to Help Rural Teachers This Year

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 29, 1935—In order to meet an increasing demand for teachers trained to work in the rural sections and with rural people, Tuskegee Institute will offer a course in Training Teachers for Rural Schools, beginning with the Academic Year, 1935-1936, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced today. The new course leading to a Bachelor of Science degree will include actual observation, study and practice teaching under competent supervision in rural schools and will give the student an approach to and an appreciation of rural conditions not hitherto attained in the rural courses now offered.

For the most part current preparation of teachers adapts itself most readily to teaching in the city and town schools. Teachers thus prepared, finding it difficult to secure work in the city, turn to the rural school for employment. This does not always work out to an advantage of the rural school child.

Tuskegee seeks to correct this condition by offering a course of training peculiarly adapted for teachers who plan to work in rural sections and especially in rural schools.

Dr. Patterson made it known that there will be a limited number of tuition scholarships in this course offered to deserving students interested in preparing themselves for work in rural sections. There is also opportunity for such students to secure self-help which will enable them to earn something toward their living expenses. Application should be made immediately to the Registrar, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Herriford Heads Tuskegee Academic Dept.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 27—(ANP)—Neal F. Herriford, who for eight years has been a teacher in the English department at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed director of the Academic department, effective June 1.

Two years ago Mr. Herriford filled the position of "acting director" during the absence of Mr. Alphonse have back at his post of duty, after Heningburg, director, who was on leave, studying at Columbia university. Mr. Heningburg has been named Director of Vocational Guidance and Placement, and entered upon his new duties June 1.

Mr. Herriford is a graduate of the University of Kansas and received his Master of Arts degree from Harvard university.

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE GENEROUS

A. & M. College of Tallahassee Gets Big Sum

Tallahassee, Fla., July 4, (NP)—Florida A. and M. College received official notice today that the state legislature recently adjourned, had appropriated a total of $644,000 for operating and building costs during the biennium of 1935-37.

President J. R. E. Lee, is making public the appropriation stated that $344,000.00 of the amount was designated for operating expense, with the remaining $300,000,00 to be used in the erection of two new dormitories, one for boys and one for girls.

ANOTHER COUNTY OF NORTH CAROLINA PICKS HONEST JURY

Williamston, N. C., July 4 (ANP)—For the first time in more than a generation the names of Negro citizens were placed in the jury box, making them subject to duty on the petit and grand juries in the Superlow Court of Martin County. This action was taken on account of the now famous Scottsboro decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The commissioners limited their selection to men and the total number of veniremen is being held to the lowest point in several years.

1015 Teachers In Florida A. and M. Summer School

Tallahassee, Fla., July 4 (By ANP)—With 1015 teachers from all sections of the Southland, the summer session of the Florida A. and M. College got under way here this week. This marks the fifth consecutive session that the enrollment has topped the thousand mark.

Negroes and Whites Profit Through Negro's Bequest

Lexington, Ky., July 4 (ANP)—A trust fund of $50,000 for the advancement of the education of Negro and white youth was provided for in the will of Robert Henry Hughes, who died here last week.

The will was admitted to probate Wednesday and included many philanthropic bequests including one of $10,000 to the Old Ladies Home and a similar amount to Lincoln Institute while his home was left to the St. Peters Catholic church of which he was a member.

Snow and Berry Ideas Win Hand On Coast

Culver City, Cal., July 4—(By Fay M. Jackson for ANP) —It wasn't an easy matter for Valaida Snow and Nyas Berry to follow the splendid record set by Broomfield and Greeley at the Cotton Club for the production of classy creole floor shows. To the credit of all concerned, Miss Snow has joined the Frank Sebastian family, assembled the outstanding talent here and succeeded in putting over a beautifully costumed revue that does herself proud.

They're calling Nyas Berry, youthful husband of the versatile Valaida, creole Fred Astaire. He is, indeed, a masterful stepper, With lanky limberness, Berry, incidentally one of the home town boys, intermingles acrobatics with very cleverly executed dance steps. The whole makes a pleasing cocktail of rythmaniacs. The crowds scur-ream for more of Berry.

You probably know all of Valaida Snow's tricks. Out here she has the added advantage of scores of pretty chorines with which to work, and the assistance of Madame Houda, costumer, which vivify her ideas and present the cash customers with a delightful-to-see high brown show.

Myrtle Fortune captains the chorines. May Johnson, Ruth Scott, Boyd and Cleo Herndon, Rosa Lincoln, Juanita Moore, Lucy Battle, Emma Presasley and Gladys follow her commands.

Principals are the finest array of talent on current nite club bills. The inimitable Rutledge and Taylor, Dudley Dickerson a riot of fun, Mae Diggs, Flora Washington and the beloved Martha Ritchie. Cliff Ritchie, Jr., Glenrie Cheesman and Connie Harris do specialties.

Old Man Les Hite and his orc play with great inspiration since Valaida blew her trumpet at the Cotton Club.

Paul Robeson Stars

British Resident Commissioner Sanders has established peace in the jungle district under his rule, and has discovered unusual intelligence in a big, handsome native, Bosambo, whom he recognizes as an escaped convict.

Despite the fact that the entire district is under British protection, a tribe at the extreme end of the territory ruled by a very old king has been left alone due to the inaccessibility of the mountain country. The old king breaks the law, and engages in the slave traffic with the assistance of two white traders.

Acting upon the orders of Sanders, Bosambo stops the slave traffic, and makes Lilongo his wife. A few years of peace, and Sanders goes towards the coast to get married. Two white men whose slave trade had been ruined by Sanders, convinces the old king that Sanders was dead. The king immediately sends his warriors to attack Bosambo while other tribes prepare for war.

Deputy Commissioner Ferguson, who was in charge during the absence of Sanders is murdered by the old king when he goes into the latter's country after one of his spies who has been slain. In the meantime, the warriors have carried away Bosambo's beautiful wife.

Sanders returns when he learns of the disappearance of Ferguson, and arrives in the old king's village just in time to save Ferguson and his wife from death at the hands of the old man.

After the natives are subdued, Bosambo is made king.

Owens and Simmons

But what about the Jesse Owens, the Metcalfes, the Cornelius Johnsons, the Eullace Peacocks. O. Simmons and others? You no doubt ask. They go to make up the calvacade of Brown Crusaders who are leading the onslaughter on discrimination, segregation and all the evils, we as Negroes, so intensely abhor. Think of the University of Texas officially inviting Metcalfe to run in its annual relays as it did last spring! Think of 35,000 spectators singling a black boy out of 22 players on a football field and making him the object of ten minutes sustained applause at the Northwestern University of Iowa game last year, when the hero, Oze Simmons pounded a new path for Negroes in every line into the green coated sod of Dyche Stadium.

These things get us somewhere. Soap-box oratory; classroom analysis, leadened discourses by ancient reverends and other rustics may solve the problem, but for me I'd rather see it come through a solid punch on the jam, the flickering of dust from a cleated shoe in the face of the follow being left behind, or the smashing through a tiny hole on the left side of the line., second's tussle with the obstacle of ten or eleven players and then the victorus dash to the goal line by the brown-hued gridman.

Fear Louis Victory Will Enrage Mussolini

Boston, Mass., July 4 (ANP)—Fear that Joe Louis's victory over Primo Carnera last Tuesday night will incur the wrath of Premier Mussolini and bring about further reprisal against Ethiopia, was expressed here Wednesday by Prof. Rayford W. Logan of Atlanta University in an address before the fourth annual New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley college.

Recrying Mussolini's policy with regard to Ethiopia, the Southern professor added: "I am afraid that the defeat of Primo Carnera by Joe Louis will be interpreted as an additional insult to the Italian flag which will permit Mussolini to assert against the necessity for Italy to annihilate Abyssinia."

Step In Fetchit Pals with Walt Kelley "Virginia Judge"

Hollywood, Calif., July 4 — (ANP) — "The Virginia Judge" expected to start in production this week will feature Walter C. Kelly and Stepin Fechit in top spots Chas. Rodgers productes the Paramount film.

Leon Herriford Orc With Hepburn Picture

Hollywood, California., July 4—(ANP) — Leon Herriford and his orchestra which is playing the entrancing music for guests at Taylor's Cafe, have been doubling in Katheryn Hepburn's picture, "Alice Adams," under the direction of George Stevens.

Supreme Liberty Directors' Meeting

Chicago, Ill. (Special)—Directors of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company held their annual meeting in the home office of this city at ten o'clock, Saturday June 15th. There was almost a 100 per cent attendance. Mr. W. K. Gibson, chairman of the board, presided, while Mr. W. Ellis Stewart the secretary had the honor of recording and reading the minutes. Matters of the moment effecting the enlargement of the company came in for special attention. The directors from New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio and Tennessee all reported that the Supreme Liberty branch office in their respective cities showed every sign of improvement and increased business.

President Harry Pace delivered a very far-reaching address on "How we build a life insurance company." This board was elected at the recent stockholders' meeting held in this city several months ago, but the directors had postponed their meeting from time to time until they could be sure that many of the busy men who occupy the post and position of a director in this great insurance group could find time to wend their way to this city to sit in on these deliberations.

Teachers of Vocational Home Economics Hold One-Week Conference

Prairie View, June 22—The First Annual Conference for Vocational Home Economics teachers met at 10-15. Fifty-five teachers were in regular attendance during the week. High points in the conference discussions were methods of using the home and community facilities and conditions as back grounds for teaching home making, adequate methods of arriving at the solutions of girl problems, and those of the family.

Miss Susan Burson, agent of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, was present and led many interesting and worthwhile discussions. Miss Lillian Peek state supervisor, of Home Economics and Miss Josephine Pazdral, assistant state supervisor, were present and contributed greatly to the success of the conference. Other speakers during the week were Principal W. R. Banks and Dr. Gordon Worley of the State Department of Education, Austin, Texas.

Miss E. C. May, director and the faculty of the Division of Home Economics were especially helpful in caring for the entertainment, housing and working program of the guests.

Appeal Made for New Deal System, Etc.

New York, July 4 (ANP)—The National Urban League, continuing its complete participation of Negroes in the Recovery Program, made public a letter last week signed by T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary, to the Honorable Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

In his letter to Secretary Perkins, Mr. Hill pointed out that "the setting up of the administration for the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, and the Social Security Bill, brings clearly to view the necessity for providing for Negroes very definitely . . ."

He further pointed out that according to Miss Perkins' statement "that government ought to arrange that labor play its part in the study and development of any economic policies for the future of the United States and under that promise he maintained, "the Negro ought to be allowed to make a more definite contribution to these policies."

Mr. Hill's letter continues:

Specifically, I am urging that the development of labor's program in connection with these two important measures mark the departure from the old deal which has too often characterized the consideration of Negroes by the Administration thus far. There will be Boards. There will be Directors. There will be investigators. There will be clerks, and there will be adjusters and conciliators. There will be specialists of every kind. In all this machinery, the Government ought to arrange that Negro labor play its part, and that Negro leaders as well as white leaders who are interested in the development of the commonwealth, and intelligent on labor matters, be given the opportunity to serve.

Record Enrollment In Summer Session at Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia, June 21—Special—Six hundred and ten students had enrolled in the Atlanta University Summer School for college and graduate work when the registration book for the six weeks session was closed this week. This represents an increase of 154 over the 1934 enrollment, and is the largest collegiate enrollment in the history of the local summer school. Of those enrolled, 161 are carrying work of graduate rank, and 449 are working for college credit.

In addition there are enrolled in the Ministers Institute 41 ministers and other religious workers. This branch of the summer school is being conducted on the adjoining campus of Morris Brown College for a period of four weeks ending July 10. The members of this group are registered from Georgia, Florida, annd Alabama.

As a feature of the summer session, a tri-weekly convocation is being conducted in Giles Hall, at which a prominent educator or leader in other fields is the speaker. During the past week the speakers have been Dr. Arthur F. Raper, field and research secretary Commission on Interracial Cooperation; Claud Nelson, secretary of Fellowship of Reconciliation, and Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work. During the following week President John Hope of Atlanta University will speak on Wednesday, June 26, and Dr. Harold H. Bixler, director of testing and guidance of the Atlanta Public Schools, on Friday, June 28. On Monday, June 24, the convocation hour will be given over to a song recital by Mrs. Ruth Logan, soprano and J. Carlyle Walker, baritone.

In the progressive education demonstration school, which is being held in conjunction with the summer session, 80 children are participating. The school which occupies Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Building on the Spelman College campus is made up of a nursery school, second, third, fourth, and sixth grades. A one-teacher rural school is being conducted also as a demonstration unit at Red Oak, Georgia, about 25 miles from Atlanta.

Howard Professor Returns To Duty

Washington, July 4—(ANP)—Dr. Leon A. Ransom returned to active duty as professor in the School of Law, Howard University, here Tuesday after a year's leave of absence spent in study and research at Harvard University.

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W. E. B. DUBOIS' NEW BOOK CONCEDED HIGH PLACE AMONG HISTORICAL WORKS

"Black Reconstruction" Unearths Data Which Refutes False Propaganda of Long Standing

W. E. B. DuBois New Book
BLACK RECONSTRUCTION
Reviewed by
Henry Raymond Mussey
Wellesley College

New York—This is a book of controversy. In form and intention a oslid history of the reconstruction period, with primary reference to the Negro's part in it, it is also an economic treatise, a philosophical discussion, an impassioned argument for the thesis so ably and eloquently maintained by its author over a generation, a poem, a work of art, all rolled into one. Listen to its early sentences:

America...added...a vision of democratic self-government: the domination of political life by the intelligent decision of free and self-sustaining men. What an idea and what an area for its realization.....It was the Supreme Adventure, in the last Great Battle of the West...

And then some unjust God leaned, laughing, over the ramparts of heaven and dropped a black man in the midst.

It transformed the world....it restored caste and oligarchy; it replaced freedom with slavery and withdrew the name of humanity from the vast majority of human beings.....Democracy died save in the hearts of black folk.

.....The resulting color caste founded and retained by capitalism was adopted, forwarded and approved by white labor and resulted in subordination of colored labor to white profits the world over.

It is a book of magnificent controversy, brilliant, bitter, uncompromising, but it is also a book of history, and to that history we now turn.

All decent Americans are today thoroughly ashamed of the history of Southern reconstruction. Too commonly the blame is laid lightly at the door of the mistakenly enfranchised Negro, with all his ignorance and corruptibility. It is primarily to refute this charge that Dr. Du Bois has written his book, assembling a body of evidence whose criticism and evaluation is a task that can be adequately performed by none but the trained historian of the period. I attempt only to suggest what Du Bois sets forth. He maintains, first of all, that the Civil War was won for the North by the activities of 200,000 Negro soldiers enrolled at a time when draft resistance threatened disaster, and by what he picturesquely calls the general strike, the drifting over into Federal-held territory of a half million black workers seeking freedom, thus depriving the Confederacy of an important part of the labor without which it could not live. On this point he quotes Lincoln effectively. Andrew Johnson, in some respects the most pitiful figure in American history, appears as the poor white in the presidential chair, played on by mighty economic and political forces, himself contributing greatly to the tragedy because he could never conceive the Negro as fully human. From first to last the outstanding figures in Dr. Du Boi's Washington reconstruction drama are Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, the latter particularly, "at heart the greatest and most uncompromising of abolitionist-democrats," seeing the essentials with a clearness perhaps unmatched by any other public man.

Reconstruction legislation and administration is examined in greater or less detail in each of the Southern states, with distinctly unconventional results. Carpetbaggers and scalawags cease to be an undifferentiated mass of unmitigated scoundrels, and Negro politicians to be a corresponding group of ignorant and flashy bribe seekers. Honest, able men and rascals turn up in both classes. The constitutions and laws turned out by the black governments Dr. Du Bois finds, on the whole, not bad, taking everything into account, and he points out the survival of much of this legislation long after the restoration of white rule. Public debts, he admits, were increased greatly, but not excessively, in view the enlarged functions of government in the new society; and he finds Georgia and Virginia, where the whites never lost control, piling up debt in precisely the same fashion as the black-ruled states. The abominable railroad scandals of the period, he shows, were by no means peculiar to the latter group, and he reminds us that the saturnalia of waste, extravagance, graft, corruption and outright thievery that prevailed in the Southern states was matched within the precincts of Washington itself. Without denying the sorry facts in the states under black control, then, he vigorously denies the exclusive, or indeed the primary, responsibility of the colored man, laying the blame in first instance on white business men and adventurers, Northern and Southern alike, with both black and white legislators and administrators sharing in the spoils. The unexampled political corruption of the Southern states in reconstruction days, he maintains, was not a matter of race, but of ignorance, poverty, inexperience, plain human dishonesty, black and white alike. He writes as an advocate; but the fair-minded white historian (for I believe there are such, despite Dr. Du Bois) is bound to weigh his facts. His book challenges a re-examination of the facts.

Even more arresting than Dr. Du Bois's examination and estimate of those facts is his placing of those facts within a tremendous structure of essentially Marxian theory, dimly suggested in the initial quotation from his book. I have no space to develop, much less criticize it. For this purpose Negroes appear, not as a race as such, but as the poorest and most exploited group of American workers, and the reconstruction perion as what might have been the beginning, not of Negro domination, but of labor dictatorship for the purpose of a redistribution of wealth (in the South primarily land) and the spread of education so that a real democracy might arise. The movement was stopped by the combined power of Southern land owners and Northern industrial capitalists swiftly rising to dominance, ably aided by poor whites in the South and white labor in the North, both fearing Negro competition, and all alike, except during a few apocalyptic years of war enthusiasm, really disbelieving in the full humanity of the Negro and unwilling to accord him full civil rights. When the abolitionists "let the dictatorship of labor be overthrown in the South, they surrendered the hope of democracy in America for all men." From that day forward, capitalism has ridden triumphantly forward on the ruins of liberty; the masters of capital have stretched forth their hands to dominate not only the black, but the bown and yellow labor of the whole world, and at home by craft and guile to rule over the white labor whose ignorant and ill-advised cooperation has made their triumph possible. Over the reaches of nearly a century I seem to hear another voice crying: "The proletarians have nothing to lose by their chains. They have a world to win. Workingmen of all lands, unite!" If my summary makes Dr. Du Bois's theory appear a bit fantastic, such is not its intention; the conception has a gloomy majesty.

No intelligent person can read this book without profound respect for the scholarship of its author, plowing a solitary furrow in an almost unbroken prairie. None can deny the sensitiveness of his feeling, the beauty and brilliance of his style, the passionate earnestness of his convictions, the uncompromising sharpness of his thought and expression; and plenty there be to criticize his bitterness and lack of judicial balance Slavery was "a cruel, dirty, costly and inexcusable anachronism." The "infamous Black Codes of the post-Civil War period "established a new status of slavery with a modified slave trade." Being black "is still a crime in the United States." And as a brilliant example of the kind of blanket indictment of which Dr. Du Bois complains when applied to Negroes: "With a determination unparalleled in science, the mass of American writers have started out so to distort the facts of the greatest critical period of American history as to prove right wrong and wrong right." An advocate could scarce do his cause a worse disservice than this. My people, I know, have been and are cruelly unjust to Dr. Du Bois and his people. Shall I then complain if he is something less than just to us, and on that account refuse to examine and weigh the facts he lays before me? After all, he is but one more blind man, feeling a different part of the elephant and crying aloud his discovery. It is thus that we learn—and if only we might learn to do justice and love mercy and walk humbly. —N. Y. Herald-Tribune.
June 23, 1935.

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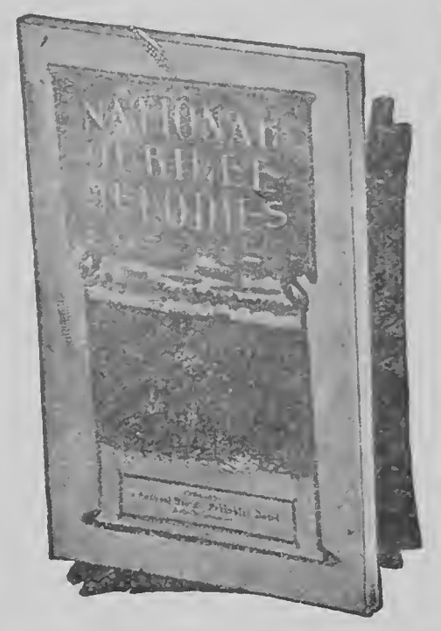

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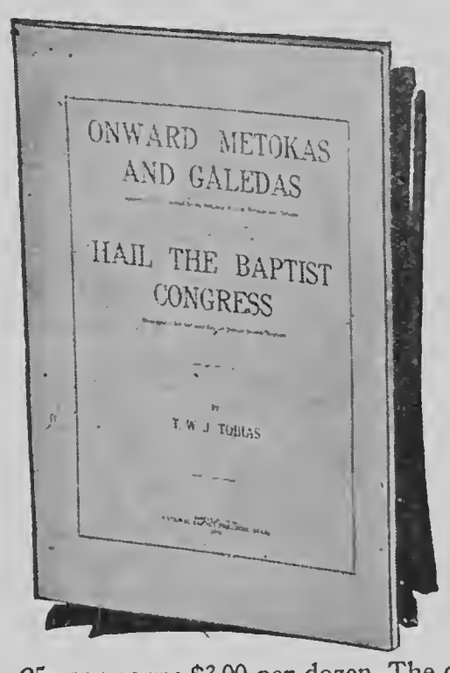

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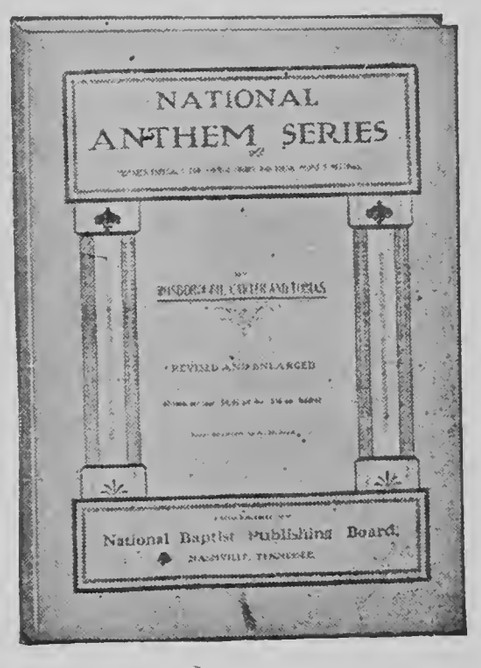

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St. Louis Mayor Welcomes N. A. A. C. P. Conference

St. Louis, June 28.—Mayor Bernard P. Dickmann of this city welcomed the delegates and visitors to the twenty-sixth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Tuesday evening in the auditorium of Vashon High school. In a short and straightforward speech he assured them that St. Louis was happy to entertain an association whose purpose was "to make 14,000,000 Americans economically, politically and socially free." He outlined what St. Louis was trying to do for its colored citizens, stressing particularly the new hospital and nurses training school now under construction.

Henry D. Espy, president of the St. Louis branch, welcomed the association on behalf of the colored citizens and the branch.

Delegates were present from 26 States and the District of Columbia.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

Atlantan Appointed To Two Positions

Atlanta, Ga., July 4 (By the Associated Negro Press)— Forester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work was notified this week of two appointments which are considered of much significance and import. The first was to the board of directors of the Child Welfare League of America Inc., with headquarters in New York City and the second to serve as co-director of the 1935 session of the Institute of Race Relations which will be held at Swarthmore College, July 1-29.

Georgia Reduces Its Illiteracy by 22,866

Atlanta, Ga., July 4 (ANP)— Georgia's illiteracy was reduced a little more than ten per cent last year through the campaign against this condition, according to an announcement made by Dr. M. D. Collins, state school superintendent who declared that 22,866 adults, of both races were taught to read and write.

Howard Kester Reveals That Conditions of Slavery Exist Among Sharecroppers

Nation Within Nation Called Fantastical by A. Philip Randolph

St. Louis, June 28.—Urging the colored workers to ally themselves with the organized trade union movement, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, speaking Tuesday night at the N. A. A. C. P. 26th Annual Conference here, ridiculed the segregationists' "nation-within-a-nation" philosophy as "superficial, fantastical and unfeasible." He declared that the nation within the nation would suffer the same troubles as are now being suffered by the states in the nation. He especially warned the conference against the programs of Father Coughlin and Senator Huey P. Long which he said were not feasible, and held that colored workers could not afford to stay out of the organized labor movement because some prejudice was manifest. Politically he urged the colored people to support the building of an Independent working class party to fight for the rights and security of all labor, black and white.

"Association Will Change Program" Spingarn Promised

J. E. Spingarn, president of the association, received an ovation when he was introduced at the opening session Tuesday night following the address of Mr. Randolph. In his opening remarks he recalled that he had spoken in St. Louis twenty-one years ago at a luncheon at the City Club and when he began, in his frank fashion, to speak in behalf of the Negro his audience deliberately left the room until at the end of his speech only about one-fourth remained.

He reviewed briefly the history of the association and its victories. He pointed out that times were changed and the association would change its program to conform to the new condition confronting the masses of black and white people alike. He said he believed the adjustment necessary could be made under our present constitutional democracy. He pledged that the association would not relax its efforts in fighting for full equality for colored Americans because white America could not be free until black America was free.

Southern White Man Cheered for Attack on Peonage System

On Wednesday night, Howard Kester, a young Southern white man of Nashville, Tenn., who has been investigating conditions of black and white sharecroppers in eastern Arkansas, received the greatest amount of applause of any speaker up to that time when he assailed the southern agricultural system as illdisguised slavery. His dramatic address contained many of his personal observations on the Arkansas plantations, and he gave a graphic picture of the plight of the white and black sharecroppers. He called for aggressive action by all organizations interested in the building of a more just and secure society.

Automobile Accident Is Fatal

Hertford, N. C., July 4—(ANP)— Attempting to retrieve his hat, Elijah Smith, 55, fell beneath the wheels of an approaching truck here Wednesday afternoon and was crushed to death.

Underprivileged of Both Races Furnish Chief Topic at St. Louis

St. Louis, June 28—Speaking here Wednesday night at the 26th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Hubert T. Delany, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York, a director of the Association and a member of the commission appointed by Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia of New York to investigate the conditions which caused the recent Harlem riot, scored the policy of white retail stores and public utility companies in taking money from Negroes and yet refusing them employment.

"We have stores in Harlem which live upon the 200,000 people of the community, refusing to give employment to those who support and make possible the operation of these stores. We have utility companies such as telephone, gas and electric, and transportation who extract millions of dollars from the community, some of whom give no employment to Negroes at all, and most of whom employ far fewer Negroes than is represented by the proportional earnings they derive from the community. None of these companies including the milk distributors, have Negroes in other than in menial jobs.

"While I do not wish to touch specifically upon the events of March 19, I am convinced that discrimination in employment, the lack of housing facilities, police brutality, occasional injustice in the courts, each played their part in the disturbance which occured, which was by no means a race riot. It was an active expression of a resentful community against those who have exploited them and have failed to enable a people, though willing, to be able to provide for themselves the necessities that citizens of any civilized community need."

He stated that these conditions were not new in New York and were present in every large urban center in the United States in worse measure. "The government of the city of New York does not condone segregation and discrimination," he said "nor does it have laws that permit segregation and discrimination. Yet if such an outburst could occur in the city of New York with both the letter and the spirit of the law on a higher plane than it is found in any other city in the country, how much more possible it is for outbursts far more serious to occur than the one in Harlem. To merely talk of these conditions is not enough We must fight aggressively for their extermination. These fights cannot be won with mere words."

N. A. A. C. P. Conference Day Sessions Lively

The day sessions of the N. A. A. C. P. Conference were among the most interesting in years. On Wednesday, Rev. Roy L. Young, president of the Meridian, Miss., branch held the close attention of the delegates as he recited the frame-up of Brown, Ellington and Shields by the Kemper County Miss. authorities. The Meridian delegation of three and the Jackson, Miss., delegation of two pledged that the colored people of Mississippi would get behind this case and call upon the rest of the country to help fight for the liberation of these men.

Roscoe Dunjee, militant editor of the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City, and president of the Oklahoma State conference of branches, told of the Jess Hollins case and the magnificent fight made to save him. He said the fight had infused a new spirit in Oklahoma Negroes.

Irvin C. Mollison, president of the Illinois conference of branches, detailed the numerous victories in civil rights cases won by the Chicago branch against restaurants, taverns and buses, and gave a resume of the Leander McClain extradition case won by the Chicago branch. Eight lawyers, he said, devoted much of their time to the legal work of the Chicago branch.

Ward Rodgers Tells of Negro Farmers' Plight

On Thursday, Ward H. Rodgers, a white Texan recently arrested for organizational work among Arkansas sharecroppers, and Mrs. Brown, a Negro farm woman from the central South, provided one of the liveliest discussions of the conference when they told of the plight of the Negro farmers. Their remarks were followed by prolonged applause.

Layton Weston of St. Louis spoke on the problems facing the Negroes engaged in transportation: dining car men, porters, trainmen, and others, and called for support for them by all organizations.

On Thursday evening John P. Davis, of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, reviewed the entire new deal program as it related to colored people in his characteristic fashion and flayed those who have kept the Negro outside of such recovery as has been made.

Pickens Pays Tribute to Mrs. Bethune

On Friday night the 21st Spingarn Medal was presented to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., by Mr. William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Dean Pickens paid high tribute to Mrs. Bethune's work as an educator and to her fearless espousal of the rights of colored people in the south and particularly in the state of Florida. He recalled her work in the intrest of the N. A. A. C. P. and her assistance in builidng up the branches in the state of Florida.

At 1:45 p. m., Sunday, June 30, Walter White, the association's secretary spoke over KMOX.

The sessions of the conference closed with a giant mass meeting at the municipal auditorium, Sunday afternoon.

NATIVES OF NORTH CAROLINA PROTEST CCC BOYS' PRESENCE

One Tennessee Village Calls on Senator McKellar to Prevent a Calamity

Washington, July 4—(By Staff Correspondent, ANP)—Many North Carolinians rather enjoy seeing Negroes work on the roads and live in convict road camps even if said camps are located near them on their resorts, as long as those performing such services are classified as convicts and under the surveilance of armed guards. When, however, the ball and chains, shackles and the armed watcher are absent there is a difference.

This fact is brought out by the howl that has come from several communities protesting the establishment of CCC camps for Negroes in vicinity of white sections or resorts. Two protests that are typical come from Colliersville, Tennessee and Elizabethtown, North Carolina and in each instance congressmen, senators and other mouthpieces have been connected to add weight and "pull' to the protest of the citizens.

From down in the North Carolina town comes the plea to desist from placing Negroes in the established CCC camp, because it is adjacent to White Lake, a resort in which no Negroes live and their presence might bring about strained relations between the races, endanger the well-being of the white patrons of the resort and cause a general depreciation in property values. Singletary Lake, however, would be an ideal spot because it has been used soley by Negroes for several years.

Paralleling the North Carolina case is that of Colliersville, where the citizens became aroused by reports from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., that Negroes would be sent to the CCC camp at Frank Woods on Poplar Pike. Senator McKellar, according to reports reaching the Capitol City, has been swmaped with letters, telegrams, post cards from citizens of the section pointing out that the place of Negroes in the camp would cause a calamity as far as business is concerned.

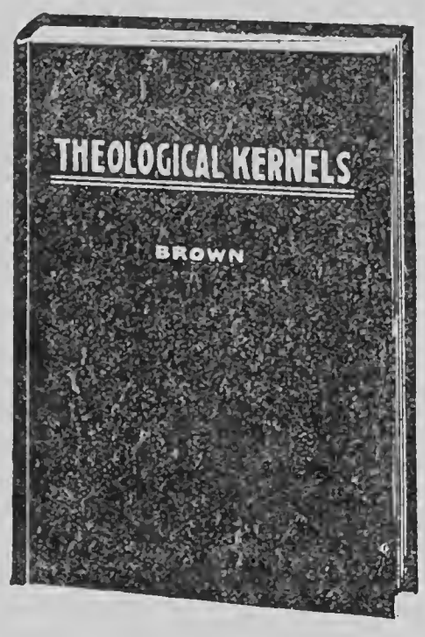
In North Carolina it is said that the resort, White Lake was terraced by Negro convict labor and in the Tennessee sector Negro road gangs, prisoners are frequently engaged in building and keeping in repair the Pike on which the camp is supposed to be established.

Rosenwald Offers $1,000 In Prizes For Work Stories

Atlanta, Ga., July 1—The Rosenwald offer of one thousand dollars for "work stories of living Negroes" is exciting wide interest and has already brought in a large number of stories, according to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which is conducting the contest. The closing date for entry of stories will be Oct. 1, by which time it is expected that hundreds of interesting life histories will be awaiting the attention of the judges.

The stories already submitted come from all parts of the country and cover a wide range of activity. Some tell of success; some of struggle and failure; others of heroic effort still in progress. A boy just entering college recounts his long struggle through elementary and high school; an undertaker tells how he beat the depression; a farmer recounts his successful efforts to buy land; a preacher tell of his work and his ideals. There are stories of a successful real estate operator, a cook and laundress who is also a community leader, a teacher working for a graduate degree, a woman undertaker, an aviator, a blind man who fells trees, cuts cordwood, and bottoms chairs; and so on through a most interesting cross section of economic struggle.

The Commission points out that there is still ample time to prepare and submit stories and will send full information to anyone writing to its headquarters, 703 Standard Building, Atlanta.



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Race Distinction Versus Race Discrimination

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has decided to concentrate its efforts upon race discrimination rather than race distinction. Race prejudice is so strong a passion with the American people that it exacts separate handling of the two races in matters involving intimacy of social contact, but under the 14th amendment differentiated treatment on account of race or color is forbidden. Hitherto the N. A. A. C. P. has devoted much of its strength and resources in combatting race distinction but now prudently treads softly on that pedal. Thus much time and energy was spent on combatting residential segregation with little or no effectuality. Much money and talent were wasted in attempting to force the attendance of colored students in a particular high school in Gary, Ind., in face of the fact that under the constitution of the state separate schools are permissable. The July number of the Journal of Negro Education published at Howard University, under the Editorship of Dr. C. H. Thompson, contains a most interesting analysis of the results of testing the legality of separate schools before the courts. The general conclusion is that a frontal attack on separate schools as such is apt to fail since the Supreme Court has sanctioned such provisions, but every case competently brought to test the requirement of substantial equal accomodations for both races is likely to obtain a favorable verdict.

The recent victory of the N. A. A. C. P., in the Maryland case is in harmony with this principle. A similar test was made in North Carolina but the case was thrown out on a technicality. The state of Maryland makes no provision for the professional education of Negro youth against the opportunities of white youth in the University of Maryland. The Maryland Court has ordered the admission of a colored applicant to the University of Maryland pending legislation forbidding co-education of the races or providing an equivalent offset for qualified Negro applicants. West Virginia and Missouri have set aside a sum of money to defray the expenses of Negro applicants, in more liberal states, for that type of education afforded white youth in the state but from which Negro applicants are excluded. There is little doubt that if this issue is judicially and judiciously tested similar arrangements can be effected in all states forbidding the co-education of the races. This is a task to which the N. A. A. C. P. might well devote its chief energies and resources with hope of constructive results.

Maryland is a border state and seems to be the battleground on which racial issues are tested. It was at Antitom in Maryland and Gettysburg near the border of that state that the Confederate forces were routed in their northward movement and the tide was turned in favor of Union and freedom. The Court of Appeals of Maryland was first to declare the grandfather clause in the revised constitution of that state unconstitutional. It was this same Court of appeals which outlawed jim crow cars for interstate passengers in the famous William H. H. Hart case. This is the only instance in which a definitive and effective decision has been registered affecting the rights of Negro passengers. And now this same Court of Appeals will shortly be called upon to pass on the University of Maryland Case which, we may take for granted, will be decided in the Negro's favor. No thoughtful or sensible person will suppose for a moment that either Maryland, North Carolina or any other Southern state will establish co-education of the races in the present state of public mind, but equal accommodation of educational facilities or at least a semblance of equality, will be the outcome.

Delaware is a border state and further North than Maryland. This diminutive state has never had seperate cars or attempted disfranchisement of the Negro, but like all other Southern states and indeed all Northern and Western states with a considerable Negro element, Delaware has separate scholastic provisions for Nefroes. The issue of a Negro entering the University of Delaware has never been raised. It was only in the past two years that a Negro has been admitted to the Bar in the state of Delaware. I remember distinctly when the admission to the Bar was fought out in the City of Baltimore more than forty years ago. I can also remember that about this time white teachers were supplanted by Negro teachers in the public schools of that ctiy. The state of Maryland has been consistently progressive in its attitude towards the rights and privileges of Negro citizens when the issue has been competently and persistently pressed.

The Negro in Maryland as elsewhere, has been sleeping on his rights, and has lacked courage and organized purpose to contend for equality before the law which is guaranteed to all citizens without regard to race or color. It is encouraging to note that the N. A. A. C. P. will now undertake to stir the race to a realizing sense of its rights, opportunities and privileges under the law which it has so lon glet lapse by default.

No Segregation In California CCC Camps

Los Angeles, Calif., July 4—(ANP)—Definite contradiction of published reports that L. A. County Relief Administration contemplates segregation of Negroes now members of Civilian Conservation Corps Camps was made last week by Harold E. Pomeroy, assistant director, LACRA. His statement follows:

"In reply to a query as to the authenticity of reports concerning segregation of Negroes in CCC camps in Ventura, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles counties:

"There never has been a statement made by any authorized official of the L. A. County Relief Administration that there is contemplated a plan to segregate by races men in CCC camps.

"Not even the SERA Administrator could make such a ruling. The reason for this is that the United States Army has complete responsibility for the operation of these camps.

"The LACRA acts merely as a recruiting agency."

TVA Cows And Cash Registers

Comptroller-General J. R. McCarl who is often and justly termed the "Watchdog of the Treasury," has sent a report on Tennessee Valley Authority to the President.

According to the Chicago Tribune News Bureau, the report shows TVA has spent more than $2,000,000 in an outright illegal or questionable way, incurring deficits in everything from power plants to cafeterias and tossing thousands of dollars around in an offhand manner. It enumerates among other things:

That TVA purchased cattle it had been previously offered for $200 per head, for as much as $950 per head, and later sold them for less than $200;

That each of TVA's directors overdrew his salary by more than $1,000;

That, in defiance of the law, TVA set up its main offices in a rented building costing $36,000 a year, in Knoxville, after reconditioning the administration building at Muscle Shoals, and then hired and bought a fleet of airplanes and cars to carry employees back and forth between the two towns;

That the TVA passed off shortages of hundreds of dollars occuring in its commissaries by saying that children had played with the cash registers;

That, while TVA is designed as a rate yardstick for private utilities and should lay aside $1,000,000 a year for depreciation, it has actually laid aside less than $83,000.

The report is in the President's hands. He will doubtless order a full investigation. Then the taxpayers will have an interesting insight into the efficiency of government in business, and learn where their money goes when public officials are given complete and unqualified control of hundreds of millions of public dollars.

Alabama State

SUMMER SCHOOL STUDENTS SUPPORT HISTORY ASSO.

Montgomery, Ala.. June 29,—July 4 will be a day of racial and professional patriotism for the 1748 students enrolled in the Alabama State Teachers College monster summer organizatiou at Montgomery-Birmingham-Mobile who heard President H. Councill Trenhelm at all three schools this week in a challenging appeal for their support of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in its proposal for Roll of Honor contributions, incident to its twentieth anniversary to be observed in Chicago on Sept. 9.

Being asked to enroll each of the three units of the summer school organizations with a contribution of at least twenty dollars to represent one dollar for each year of the life of the organization, these Alabama teachers were told by President Trenhelm of the valuable contributions made by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in the areas of individual and group research of publicity and increasing interest in Negro history through the Negro History Week Observance, and of pcblication on a philanthropically-subsided basis of many increasingly valuable books and documents. The Association as an example of the increasingly-appreciated service rendered to our over-growing civilization by those freed from material production to make the intellectually-creative contribution to our world, was declared to be worthy of a patriotic contribution which the Alabama teachers will make as their first term project preceding their now-annual second term drive for the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

Alabama State Press Service

Must Serve Year For Hitting "Law"

Wilson, N. C., July 4 (By the Associated Negro Press)—Convicted on charges of assaulting a policeman, John Howard Hines was sentenced to one year on the county road gang here Wednesday. The testimony at the trial was that Hines resisted arrest at the hands of policemtn H. B. Harris, disarming the officer and beating him over the head with a black-jack. Harris presented a bandaged and lacerated head as evidence of the assault.

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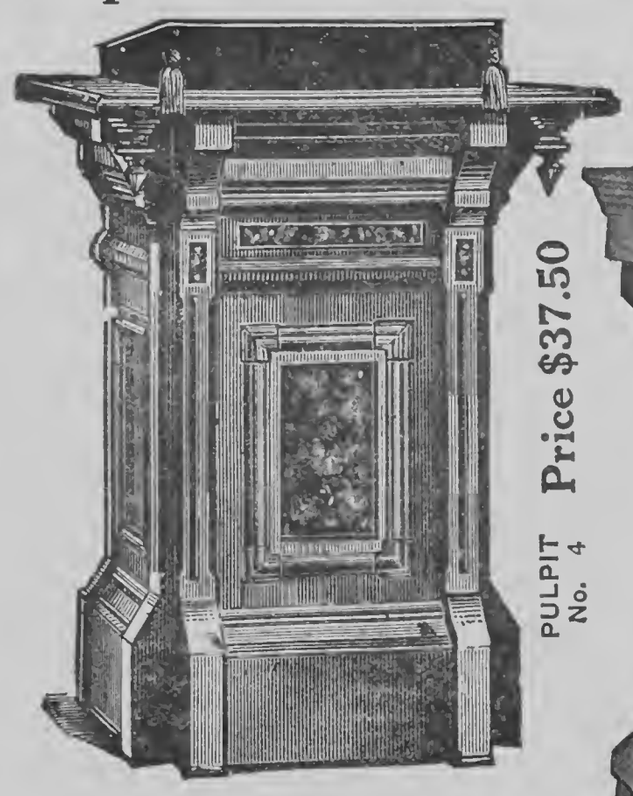

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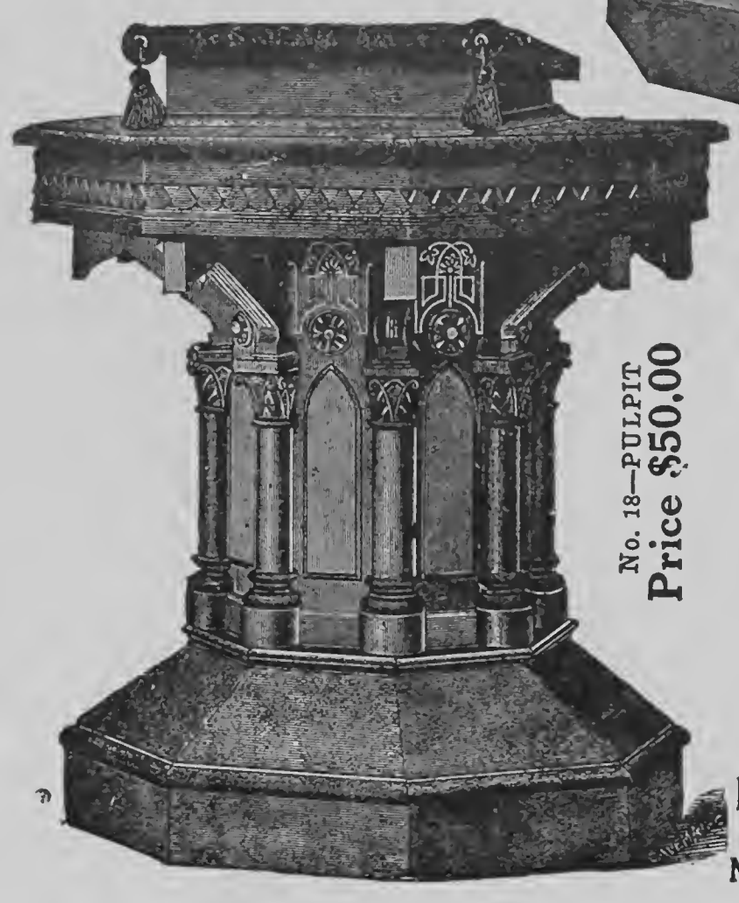

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Morehouse College Halls Will Be Modernized

Atlanta, Georgia, June 29—Special—Work of renovating and modernizing the buildings of Morehouse College will begin immediately with the view of having the halls completely in readiness for use by the beginning of the college year in September, President S. H. Archer announced yesterday. Both the exterior and the interior of the four classroom dormitory buildings, as well as the President's Residence will be done over completely, he stated.

The program of improvement calls for the laying of new floors, virtual rebuilding of the stairways, painting and redecorating of the interiors, pointing up the brickwork, and painting the exteriors, repair of roofs and drains and installation of new plumbing. Work will get under way actively by the first of July and is to be completed by September 1 will in advance of the opening of the college.

Buildings to be renovated will include the Science Hall, Sale Hall, the classroom and chapel building, Robert Hall, the upper classman dormitory, Graves Hall, the freshman-sophomore dormitory and the President's Residence.

Of this group Graves Hall is the oldest, having been built in 1889 as a memorial to Dr. Samuel Graves, its second president. In 1910 Sale Hall was opened as a classroom and chapel, and named in honor of Dr. George Sale, third president of the college. Robert Hall, named for the first head of the college, Joseph T. Robert, and Science Hall were built in 1916 and 1921, respectively.

Atlanta University

WELFARE COMMISSIONER OF VIRGIN ISLANDS VISITS SUMMER SCHOOL

Atlanta, Georgia, June 28—Special—Intensise efforts are being made to improve conditions of the 22,000 residents of the Virgin Isslands, A. J. Moron, commissioner of public welfare for this dependency, told members of the Atlanta University Summer School this week. This is being done through the development of free public schools, reorganization of the currency system, establishment of a system of small government homesteads which may be purchased on a twenty year plan, improvement of housing and recreational facilities, and rehabilitation of local industries through government subsidy.

The Commissioner, a native of the Island, has served in his present capacity for 18 months and is on his first visit to the territorial United States since he took office. He is a graduate of Hampton Institute and Brown University, and as an Urban League Fellow completed his graduate work and received his Master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

Another visitor to the summer school this week was Dr. Walton C. Johns, senior specialist in higher education in the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, who in an address to the faculty and students emphasized the necessity of great thinking, if there are to be great students, and declared that if students only sought an education for the material gains it brought, education in a democracy would be futile.

On Monday, July 1, Dr. W. T. B. Williams, dean of the college, Tuskeegee Institute, is scheduled as summer school convocation speaker, and on Friday, July 5, the address will be made by Dr. Nolen M. Irby, state supervisor of colored schools in the State of Arkansas, who is directing the courses in curriculum at the summer school.

Summer School Plays

Three plays of Negro life representing a variety of moods and emotions will be given by the Atlanta University Summer Theatre during the week of July 1 as the third bill of the 1935 season of this unique dramatic group. The plays will be "Bad Man" by Randolph Edmonds, recently appointed professor of dramatics at Dilliard University, "Round Trip" by Carl Allensworth, and the well known "Rider of Dreams" by Ridgely Torrence, whose plays for a Negro theatre were among the first to be written and produced. The plays will be produced under the direction of John M. Ross, who has recently received his degree of Master of Fine Arts from Yale University, with a cast made up of advanced students of dramatics and faculty members, who comprise the full time acting company of the summer theatre. , ,

This week's bill will be the third to be offered to the summer school audience. The season was opened with Martinez Sierra's comedy of contemporary life in Spain, "The Romantic Young Lady" which was followed by a costume revival of Sheridan's 18th century comedy, "The Rivals", both of which have attracted excellent audiences. During the week of July 8 the company will present as an unusual feature of its season David Belasco's celebrated play 'The Return of Peter Grimm." The five weeks season will be concluded with the playing of John Drinkwater's amusing comedy of present day England, "Bird in Hand."

The full time acting company consists of fifteen advanced students and faculty members who are particularly interested in dramatics in all phases. The group is being directed by Anne M. Cooke, director of dramatics at Spelman College, assisted by Mr. Ross. The technical side of the production is in charge of Huerta Neals of Morehouse College. Burwell B. Banks, formerly of A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina, now a graduate student at at Atlanta University, is business manager of the enterprise.

Hampton Institute

DR. CLARENCE CAMERON WHITE RESIGNS

Hmpton Institute, Va., June 28, 1935,—With the opening of the school year in September, 1935, plans for the re-organization of the Music School at Hampton Institute will be put into effect.

The changes voted by the Board of Trustees at the last annual meeting, April 25, 1935, comtemplate giving up the School of Music as one of the Schools of the College. The major offerings in voice, piano organ and instrumentation as well as certain classes in harmony and creative music will ultimately be done away with. ,,

Instead of the previous program Hampton Institute will confine the offerings in music to meet the demands for training to teach in the field of public school music This will mean a continuation of courses in music appreciation and teacher-training as well as instruction in the leadership of choral and assembly singing.

Provision will be made on the campus for individual instruction in music for all students but this will be by special arrangement and at cost.

The Choir, Glee Clubs, Trade School Singers, and Quartettes will be continued as in the past, and an even greater emphasis placed upon their importance.

The courses to be continued in music will be grouped as general courses and will be open to students of all schools and departments, but especially planned to serve the School of Education.

Realizing these changes will mean readjustments for some of the staff and students now enrolled, the new program will be inaugurated over the period of a year. No new student will be enrolled in the School of Music in September, 1935. Provision is being made for students now enrolled to continue their present programs for the session of 1935-36. After 1935-36 the new program will constitute the only music offerings of the Institute.

In view of these changes, Dr. Clarence Cameron White is resigning to devote the coming year to certain creative work he has given part-time to during his three years as Director of the Music School. This work has grown out of valuable studies he has been conducting in the History of Negro Music. His original composition work in this field is already known. From these studies he contemplates the editing of a history and textbook of Negro Music. The curtailment of classes next year makes it possible for him to concentrate in this important field.

Alabama Grid Stars Studying This Summer

Montgomery, Ala., July 4—If summer football was in vogue, Alabama State Teachers College could put out a formidable Hornet eleven from their roster of grid luminaries who have remained in college for the summer quarter to clear up shortages in hours and grade points or to get ahead and graduate within less than the conventional four years.

On the flanks would be placed the versatile 1934 Captain Carlos Parker of Portsmouth, Ohio, who is a senior next year and the powerful William Crenshaw of Birmingham. To the tackle posts would go McDonald Hughes of Wetumpka and James "Buddy" Robinson of Birmingham. At guard would be placed the 1934 alternate captain Nathaniel Parker of Xenia, Ohio and the determined Eugene King of Portsmouth, Ohio. Holsey Drake, who played the game of his career at center in that memorial Thanksgiving tilt with Tuskegee last season and who hopes to get his sheepskin this summer, would be the summertime center.

In the rearworks at quarterback would be placed the 1935 captain-elect Jerome Morris of Lakeland, Florida who had the credit in 1934 for the first touchdown of the season as well as for the touchdown scored against Tuskegee. The plugging Daniel Scrivens of Xenia, Ohio, and the clever Henry Moore of Milwaukee. Wisconsin would become the halfbacks while the powerful versatile all-American John Martin from Columbus, Georgia, who is the alternate captain-elect for 1935 would be shifted from his 1934 post of tackle back to his 1933 post of fullback at which position he won all-American honors in 1933 to round out this summer quarter backfield.

Eddie Mitchell, end, of Tuscaloosa, James McCorvey, guard, of Mobile, and James Parrish, halfback of Birmingham would be the lone reserves on the bench. With the veteran coach G. H. Lockhart in school at the University of Michigan, coaches Rufus A. Lewis and John G. Hardy would prepare the eleven for battle. Austin Johnson of Chicago, basketball flash on the 1935 Hornet five that won the Southern Conference Tournament Trophy, and

veteran cheer leader would direct the cheers of the 1700 Bama State summer students with the assistance of the crack Bama State Band under the baton of the new leader Prof. Dock D. Crawford.

The 1935 summer grid Hornets issue their challenge to any similar college aggregation in the nation to match them in "power on paper" since the Southern Conference forestalls anything more than this jest.

Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 29, 1935—Three-hundred and fifty boys representing the New Farmers of Alabama concluded their two day annual session here Saturday with the election of David Simmons, of Tuskegee Institute, president; Frank Butler, Tuskegee Institute, first vice-president; S. W. White, Elmore county, secretary; Joseph Barney, Mobile county, treasurer; Clinton Calloway, Chilton county, reporter; Vice-presidents chosen were Monroe Conley, Sumpter county; Julius Thomas, Elmore county, and Eddie B. Kirk, Randolph county.

Immediately following the welcome address by E. A. Grant of the agricultural staff, representing President Patterson, and response by Merritt L. Pace, president of the State Chapter of the organization, the members launched into the program which included the judging of corn, sweet potatoes, seed identification, also the judging of hogs, dairy cattle, poultry and mules.

Awards in the various judging contests were made as follows: Potatoes; Felix James, Sumpter county, first; Gilbert Gordon, Marengo county, second; Winston Craig, Dallas county, third; Algie Copeland, Elmore county, fourth.

Corn Contest: Felix James, Sumpter county, first; Harry Kirksey, Green county, second; Ernest Botch, Green county, third; Jesse Oglesby, Randolph county, fourth.

Seed Identification: Clinton Calloway, Chilton county, first; Harman Simpson, Conecuh county, second; Green B. May, Choctaw county, third; Joseoh Barney, Mibile county, fourth.

Swine Judging Contest: Algie Copeland, Elmore county, first; McKinsey Chambliss, Macon county, second; Joseph Hart, Henry county, third; Coleman Simpson, Conecuh county, fourth.

Mule Judging: Monroe Conner, Sumpter county, first; Stanley Davenport, Henry county, second; R. L. Lockett, Monroe county, third; Algie Copeland, Elmore county, fourth.

Poultry: W. B. Goddis, Sumpter county, first; C. Lawson, Talladega county, second; Benjamin Eaton, Marengo county, third; S. Davis, Snow Hill, fourth.

In the oratorical contest conducted Friday night, Jesse Gibbs, of Montgomery county, speaking on "A Live-at-Home Program For My Community," was awarded first place, and second place went to Felix James of Sumpter county, who spoke on the subject of "A New Farm Policy For A New Day."

Arthur Floyd, teacher trainer, said the attendance this year was the largest in the history of the organization. Twenty-three chapters out of a total of thirty organized chapters in the state sent representatives to the meeting.

Tuskegee men engaged as teachers of vocational agriculture in 28 different counties in the state, who accompanied these boys to Tuskegee Institute, were in a large measure responsible for such a large representation.

Twenty-five Students Awarded Coaching Certificates

Prairie View, June 1—The ten days summer school for college and High school coaches, under the direction of Dr. E. B. Evans, director of Athletics, just closed, awarded 25 certificates to those who completed the ten days short course at Prairie View State College. The schedule of instruction for the coaching school was as follows:

S. B. Taylor, Foot Ball
Walter Riley, Foot Ball
W. M. Booker, Foot Ball

W. H. Houston, Track
S. B. Taylor, Track
N. T. Archer, Basket Ball
S. B. Taylor, Basket Ball
Dr. R. D. Miller, Athletic Injuries

C. W. Lewis, Tennis

Dr. E. B. Evans made the final address to the coaching class and awarded short course certificates to the following students:

1. Brown, Lloyd F.
2. Sayles, C. L.
3. Thomas, F. W.
4. Blanchette, J. S.
5. Collins, E. E.
6. Jenkins, J. C.
7. Martin, Katie W.
8. Coleman, Roosevelt
9. McFrazier, Mrs. Margarett R.
10. Smith, Minnie O.
11. Powell, John R.
12. Tabscott, Mrs. G. R.
13. Marshall, Marvin
14. Jackson, C. A.
15. Davis, S. J.
16. Crawford, Rhoda L.
17. Redd, Morris W.
18. Perry, Nettie L.
19. Singleton, J. R.
20. Harrison, Daisy L.
21. Jones, Geo. A.
22. Simmons, L. A.
23. Ross, Moses
24. Boykins, S.
25. Tell, Beatrice.

Napoleon B. Edward, Secretary.

Wins Discrimination Suit

Chicago, July 4 (ANP)—Judge Eugene McGarry ruled here Monday that the Riverview Park management must pay Mrs. Mattie L. Taylor and her son, the sum of $50 and all costs because they were refused service at the Bowery restaurant, one of the concessions owned and operated by the amusement corporation.

The discriminatory action occurred last Labor Day and the case has hung fire since that time. Atty Irvin C. Mollison, counsellor for the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. represented Mrs. Taylor, and her son and the judgment was satisfied in open court.

Birmingham Pythians Meet

Birmingham, Ala., July 4 (ANP)—The forty-eighth session of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Alabama opened here Tuesday morning with the largest number present in the history of the order, 42 counties being represented.

The sessions were devoid of dissension, harmony prevailing as the reports of the year were rendered which showed that during the past year more than $150,000 had been paid to beneficiaries and that the membership, through reinstatements and new members had increased sub stantially. Oscar W. Adams is the Grand Chancellor.

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	Baptist Sunday School Catechism, by R. H. Boyd, D. D., 5c each; 60c per dozen.			
	National Baptist Union-Review A Religious Weekly Newspaper An eight page weekly; $2.00 per Year; $1.25 for six months.			
	In ordering these supplies if you want Metoka, mark out Galeda and if Galeda, mark out Metoka			
	Metoka and Galeda Magazine Quarterly. Used for Study of Sunday School Lesson, 20c per copy, $2.40 per dozen			
	Metoka or Galeda Hand Book—Gives methods of organizing and conducting Classes, with Constitution, 10c per copy, $1.00 per dozen			
	Metoka or Galeda Chart—Entitles Class to Membership in the National Metoka and Galeda Departments. Printed in colors 14x17 (in ordering charters give name of Sunday School)... ... ...$1.00			
	Metoka or Galeda Class Button—For Class Members in three colors 5c each, 50c per doz...			
	Metoka or Galeda Class Pin—Gold plated. Price 50 cents each.			
	Metoka or Galeda Watch Fob—A Useful as well as ornamental Class Emblem, 40 cents each.			
	Metoka or Galeda Pledge Cards—Beautifully printed in three colors Will certainly increase the interest and loyalty of the members, 1c each, $1.00 per hundred.			
	Metoka or Galeda Invitation Cards—Attractively printed in colors to be sent to visitors and prospective members, 1c each, $1.00 per hundred			
	My Brother and I. Metoka Class Book—Gives the spirit of the class and a great book for young men. Price 60 cents.			
	God and Me—A study book for the Galeda classes. Price 60 cents...			
	Metoka or Galeda Wall Object and Pledge Charts—Printed on cloth in colors. Price $1.50...			
	Hand Book with Drill Manual, 10 cents.			
	B. Y. P. U. MAGAZINE (Quarterly) 12 cents per copy; $1.44 per dozen			
	SENIOR TOPIC CARDS 20c per dozen; $1.50 per hundred			
	JUNIOR B. Y. P. U. MAGAZINE (Quarterly) 10 cents per copy; $1.20 per dozen			
	Junior B. Y. P. U. Topic Cards 20c per doz., $1.50 per 100.			
	INVITATION CARDS 50 cents per hundred.			
	PLEDGE CARDS 50 cents per hundred.			
	CELLULOID BUTTONS 5 cents each or 60 cents per dozen Gold filled pins 40 cents each.			
	Suggested Constitution and Guide 15 cents each or 2 for 25 cents.			
	B. Y. P. U. Manual 60c (Board) $1.00.			
	B. Y. P. U. Record and Roll Book, $1.00			
	B. Y. P. U. Object Wall Charts, $1.50			
	B. Y. P. U. Pledge Charts, at $1.50			
	HOPE For the Fireside School and Home, 50c per year			

Urban League Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

"There is no question in our minds," continued Mr. Hill in writing to the State Work Progress Administrators, "regarding the sincere desire of your office to give Negroes a fair opportunity to work. We are convinced, however, that unless definite safeguards are taken against the prejudices or carelessness of subordinates and staff employes, those good intentions will not be effectively carried through. The experience of Negroes under CWA proves this to anyone who cares to scan the record. Many State Employment officials have found since then that the appointment of well-qualified Negroes to their staffs has reduced this discrimination to an appreciable degree and, thereby, strengthened the staff's efficiency.

"Specifically we urge you to consider a similar procedure of your own State Administration, with the appointment of a Negro to your own staff and to that of the District Administrator. Such individuals can assist in seeing that the President's and your own desire for fairness and equality is made realistic and practical."

A copy of the letter to the Works Progress Administrators has been sent to the 296 Emergency Advisory Council officials, an organization formed by the National Urban League, to intercede with Recovery officials on behalf of the welfare of Negroes, with instructions that they contact their State and District Works Progress Administrators in order to insure fair play for Negro workers.

Atlantic City Man Succumbs

(Continued from Page 1)

A lover of social intercourse, Mr. Boyer brought his teachers together several times during each year in a way that encouraged the best race relations. Through pageantry, and through contests of all kinds he brought colored and white children together in a way that engendered friendliness between all races and all creeds. It was significant that on Monday morning, while his body lay in state, a Negro boy played the graduates' processional on the great Convention Hall organ, that a Negro girl spoke on the Commencement program, that four Negroes were accorded the stars of merit, one of them winning three, the highest granted by the school; still more significant, that at the three programs white and colored students marched happily in pairs in the processionals without regard to race or sex.

Charles B. Boyer leaves to the educational school system of Atlantic City a heritage of equal salary schedules, fairness to all the children of all the people, happiness in the labor of learning and schools equipped to send young people out into the world prepared to meet adequately the competition of life.

CONFERS WITH MANAGEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

the government officials here who have to do with the A. A. A. and other measures effecting farmers. He left this city and went to Memphis where it is understood that he is planning a rural school for farmers instructing them in the grading of cotton, the handling of other produce from truck gardens, and means for grading tobacco which is grown extensively in Tennessee, and from there over to Little Rock and other points in Arkansas. He held a conference with His Honor, the Mayor of Little Rock, with the city officials and with county administrators as well as the rural agents. From thence it is understood that he went on into Missouri, the southern part of which has been one of the National Federation's new wewst districts to develop.

The official call for the next Convention is to be issued at an early date," said the President, while he was here at the office of the publication.

MORE TRICKERY EXPOSED

N. F. C. F. WARNS RACE FARMERS NOT TO SIGN AWAY RIGHTS.

Chicago, Ill.— Flooded with reports from numerous sections in the cotton belt especially in the Mississippi Delta section, — that white landlords, merchants and planters are attempting to compel Race farmers to sign agreements designating certain "trustees" or "committees" to act for them in selling their cotton, — the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is warning members of the organization against this apparent scheme to defraud them of their rights and is advising them to sign no papers unless they fully understand what they are doing.

It is reported that colored farmers are being told that they cannot sell cotton directly, but must agree to have others act for them. Information received direct from the Cotton Production Section of the AAA, Washington, D. C., through Mr. E. A. Miller, states plainly that neither landlord or tenant is required to execute any paper designating trustees or other individual to sell the cotton they have raised. Members are required to notify the national office of any attempt made to compel them to sign such papers.

Many complaints are also being received from Race farmers about the delay in getting cotton gin tags and the manner and methods used by many landlords to keep their tenants and sharecroppers from getting any money from this year's crop. Under the new cotton act, the landlord and sharecropper must sign jointly the request for the tags as they are jointly owner and therefore, partners in business. Many landlords have little use for this arrangement and are doing all they can to oppose it. They are determined that tenants and sharecroppers shall get no money that does not come through their hands first.

Complaints are also being received from some that government checks due last year have never been received. These checks in most instances, were sent to County Agent for distribution. Why the rightful owner never received them is hard to understand. Colored farmers who are due government checks from last year are urged to write to the national office, sending all information. An effort will be made to trace these checks to discover where they are and why they have not been paid to those they belong to.

BLEEDING GUMS!

Lead to Pyorrhea and ultimate loss of teeth. If you have sore, tender, bleeding gums—use

PY-RO-SEP-TIC TOOTH POWDER

PRICE 25c

Agents wanted in every community to sell Py-Ro-Sep-Tic tooth powder and many other fast selling products.

PY-RO-SEP-TIC LABORATORIES

Station C Box 1607 Cleveland, Ohio

President John Hope Receives LL. D. Degree from Brown University

Providence, R. I., June 17—(Special)—Brown University today honored one of its distinguished sons when at the 167th commencement it conferred upon President John Hope of Atlanta University the degree of Doctor of Laws. The degree is the third granted to President Hope by this university. In 1894 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1907 the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In addition, he received in 1919 the signal honor of election to the Brown University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa for achievements since graduation.

In conferring the degree President Clarence A. Barbour delivered the following citation:

"Worcester Academy and Brown University graduate with special work at the University of Chicago, honorary Master of Arts of Brown, the recipient of added distinguished recognitions by four educational institutions of high standing, devoting his entire life and strength since leaving college as teacher of colored youth, teacher or president or both in Roger Williams University and Morehouse College, now president of Atlanta University; serving the welfare of colored troops in France during the World War; active in many associations for international cooperation; recognized by the United States government as one of the most influential of those making for interracial understanding and the solution of interracial problems; patient, sane, unruffled, keeping his balance and his vision in a confused time; while not forgetting the things that are behind in the life of his people, reaching ever toward the things that are before; constantly planning and striving for the discovery and training of Negro leadership; wise and sane counsellor to the leaders of both races and trusted by them all; fine scholar and genial personality; one of the most potent factors among twilight millions struggling toward their promised land: by authority of the Board of Fellows, I confer upon John Hope the degree of Doctor of Laws."

Four other universities have given President Hope the degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his extended and valuable work in the field of higher education for Negroes. In 1920 Howard University granted him this degree, in 1922 Bucknell University, in 1928 McMaster University, and 1932 Bates College.

The honor from his alma mater is in recognition of Dr. Hope's long service among his people as an educator and administrator of educational institutions and as a leader in civic and religious affairs. Following his graduation from college, Mr. Hope entered the service of the American Baptist Home Mission Society as a teacher in Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tennessee. In 1898 he was transferred to Atlanta Baptist College, now Morehouse College, and in 1906 he succeeded Dr. George Sale as its president. With the reorganization of Atlanta University in 1929 and the affiliation with Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, Dr. Hope was unanimously elected president of Atlanta University.

Dr. Hope has served as president of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and is now a member of the executive committee of the Commission's board of directors. He is president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, member of the advisory board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a member of the board of trustees of the National Urban League and honorary chairman of the board of the Atlanta Urban League. He was active in the organization of the Georgia State Council for Work Among Negro Boys and is its president. His interest in youth is further indicated by the fact that he holds official connection with all branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, being an officer of the Atlanta Y. M. C. A., the National Council, the General Board, the International Committee, and the World Committee of this Association.

WHEATLAND HEADS NEW JERSEY ELKS

Camden, N. J., July 4—(By ANP)—Dr. Marcus Wheatland of this city, District Deputy of South Jersey, was elected president of the New Jersey State Association of Elks at the closing of a four day session of the organization, succeeding William A. Russell of Atlantic City.

Other highlights of the convention, which opened Sunday night and closed Wednesday, included: the public meeting on the opening day when Mayor Frederick Von Nieda in welcoming the visitors outlined the contribution of the group to the general advancement of the city; the oratorical contest which was won by Miss Georgietta Raymond, Jersey City, with William Glover the runner-up and the general report of progress by the retiring president.

Head of Hampton's Trade School Soon To Retire

Hampton Institute, Va., June 19, —In a letter to the editor of the **Southern Workman**, president Arthur Howe authorized him to make public an explanation which will be for many the first news that Mr. Harry J. DeYarmett, long-time director of the Hampton Institute Trade School, had planned to retire from his position next September.

The **Southern Workman** for June just off the press, carries president Howe's annual report to the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute In that report is contained the announcement of Mr. DeYarmett's forthcoming retirement and the name of Mr. Willis C. Brown, of Boston, as his successor. It is in connection with this projected change that president Howe has sent the following letter, bearing date of June 15, 1935:

Dear Dr. Fisher:

Unforeseen changes in Mr. Willis C. Brown's plans have made it necessary for him to withdraw from the position he had accepted as head of our Trade School.

I am sorry indeed these matters were not brought to my attention in time to get them to you before the publication of the recent issue of the SOUTHERN WORKMAN. I am sending this word to you now in case any further inquiries come to your office in regard to the matter.

This change came about so unexpectedly that there has not been time to secure another for the post so there is no further announcement to make at the present.

Please use this information in any way you see fit that may clarify the situation before the public

Taxpayers Must Pay Taxes

While driving east of San Diego recently, I overhauled and passed what seemed to be an old-time prospector in a small wagon drawn by two burrors.

I stopped just ahead to buy some grape juice from a farm lady at her roadside stand.

I was ready to leave when the "prospector" drew up and stopped. On closer observation, he looked more like a dime novel hero or bad man, with all the traditional trappings, including a 45-calibre revolver hanging with the approved sag on his left hip.

This style of dress has not been the fashion or either "cowboys" or "prospectors" in the West for many many years, so I concluded he was advertising a "patent medicine" show.

Imagine my surprise when he said to the lady, "I'm a Federal man, a Federal prospector. I want to buy a jar of honey." She handed it to him and said, "Twenty-five cents, please, and one cent state sales tax."

"Oh, no," said he, "I don't pay that tax. I'm a Federal man. I'm tax-exempt." With that, he swaggered out, leaving the hard-working rancher's wife to pay the penny tax.

This was such a glaring case of the use of official power and privilege to escape the obligations of citizenship, that I was astounded. If this public servant's salary—which is paid in part by the taxes of the hard-working woman to whom he refused to pay the penny tax—is exempt from taxes, it is bad enough; if he uses his official position to bluff his way out of paying taxes, it is that much worse.

The moral of this incident is simple: In these days of exorbitant taxation, it is unjust, unfair and undemocratic that any government office holder be granted any exemption from taxation not granted to a private citizen who pays the wages or salary of the office holder. It is no harder for a public servant to pay taxes out of his income, than it is for a private citizen to pay it out of his own earnings.

Special privileges for officialism, at public expense, must be curbed or the common citizen will become nothing but a tax slave to dig up money for the tax-exempt bureaucrats.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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AGRICULTURE

Corn First Grew In Mexico

Mayas Have Legend That It was Gift of Gods

Long before the appearance of the human race, nature provided for the western hemisphere a single corn plant, and somewhere in the hills or plateaus of the American tropics brought the plant into existence. Botanically, we term the plant maize, or Indian corn, says an article published in the Clinton, Ia., Herald. The article coutinues as follows:

To the American, the word "corn" has but one meaning. But in Europe the various small grains —wheat, oats, barley, rye—are called corn.

Season after season, the plant grew and extended its domain. Man began to notice that young plants would make their appearance where seeds had been dropped accidentally. Then man learned to bury a few seeds where he wished new plants to be, and soon progress became more rapid. In due time knowledge as to the seasons, the methods of preparing the soil, planting and cultivation made its way.

In Indian Legends

Indian legends tell of the introduction of maize culture from tribes in the general direction of Central America. One popular myth of the Mayas of the forested foothills of the Yucatan and Central America tells how certain earthly deities gave to the barbarian tribes the seed of maize and taught them its culture and use.

The American origin of the plant is seldom questioned today. The high degree of maize culture practiced in Mexico and Peru has led some to consider a double origin of the plant—one strain being propagated in North America and the other in South America. But almost every one, who has studied maize, agrees that the original home of corn is in southern Mexico. It is also agreed that the common ancestor of the maize plant was probably a herbaceous perennial.

Spread Far and Wide

The Indian cultivation of maize became widespread. The early explorers to the new world looked with wonder upon the plant. By the close of the fifteenth century, the cultivation of maize had become extensive from the gulf of St. Lawrence and the Dakotas far down into Chile and Argentina. But the plant was most successfully grown in the fortieth parallels.

Peru and Mexico had become the most advanced agriculture seats. The highlands of eastern Brazil and the northern coast of South America had a nomadic population which depended upon maize for a part of its subsistence.

Columbus Found Maize

When Columbus reached the West Indies, he found maize grown by the Indians. In writing to Ferdinand and Isabella in 1498 he mentioned corn fields. All evidence points to the fact that maize was unknown to the old world before

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IMPROVE NEGLECTED GRAPEVINE

Proper Care Given Will Bring Profitable Results

The grape is believed to be the first fruit in history to have been cultivated, but nowadays neglect and improper pruning too often cut down the possibilities of the crop in a state like Illinois, according to Dr. A. S. Colby, chief in small fruit culture at the college of Agriculture, University of Illinois. This is the time of the year to start restoring this fruit to its rightful place, he says.

Many long neglected or improperly pruned grape vines will respond satisfactorily to heavypruning and may be made profitable producers if the root system is healthy and vigorous and care is used in building the new top, Dr. Colby pointed out.

Severe Pruning.

"Many neglected vines may be rejuvinated even though they are tangled masses of old canes, poorly placed with unwieldy tops and a few good fruit buds. They should be headed back severely in the early spring. Nothing but one or two old trunks about a foot long should be left. There will be a vigorous growth of young shoots this year from either the old wood or the crown of the plant if the soil is fertile and good cultivation is given.

"These shoots should be tied to the trellis as they grow. At the beginning of the season a straight cane growing in an upright position with several healthy lateral growths may be selected as the permanent trunk and arranged on the trellis according to the Kniffin system.

"Because of its extensive root system, a healthy vine will grow a new head capable of bearing a fair crop of grapes the second season. Such a vine is good for many years of production if it is pruned annually to some good renewal system, such as the Kniffin."

N. F. C. F. OFFICER VISITS NASHVILLE

Prof. L. B. Boler, Gen. Mgr., of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, accompanied by Miss Mary E. Cox and Mrs. Maggie Bowden of Charleston, Missouri, were the guests of Mrs. Josie Oglesby of 1501 Grant Street last week. While in the city they visited the Modern Farmer Office, the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant and other business houses and schools. They were shown over the city by Mrs. Oglesby and Mr. Wm. Hardison, residents of the city. Prof. Boler is a member of the faculty of the Charleston, Mo., High School and has been very instrumental in assisting the farmers in his vicinity in securing farm

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THE STUDY OF EGGS

Range In Size From Caviar To 9x12 Shell

"Eggs" mean only hens' eggs to the average reader—something to combine with ham in the morning or to stir into cakes or custards for dinner. But in the complex civilization of the twentieth century, man finds use for many kinds of eggs.

A New York museum did a thriving business not long ago in eggs of frogs and salamanders, says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society. Jelly-encased frogs' eggs found floating in great numbers on top of Long Island ponds were shipped by thousands to public schools, where biology pupils put them in tanks and watched them develop into tadpoles.

The scarcer eggs of salamanders, found in stream bottoms, were shipped to research laboratories where scientists prefer them to other eggs in making certain studies of the embryo.

'Ripened' Eggs.

Roe, masses of tiny fish eggs, and caviar, the prepared and salted roe of certain fish, are favorite delicacies on our menus. The best caviar was long made from the great white sturgeons of Russia. Present-day caviar, lacking the fine flavor of the original, is often made from roe of spoonbills, buffalo fish and catfish of lakes and rivers in the southern United States.

Fish eggs are put to various uses. In Brittany, fishmen use salted cod eggs mixed with flour as bait to attract sardines. American sugar companies in Mexico have recently imported certain insect eggs from Cuba in their fight to exterminate other insects attacking sugar cane. And in the past the United States department of agriculture has made many similar importations.

Cormorants' eggs from the islands off the coast of Peru form a large item on the diet of Peruvians. Eskimos eat quantities of sea birds' eggs. In Nicaragua, hungry natives dig in the sand for alligator and are said to taste like ducks' eggs. In Mexico, eggs of certain species of flies are used in making a food paste which is considered a piece deresistance. A preference equally difficult to understand is the Chinese predilection for "ripened" eggs—hens' eggs which have been buried in the earth until decomposed to a decided degree.

Carry Eggs on Feet.

Humans are not the only creatures with a developed taste for eggs. Ants and spiders lick their chops over eggs of butterflies. Fishes gulp minute eggs of other fish borne on ocean currents. Unless Peruvians get there first, they are apt to find rookeries on the bird islands of Peru full of rifled nests and broken eggshells. The small greenish cormorant eggs have been devoured by gulls and turkey vultures or pierced and sucked by condors.

Birds with few enemies lay but one or two eggs. Most of the north oceanic birds, such as little auks, and black-and-white guillemots, which breed on arctic cliff ledges, lay but a single large egg. Pointed at one end, it rolls in a circle and so does not fall from the ledge. The king penguin of the antarctic takes especial care of its eggs by

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Broilers Pay $400 In 14 Weeks

Barber Raised 1200 As Side Line On Small Plot

Rogers,—Poultry, even as a side line, has made Basil Davis, owner of a barber shop in Rogers, some money this year. Davis marketed 1,200 broilers in February at an average of 70 cents apiece with a profit close to $400 for 14 weeks work before and after business hours.

Basil Davis and his wife, who were reared on farms near Rogers in the Cave Springs community where poultry became an industry nationally known for its White Wyandotte broilers, own about an acre of land back of their residence lot. Last year they started in a small way in the poultry business. Records of production, cost and profit, inspired them to enlarge the business this year.

Got Early Price

Realizing the advantages of an early market, day-old chicks were purchased from a local hatchery in November, 1934, at $7.40 per 100. The chicks, their food, fuel for heat, and straw for bedding and scratch-pens, cost $440. Davis bought his entire stock at one time and sold them the same way, which is a saving in food mixtures and time used for different ages of chickens as well as added expense in heat, he said.

Last year after the broilers were sold, Davis had the land enriched by poultry fertilizer, and plowed and planted it in sweet potatoes Despite the adverse season, 60 bushels were harvested. About half were salable for table use at $1 per bushel. The others, cracked open by heat and dry weather, were sold for cow feed at 20 cents per bushel. Altogether about $35 was realized.

The sweet potatoes and cultivation made the soil fresh and sweet for the chickens this spring, and the plan is being repeated this year.

—Daily Dispatch

TRI-STATE MEETING IN MEMPHIS

Sessions To Be Held In Booker Washington School

The N. F. C. F. announces that a Tri-State meeting of its members will be held at Booker Washington High School on Lauderdale Street Memphis, Tenn., Monday, August 12. Representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Federal Credit Administration at Washington have been invited and they have promised to be present and address the members on many matter pertaining to their future welfare.

Farmers from Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and south east Mo., will be in attendance.

Hon. G. A. Brelim head of Agriculure activities for the State of Tenn., will deliver special message.

CORN-HOG GROWERS GET NEW OPTION

Farmers who signed the corn-hog contracts that have been seriously affected by recent floods have been granted an option of complying with acreage allotments under the 1935 contract and receiving adjustment payments or withdrawing. Farmers who live in the flood area that decide to complete their 1935 contracts must limit their corn acreage to provisions in their individual contracts.

Adjustments, payments received under the contract will serve as crop insurance, which will partly off-set damage caused by floods.

Floods Not to Change Government Benefits

Hon. Chester C. Davis administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration says loss through floods would cause no reduction in benefit payments to signers of AAA contracts. He says, "Full rental and adjustment payments will be made to co-operating producers of basic crops, if all or part of said crops have been destroyed by floods."

In case of cotton, contract signers will received not only the usual rental payments and parity payments, but also their alloted quantity of Bankhead act tax-exemption certificates. Non-signers will also get their quota of tax exemption certificates.

This is nothing more than crop insurance which operates to compensate to some extent for any crop damage, whether flood, drouth or from any other cause.

HUNTERS SHOOT 1,000 CROWS IN KENDALL COUNTY

Approximately 1,000 crows and some dozens of owls, hawks, woodchucks, and gophers were shot yesterday in the 12th annual hunt of the Kendall County Crow club. Eighty farmers and sportsmen divided into teams of four, competed for the honor of killing the greatest number of the pests, whose depredations have proven costly to raisers of grain and chickens.

Each team was credited with a point for each crow killed, with five points for each hawk or owl, one point for each woodchuck, and one-fourth point for each gopher. Crow eggs destroyed rated a half point each and hawk and owl eggs two and a half points each.

Edward I. Gutel, club president, reported that his team killed 35 crows and two hawks. Returns were not complete late last night

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SHELTER FOR LIVESTOCK

With a shortage of feed facing farmers in many parts of the country the need to provide animals with shelter against the cold of winter becomes more necessary than usual. It is necessary not only because it will add to the thriftiness of all livestock and lessen the chances of loss, but also because it decreases the amount of feed necessary. Animals exposed to the wet and cold are forced to draw on their own body fat for energy and this fat must then, of course, be replaced by feed. If it is not replaced it lessens the animal's resistance and greatly decreases their chances of pulling through the winter. Forage in most fields and pastures is now completely gone and stock allowed to range in the open uses up more energy than is gained from what little feed is found.

FORD QUOTA SET AT MILLION CARS

Vast Supply of Farm Produce Is Needed for Use in Making Machines.

Ford Motor company in its program of making a million automobiles this year will purchase vast quantities of agricultural products, it is announced by W. J. Cameron, Ford official.

The cars to be made this year will require 3,200,000 pounds of wool for upholstery, floor covering and anti-rust preparations. Products of 30,000 cattle, including 1,500,000 square feet of upholstery, also will be required.

For lard oil in lubricants and bristles in brushes 20,000 hogs will be used. The upholstering also will require 350,000 pounds of goats' hair, which means shearing 87,500 goats. To obtain electrical embedding compounds the labor of 93,000,000 honeybees will be necessary.

Every four-door Ford sedan uses 70 pounds of cotton. A millon cars will require 69,000,000 pounds — 25,000,000 pounds in tires, 34,000,000 pounds in batting, cloth, brake linings, battery box, timing gears and safety glass. It will take 433,000 acres of cotton to produce this material.

Some hali million bushels of corn will be needed ior butyl alcohol and starch used in manufacture bring the product of 11,280 acres of corn to the Ford factory. Flax growers will furnish 2,400,00 pounds of linseed oil, producing this by cultivating 17,500 acres of flax. Sugar cane used for the needed 2,500,000 gallons of molasses from which come solvents, anti-freeze and shock absorber fluids is furnished by 12,500 acres of sugar. Growers of the castor bean supply 240,000 pounds of castor oil for lacquers and artificial leather.

Almost 112,000,000 feet of lumber, mostly for packing purposes, and 5,000,000 feet of paper board are needed. The pitch pine provides 2,000,000 pounds of turpentine for solvents, paints and adhesives. Rubber trees, whose product is used in 203 parts of the car, will supply 35,000 tons of rubber. Sixteen thousand acres of tung trees will provide the needed 728,00 gallons of tung oil.

The motor car is not a kingdom in itself; it must buy something of nearly everything that is grown on the farm and that is made in other industries, said Mr. Cameron.

NEW-FANGLED COOKING

By Florence Hartman Townsend

They say "don't waste a single crumb, but of them dishes make;—
One cup of crumbs, a dozen eggs, three cups of sugar take,
Add one cup of flour, a quart of milk and two full grown nut megs,
A half a pound of butter and the whites of six more eggs."

You see 'twas quite a saving, now, to save those bits of bread,
As to the other ingredients of which you just now read,
You'll find when all is added up they cost but ninety cents,
And 'course that is economy in every word and sense.

It cost exactly ninety cents to save That cup of crumbs.
(Or else I'm bad at 'rithmetic and they'd et all night.
cannot do my sums)—
But then I must economize and 'conomize I will,
For I am economic, (but these salads make me ill).

"To make a tasty salad, a cup of string beans take,
(These are, of course, "left over") an onion, don't mistake,
One cold boiled white potato, of lettuce half a head,
Then mayonnaise, tomatoes, and last some crumbs of bread.

Then mix it all up smooth and nice and garnish well with mint"
I followed up the recipe and did it without stint,
I served it to the family, who madly gave a shout
And made a stampede for a drink to wash the bad taste out.

I 'conomized and 'conomized until one day my man
He stopped me and he says to me, he says, "now look here Ann,
What's gone wrong in that kitchen You might as well confess,
Why dear," he says "your cookin' has got to be a mess."

"I'm cookin' thus," I told him, "to save the country's food."
I was feelin' proud and haughty, but not feelin' very good.
"Sweet charity, my dear, begins at home," he said,
"Now can't we have for supper some good old ginger bread?"

Now if I do say so myself, my man is more than good,
So I planned a special supper while he carried in the wood.
I boiled potatoes in their skins and and broiled a whoppin' steak,
And then that ginger bread with sauce was really something great.

I made hot sody biscuits and opened up some jam,
And tho' I knew 'twas 'stravegant I fried some country ham.
And then to sorter round things out I cooked a dish o' peas,
And sliced tomatoes in a bowl all lined with lettuce leaves.

My sakes alive! The way they et it was an awful sight,
And if the food had lasted, I guess and they got 'em mighty quick,
They called for second helpings Altho' I kept a sayin' "I fear you will be sick."

"Why maw," they said, "this kind o' eats won't make nobody ill,"
And so I just set silent and let 'em eat their fill.
"Economy," I was musin', "is mightier than swords,"
But then I didn't say so—I was too full for words.

Junior—Say, daddy, did Adam have only one name?

Senior—Certainly. Now you go to sleep.

Junior—Say, daddy, was Adam his first name or his last name?

ERNESTINE'S 126TH EGG IN 126 DAYS WINS A CROWN

Paterson, N. J., June 24.—(AP)—Ernestine, an energetic white leghorn, took things easy today after hanging up a new all-state record by laying 126 eggs in as many days. She deposited the last in a nest at the Passaic county egg laying contest.

THE CHILDREN'S CHARTER

"To every child their rights, regardless of race, or color, or situation, wherever he may live under the protection of the American flag:.....

"Protection against labor that stunts growth, either physical or mental, that limits edueation, that deprives children of the right of comradeship, of play, and of joy." —The White House Conference, 1929.

HELPS FOR THE HOUSEWIVES

Marshmallows are easily eut it you use a pair of scissors which you remember to dip into hot water often.

You can put figs, dates and raisins through the fruit ehopper without fear of clogging the food ehopper, if you remember to add a few drops of lemon juice.

If salt and pepper shaker eorks are pushed inside or kept dropping out, try eovering the openin with a piece of adhesive tape. Use fresh tape after each refilling.

For cleaning aluminum, ironware and tinware, use a good scouring powder, a good metal pad, or both.

For real comfort on wintry nights, a standard sized double bed requires a blanket measuring 80x90 inches. For extra long beds, blankets may be had that are 80x108 inches.

If you perfer a dry method for removing iodine stains to washing, try this: Apply moistened starch, brush off, and repeat until stain is removed.

A new four-quart aluminum kettle has an elbow in the handle which holds the cover in plaee while draining and does away with the danger of getting burned by steam.

There is a ehromium snaek server with blaek wooden handles and three one-quart food eontainers. To keep the food hot and tasty until every guest has been served, you simply put water in the bottom, and plug in the current.

Next time you have sections of oranges with sliees of banana for desert, remember to sprinkle the fruit with shredded, eoconut. The benefit is two-fold: It serves as a garnish and adds to the flavor.

Keep bananas out of the refrigerator and where the air can get at them.

Did you know that fish cooked in salted water to which lemon or vinegar has been added, is sweet more tender and holds its shape better when remove from the water? Add one tablespoon salt, three tablespoons vinegar or lemon juiee to each quart of water when cooking fish.

After fish has started to cook, it should be allowed to eook slowly. In this way most of the value will be retained.

Vary your menu by serving a variety of breads or hot breads. For those who do not like white flour produets, include bran, corn or whole wheat.

Orange juiee should always be served fresh. Oranges which are squeezed the night before in order to save time, are sure to taste flat in the morning.

CHURCH CONCLAVE LAUDS COTTON PLAN

A telegram to Cully A. Cobb, director of eotton, AAA, Washington, D. C., asking that no change be made in eotton crop eontrol and in his reduction program an address by J. P. Davis, Chieago, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and demonstrations by the home, woman's missionary and teacher training departments, featured the second day's session of the National Baptist Sunday School Congress which met at the munieipal auditorium.

In his address, Davis urged Negro farmers to remain in the South and keep their erops in ood shape. "It is the tiller of the soil that is really the background of the country," he said.

The registration committee stated that 26 states were already represented and at least 2000 more Sunday school messengers are expected here Saturday for the celebration of "Galveston night." "This is without doubt our largest congress." Henry Allen Boyd, seeretary and head of the National Baptist Publishing House at Nashville, declared.

The five days spent here in the teaching of the latest in Sunday school and B. R. P. U. methods was climaxed Sunday afternoon in a mass meeting at the auditorium, preceeded by a street parade.

Finishing touches for the National Baptist convention of Ameriea, which meets in September in Washington, D. C. were completed Thursday afternoon when the executive board of that body met at the Odd Fellow's hall. President Greene L. Prince of Galveston, Texas, and M. A. B. Fuller, president of the woman's auxiliary, presided.

TIME TABLE FOR CANNERS

Most housewives have their own methods of putting up fruits for the winter but since eanning season is here the following table will not eome amiss. For large fruits, after parting, cutting, etc., scald in boiling water from one and a half to two minutes; paek in jars and stand in boiling water to cover and let cook for the following periods; Apples, 12 minutes; peaches and plums, 16; pears and quinces, 20 minutes. For small fruits the jars should be kept in the boiling water as follows: Gooseberries and raspberries 12 minutes; cherries, grapes, blueberries and strawberries, 16 minutes.

Plain soap and water will remove fresh iodine stains as a rule. If the spots are not removed entirely by this method, apply eoncentrated ammonia to the stains and then wash them off with alcohol.

A NEW SONG BOOK

IS JUST APPEARING FROM THE PRESS

"GOLDEN GEMS"—Get a copy, price 25 cents; then give us the benefit of your constructive criticism. We want to know how you like this new song book. Send this back with 25 cents for a single copy or $3.00 by the dozen—We will pay the postage.

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Insist up your friends using "GOLDEN GEMS". Recommend that your choir use "GOLDEN GEMS". Put "GOLDEN GEMS" in your Sunday School; use "GOLDEN GEMS" in your B. Y. P. U.; put a copy of "GOLDEN GEMS" in your home. If "GOLDEN GEMS" is introduced in your state it will prove that you are 100 per cent with Henry Allen Boyd in his earnest desire to give to the Baptists the best that money can buy, and when the best costs you no more, then get "GOLDEN GEMS".

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HIS KIND IS RARE

My heart goes out to the man who does his work when the "boss" is away, as well as when he is at home. And the man who, when given a letter for Garcia, quietly takes the missive, without asking any idiotic questions, and with no lurking intention of chucking it into the nearest sewer or of doing aught else but deliver it, never gets "laid off" nor has to go on a strike for higher wages. Civilization is one long search for just such individuals. Anything such a man asks shall be granted; his kind is so rare that no employer can afford to let him go. He is wanted in every city, town and village— in every office, shop, store and factory. The world cries for such; he is needed, and needed badly — the man who can carry a message to Garcia.—Elbert Hubbard.

TOMORROW'S HOPE

Dark and dreary is today,
Fraught with ills and sorrow.
But we know, tho' we are weary,
There will be a bright tomorrow.
Will you win or lose today
If the path becomes much harder?
Or will you fight, and hope, and pray
For a better, brighter morrow?

If the odds are stacked against you
And the sun seems not to shine;
Will you stand for right and truth,
Or turn aside to fret and pine?

Tho' I'm often buffed and beaten,
And there's no one seems to care,
God holds out His hands to sweeten
Life, and make things fair.

For today is dark and dreary,
Fraught with ills and sorrows;
But I know, tho' I am weary,
There are many bright tomorrows.

Norman I. Edwards.

NOBODY'S CHILD

I'm only a plain little girl you see.
And I hardly think you would notice me.
Once I was happy the live long day
Fore mother and daddy were taken away.
Now there's no one to tell my troubles to.
May I try to tell them in rhyme to you?
There's no one to care if I should die.
For I am nobody's child, that's the reason why!
Children with mothers make me want to cry.
Oh, is it wrong to hope to die?
There's no one to lead me by the hand;
I hope that maybe you'll understand.
No mother to call me her dear little child,
And gently brush out each shining curl.
For I am nobody's child; I wonder I do.
Why God didn't think best to take me too.
Nobody's child so sadly I'm cherished only by thoughts of a heavenly home
Where some day united again we shall be
From sorrow and trouble forever free.
I've no daddy now to call me his joy.
And say that I'm almost as good as a boy.
There's no one to hear me say my prayers.
After I climb the winding stairs,
I've no mother to tuck me iuto bed
And call me her little sleepy head
I've heard that life is but one brief span
I must try to live the best I can.
I will always try to be good and true
Just as my mother would want me to.
And Nobody's child no longer I'll be
When I reach that home of eternity.

Exch.

YOU-OO, WHO-OO

Charles Irwin Herring

Across the years since boyhood days
There comes some memories that please
Of country life, its sights and sounds
Of bleating sheep and baying hounds
Of leafing trees and blooming flowers;
Of sun-lit skies and April showers
The woodman's ax gives ringing strokes,
On swaying beech and sturdy oaks:
Sweet sap drips from punctured trees,
While swelling buds invite the bees
Among the sounds to memory true
Calling across the fields, you-oo who-oo!
She had no horn nor dinner bell
To send the message she would tell
Of table spread for noon-day meal,
With hot corn pone and tender veal,

With cherry pie and eggs and ham,
Custard pudding and blackberry jam,
Pumpkin butter and apple sauce,
With sauer kraut and dumpling boss,
Potatoes steaming from the pot,
Golden butter and coffee hot;
I hear her voice, as I used to do,
Calling across the field, you-oo who-oo!

And when that invitation fell
On listening ears, that knew it well,
The farmer boys, with grin and jerk,
Unhitched their teams and left their work.
The well filled baskets from the crib
Were portioned out to Dick and Tib
The mangers filled with scented hay
Gave to each horse his ample pay.
Soon seated round the well filled board
Grandfather's voice in thanks was heard.
We eat again as we used to do
When Mother called to us, you-oo who-oo!

COLORED FARMERS OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS

More Families of the Race May Return to the Independent Way Of Making a Living

The AAA has issued an emergency ruling which liberalizes the provisions of the 1935 corn-hog contracts. Under the new ruling, corn hog contract signers may operate additional land not covered by contract or to rent out a part of the land in the unit under contract. Due to climatic conditions in some sections of the country the AAA deemed it wise to liberalize their rulings.

Heretofore a contract producer was forced to have all land operated as a part of his farming unit under some corn hog contract and to operate all of his land throughout the contract year.

Smallest Hog Slaughter in 20 Years

The Department of Agriculture in a recent announcement reflected that fewer hogs will be slaughtered this summer in the United States than for the past many years It said stocks of Pork on June 1st of this year were smallest on that date in 20 years, and stocks of lard were smallest in 12 years .

For the eight months from last October to May of this year, hogs slaughtered under federal inspection totaled 24,016,000 head, which is 24 percent less than the corresponding months in 1933-34.

A bill known as the Bankhead Farm Tenant Bill has been introduced in Congress and passed by the Senate which proposes that the government make it possible for millions of deserving American farmers to own the soil they till instead living their lives as share croppers, tenants, renters and day hands.

Hon. Henry A. Wallace, secretary of Agriculture spoke enthusiastically in favor of the measure. During the past ten years many farms have been lost through foreclosure and the land owning farms have decreased while the tenants and share croppers have increased very materially. Over fifty per cent of all cultivated land in the United States is now operated by tenants. Most of the tenants operate in the southern states.

In most cases there is practically no hope of the tenant farmer improving his condition. His earnings are not sufficient to provide a decent living, much less permit savings for the purchase of land.

WHO IS TO DRINK

The Reformed Church Messenger, one of our ablest contemporaries, gives the following in its editorial pages:

The following is the report of an actual dialogue that took place between two American citizens, one of them a business man and the other a clergyman, to whom the business man spoke frankly, as one does to a good friend:

"Well," said the layman, with an air of finality, "Prohibition is a failure, and we must get used to the idea of making America 'wet' again."

"But who is to drink the liquor?" queried his friend. "Will you?"

"Why, no," he replied; "you know I am a teetotaler."

"Will your son drink it?"

"No, that shall not be!"

"Would you want it to come back for the sake of your clerks?"

"No; it is my practice to discharge any clerks who drink liquor."

"Do you want your customers to drink it?"

"No, I would much rather not; I am sure that those who use strong drink will not buy so much from me or pay their bills so promptly."

"Would you want the engineer on your train to use it?

"No; I admit I don't want to ride on a drunkard's train."

"Ah, then you want this liquor for the men whom you meet driving cars on the public highways?"

"No, of course not; that is a danger of everybody."

"Well, then, who is to drink this liquor in America, pray tell me?"

"I am not sure that anybody should drink it. I guess we are better off without it."—Watchman-Examiner.

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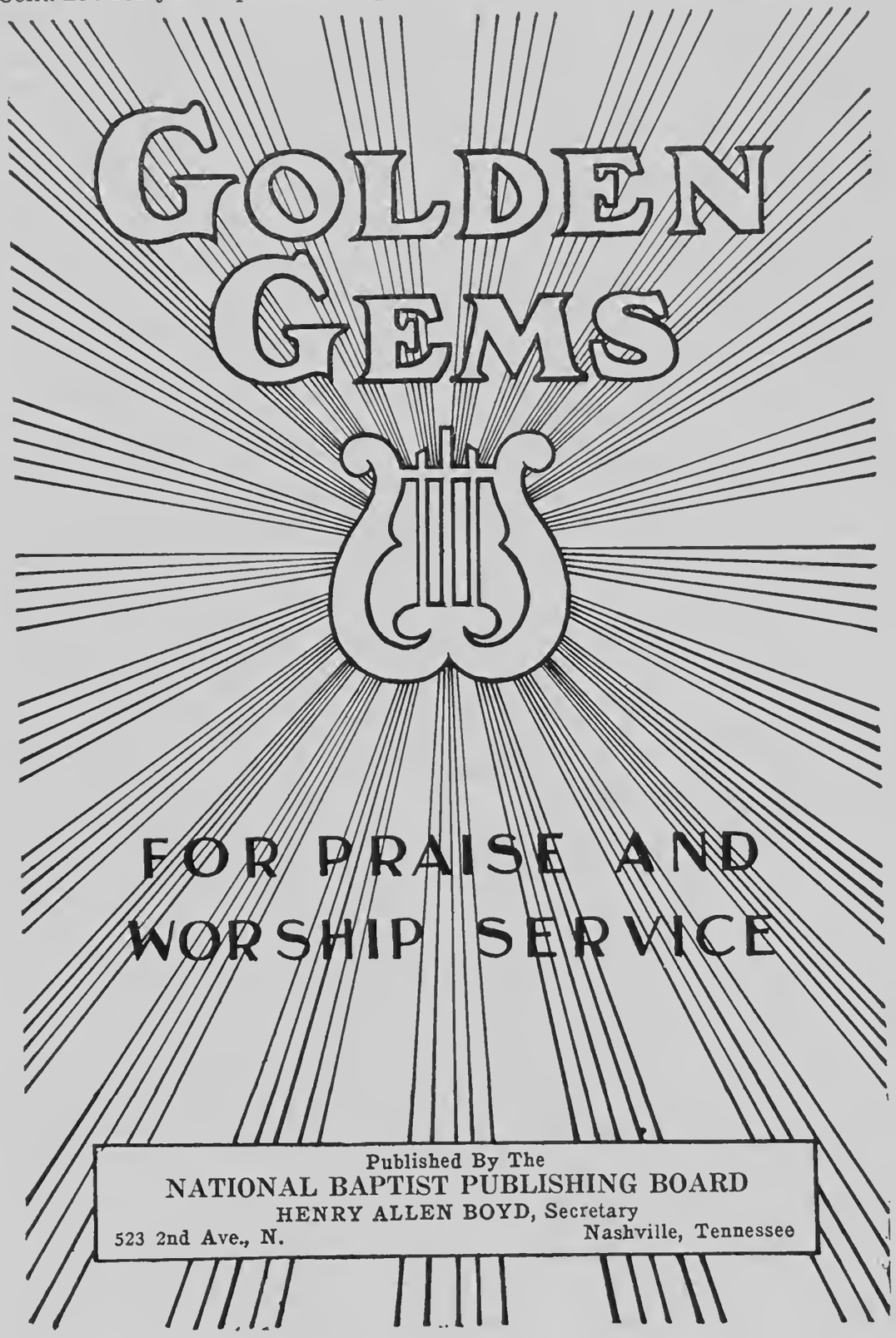

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

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OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

MR. H. H. INGRAM SENDS LETTER

Tchula, Miss., July 5, 1935—(Special to Modern Farmer)—Dear Editor:—Will you allow me to speak to the National Federation of Colored Farmers through your paper? Dear Readers:—I thank the good Lord I am getting on foot again, since we last met in Convention at Charleston, Mo. Untold numbers of farmers as well as myself have suffered, and a great number of them has fallen asleep in death, but in spight of everything, with God's help we are moving on. After meeting a great number of our Negro business men, who tell me to press my claim. Dear Readers of the Modern Farmer, I am sorry that you were not there to catch a glimpse of the Negro farmers of the southland, especially. We are the only nation on earth that is bound with the chain of Debt Slavery, and will not elect to be free. Why are we blind to these conditions? Are we ignorant? Will you remember the prison doors that were opened to Paul and Silas by the power of God? Here is a picture. It seemed that Paul reached this conclusion. He did not put himself into the prison and he was not coming out himself. Dear Readers, our conditions are a little different from Paul's. There is no greater prison in the world than DEBTS. Every Negro in the South knows his circumstances better than any one else. God has prepared and sent us another Moses as a leader, not of Israel, but a leader of the Negro race, in the person of Mr. James P. Davis. We can safely say there is not a man in the race that has done as much for the Negroes as Mr. Davis.

Listen Readers, do you feel that I have said too much? Let us pray that he will live long to put over this program. O, Friends, let us wake up. Let us not all sleep. Just a word to the Modern Farmer. Those who have been reading this paper have been guided by helpful things found in its columns. Our homes are dark without this paper. What is the good of having a leader, if no one will follow. Let us follow this leader we have and let us continue to read this paper and help ourselves and help the other fellow.

Faithfully yours,

H. H. INGRAM

Professor—What would happen if an irresistible force me an immovable body?

Farm Student—If it was a mule it would kick itself.

RUST-PROOF OATS LEAD

Red rust proof oats have proved their value to Ouachita county farmers, according to their county agent, Paul Carruth. About 75 per cent of the oats planted in the county were winter turf oats, which flourished until rust started its damage. Now the turf oats are all gone, while the red rust-proof acreage is doing spendidly, he states.

New Hand—That mule certainly is sure-footed.

Farmer—What do you mean—sure-footed?

New Hand—He kicked me three times in exactly the same place.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FARM—HOW FAR?

In Des Moines, Ia.—Register

By Harvey Ingham

A single paragraph from a recent statement by L. C. Gray, chief of the division of land economics under Secretary Wallace, is enough to hint the large outline of the program ahead of us.

Suggesting that the small size of our farms and the temporary occupancy of tenants is in many instances what stands in the way of protection against erosion and other weakenings of the soil Mr. Gray says:

"It is proposed that the credit facilities of the government be made available to farm owners for adjusting the size of farm tracts in certain areas, and for promotion of farm ownership in areas where tenancy is prevalent. One proposal is that the government acquire the present extensive areas of farm lands held by banks and insurance companies and by other classes of landowners who are not interested directly in operating their land, and extend long-term credit to tenant operators for the buying of farms of profitable size."

If we admit that something of this sort ought to be brought about in some workable way, the next question is to name that workable way. Mr. Gray comes to that with the suggestion that:

"During the transitional period a supervisory agency be set up to facilitate the change of status from tenancy to independent ownership."

This agency would be known as a Farm Tenant Home corporation with money to finance long time land purchases, an agency congress is already definitely considering.

Without going into the program Mr. Gray outlines in too much detail, we may profitably read the summing up of our present day wasteful land handling as disclosed in the report of the National Resource board, named by the president in May of last year. This board has made what Mr. Gray says is "the most comprehensive survey ever undertaken" and its recommendations if carried out may "write a new chapter of national policy." Here is the summing up:

(1) "A net yearly loss of approximately 222 million tons of the invaluable organic elements of our soil. Half of this loss is due to erosion and leaching.

(2) "Complete destruction of the usefulness for farming of 35 million acres of land. This is an area equal to all the land in farms in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

(3) "The topsoil largely removed from an additional 125 million acres, or an area larger than all the farm land in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

(4) "Farming carried on in many areas of the United States on tracts too small to permit either a decent livelihood or practices of farming which conserve soil fertility.

(5) "More than 400 million acres of farm land under lease in the United States—that is, farmed not by owners but by tenants. In many sections of the country the type of tenure has accentuated misuse of land.

(6) "Continued destructive exploitation, with little exception, of privately owned forest lands in the United States."

It will be noted that the national reserve board lists tenant farming as one of the six major troubles, which explains why Mr. Gray gives so much of his discussion to getting the tenant farmer back into land ownership under government planning.

In Iowa 54.8 per cent of the farms are in the hands of tenants, the ratio running as high as 72 per cent in some of the northwestern counties and as low as 28 per cent in Dubuque county. Curiously enough the lowest rate of tenancy is in the "Switzerland of Iowa" the northeast counties. How much of this may be due to the character of the early settlers is not explained. But land was cheap in all the counties when the early settlements were made.

One thing is plain to those who have known the farm situation from the early days, and that is that the government must stabilize the values of land and keep them stabilized if a lot of land owners of one year are not to become tenants the next. The shift in the middle west in this last period of deflation has been terrific, and not at all at the instance of the banks, insurance companies, and private citizens who have been forced to take over the lands. So long as land is like other property open to purchase and sale for profit there will be a steady shifting of ownership. It is this, unquestionably, that explains the demand for government regimentation.

Government regimentation is spoken of by Mr. Gray as "a broad policy" which if it is carried out over a period of years will bring "intelligent utilization, rather than haphazard exploitation, of our magnificent but not unlimited land resources."

Mr. Gray sums it all up with this statement: "It will bring about utilization of our good farm land, gradual retirement of poor and impoverishing land and a wiser policy of land settlement. It will seek to correct the exploitation of our forest areas and conserve the remaining areas of the public domain. It will promote erosion control and facilitate desirable changes in holding of farms. It will aim to effect utilization of all our lands for the purposes to which each region and area is best suited."

INTEREST RATE WILL BE SLASHED BY LAND BANK

Cut Applies to Credits Through U. S. Farm Loan Units

The interest rate on all Federal Land bank loans made through National Farm Loan associations will be reduced to 3 1-2 per cent for all interest payable in the one-year period commencing July 1, 1935, and to 4 per cent for all interest payable in the the two-year period commencing July 1, 1936, A. C. Williams, president of the Federal Land bank of Houston and general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Houston, announced Thursday.

This temporary reduction of interest on Federal Land bank loans having installments due prior to July 1, 1938, is the result of new legislation, the farm credit act of 1935, which was signed by President Roosevelt on June 3. Interest payable on installment dates occurring after July 30, 1938, will be at the original contract rate, which is 4 1-4 per cent on loans now being made through National Farm Loan associations and varies from 5 to 6 per cent on loans made prior to April 1, 1935.

Since May 12, 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was established, the Federal Land bank of Houston, acting for itself and as agent for the land bank commissioner has made 42,738 loans aggregating $129,192,350. This is almost as large as the amount of business carried on the books of the bank on May 1, 1933, after 17 years of operations, Mr. Williams said.

The interest rate reduction provided by the act will affect only Federal Land bank loans, all of which are first mortgage loans. The interest rate on Land Bank commissioner loans, which are made on either first or second mortgages on farm property, will remain unchanged at 5 per cent.

The act extends until January 1, 1940, the time in which the Land Bank commissioner may make direct loans to farmers on first or second mortgages. The commissioner may not lend more than $7500 to one farmer; and the amount of a commissioner's loan plus any prior encumbrances on the property may not exceed 75 per cent of the appraised normal value. Formerly, Land Bank commissioner loans could be made only for the purpose of refinancing debts, for repurchasing farms lost through foreclosure and for working capital. Under the amended law these loans can also be made to finance the purchase of farms.

Commenting on this new provision, Mr. Williams said:

"The new act should enable many deserving tenants to purchase farms of their own. One reason why farm tenancy has increased so steadily in the United States during the past 20 years is because it has been so difficult for young farmers and tenants in many sections to finance the purchase of farms on reasonable terms. The new provision enabling the Land Bank commissioner to make loans for the purpose of purchasing farms provides a new opportunity for young farmers and tenants to become farm owners and home owners in their own right."

Under the amended law, the total authorization for the issue of government-guaranteed bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage corporation remains unchanged at $2,000,000,000; but the previous limitation on the amount of such bonds that might be used for making Land Bank commissioner loans is removed.

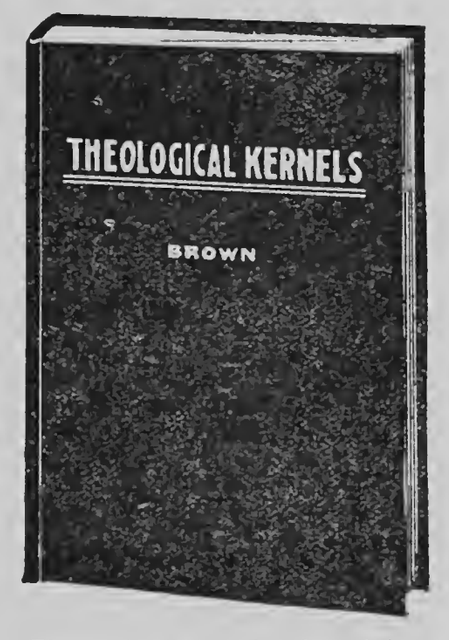
The act also provides important additional credit service for farmer co-operatives. "Physical facility" loans from the banks for co-operatives, formerly available only for purposes of co-operative marketing, may also be obtained for purposes of co-operatively purchasing and furnishing farm supplies. Another new provision authorized the banks for co-operatives to make loans to farmer co-operatives which furnish farm business services.

BIRTHS BOOST U. S. FARM RESIDENTS TO RECORD HIGH

The farm population— now the largest in the nation's history —is estimated by the bureau of agricultural economics as of Jan. 1, 1935, at 32,779,000 persons. This is 270,000 persons more than on the same date in 1934. The increase is attributed to a surplus of births over deaths rather than to any marked farmward movement from cities.

The bureau says the movement away from farms last year was larger than the movement to farms. It is estimated that 783,000 persons moved out of cities, towns and villages to farms last year, but that $994,000 persons moved from the farm to cities, towns and villages.

The net migration from farms was 211,000 persons, but this loss was more than made up by a surplus of 481,000 farm births over deaths. The net gain of 270,000 persons in the farm population is reported to have been only 3,000 persons more than the gain in 1933.



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BLACK WIDOW SPIDER

The black widow spider is more deadly to its own kind than to mankind. The female of the species, the worst biter of the family, usually eats her mate and often her young. Some people have even gone so far as to call her the family arbiter. She attacks human beings only if they irritate her when she is hungry. A well-fed black widow spider is anything but aggressive, according to Dr. F. C. Bishop of the United States department of agriculture.

This spider bites humans infrequently, but its bits is more poisonous than that of any other Northern American spider. As the insect has recently extended its range westward and northward from the south, where it is better known, and as it is hard to tell a hungry spider from one that has just a good meal, Dr. Bishop offers a few suggestions for destroying the black widow spider. The best thing, he says, is to spray with creosote oil the spots she frequents — garages, woodsheds and other outbuildings, as well as wood, brick and stone piles on manholes and culverts. She seldom enters houses. Gloves are a great protection in working around places where this poisonous pest may lurk. Crushing spiders and their eggs is also effective.

The black widow spider, sometimes called red dot, is easily recognized by her shiny black face and the red spots on her under side —one or more above the spinnerets at the tip of abdomen and an hour-glass-shaped one father up. She weaves a loose and irregular web with coarse strands, in which she lays her eggs— 300 to 400 at a time— in a dense, whitish ball the size of a large pea.

The spider's stout jaws, working sidewise, may nip any moving object, Dr. Bishop says. Venom, injected from glands near the base of the jaw through a needle-like tooth, causes a stinging sensation, followed by pain which progresses from the spot bitten until it reaches the chest or abdominal region. It has a retarding effect on the heart. First aid is the same as for a snake bite— make the wound bleed freely by enlarging it and then apply suction. A few —but only a few —authentic cases of death to human beings from black widow spider bites are on record in this country

HELPFUL HINTS

Make cheesecloth bags and fill them with bran. They are very useful for cleaning wallpaper and are also good for cleaning bathtubs and the like without the aid of soap.

When baking or cooking dishes become very brown inside, fill them with buttermilk and let them stand several days. The acid in the milk will dissolve the stain.

Mix equal parts of olive oil and turpentine and apply lightly to furniture that has become dull or dingy. Then rub dry with a clean soft cloth.

Keep a little lime on shelves where jellies and preserves are. This will help to prevent formation of mold.

A good hair drier is made by placing an electric fan in an oven. Cake ingredients should be at room temperature before the cake is mixed.

MATTRESS COSTS $2.06 AND SOME HOME LABOR

Six sugar sacks, two packages of rose dye, 20 pounds of new cotton and some more that was not so new, some thread and last winter's Sunday hat, mixed with some labor and knowledge gained from a club demonstration, is Mrs. John Polton's recipe for many nights of restful sleep on a home made mattress.

Mrs. Pelton is a member of the Salem home demonstration club of Saline county, and witnessed a mattress making demonstration at the May club meeting. At the next meeting she reported a new one at a total cost of 2 06, most of which was for the new cotton. The old hat furnished the belt buttons for tacking the mattress.

ALFALFA FOR HORSES

Alfalfa is a good horse feed, says A B. Caine, of Iowa State College, and it is safe if the daily ration does not exceed one pound for each 100 pounds of live weight. Alfalfa is richer in both portent and mineral than timothy, and is also more palatable.

In colorful rooms, the use of black accents are distinctive. For instance, a black ornament or cigaret box on maple. Or silhouettes in narrow black frames against an apricot or bisque wall are effective.

Try an uncooked cranberry relish. Chop two large raw apples with each pound of way cranberries. You may use the meat grinder for this. Stir in the cup of sugar. Serve with meat.

1934 COTTON CROP 9,636,000 BALES, LOW SINCE 1921

Washington, D. C., May 22.— (Special.) — The department of agriculture in its final estimate on the 1934 cotton crop today placed the yield at 9,636.000 bales of 500 pounds, a reduction of 3,411,000 as compared with the preceding year. Production was the smallest since 1921, and with that exception the lowest since 1901.

On April 1, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, farm wages were highest for that date since 1932. Per day wages, without board, averaged $1.34 for the whole country and ranged from 79 cents in South Carolina to $2.55 in Massachusetts.

TREATING POTTED PLANTS

By immersing potted plants such a cyclamen, chrysanthemum, geranium, antana, fuchia and begonia completely in water at a temperature of 108 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes, harmful mites can be killed without injury to the plants. Water hotter than 110 degrees, however, may kill the plants. This was learned by Department of Agriculture tests.

Mother—David, you better not eat any more chicken. You must leave room for the cake

David —I got plenty room, ma. The chicken can move over.

Teacher—Tommy Simpson, have you any good excuse for being late this morning?

Tommy— Yes—we had waffles and syrup for breakfast.

"A KISS A DAY," ETC.

For the past eight years Herman Sachtjem, Dane country, Wisconsin, divorce council, has been hearing lots of material difficulties. From the many different stories and causes and irritations told him he has tried to figure out a formula for happy marriages. By this method he has come to the conclusion that if you want a happy marriage, remember "a kiss a day keeps the divorce courts away." From his experience he declares "woman is a sensitive creature and must be treated in much the same way after wedding as while you are courting her." Besides he offers a few don'ts for prospective brides and bridegrooms. Don't marry the only child of the youngest in the family — they are used to having their own way. Don't marry an opposite. Don't marry a bootlegger. Don't take in boarders. Don't let your wife work out. Don't marry a woman who smokes in bed— she is probably— irritable. Don't elope church marriages last the longest.

BOY'S HEART TURNS TO STONE

Medical men in all parts of Europe are interested in the strangest medical case in London, that of a boy whose heart is slowly turning to stone. The child was taken from Birmingham to a famous hospital, but details are being kept secret. The feature of the illness is that the membrane which encloses the heart, the pericardium, has become densely thickened, and stony plaques have begun to develop. It is beyond the scope of medical treatment to remedy this progressive condition, and already there are signs that this imprisonment of the heart is threatening the efficiency of the circulation. An operation is to be performed on the heart, to free it from the stricture.

CHISELING CHICKENS MUST GO!

Philadelphia Inquirer: And now chiseling chickens have become the targets of New Deal regimenters. Undersized eggs, the hens of the country are warned in an AAA pronunciamento, are banned from now on, and every dozen eggs must weigh 23 ounces, or 1 11-12 ounce per egg.

Any hen that falls down on the job and lays a below-standard product is consigned to the stew pot in the interest of egg eugenics. The size of eggs holds the AAA, is a matter of heredity, and elimination of the disqualified hens by the stew pot route should quickly insure government specifications for all the eggs on the nation's breakfast tables.

The egg yardstick might be applied farther — and determine just how many quarts of milk a cows must poduce, how many pigs there must be in a litter, how many sides of bacon in a hog.

MISLAID

Cincinnati Times-Star: During all the central European excitement Mussolini seems to have mislaid Abyssinia.

THE CRUST OF BREAD

I must not throw upon the floor
The crust I can not eat;
For many little hungry ones
Would think it quite a treat.

My parents labor very hard
To get me wholesome food;
Then I must never waste a bit
That would do others good.

For willful waste makes woeful want,
And I may live to say,
Oh! how I wish I had the bread
That once I threw away!

—Unknown.

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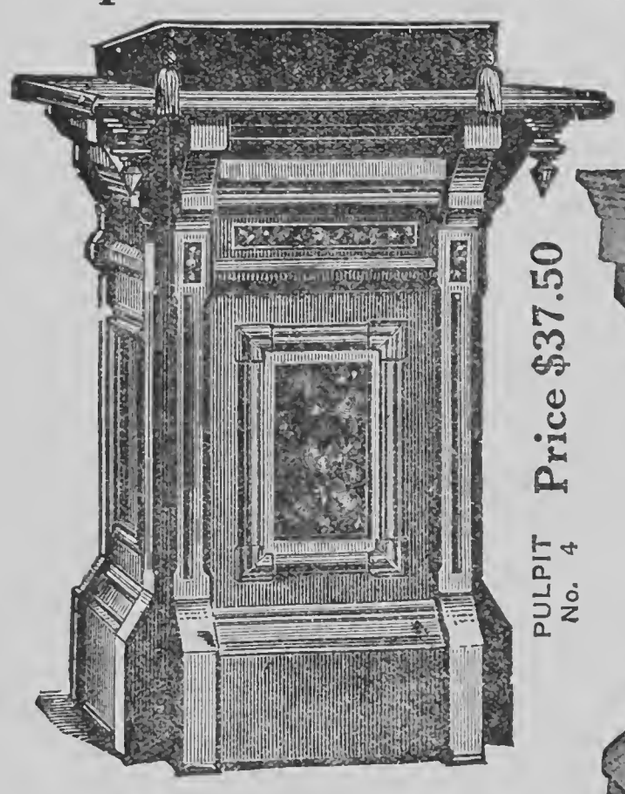

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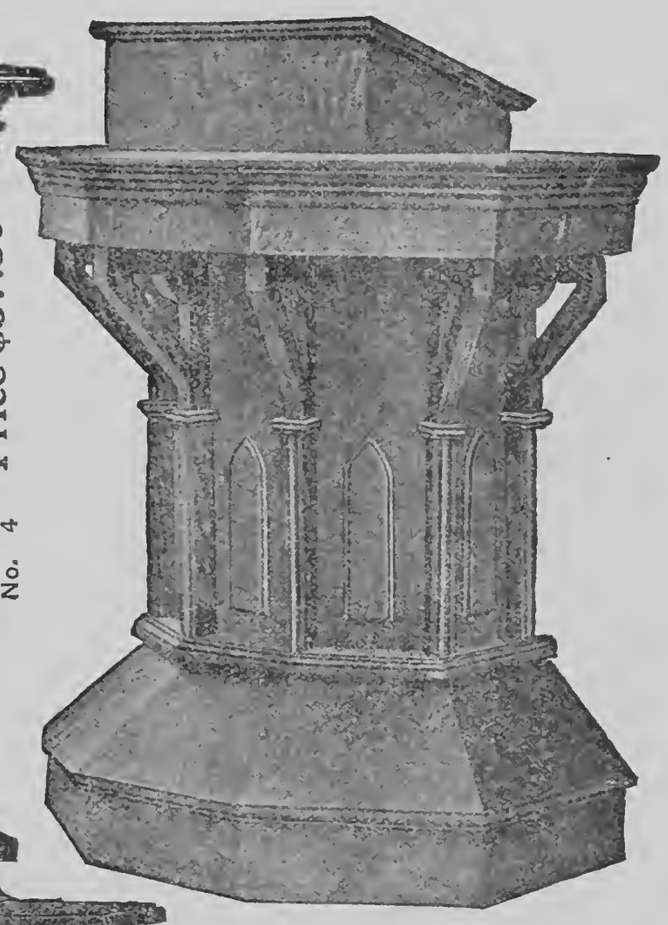

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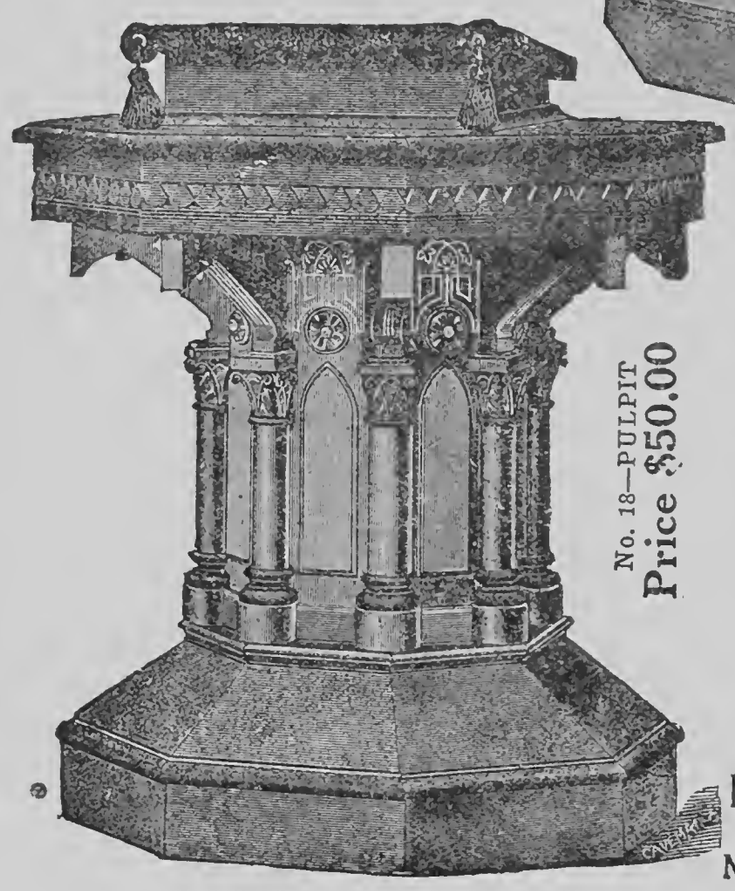

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INDIANA FARMERS STUDY THREE M's

Management, Marketing, Machinery Prove Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LaFayette, Ind.—Indiana farmers are going to school in steadily increasing numbers, but instead of studying the three R's, have been following courses in the three M's— management, marketing and machinery.

During the first three months of 1935, a total of 26,126 persons attended 229 schools conducted by the Purdue Agricultural extension staff in practically every county in the State, according to figures recently released by Purdue University authorities. This was an average of 114 persons per school and is the largest attendance figure ever reported in Indiana for this type of extension work. Increased attendance at all educational meetings, other than the special extension schools, indicates, according to Mr. L. M. Busche, assistant county agent leader, a more widespread interest in the work on the part of farmers and a desire to keep posted on the latest developments in farm operations.

The 229 schools usually lasted one day and this year were all held during the daytime. Arrangements for each meeting were made by county agricultural agents, with the assistance of local farm bureaus, cooperative associations and other farm organizations. Specialists from Purdue acted as instructors, thus providing direct contact between the university and the farmers including, in many cases, the women on the farms.

Management Courses

A total of 3758 attended 27 farm management schools to hear discussions of the business side of farming, including farm organization and operating problems, along with outlook and other economic information. Film strips were used by speakers in describing methods, and round table discussions dealt with analyses of business records submitted by individual farmers in the particular communities where the meetings were held. No names were mentioned, but the figures were used to show the organization of the most profitable and the least profitable farms. The reasons therefore were determined, and the important factors in each farm business were compared with averages of others in the area. This comparison brought out the strong and weak points to serve as a guide to improve the business.

Farm machinery schools held in 18 communities enrolled 2061 farmers who came to learn how to repair their farm equipment. Arrangements were made beforehand, so that the Purdue instructor would have demonstration material available on which to make actual repairs. In many cases it was necessary to tear the machine entirely down in order to replace bearings or broken parts. This process, as many farmers expressed it, was an education in itself. Many farmers brought along their own equipment and immediately applied the lessons learned to put the machinery in good order.

Poultry and Hogs

Poultry schools proved the most popular, judging from attendance figures. A total of 4892 persons, including many women, attended the 36 classes at which problems of production and marketing of poultry and eggs were presented. Nine schools which considered more efficient marketing of eggs drew 798 persons.

Hog schools, devoted to problems involving this "mortgage lifter," were held in 14 counties, with an attendance of 4291. Sheep schools numbering 16 were attended by 2043. Sixteen schools for tomato growers, held at different canning factories throughout the state, attracted 1805 producers to consider methods of raising, harvesting, and marketing this crop.

Farmers in the 1934 drought sections of Indiana turned out to the number of 1640 to hear discussions given at 19 schools on emergency hay and pasture crops. Eight corn-growing schools were held with an attendance of 943. Dairy feeding was the subject presented to 448 farmers in 16 schools, while in 12 other dairy-legume schools 859 farmers heard the specialists explain the growing of legumes to simplify the dairyman's problems. Weed control and pure-seed schools drew 907 to 15 different classes, and special schools for truck gardners in the muck-land sections serving the Chicago market attracted 820.

Many communities requesting schools could not be accommodated because of lack of staff to meet the demand, Mr Busche states.

Potential results of this far-reaching educational program fascinate the imagination, but extension leaders prefer not to attempt an appraisal. The Indiana project is only one of many closely similar programs held in other states and territories. Considered alone, however, the work among the Hoosier farmers admirably explains why educators recognized the federal extension service as one of the most amazing educational efforts sponsored by any government.

H. H. Dawson.

REPORT 64 BIRTHS, 48 DEATHS DURING MARCH

Sixty-four births and forty-eight deaths were reported to Dr. Carl A. Peterson, Moline City physician dning March. Thirty-five of the babies born during the month were boys.

Stranger—Had plenty of rain here-abouts, haven't you?

Farmer—Yep. It's hurt my crops too.

Stranger—Will you lose much money this season?

Famer—No, I'll about break even by haulin' autos out 'o the mud.

Mother—How would you like to go to the country for a while this summer, Johnnie?

Johnnie—I don't want to go where they've got thrashing machines. It's bad enough to be thrashed by hand.

CHILDREN NEED SLEEP

If children are expected to progress in school, maintain health and grow normally it is absolutely necessary that they get the right amount of sleep. Health authorities have tabulated the amount of sleep necessary for children of various ages. Children from five to eight years of age should have 12 hours sleep a day, those of 11 need 11 hours, and when 13 they require 10.

GOOD HARVEST STILL LIKELY, TESTS REVEAL

Fair Yields Obtained From Plantings Up to July 15.
PRICES MAY SOAR

Crops Are Far Behind in States Growing Bulk of Feed

There is a warning to Arkansas planters and farmers to make special efforts to produce ample feed supplies, in the threat of a short corn crop, due to continued rains, which now overhangs the Corn Belt, say leaders of the state extension service. They point out that the Middle West grows the bulk of the country's corn, and that a short crop there would mean prices that would cut hurtfully into the cotton income of Arkansas who depend on buying rations for their work animals and other livestock.

If the corn crop should be much reduced, as now seems likely, the prices of other feeds would rise with the price of corn, extension leaders remind home users of grains and hay. Hence, in view of the unfavarable outlook in the Middle West, they urge liberal plantings of corn and sorghum as an insurance against high feed bills next winter and in the spring of '36.

Tried Out at Scott

Corn can be planted in Arkansas as late as July 15 with the expectation of good yields, said D. J. Burleson, extension agronomist. Experiment station tests show, he continued, that at Scott, in Pulaski county the best date on the average was June 1. The yields from different planting dates were, June 1, 36 bushels; June 15, 35.1 bushels; July 1, 32 bushels; and July 15, 20.3 bushels.

In central Arkansas, any time in June is a good time to plant corn, but it is better to plant before July 15. Mr. Burleson asserted, adding:

"At the cotton branch experiment station in Lee county, June 1 proved the best date The yields averaged, June 1, 39 bushels; June 15, 32.3 bushels; July 1, 31.5 bushels. Fewer plantings were made on July 15, with a much lower yield. The conclusion is that in eastern Arkansas there is a very little difference in yields from planting June 15 to July 1, but the planting should not be made later than July 1."

The tests show that in northern Arkansas, April 15 is the best corn planting date, according to Mr. Burleson, but if it has to be planted as late as May 15, then it may as well be planted any time up to June 15, and plantings on July 15 yielded only about a bushel less per acre than June 15 plantings.

Two Varieties in Lead

Among the varieties used in these tests, Paymaster and Mexican June led in yield, with Paymaster seeming to be about as good as Mexican June, the crop specialist said.

Dry weather is, of course, apt to damage corn whether it is planted early or late, but the same period of drouth will not affect both early and late corn, unless it is a long season. Mr. Burleson pointed out, adding:

"Grain sorghums, such as hegari, sagrain, grohoma, and darso stand dry weather much better than corn, and part of the grain acreage should be planted to some of these varieties. Experiments carried on for several years by the experiment station show that in dry years, such as 1928 1930 and 1934, grain sorghums produced more than corn. In favorable seasons, corn led grain sorghums on good corn land . On thin soil subject to dry weather damage, grain sorghums will yield more grain than corn almost every year.

Planting grain sorghums is, to a certain extent, drouth insurance, Mr. Burleson commented, pointing out that the fact that Arkansas has had too much rain up to this time is no indication that dry periods will not come later in the summer.

CORPORATIONS OWN MUCH OF IOWA

Many Farm Ownership Tragedies Brought About by Depression

PERCENTAGE INCREASES

Plans for Returning Land to Private Ownership Are Made

Acreage of land in Iowa now held by corporations—the equivalent of ten counties—is a heritage from the depression and for the most part represents ownership tragedies.

That is stated in Farm Land and Debt Situation in Iowa, 1935, a bulletin by William G. Murray and Willard O. Brown, Iowa State college agricultural economists, which will be published soon.

In the last fifteen months the acreage of land held by corporations has increased from 7.9 percent to 10.1 percent of all farm land in the state, the bulletin reveals. It has been acquired through two main channels, either through foreclosure or a mortgage or through acceptance of a deed to the land in the cancellation of a mortgage.

The increase of corporate-owned land in the last fifteen months is made up of the increase in insurance company holdings which have risen from 3.9 percent to the total farm land to 6 percent.

Areas of largest corporate holdings of farm land are in south central, north central and smaller area in western Iowa. Acreage range from 26.0 percent in Decatur county to 2.9 percent in Winneshiek county.

Advantages and disadvantages of corporate ownership are outlined in the bulletin. In some instances where previous absentee owners were unable to keep up the buildings, the corporations have made improvements. In still others, owners, loaded down with debt, have removed their obligations by allowing foreclosure and then have arranged to repurchase the land on a satisfactory basis.

But in contrast, no money is being spent by corporations to maintain improvements on some farms. In addition, some farmers who lost their farms find themselves without the necessary cash to repurchase the farms they once owned. A final disadvantage is that most corporate-owned farms are for sale, giving the tenant little assurance from year to year whether he will be able to stay even though he may be doing satisfactory work.

To offset the disadvantage of corporate ownership, options to purchase are being given to some tenants and interest is being shown in devising contracts with tenants by which they will be able to buy the land with a small down payment.

READJUSTING THE FARMER

Readjusting the farmer to bring about a sound economic system, as we knew it prior to the war, means that agriculture must get more out of the national income than he has been getting. It means that the farmer must get more out of the city man's dollar than he has been getting.

It is natural for us to make considerable fuss about higher prices for foodstuffs, but that is the only way in which the readjustment of farm and industry and transportation and labor can be brought about. Farms suffered ten years from maladjustment by which the cities were taking more of the farm dollar than they had before the war.

The action was disastrous. It resulted first in depleting the farm accounts of their cash, then in taking their equities in the land. Meanwhile, the crash of a group of farmer caused the closing of a bank. Through the wheat and the corn belt the closings increased.

We in the cities said they had too many banks, that they were poor bankers anyhow, that they speculated in land, and that the farmers should engage in mass production and be smart like city people.

We failed to take into account the fact that the economic system of the country was being honeycombed under our doorsteps by this progressive sapping of agriculture by reduction of the value of the farm dollar.

The result was inevitable.

One of the first undertakings of the new administration at Washington was to bring back the value of the farmer's dollar to the point it held in 1913. It has not been able to accomplish that because, coincident with setting up AAA for that purpose, it set up NRA to offset what AAA might do.

The drouth, however, did what the congressman failed to do. It curtailed production beyond reach of both AAA and NRA and sent prices of farm produce to upper notches.

President Roosevelt announced, when he introduced the AAA bill into congress, that it was an experiment, and that if it failed he would be the first to make the acknowledgement. It is an experiment in all its phases, from compulsory reduction of cotton acreage to destruction of pigs, but if it is constitutional, which some of these experiments are not, a fair trial is merited.

We can not give the farmer back his share of the dollar and still keep it. Either we mean to readjust our economic system so that he will come on to the market, as he formerly did, and buy the things he needs for his farm, or we don't mean it.

If we do mean it, he will constitute the greatest market on the face of the earth for the things the city people have to sell, and we will not have to worry so much about export markets. If we don't mean it, then we can go on feeding his farms to the bankers and the insurance companies, the creeping paralysis that caused the crash.

If we do mean it, then we shall have either to pay more for what the farmer sells or receive less for what he buys from us.

We cannot have it both ways.

That's politics, not business.

CLEAN RANGE FOR TURKEYS

One of the most important factors in successful turkey raising is that the turkeys be provided with a clean range away from places where chickens have left their drop in the past several years. If such a range cannot be provided it is better that the turkeys be raised in complete confinement, according to E. M. Funk, poultry expert at Missouri State College.

Like salt, sugar may be used to develop flavor rather than for seasoning alone. In cooking peas lima beans or fresh corn when it is in season, try adding a little sugar along with the salt. It will also improve the flavor of stewed tomatoes.

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CORN FIRST GREW IN MEXICO

(Continued from Page 1)

Columbus found it growing here.

DeSoto found large fields of maize in Florida in 1575. In 1580, LaSalle noted large supplies of it in the section now known as Illinois.

But Columbus played a part in the early considerations of the new plant. He caused the adoption of the word "mayz," a derivative of the native name in many dialects. From this came the modern word "maize."

Taken to Spain.

Corn was taken to Spain by Spanish explorers and upon recognition of the plant's usefulness was distributed to Italy, France, Germany and other European countries. The Portuguese distributed the plant along the coast of Africa.

Authorities state that the maize plant was the economic stepping stone of the colonists in temperate North America. I was also to be the banner of the immigrant into the Mississippi valley.

The maize area, most influential in the early colonization and development of America, comprised all portions of the United States east of the arid plains region. In some places it extended as far as 50 miles into Canada.

Cultivated by Colonists.

By 1610 the colonists had thirty acres of maize under cultivation. By 1650 they had a hardy crop and exported 600 bushels that year.

Watching the cultivation by the Indian, the white settlers realized that to maintain the standard of a crop, breeding the maize was necessary. The comparative ease with which the crop could be grown at first eliminated the spur of necessity, and it remained for the closing years of the last century to convince civilized men of the necessity of applying scientific knowledge to the breeding.

Up to the present time, all methods of civilized agriculture have failed to do more than indicate the general trend of evolution in the plant. Throughout history, the breeding of maize has done little more than to eliminate a few superfluous organs and concentrate the fruit into one or only a few ears. The elements of specialization are said to be a continuation of the process that nature and the Indian have been promoting for centuries.

Today maize is extensively grown in Mexico, Argentina, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, Russia, Egypt India and South Africa, and to a less extent in Canada, Peru, Chile, Central, America, Spain, Portugal France, Germany, China, Japan, Australia and the Philippines.

It remains the chief crop of the United States, and each year the nation produces three times as much corn as all other countries together.

The aim of producing merely more corn was indefinite and gave way to an attempt to reach definite ideals of perfection coincident with high yields. Many methods have been employed in the attainment of these results. In recent years, the principles of genetics have been applied.

Improved by Inter-Breeding.

Maize is susceptible to the improving influence of hybridization (inter-breeding) and selection. Regarding the latter, farmers are indebted to it for the most of the progress so far. Agriculturist declare that hybridization will play the major role in the future.

The improvement of corn doubtless had its beginning in the almost unconscious choice at planting time of the best ears from the depleted store left over from the previous year's crop. Farmers with foresight selected their seed earlier resulting in the fields at or before harvest time.

The botanical study of the many varieties of maize shows only superficial differences between them and points to a wild ancestor that was much like the modern plant. The effect of the cultivation has been chiefly to reduce the number and to increase the size of the inflorescense or blossom of the plant.

The choice of available varieties of the one best suited to a particular set of conditions seems to have been made about as intelligently in the past as now. The Indian's taste for the gaudy kept in use the wider range of colors in corn than is known to the average American today.

N. F. C. F. OFFICER

(Continued from page 1)

land, homes and positions. They made many new friends in Nashville, and reported a pleasant vacation tour.

STUDY OF EGGS IS INTERESTING

(Continued from Page 1)

carrying it about on top of its foot, proteced by a fold of skin. The male and female relieve each other at this task. Robbed of its egg, a king penguin may sometimes be seen attepting to shuffle about with a stone on its instep.

Aside from the echidna, the only mammal that lays eggs is the remarkable duck-billed platypus which lives in the streams of Australia and Tasmania. It combines beaverlike fur and habits with webbed feet and bill similar to a duck's and lays two eggs, each three-fourths of an inch long, encased in a flexible white shell.

„Game birds, which are frequently preyed upon, rear large broods. Some quails lay as many as thirty eggs for a setting. However, quails take a back seat compared with marine creatures, which, because of their many enemies, must lay eggs by the millions in order for the race even to hold its own. A cod lays about 5,000,000 eggs, a sturgeon about 7,000,000, a turbot about 14,311,000; but so greatly are the young preyed upon, that only a small proportion will survive to maturity.

A lobster "in berry" will carry about guled to the under-surface of her body, like clusters of berries, anywhere from 3000 to 75,000 eggs. Perhaps one egg in 5000 will mature. A single female oyster may spawn as many as 60,000,000 eggs in a season. Of the slight few of these that hatch into "spat," only a handful will develop into adult oysters. A mother oyster may be considered lucky if she raises successfully one out of 10 million children. This ruthless destruction has its advantages, for if every egg in the sea matured, the sea would soon become a solid, squirming mass of fish and marine creatures.

Eggs vary as greatly as people in color, size and shape. Exception to the rule that all domestic fowl lay ovoid, white or brownish eggs is the Araucana, a strange South American fowl which lays blue eggs. Eggs laid in holes or domed nests are usually white. Colored eggs, invisible in dim light, would be in danger of being broken or rolling out of reach. Although puffins lay their colored eggs in holes, they cover the shells with a chalky incrustation which reflects light. Eggs of many fishes floating at the sea surface, in masses sometimes 30, feet long, are transparent, which probably hinders their being detected and eaten. The shells of kingfisher eggs are translucent, those of some snails' eggs slightly iridescent.

The shapes of eggs present an interesting variety. Plovers lay pearshaped eggs, white owls and titmice lay spherical ones. Those of sand-grouse are shaped somewhat like capsules: those of grebes are pointed at both ends. The generally soft shells of most lizards stretch to accommodate the growing embrye. Eggs of certain shell-bearing slugs are so elastic that if dropped on stone they rebound several inches.

Birds' eggs vary in size from the tiny white ones of the humming bird to the large one of the ostrich. The ostrich egg is small compared to the egg laid by the now extinct Aepyornis. Measuring 9x13 inches, a single Aepyornis egg would make an omelet for a giant. Drifting sands in Madagascar have uncovered several eggs of this bird which is supposed to be the prototype for the roc in the Arabian Nights. Eggs of the extinct great auk are even more valuable than those of the Aepyornis. A collector paid nearly $1500 for a single one.

—Daily Dispatch

HUNTERS SHOOT

(Continued from Page 1)

and the winning team had not been announced. Half of the hunters were placed under the leadership of Fred Kellogg of Yorkville and half under that of Lowell Peterson of Newark. The half with the lower score will treat the winning side to a dinner next week.

FARM NOTES

Flue cured tobacco growers in Georgia, voted almost unanimously for the continuation of the AAA program for another year. The vote represented practically every farmer growing tobacco in the eleven counties.

W. B. Brown, who lives near Lincoln, Illinois has a two headed pig on his farm. The animal can eat thru either mouth and squals thru each of its snoots. The pig has three eyes, one on either side of the head and the third in the midle of its wot snoots.

The Census bureau in Washington says cottonseed crushed in the 11 month period, August 1st to June 30th, totalled 3,481,539 tons, compared with 4,056,212 in the same period a year ago. Cottonseed on hand at mills June 30th totalled 126,840 tons compared with 280,537 a year ago?

Negro farmer in Arkansas will hold meeting at the A. and M. School at Pine Bluff, August 13th. A most interesting program has been arranged by Dr. J. B. Watson the able president of the college, and many prominent men and women, both white and colored have accepted invitations to be present and speak.

Dr. Watson is a real leader and has been untiring in his efforts to aid Race farmers throughout the state.

R. H. Cawthron prosperous farmer of Dunnsville, Virginia, announces there will be a big farm meeting held in his vicinity July 30th. This is the first time Negro farmers have come together in that part of the state.

They will discuss and make plans for a co-operative buying and selling organization, and also to form a federal credit union, which will permit its members to secure loans from their own organization.

Rev. P. Prioleau of Alvin South Carolina has been appointed as Deputy organizer for the National Federation of Colored Farmers for Berkeley county.

Rev. Prioleau is one of Carolina's oldest and most prominent farmers. Berkely, is the largest cotton producing county and has the largest Negro farm population in that State.

B. S. Harvey a farmer living near Senath Missouri has a potato vine on which the potatoes grow above the ground. They are about the size of radishes and the yield is much heavier than the regular potato which matures in the ground.

Richard Winters a 13 year lad living in McCullough county, Texas, and head of the 4-H Club in that county made a net profit of 937 dollars in a period of seven months by feeding 24 head of Hereford Calves for the market.

Mrs. Clinton Stearns of near Wakefield, Mass., has a mallard duck that built her nest in a rock garden and laid thirteen eggs.

It is estimated that 5,463,000 acres were planted in Illinois this year to soy beans. This is an increase of over a million acres over last year and more than double the acreage reported in the years from 1928 to 1932. The soy bean is a cash crop. It is also a drouth resisting crop.

The Booth-Harper unit of the N. F. C. F. in Jeff Davis county Miss., under the direction of Prof. V. W. Booth are now harvesting a large crop of okra, peas and beans which they had contracted to sell to a large cannery in south Miss. They are getting good prices and are now planning a larger acreage for another year.

According to data made public by C. E. Hall of the U. S. Bureau of Census in Washington, D. C. there are 22,937 farms operated by Colored in the state of Oklahoma, Maryland 5,267, Delaware 807, Virginia 39,673, West Virginia, 491, South Carolina 77,425 North Carolina 76,873, Georgia 86,789, Tennessee 35,138 Alabama 93,829, Arkansas 79,579, Louisiana 73,770 Texas 86,063, Kentucky 9,104, Florida 11,043 and Mississippi 182,888.

This data also revealed that all Negro farmers in the 17 states reported, had only 4,775 telephones and 2,816 electric lights in their homes.

DuBois unit at Sandusky, Ill., headed by Rev. M. M. Barrett Obrey Chambers, J. L. Johnson and others are making plans for a big meeting to be held in their community Saturday, August 12th. Several prominent specialists in agriculture have been invited to address the members. Units from Miller City, Mound City in Illinois, and Charleston, Missouri have been invited to participate in this meeting.

A fish fry with all the trimmings is being arranged.

THE SOCIAL INCOME OF RURAL AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES

BY ALL recognized standards the social income of rural communities is lower than that of urban communities.....The average city takes its health department for granted, but only about one-fifth of our rural counties have public health departments with full time personnel to serve rural dwellers. Eighty-five per cent of the rural population does not have access to local libraries, whereas about eighty-five per cent of our urban population does have this service.

Throughout the country, teachers in rural communities have been paid salaries averaging about one half of those of urban teachers. School terms are shorter in the country than in the city. Teachers in the country are often the least experienced and the most poorly trained. The turnover among these young teachers is very high. A much smaller proportion of rural children have been attending high school than is the case in urban territory.

The efforts of those working for rural social improvement have recently been bent in the direction of securing larger Federal and State grants in aid. Most of these leaders believe in Federal aid as one means of redistributing the national income by using the Federal tax powers. As yet, however, only the merest beginnings in this direction have been made.—The Status of the Farm Population, Information Service, January 5, 1935.

The perfect accompaniment for baked ham is baked apple stuffed with pineapple. Fill the cored center of apple with canned pineapple, and bake as usual.

Fish should be well seasoned with salt, pepper and lemon.

BLEEDING GUMS!

Lead to Pyorrhea and ultimate loss of teeth. If you have sore, tender, bleeding gums—use

PY-RO-SEP-TIC TOOTH POWDER

PRICE 25c

Agents wanted in every community to sell Py-Ro-Sep-Tic tooth powder and many other fast selling products.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VIII. NASHVILLE, TENN., AUGUST 15, 1935 No. 7.

Farms Home Corporation Bill Submitted to U. S. Senate

WOULD CORRECT ABUSES

Senator Bankhead of Ala. Offers Correction

Rural Rehabilitation and Home Building Plans Provided in Measure

May 7 (Calendar Day, May 9, 1935)
Ordered to be printed

Mr. Bankhead, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following Report.
(To Accompany S. 2367)

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom the Senate recommitted S. 2367, to create the Farmers' Home Corporation, to promote more secure occupancy of farms and farm homes, to correct the economic instability resulting from some present forms of farm tenancy, to engage in rural rehabilitation, and for other purposes having considered the same, report it to the Senate with an amendment in the form of a substitute with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That this Act may be cited as "The Farmers' Home Act".

Sec. 2. The powers conferred in this Act shall be exercised with a view of checking the increase of tenancy in the United States, and dealing in an adequate way with the problem of farm tenancy in the United States, aiding in rural rehabilitation and encouraging the ownership of farm homes.

Sec. 3. (a) There is hereby created a corporation to be known as the "Farmers' Home Corporation" (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation"), which shall be an instrumentality of the United States.

(b) The management of the Corporation shall be vested in a board of directors (hereinafter referred to as the "board") of five members, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration as members ex officio, and three members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and not more than two of said three members shall be members of the same political party. Each of the three appointive members shall receive a salary at the rate fixed in the bylaws of the Corporation, but not in the excess of $10,000 a year, and shall hold office for a term of six years, except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term; and (2) the terms of office of the members first taking office after the date of enactment of this Act shall

(Continued on Page 5)

AUGUST CHECKS MAILED

Rural Resettlement Division Gets Attention

August checks to clients of the Rural Resettlement division of the Resettlement Administration, which were delayed because of the transfer from the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, are being mailed out at the rate of 1,000 per day and will reach all of the 20,000 beneficiaries by August 20, E. B. Whitaker, state director, said yesterday.

Before leaving yesterday afternoon for Baton Rouge and New Orleans, T. Roy Reid, regional director, announced the appointment of Walter W. DeMelman of New York as regional finance manager.

Mr. McMelman has been vice president and sales manager of a New York carpet company, and is a merchandise and sales finance expert. He will co-ordinate and audit expenditures in the sixth region.

Staff Reduced

Mr. Reid instructed the state directors in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, to drop approximately 50 per cent of the personnel of the division, inherited from the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, beginning September 1. The order came from Washington. Mr. Whitaker said Arkansas will lose 354 of its 900 employes, many of them part-time workers. The Land Utilization Division of the Resettlement Administration has already released 50 per cent of its personnel, inherited from the old sub-marginal land program, Dr. B. M. Giles, director, said.

AMPLE LABOR ASSURED

No 'Relief Revolt' Feared In the South on Farms

An ample supply of labor together with reduced acreage will assure the rapid picking of cotton as the crop begins to move actively in this territory during the next three or four weeks, according to local cotton men. Growers generally expect little change in the wage scale for pickers as compared with the 1934 season. At that time pickers were paid around 50 or 60 cents per hundred pounds.

Prospects that some sections might witness conditions similar to those that prevailed earlier in the year in the mid-western grain fields and the eastern berry country where workers refused to go off the relief rolls and gather the crops were discounted in local cotton circles yesterday. As one leader of the industry expressed it: "Our cotton pickers are not subject to the subversive influence of foreigners and agitators as are the laborers in the east and the middle west."

FIRST BALE AT HELENA

Helena, Ark., Aug. 14—Ernest Tibbs, a Negro cotton farmer, living below Helena in Phillips County, brought in the first bale of cotton for the year, which carries a premium of $25 given by the Helena Cotton Exchange, and which will be auctioned off Saturday. Tibbs brought in the first bale of 1934, one week earlier than the 1935 bale came in.

HEAVY MULE SHORTAGE

Hike in Prices Start—Due To Italian Crisis

East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 13—Purchase of 2,000 American pack mules by Italy, presumably in event of war with Ethiopia, would create a serious shortage of the animals for domestic use, dealers here said today.

Inquiry on the price of that number of animals was made by Italian dealers last week at this market, international center of the horse and mule trade.

J. J. Searcy, president of the St. Louis Horse and Mule Commission Co., said there was a scarcity of the type of mule wanted—a short, sturdy, heavy boned jack able to carry heavy burdens over precarious mountain trails.

"We could sell all those now available in the domestic market," he said, 'particularly in the South, where the smaller animals are used."

Last year's drought and a tendency of farmers to quit raising mules because of the increased use of tractors have created a shortage with a resultant boom market. Searcy estimated prices, higher now than at any time in the last two decades, have risen 40 per cent in the last 18 months. Today's quotations list a top price of $160 for average mules. Outstanding animals fetch considerably higher, but specific prices are not stated.

BEANS AND CORN SAVED

How to Preserve Them In Salt Water Told

Preserving beans and corn by salting is recommended when it is not practical to preserve them by canning or drying, says the New York state college of home economics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The college gives the following directions for salting beans and corn:

SALTED BEANS—Thoroughly wash and clean, and then weigh the vegetables. Mix them well with one-fourth their own weight in salt. This results in about a 25 per cent brine when the salt dissolves in the juices withdrawn from the vegetables.

Press the mixture of vegetables and salt well down into the container. If enough brine is not formed by dissolving the salt in the vegetable juices to cover the vegetables, add brine made by dissolving 1 pound, or about 1 1-2 cups of salt in 1 1-2 quarts of water. Cover the vegetables with a plate or a piece of paraffined board cut just to fit the inside of the container. Weigh the board. A jar of water or a clean stone, no limestone, will do. Do not use a metal weight. Set the container in a cool place. As soon as the bubbling ceases, remove the weight and cover the surface wtih paraffin.

SALTED CORN—Husk the corn and remove the silk. Put it into boiling water and boil it for about 10 minutes. Cut the corn from the cob, weigh it, mix it with one-fourth its weight of salt, and pack it as directed for salted beans.

Farmers of The Nation To Hold Annual Convention October 28-31

President Davis and Secretary Harris Release Official Call For Session

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TO BE HOST

Little Rock, Ark.—(Special)—Farmers of the nation will gather in this city from October 28th to October 31st inclusive, for their annual convention. President Jas. P. Davis and Secretary Leon Harris have released the official call over their signature, and Little Rock has been assured of this meeting. A conservative estimate places the attendance at more than five thousand. "This," said one of the representatives here, "of course, will depend upon economic conditions and the ability of these tillers of the soil, raisers of fruit, cattle and poultry to leave their work long enough to sit in upon the deliberations."

President Davis has been constantly on the road. He made more than twenty-five states of the nation within the past six months. He has been here in Arkansas, visited Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas and those states east of the Mississippi, going in and out of Washington on his trip more than fifteen times in the past ninety days.

A complete exhibit of farm products, livestock of every description will be installed here, as will be cannery, home backing, needle work, art craft and other avocations indulged in around the farm. It was further announced by President Davis that he hopes to have more than two thousand dollars in cash prizes to be offered in the various exhibits, to be paid out to the winners. There will be a fat stock show, there will be competition in cotton raising and grading as well as in fruit growing. Then, too, this year it is expected that there will be a division of nuts, such as pecans, hickory nuts, walnuts, peanuts, etc.

Extensive preparations are being made here in Pulaski County to give them an unusual reception. A place for holding it sufficiently large to accommodate not only the meeting, but where exhibit rooms and hall may be easily accessible, is being negotiated for.

Representatives from the Department of Agriculture, from the Farm Credit Bureau, the Farm Loan Bank, Farm Land Bank, and

(Continued from Page 5)

FARM AID IS EXPLAINED

Resettlement Will Make Farmers Self-supporting

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 14.—The rural resettlement program will be concerned only with assisting the more intelligent and able classes of farm families and will not undertake to aid all needy families indiscriminately, T. Roy Reid, director of the rural resettlement program in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, pointed out today.

"Establishing the 'cream' of the tenant farmers and impoverished landowners on a program of permanent self-support by co-operative supervision is the major task of our program," he said. "The present load of 'rural rehabilitation' cases, transferred to the resettlement program from direct relief by the FERA before the Resettlement Administration assumed the work, will be gradually shifted to other agencies, except the cases that can qualify for participation in this program."

BUCKWHEAT AS NITROGEN INDEX

In a recent attempt to ascertain the nitrogen requirements of young trees the New York State Conservation Department planned buckwheat in the soil at the Saratoga nursery where several species of young evergreens had been growing, reports Science Service. The degree of green of the stalks was taken as an index to the relative abundance of nitrogen left in the ground after the trees had been removed. The buckwheat developed its most yellowish hue on soil where red cedars had grown, indicating that species as the largest consumer of nitrogen. Spruces were next in their nitrogen requirements, and pine trees required the least, the study revealed.

—From New York Times.

LOAN PREDICTIONS VEER COTTON PRICES

Futures Here Close Week 14 to 16 Points Higher After 80-Point Fluctuation.

RAIN LIFTS CROP GUESSES

At Least 12,000,000 Bales Now Forecast — Domestic Mill Conditions Improve.

The course of prices for cotton futures last week was governed almost entirely by predictions from political quarters concerning the prospects for government loans on this year's crop. The net result was that, after moving over a range of about 80 points, prices on the New York Cotton Exchange closed the week with net advances of 14 to 16 points.

Twice in the week, on Wednesday and Friday, predictions by United States Senators that there would be a 12-cent loan on the new crop brought advances of $2 a bale. Since, prior to these predictions, prices were working lower in reflection of rising crop prospects and under expanding hedge selling, statements by the AAA Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture which were construded as in conclusive on the loan question were followed by declines.

The price gyrations which followed the Washington announcements were not confined to domestic markets and to raw cotton markets, but prevailed, to a greater or lesser extent, in raw cotton, cotton yarn and cotton cloth markets throughout the world Traders in Liverpool, Alexandria, Bombay and Osaka have had their eyes fixed on Washington for weeks, and every rumor, remark or statement from governmental sources that was considered as suggesting what the government would do about the proposed loan has been the signal for a price change.

Silence, Too, Brings Changes

Between such Washington reports, the absence of official statements has been given a price significance in world markets and has induced further price changes. Meanwhile, price uncertainties in the raw-material field have contributed to a slowness of yarn and cloth markets in Europe and the Orient.

With dry sections of the belt receiving rain, the precipitation not being excessive in most areas, crop estimates have risen since the government issued its crop forecast of 11,798,000 bales on August. 8. It is probable that trade ideas last week centered around 12,000,000 bales or more. Harvesting is making good progress in the southern half of the belt, and, as merchants have bought on an increasing scale, offerings of futures for hedging purposes have expanded. Prices receded under these influences early in the week, but in an orderly fashion, since trade and speculative buying came forward on a scaledown. With the loan announcements, however, the prospective size of the crop lost its influence on prices, for the time being at least.

Domestic mill conditions have improved lately, but the European mill situation shows little or no change on an average, and the spinning industry in Japan recently has been losing ground. The improvement in this country is regarded as a natural sequence to the low rate of mill operations and the light buying of goods in recent months. The recession in the Japanese spinning industry follows prolonged expansion of production and exports of yarn and cloth by Japan and the erection of obstacles to Japanese goods in many countries. There is a feeling in some quarters that Japan may find it more difficult to expand its cotton industry in the future than it has in the last few years.

Mill Buying Improves

Southern spot markets reported that mill buying of cotton improved considerably last week, both for early and deferred shipments. Buying interest was mainly in the shorter lengths. The domestic demand has been helped by the pickup in the goods market, while seasonal factors have made for larger buying abroad. England was the brightest spot in the export situation, but Japan showed more interest. Spot sales in reporting Southern markets last week totaled 40,000 bales, compared with 38,000 in the same week last year and 79,000 two years ago.

The movement of American cotton continued to run below that of last year and the year before. Forwardings to mills of the world in the last four weeks totaled 679,000 bales, compared with 697,000 in the same weeks last year and 905,000 two years ago. Exports have totaled in the same periods, respectively, 189,000, as against 266,000 and 569,000 bales.

—From New York Times.

ANCIENT CITY FOUND IN NORTH SYRIA DIRT

Important Syrian-Hittite Capital 1000 to 500 B. C. is Indicated by Ruins

ROYAL PALACE UNCOVERED

Chicago University Excavators Discover Fine Art —Expect Light on History.

(Special to The New York Times)

Chicago Aug. 18. — Discovery of an ancient city-site in North Syria, believed to have been a local capital of considerable importance in the Syrian-Hittite world about the period 1,000 to 500 B. C. was announced today by the Oriental Institute of the city of Chicago.

The discovery was reported by Dr. C. W. McEwan, field director of the institute's Syrian expedition who recently returned to this country. Trial excavation has uncovered a royal palace and has given indication that there are other public buildings on the site. One of the finest examples of Hittite art yet found, a double-lion column base has already been unearthed.

Dr. McEwan, whose expedition has been excavating two ancient mounds about midway between Alexandretta and Aleppo in North Syria, in his report related the circumstances of the discovery of this third mound in the district.

"The native foreman of the expedition was going to Antioch on his bicycle one day last season when he noticed two carefully cut blocks of basalt in the deep ditch beside the highway," Dr. McEwan reports. "They were on the edge of a long low, lying mound called Tell Tainat. The foreman was experienced enough in antiquity hunting to recognize them as important clues.

"When the members of the expedition investigated the mound they found huge columns bases of a type characteristic of royal buildings of the late Hittite period—after 1,000 B. C. The natives of a little village near by had been digging into the mound, not for antiquities, but for ancient burned brick to fill depressions in road building.

"These clues were so striking that they demanded further investigation. In the late Spring the Oriental Institute therefore undertook a two-week dig at Tell Tainat, in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities of the District of Alexandretta, which was represented by M. Claude Prost. The trial excavation proved very successful, uncovering a 'hilani,' or Syrian-Hittite palace, which showed three construction periods ranging from 850 B. C. to 600 B. C. There is promise of further buildings for future work.

"The Syrian-Hittite culture was a composite of Hittite, Aramaican, Phoenician and Assyrian elements flourishing in North Syria from about 1100 B. C. to the conquest of Alexander the Great. The discovery of a local capital of this people will bring new light to bear on a most interesting period. The Oriental Institute hopes to return to this site in the Autumn for further excavation of the mound.

"The most striking single find in the palace was a double-lion column base, two crouching lions whose backs supported a column at the entrance to the palace While column bases of one kind or another are of course, common in archaeological excavation, this is the first object of its kind found in this civilization, and it has been pronounced one of the finest specimens of Hittite art yet recovered."

INFLATION SINGS EVIDENT SLOWS REICH TRADE

Berlin Holds War Would Sway International Trade and Speed Price Recovery

Italy, It is Felt, Would Buy Campaign Materials From Depreciation Countries.

(Wireless to the New York Times)

Berlin, Aug. 17. — The dullness of German business is attributed largely to the uncertainty of the outlook in Ethiopia. It is considered certain that if war is not averted it will assume dimensions large enough to influence international trade materially and in particular to accelerate a world price recovery.

The banks here are confident that Italy will receive no general foreign credit but expect that she will seek individual exporters' credits for raw materials for armament. Italy is regarded as being in the process of inflation, of which the recent decline of her bond market and the advance in her stook market are characteristic symptoms. Italy's continued heavy import surplus, coming after a drain on her currency reserves, is seen as foreboding further depreciation of the lira unless Italy obtains a loan.

Under the agreement of last May Italy despite her new control of imports, is obliged to maintain quotas for German goods on the basis of German's actual deliveries in 1934, but she is not obliged to admit German goods for which no demand exists. German exporters fear that depreciation of the lira would compel Italy to cut the quota of imports and that special imports for the Ethiopian campaign of field locomotives, rails, automotive vehicles, sheets, wire and chemicals would be taken from currency-depreciation countries.

CURING COWPEA HAY

Cowpeas reduce the cost of A. A. Kolkmeyer's dairy ration. They supply roughage and portein cheaper than any other feed available in Newton county, Missouri, he says.

"I can get 2 1-2 tons of cowpea hay an acre," said Mr. Kolkmeyer. "I have good soil and each acre will produce normally, 15 to 18 busheds of seed. Cows like this feed as well as bright alfalfa hay. In 1933 I got 100 tons of cowpea hay from 40 acres. I figure it contained 600 to 700 bushels of peas. That means that each 100 pounds of hay contained about 18 ponnds of seed. I ground the hay. I had roughage practically as good as alfalfa and it had the protein supplement already mixed in. I began feeding it about December 1 and it lasted until July sold $200 worth of milk a month and had little additional feed cost except pasture.

"Some farmers say it is to hard to stack cowpea hay so it will keep, but I have had no trouble. I use 10 quarts of slack lime and 10 quarts of salt for each 1,400 pounds of hay. I put on a layer of hay, then a layer of salt and lime, then another lay of hay. The hay comes out of the stack as geen as it goes in. If salt and lime are not used the hay may become musty and molded.

—Missouri Ruralist.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN MISSOURI

Latest state to establish an old age pension is Missouri. The act, to become effective August 27 next, authorizes payment of pensions not to exceed $30 a month to persons more than 70 years old, who are incapacipated from earning a livelihood and are without means of support, and not to exceed $45 a month to a man and his wife. The state legislature appropriated $2,750,000 to pay pensions and cost of administration during the remainder of the biennial period of 1935 and 1936.

—Cappers Weekly.

COLORED POPCORN HIS HOBBY

Iowa as a Luther Burbank in popcorn growing . Inspired by the growing demand for color in everything, Warren B. Perry, on his 40 acre farm near Cresco, has developed new strains of popcorn in shades of red, white, bronze, black, purple, pink, yellow and blue . Perry began cross-breeding in 1913.

LEFT HAMS MOST TENDER

A Cincinnati restaurant advertises that it uses only ham from the left hind quarter of the hog in their sandwiches Right hams are not wanted. Expert hog observers, so their story runs, have discovered that it is the tendency of porkers to use the right rear leg for more for scratching and turning purposes, et cetera. Therefore, while the right leg may develop muscles like a marathon dancer's the left ham is invaribly tender and succulent. In this complex and competitive age there seems no field where the guidance of a specialist isn't necessary.

MANY USES FOR SOYBEANS

For centuries, soybeans have been one of the staple foods in China and Japan. They are the main food crop of Manchuria. In the United States, we have grown them largely for forage, 3,000,000 acres of them last year. In recent years, chemists have been discovering new industrial uses for the beans that may make them as important crop as they are in the Orient. The beans provide a cooking oil of high quality. They also are used in making flour for "health breads" particularly for diabetics. R. H. McCarroll, chemist for Henry Ford, declares a lacquer made from soybean oil is the best yet developed as an automobile finish. After the oil is extracted, plastic parts are made for car bodies Last year, the Ford Motor Company had out 10,000 acres of soybeans which were used for these purposes. This year, the acreage is tripled.

—Cappers Weekly.

COTTON BAGGING FOR COTTON

(Montgomery Advertiser)

At least it apperas that something may be done to substitute cotton for jute as bagging for cotton bales. Representative Hampton Fuller, of South Carolina, has introduced a bill which would change the method of selling cotton by gross-weight to net-weight, and the measure has received a favorable report by the House Agriculture Committee.

The new system of weighing, it is hoped, will open a market for 2,000,000 bales of cotton.

For years the use of jute for bagging has been a problem that appeared to have no solution. If the bill is passed and the old system goes out of use, it will mark the end of one of the most non-sensical something-for-nothing ideas that ever attached itself to the farmers of the South.

PREDICTS ANNOUNCEMENT OF 12-CENT COTTON LOAN

Washington— Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.), predicted today that the administration would announce a 12-cent loan on the incoming allotted cotton crop "by the end of this week."

In a statement he said:

"I am absolutely confident of the announcement of the 12-cent loan on the incoming allotted cotton crop.

"There are a number of senators in possession of information that will not be controverted to the effect that the moment the AAA amendments and Bankhead act are concluded in conference that the administration will fix the 12-cent loan. The conference report will be adopted, this legislation will be passed and the act will be on the president's desk at the end of this week.

"This administration has put its hand to the plow and there will be no turning back. We have got to go.

BRITISH SUBJECT, NOW IN THE UNITED STATES, SAYS ETHIOPIA CERTAIN TO DEFEAT ITALY IF WAR IS WAGED

Native African Predicts Huge Mosquitoes and Poisonous Flies Will Help Destroy Italians

By Garland Mackey

Washington, D. C.—Ethiopia will beat Italy, but it will not be through superior arms or better trained soldiers, according to Abraham Abdi, Washington's lone native of British Somaliland.

Abdi who was born within walking distance of Ethiopia, where he spent the greater part of his life has been in this country since 1914. He spent his first years in America in New York City and came to Washington in 1922.

He is a familiar figure on U Street and has been a salesman all of his life. His speciality is ladies' wear and silks. He followed the same line of work in his own country. He is almost an American citizen since he has taken out his first papers.

Poison Insects

Bullets will not win the war for Emperor Haile Selassie's mountain warriors, but the natural safeguards against military invasions will be death to the invaders, according to Abdi. The greatest enemy to the white man is a huge mosquito, whose bite is fatal, said Abdi. Then there is a poisonous fly which is equally as dangerous to whites.

A bite from either one results in a slow fever that is invariably fatal. Most of the natives are immune to the poison of these insects, although some do feel the effects, but they do recover

Country Fever-Laden

The mosquito of the lowlands through which the Italian soldiers must pass, is four or five times as large as the American breeds.

The insect is vicious and can pierce clothing with his sharp bill. These two insects, with the fever-laden lowlands and high treacherous mountains, will defeat the most modern army Italy can send, said Abdi.

Addis Ababa, the capital, is near the center of the country and the only city with modern conveniences. Unless one walks, the only means to reach the town is by a railroad There are no policemen or law, from Jibuti, in French Somaliland. The distance is about 900 miles. The rest of the country is the same as it was 10,000 years ago. There are no lights, schools or streets. other than the law of the feudal mountain lords.

There is no depression in the country. There are no taxes or rent to pay as none work for wages. It is impossible to become hungry as food is plentiful and people do not think of charging for meals. Food is free usually for the asking. The strongest usually has the most. The natives do not bother about locking doors as thieves are rare. When one is caught his arms are usually cut off, which renders him hors de combat for taking that which does not belong to him.

Addis Ababa has a population of nearly two million in the day and about 800,000 at night. Those in the mountains come to the city to trade and buy in the day and leave at night. The people as a rule are kind to visitors, who conduct themselves properly, but they do not hesitate to murder those who try to take advantage of them, said Abdi. Abdi vouches for the fact that prisoners are mutilated by the Ethiopians. Some are slowly bled to death, while others are treated in the most horrible manner.

Italy Wants Railroad

Abdi says the fever is worse after the rainy season and the temperature usually runs about 120 degrees.

He says the main bone of contention, which Italy is fighting for is to build a railroad from Italian Somaililand to the vast rich country of Ethiopia. At present France has the only railroad through the country. Rich mineral deposits are located in the mountains and Italy needs the material for her well being. France has been hauling it out for sometime and Italy is jealous. Ethiopia has no outlet to the sea. The country is surrounded by land owned by foreign powers. However, the natives are self-sustaining and raise all that is necessary for their simple needs.

Abdi believes that when war comes the fever, poison from the insects of the lowlands and the heat will do more to destroy the Italian army than the guns of Selassie's mountain men.

AMERICAN LEGION COMMANDER VISITS TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 17—Dr. Francis Marion Inge, outstanding surgeon and physician of Mobile, Ala., recently elected State Commander of the American Legion, visited the Brittain G. McKenzie Post No. 150 here Friday. Dr. Inge was accompanied to Tuskegee by Mr. D. Trotter Jones, State Adjutant At Tuskegee the Department Commander and the State Adjutant were joined by Mr. R. M. Howe, Mr. W. M. Hendon and Mr. Segrest of the John C. Waters Post and were escorted to the Veterans Administration Facility where they were met by Lewis W. Driver, Commander, and E. H. Cravens, Jr., Adjutant, of the Brittain G. McKenzie Post No. 150. A. R. Barnes, J. H. Wright, J. W. Lockett, Cleve L. Abbott, Dr. Drue King, Dr. J. A. Kennedy, Jeff Russell, R. S. Darnaby, James E. Davis, Walter B. Martin and Archie Yates, members of the Executive Committee of Post 150, were presented and accompanied the distinguished Legionnaires on tour of inspection of the Facility. After the inspection there was an assembly of War veterans in the Recreational Building where they were addressed by the State Commander, Adjutant Jones, Mr. Howe, Mr. Henden and Mr. Segrets, prominent attorney of the town of Tuskegee.

The State Commander expressed himself as being pleased with his visit and with the program that the newly organized Brittain G. McKenzie Post has undertaken for the year.

MOTOR DRIVEN BY HORSES

Old-Time Farm Implement on View In Pennsylvania.

(From New York Times)

How Pennsylvania farmers of 100 years ago used horses to develop power for threshing grain, shelling corn and cutting feed, is shown in an old-time horse-power machine placed on display recently in the State Museum at the Department of Public Instruction, says The Capitol News.

The massive wooden horse-power machine consists of a heavy vertical central turn-beam topped with large cog wheels through which power was transmitted by six horses hitched to four arms extending outward near the base of the shaft. On two of the arms horses were hitched single, and in pairs on the remaining two. The horses trod in a circle around the turn-beam to provide the power.

The machine is 10 feet high, occupies a floor space 12 by 14 feet and dates back to 1835, according to Dr. Charles F. Hoban, director of the museum.

There were but few of these large machines used in the State, and they were found only on large farms, principally in Berks and Lehigh Counties. The one now on exhibition in the State Museum was used on the Willoughby Grimm farm at New Smithville, Lehigh County, and came to the museum through his son, Harry Grimm, who now operates the farm.

CHINA EGG ENDS BULL SNAKE

(From New York Times)

Al Harker of Sidney, Iowa, has solved a mystery. For a long time he had been missing eggs from his henhouse. Finally a china nest egg disappeared, says The Associated Press. Shortly afterward Harker found a bull snake dead in his garden with a suspicious looking lump in its middle. When he cut the snake open he found the china egg.

SALT ROADS WEAR WELL

N. Y. State Experiment Leads to Building of New Type High ways.

Highways of salt are now being built in New York State, as the result of the experiments of Dr. Floyd D. Looker, research director of the International Salt Company of Ithaca, N. Y., says Science Service. These roads prove very successful as highways which do not carry a lot of traffic. They can be built and maintained at a low cost.

In the "farm-to-market" type of road where traffic will not exceed 500 cars a day, it is considered one of the cheapest and best methods yet devised to "get the farmer out of the mud." For the last two years a road of this type has been used to connect the city of Ithaca with its new airport. Thousands of loads of "fill" were moved over this road while the airport was under construction and it held up very well.

More than one method may be used in applying the salt. One way is to mix the salt with the road material by blading, while sprinkling water on to moisten the mixture, and then rolling it to a firm surface. Another and more practical method is to build the road up in layers, scattering a layer of salt with layers of road material. About twelve tons of salt are used to the mile of an eighteen-foot high-way, or about two pounds per square yard.

The clay packs to a harder surface because the salt draws the moisture from the air and keeps the surface moist. Not only does the salt compact the clay, giving a concrete-like surface, but it crystalizes on the road surface and retards evaporation of water from the road. Once the crystalization has taken place, the road, because of its shedding power, does not become slippery or muddy during a rain.

LOST AND FOUND DEAF-MUTES OF 14 NATIONS AT LONDON CHURCH SERVICE

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, AUG. 18,—One of the strangest and most touching services ever held under the mighty dome of St. Paul's Cathedral saw 700 deaf and mute persons from fourteen nations pray and sing today without a sound being heard.

They were athletes attending the fourth international games for the deaf and mute beginning tomorrow. Because many nationalities were involved, the service was conducted in the international sign language.

One after the other, chaplains and missionaries, some of them also deaf, mounted the lofty pulpit and voicelessly acted out the prayers, hymns and songs with eloquent looks and gestures.

Then the congregation joined in prayers and hymns.

GOLD FOUND IN LOGS

Small Crystals Taken From Petrified Forest in Nevada

(From New York Times)

Gold has been discovered in Churchill County, Nev., but not in sufficient quantities to cause a gold rush, according to a recent report by Professor W. S. Palmer of the Mackay School of Mines at Reno.

Unfortunately for would-be prospectors, the gold is found in logs of petrified wood, now changed by time and nature into crystalline and chalcedonic silica, carbon and calcite. The petrified forest area is 500 yards square, surrounded by rocks of volcanic origin, and gold has been found in only a part of the logs, which differ widely in gold content, says Science Service.

Spaces between the quartz crystals contain the irregular and crystalline gold grains most commonly occurring in individual crystals shaped like cubes, octahedrans and dodecahedrons. The largest gold crystal found so far is 16 inches in diameter.

SAFE BY A HAIR'S BREADTH

Sleeping Hobo Rudely Awakened When Train Runs Over Locks

(From New York Times)

George Rue, a transient, missed death literally by a hair recently when one of the drivewheels of a locomotive pinned his hair to the track.

Rue was sleeping on the right-of-way near Rapid City, S. D., so near the rail his flowing locks were across it says, The Associated Press. The engineer was unable to stop the train before the engine reached him, and it was necessary to move the locomotive to free the sleeper.

Rue continued his slumbers under a near-by tree.

MINNESOTANS STUDY BIRDS

(From New York Times)

To some it's a novelty, to others a hobby, and a few just smile—but to the growing roster of northwest outing enthusiasts bird study is a sport, says The Associated Press. Trappings for a "field trip" are a modern match for sportsmen's paraphernalia. With binoculars for a gun and a camera for ammunition, the bird-fan is set to "shoot" his prey. In some Minnesota communities the swelling ranks of bird troupers bid fair to outnumber the gun-toting sportsmen. Unencumbered by closed seasons and species limitations, bird lovers—young and old—daily invade Minnesota's wild life haunts by the hundreds.

MULES GET MUSICAL SEND-OFF

Forty mules bound for Fort Robinson, Neb., bade farewell to Fort Douglas Utah to the strains of "The Old Gray Mare" and "Wagon Wheels" recently when soldiers of the Thirty-eighth Infantry loaded the hybreds into stock cars, reports The Associated Press. The farewell music was furnished by the post band.

TEXAS COWS LIKE "LIQUOR"

Whiskey in Water Makes Them Give More Milk, Dairyman Says.

(From New York Times)

Give your cows a drink if you want them to return lots of milk.

That's what E. R. Eudaly, dairy specialist for Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, told a group of farmers meeting in Houston recently.

Obviously, however, cocktail hours for cattle are impractical. Cocktails would be too expensive.

The thing to do therefore, is to feed cows water flavored with liquor, says Science Service. This is because they like such water, and will drink more of it than water of the Volstead era. And when cows drink more water they give more milk.

Mr. Eudaly has concocted a special "brew" for cattle. It is simply fermented water out of silage trenches. Its alcoholic contents is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, but cattle drink a great deal of it, Mr. Eudaly says.

It is made in this way: Into a trench, about 5 feet deep, green corn, maize, sorghum or other food-stuff is placed. Water is poured over it to drive out air which would destroy the feed. Forty pounds of black strap molasses is poured over each ton of the silage. The food-stuff is then covered up with dirt, and will keep indefinitely. Rain seeps through, keeping the silage wet and fermentation set in.

When water from such a trench flowed into a stream near Waco, Texas, recently, it made the fish so drunk that they came to the surface and could be easily caught,

READ THE ModernFarmer

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

FARM NOTES

We believe hog prices will remain high for the next year. There is a shortage of lard in Europe. The grain crop is heavy this year and it will be a profitable venture for the farmer to turn his grain into pork. The number of pigs raised in the United States this year is the smallest in 40 years.

Dr. George Jones of the Missouri College of Agriculture says use calcium arsenate as a dust which will control the green worm that eats in cabbage plants. Dr. Jones says the arsenate will in no way injure the cabbage for food.

A farmer living in Putnan county Missouri bought a cow in the spring of 1934 for eleven dollars. Three months later the cow had a heifer calf. This spring she had twins claves. The cow is a fine milker. He has refused 50 dollars for the animal.

Army worms have been found near Millington in West Tenn. These worms strip the leaves from the stalks of the cotton plant, which exposes the immature bolls to the sun and causes premature opening. The best effective remedy against the army worm is to dust freely with calcium arsenate and lime.

Mrs. Sally Brooks whose age is given as 103, has applied for old age pension. She lives near Wynne, Arkansas in Cross county and is said to be the oldest woman in the state. Under the old age pension laws she will likely receive thirty dollars per month for the rest of her life— the government to pay 15 dollars and the state a like amount.

The Secretary of the Memphis Cotton Exchange has issued a report showing that Memphis handled 947,282 bales of cotton last season with a value of nearly sixty-two million dollars. The gross receipts of Memphis which included through cotton, or in others words, cotton that was assembled in Memphis after having been sold in the interior points, totaled 1,441,517 bales. The average value per bale was 63.54.

Farm wages in the middle western states have gone up about 6 percent since the beginning of last spring . In the state of Indiana the farm hands are getting $1.50 per day, and in Illinois $1.60 per day. This is without board.

The first of the 1935 corn-hog adjustment payments totalling a little over four million dollars have been mailed to corn hog farmers from Washington, D. C. This is the beginning of first payments on more than one million contracts signed by corn-hog farmers. The last installment will be paid after the first of January 1936.

Prof. McHatton head of the horticulture department University of Georgia says August is a good month for starting late vegetables. There is always a good profit in fall beans, as well as fall cabbage and Georgia collards. Since the pospect is for high priced meat this winter we can expect an abnormal demand for all vegetables.

There has been an increase of from 5.67 cents to 6 cents per pound in the cotton ginning tax under Bankhead act for the 1935 crop.

It is said that a loan would be made on the 1935 crop but the amount has not yet been determined. A total of 10,500,000 bales of tax-exempt cotton has been alloted to the producing states for 1935.

Hon. Rexford G. Tugwell Assistant Secretary of Agriculture has expanded rehabilitation eligibility regulations in order to provide aid for farmers who are in a bad way and on the verge of applying for relief. Heretofore only those who were actually on relief had been considered for aid.

A holstein cow owned by George Ramussen of Lake Forest Illinois is said to be the champion milk and butter cow of the United States.

The cow is milked four times per day and in a period of one year she has given 34,640 pounds of milk and from this milk 1,658 pounds of butter were churned.

Phillip, Postel, white farmer living near Mascoutah, Ill., sold fifty-two hogs the first week in August and received a check for $1,165.72. The lot of hogs weighed 9,900 pounds and price per pound was 12 cents.

Mrs. Becky Dilworth, colored farm mother and grand mother, a citizens of Ouashita county, Ark., applied to the ordinary of that county last week for an old age pension. She gave her age as 108 and has resided in that county for nearly ninety years. She is the mother of 19 children.

AUGUST EDITORIAL.

Report issued from the offices of the AAA that in the eleven months which ended May 31st its expenditures totaled 767,195, 306 dollars.

The report further reads that for the eleven months funds avaluable were 18,045, 135 dollars leaves a balance on hand June 1st amounting to 150,849,329 dollars. Rental and benefit payments to farmers amounted to 535 547, 689 dollars divided as follows: Cotton 102,503,017 dollars wheat 97,503,986 dollars, tobacco 23,784,768 and corn-hogs 296,435,-801 dollars Pennsylvania flood victims can borrow from the government to restore their crops and homes. Loans would be made to non-profit organizations in all flood stricken states.

It is said that the government will approve requests for CCC aid in clearing away debris caused by the flood waters.

Tommie Davis near Piggott, Arkansas, was feeding his mule. The mule stepped on the dog's foot. The dog bit the mule. The mule kicked at the dob, missed and struck Davis breaking a leg.

At this time of the year the biggest task is weeding and thinning.

All vegetables should be thinned out.

Get after all the weeds and keep after them.

According to the Census of agriculture Alabama has 275,455 farms comprising 19,665, 484 acres. These farms were valued at—land and buildings 368,094, 212. Jefferson county has 6491 farms as of April 1st 1935 with an acreage of 198,322 with a value—farm lands and buildings over twelve million dollars.

The AAA have awarded contracts for the purchase of three million one hundred fifty thousand pounds fresh butter, which when delivered is to be turned over to Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for distribution to the needy. The AAA have also purchased one million bushels soft winter wheat in the Pacific northwest territory for distribution to the unemployed.

Last Summer New York City consumed more than two million watermelons. This does not include shipments unrecorded to chain stores. In Harlem which is the section almost exclusively inhabited by colored, more melons are eaten than any one section in the world.

Twelve states send watermelons to New York, the largest quantity coming from South Carolina. The Tom Watson melon which comes principally from Georgia is a very popular seller.

The state Welfare Department in Little Rock, Ark., has started distributing old age pension and unemployed relief applications to the county welfare board. The Commissioner says no money is yet available for old age pensions and other aid and the approved applicants will not receive any assistance until state and federal funds are available.

John Karrant a Greer farmer located near Fort Smith, Ark., has two acres of land near the city limits and from this small tract he expects to sell over three thousand dollars worth of tomatoes. This is not anything extra for him to do. He has been farming this small tract for over eight years and has always been successful in producing a large and profitable crop every year.

Mr. Chester C. Davis administrator AAA Washington, D. C., says full rental and adjustment payments will be made to co-operating producers of basic crops, even if all or part of such crops have been destroyed by floods. Cotton contracts signers will receive not only the usual rental payments and parity payments but also their alloted Bankhead act tax-exemption certificates.

Dallas is the largest Negro rural farm populated county in Alabama. Recently figures reveal the rural population is nearly forty thousand, and of this number thirty thousand are Negroes. The average normal cotton yield is around fifty thousand bales.

Negro farmers are getting ready to file applications for loans under the new Bankhead Farm Home Tenant Bill to purchase farm lands, so they can own the soil they till.

PLUM TREE AND OCEAN

As a growing girl held by a rigid tether,
Stretching soft hands toward her neighbor sea,
Craves for adventure in the sultry weather,
She rustles, quivering, the young plum tree

Decorous greenery, chaste sward are hers,
A robin's twitter burden of the hour,
But her light leaves are—signaling those breakers
That seek lost caverns in thunderous power.

Sunk deep in an ancestral world of garden,
Feet bound like a Chinese girl's to loyalty,
She prays for quick uprooting lest life harden,
To float upon the inviolable sea.

"Stay with us, sweet, and honor earth your sire;
Bear small, ripe plums to moisten thirsty lips!"
But the tree bends convulsed with sharp desire.
Her tossing fullness wildly beckoning ships.

Laura Benet.

FARM HOMES MODERNIZED

Pennsylvania Records Show Rise In Radios, Autos and Motors

The number of farms and farm homes having modern conveniences continues to increase in Pennsylvania, according to the State Department of Agriculture Estimates as of Jan. 1 this year show that Pennsylvania farmers have 154,340 automobiles, 49,560 motor trucks, 35,950 tractors and 63,660 gas engines. A total of 67,450 farms having telephnes, 58,650 have radios, 40,850 have heating systems, 67,740 having running water and 56,920 having electricity, either from central station service or individual farm generating plants.

These figures represent slight increases over a year ago in automobiles, motor trucks, radios, heating systems, running water in home and farms having electricity. The number of tractors and gas engines was approximately the same as last year but the number of farms having telephones decreased about 3 per cent, says Capitol News.

The estimates also show 40,100 silos on farms, which is the highest number on record.

—From New York Times.

COTTON STUDY PLANNED

Senate Resolution to Urge Appointment of Technical Groups

Special to the New York Times

Washington, Aug. 18. — A resolution providing for the appointment of two committees to study the entire cotton situation and report back to Congress at its next session will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow by Senator George.

The first committee, to consist of "seven outstanding agricultural and business men who have experienced utilization and distribution of cotton," is to make a study of the disposition and distribution of cotton in government control. Not more than two of these men may be Federal officials, the resolution provides.

The second committee of three "distinguished technical experts and scientists" would conduct a program of research into various new fields for cotton and cotton products.

Both committees would be appointed by the President. An appropriation of $200,000, is provided by the resolution.

TYROL REVIVES HAND-WEAVING

Vienna. — There has been a great revival of weaving in Tyrolian districts during the last few months, according to J. Mast, manager of the American Express Travel Service. The reason for the return of the ancient craft, at one time in every mountain hut, which cherished its spinning wheel and loom, is a combination of necessity and the revival of traditional customs being everywhere manifested in rural districts. Tyrolian handwoven goods have become quite a fashion in Austria, and are particularly popular with hikers and sportsmen ,who have taken to short green or white jackets as the orthodox dress for a walking holiday.

—From New York Times.

BEHEADED BY HIS OWN SCYTHE

(From New York Times)

Munich (Reuter.)—A haymaker of Landshut, South Bavaria, Alt von Pifias, has been beheaded by a blade of his own scythe. He was riding home after work, on his bicycle, his scythe strapped to his back. A motor car came past a wagon behind which Piflas was riding and the protruding blade of his scythe smashed through its windshield. Piflas was lifted bodily from his bicycle and dragged fifty feet before the motor car crashed into a ditch and flung him loose. He landed on his back on the paved road, the sharp blade of the scythe severing his spinal cord at the neck, killing him instantly.

WOULD CORRECT ABUSES

(Continued from Page 1)

expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, one at the end of three years, one at the end of four years, and one at the end of six years, after the date of the enactment of this Act. The President shall designate one of the appointive members as the chairman of the board. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and any of the appointive members who hold another Government office shall receive no additional compensation for their services as members of the board. The members of the board who are first appointed shall be deemed to be the incorporators, and the incorporation shall be deemed to have been effected from the date of the first meeting of the board.

(c) The Corporation shall have capital stock in the amount of $50,000,000, and the board, with the approval of the President, is authorized to increase such capital stock from time to time in such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Corporation. Such original capital stock shall be subscribed for by the President on behalf of the United States, and payments for such subscriptions may be made from any sums appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935; and the President further authorized to transfer the corporation from the sums so allocated or otherwise made available for rural rehabilitation, and prevention of soil erosion, reforestation and forestation, such sums as he may from time to time deem desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act. Payments for such stock and other sums to be transferred shall be made to the Corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury at such time or times as the President may direct and the amount of all payments so received shall be available to the Corporation for administrative expenses under, and also to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Corporation shall issue to the Secretary of the Treasury receipts for payments by him for or on account of such stock, and such receipts shall be evidence of the stock ownership of the United States.

(d) The Corporation is authorized to issue bonds in an aggregate amount not to exceed $1,000,000,000, which may be sold by the Corporation to obtain funds for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Such bonds shall be in such forms and denominations, shall mature within such periods from the date of their issue, shall bear such rates of interest, shall be subject to such terms and conditions, and shall be issued in such manner and sold at such prices, as may be prescribed by the Corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such bonds shall be fully and unconditionally guaranteed both as to interest and principal by the United States, and such guaranty shall be expressed on the face thereof, and such bonds shall be lawful investments, and may be accepted as security for all fiduciary, trust, and public funds, the investment or deposit of which shall be under the authority or control of the United States or any officer or officers thereof. In the event that the Corporation shall be unable to pay upon demand, when due, the principal of, interest on, such bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the holder the amount thereof, which is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and thereupon to the extent of the amount so paid the Secretary of the Treasury shall succeed to all the rights of the holders of such bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is authorized to purchase any bonds of the Corporation issued under this subsection, and for such purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities hereafter issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under such Act, as amended, are extended to include any purchases of the Corporation's bonds, hereunder. The Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time, sell any of the bonds of the Corporation acquired by him under this subsection. All redemptions, purchases, and sales by the Secretary of the Treasury of the bonds of the Corporation shall be treated as public-debt transactions of the United States. The bonds issued by the Corporation under this subsection shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, in heritance, and gift taxes), now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any District, Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. The Corporation, including its franchise, its capital, reserves, and surplus, its loans and income, and its personal property, shall likewise be exempt from such taxation. The Corporation shall have power, however, to make payments to States and governmental subdivisions thereof for the furnishing of such public services and facilities as are customarily provided for out of taxes and assessments, to the farms, farm homes, and farm communities established as provided for hereinafter. The Corporation shall have power to purchase in the open market at any time and at any price, not to exceed par, any of the bonds issued by it. Any such bonds so purchased may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be sold or resold at any time and at any price. The Corporation shall make appropriate provision for applying payments received by it to the retirement of the bonds issued under the provisions of this Act.

None of said bonds shall be issued within one year after the approval of this Act. Within three years after the approval of this Act not more than $300,000,00 of said bonds may be issued.

(e) The Corporation shall have power to select, employ, and fix the compensation of such officers, employees, attorneys, or agents as shall be necessary for the performance of its duties under this Act, within the provision of the Civil Service laws and the Classification Act of 1933, as amended. No such officer, employee, attorney, or agent shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of the rate hereinabove provided in the case of directors of the Corporation. Insofar as applicable, the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, as amended, shall extend to persons given employment under the provisions of this Act. The Corporation shall be entitled to the free use of the United States maiis for its official business in the same manner as the executive departments of the Government, and shall determine its necessary administrative and other expenditures under this Act, and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed and paid, without regard to the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds: **Provided,** That the appointment of any person receiving a salary of $4,000 or more per annum from the funds of the Corporation shall be subject to the confirmation of the Senate of the United States.

The Corporation shall, at the close of each fiscal year, make a report in writing to Congress stating in detail its activities, the names, salaries, and duties of all employees and officers in the employ of or under the supervision of the Corporation, and an account of all moneys it has disbursed.

(f) The board is authorized to make such by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Corporation.

Sec. 4. (a) The Corporation shall have succession in its corporate name, and shall have power—

(1) To sue and be sued in its corporate name in any court of competent jurisdiction, Federal or State.

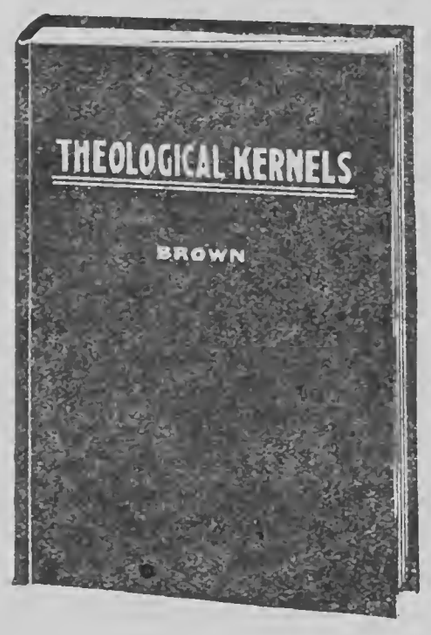
(2) To adopt and use a corporate seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

(3) To establish, and to assist in the establishment of farms and farm homes, together with the necessary buildings and other structures, livestock, equipment, implements and machinery, furnishings, supplies, facilities, and to assist the beneficiaries of this Act in the organization of cooperatives: **Provided,** That any individual farm shall be of such size and fertility and so stocked and equipped as to reasonably indicate returns which will permit the occupants thereof to repay any obligations incurred by them for the purchase thereof, and to maintain a decent standard of living: **And provided further,** That the Corporation shall have power under rules and regulations to be promulgated by the Corporation and the Secretary of the Interior to finance in the same maner the establishment of individual farms and homes upon the public domain or upon lands within any reclamation project.

(4) The Corporation shall limit the loan made to any purchaser to the amount that will provide a farm to be limited to area to the size of an average farm in the State where the land is located as determined by the preceding Federal Census, and not to exceed in cost the price of property of similar size and value in the same section or area. No property, real or personal, shall be purchased hereunder save upon an appraisal by competent experts, reported in writing and sworn to and filed and preserved for inspection by the Congress, or any Member thereof. If the services of appraisers of the Federal land banks are available, no farm land shall be bought by the Corporation save upon an appraisal by one or more appraisers of the Federal land bank, reported in wrting and sworn to and filed and preserved for inspection by the Congress, or any Member thereof

(5) In carrying out the provisions and purposes of this Act, to enter into contracts, make loans or grants, or both, and to acquire, by purchase, gift, or otherwise any real or personal property or any interest therein, and to improve, develop, maintain, and sell any such property or interest therein. The provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to lands acquired, or construction work undertaken by the Corporation under the provisions

(Continued on Page 6)



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WOULD CORRECT ABUSES

(Continued from Page 5)

of this Act, and title to all land, chattels, and other property, real or personal, acquired under the provisions of this Act, shall vest in the Corporation for the purpose of this Act.

(6) To enter into contracts to sell its properties, and to make conveyances under the terms of such contracts. The Corporation may lease any farm which has been repossessed by it, pending a resale of said farm.

(7) To pay all expense incident to the examination and survey of the necessary areas and the acquisition of title to lands to be acquired, including fees for the services of abstractors, title attorneys, and escrows, official certifications and evidence of title, and title insurance policies, recording fees, and options when deemed necessary, to assist the beneficiaries of the program to secure and maintain appropriate insurance policies, and to pay such other expenses as may be determined necessary to the efficient carrying out of the programe herein authorized.

(8) To accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, cooperate with such Federal and State agencies, and utilize, with the consent of the State, such State and local officers and employees as may be necessary.

(9) To establish such branch and local offices as it may deem necessary, but the principal office of the Corporation shall be in the District of Columbia.

(10) To utilize the service of other corporations and agencies on such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe, and to exercise such other powers as may be necessary or appropriate to the efficient exercise of the powers specifically conferred.

(b) Preference shall be given applicants who are married or who have dependent families, farm tenants, share-croppers, farm laborers, or those who recently were farmers; but the Corporation shall not approve any application for the benefits of this Act if it finds that the income of the applicant derived from farm property owned by him is sufficient to support his family and to pay the expenses of operating such property and the fixed charges on his indebtedness in connection with such property.

(c) The Corporation may provide for such amortization periods for the repayment of indebtedness owed to it, and may postpone the date when the initial installment shall be due, as it may deem advisable, but in no event shall the amortization period exceed sixty years.

(d) The rate of interest to be charged by the Corporation upon indebtedness owned to it shall be at as low a rate of interest as the Government shall secure the money, and may include a reasonable charge to be applied toward the expenses of administering the provisions of this Act, not to exceed 1 per centum per annum.

(e) The board and the Corporation shall give due consideration to the desirability of avoiding the expansion of production for the market of basic commodities for which the price is lower than the parity price as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended; and shall, so far as practicable, assist beneficiaries of the program to become established upon lands now in cultivation.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Corporation to make a loan to any corporation for the purpose of purchasing real property, to sell or otherwise dispose of any real property or interest therein owned or held by the Corporation to any other corporation, or to enter into any contract or agreement with any other corporation with respect to the acquisition by it of any real property or interest therein.

Sec. 5. All contracts of sale executed by the Corporation and all mortgages taken by it shall contain a provision that if a voluntary lien is created by the debtor on any of the property covered by such contract or mortgage, or if an involuntary lien is established on any of such property, the Corporation may declare all unpaid installments of principal and interest (accrued or to accrue) to be immediately due and payable. No land purchased from the Corporation herein created up to the value of $2,500 shall ever be encumbered with any lien or obligation, either statutory or contracted. Such land shall not be subject to any debt, or debts, or obligations of any kind of the owner, except taxes, and every conveyance, lease, or contract executed by the Corporation herein created shall contain a provision that the land shall forever remain free of all liens or encumberances of whatever kind, and such provision shall be a covenant running with the land as long as it shall be used as a farm homestead. This provision shall not affect the lien of the Corporation for the money loaned for the purchase of the land, or equipment for the land.

Sec. 6. No purchasers of property from the Corporation shall, so long as the purchase price is not paid in full, without the written consent of the Corporation, sell, lease, mortgage, transfer, assign, or convey any such property included in a contract of sale by the Corporation or in a mortgage to the Corporation: **Provided,** That if he shall have first given the Corporation sixty days' notice of his intention to sell and convey said property, and unless the Corporation, within such sixty-day period, does not purchase such property at a price equal to the appraised value thereof, as established by an independent appraisal, such sale shall not be prohibited hereby. If any sale, lease, transfer, assignment, mortgage, or conveyance of such property is made without complying with the foregoing requirements, or if any property is abandoned, the Corporation may declare all unpaid installments of principal and interest (accrued or to accrue) to be immediately due and payable.

Sec. 7. (a) The jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over lands acquired under the provisions of this Act shall not be changed by reason of such acquisition: **Provided, however,** That this section shall not be deemed to affect the jurisdiction of the United States to punish offenses against the United States, the intent of this section being that the several States in which such lands are situated shall not, by reason of such acquisition, lose their jurisdiction, nor the inhabitants thereof, their rights and privileges as citizens or be absolved from their duties as citizens, of the respective States.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt any real property held by any purchasers from the Corporation, notwithstanding the legal title remains in the Corporation, from taxation by any State or political subdivision thereof to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

Sec. 8. The Federal Reserve banks are authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to act as depositaries, custodians, and fiscal agents for the Corporation.

Sec. 9. (a) Whoever makes any statement, knowing it to be false, or whoever willfully overvalues any property, for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Government or the board upon any application, advance, purchase, or repurchase agreement, or loan, under this Act, or any extension thereof, or the acceptance, release, or substitution of security therefor, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000.

(b) Whoever (1) falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits any note, debenture, bond, or other obligation or coupon, in imitation of or purporting to be a note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or coupon issued by the Corporation; or (2) passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to utter, pass, or publish any false, forged, or counterfeited note, debenture, or other obligation or coupon, purporting to have been issued by the Corporation, knowing the same to be false, forged, or conterfeited; or (3) falsely alters any note, debenture, bond, or other obligation or coupon, issued or purporting to have been issued by the Corporation; or (4) passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish, as true any falsely altered or spurious note, debenture, bond, or other obligation or coupon, issued or purporting to have been issued by the Corporation, knowing the same to have been falsely altered or spurious, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(c) Whoever, being connected in any capacity with the Corporation, (1) embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds, securities, or other things of value, whether belonging to it or pledged or otherwise entrusted to it; (2) with intent to defraud the Corporation, or any other body politic or corporate, or any individual, or to deceive any officer, auditor, or examiners of the board or the Corporation, makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of, or to, the board of the Corporation, or without being duly authorized, draw any order, or issues, puts forth, or assigns any note, debenture, bond, or other obligation or draft, mortgage, judgment, or decree thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(d) The provisions of sections 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117 of the Criminal Code of the United States (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 202—207, inclusive), insofar as applicable, are extended to apply to contracts or agreements of the Corporation, which for the purposes hereof shall be held to include advances, loans, purchase and repurchase agreements, extensions and renewals thereof, acceptances, releases, and substitutions of security therefor, and sales of property of the Corporation.

(e) No person, partnership, association, or corporation shall directly or indirectly solicit, contract for, charge, or receive, or attempt to solicit, contract for, charge, or receive any fee, charge, or other consideration from any person applying to the Corporation for a loan or other assistance, whether bond or cash, except ordinary fees authorized and required by the Corporation for services actually rendered for examination and perfection of title, appraisal, and like necessary services. Any person, partnership, association or corporation, violating the provisions of this subsection shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 10. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

The committee incorporated in the bill all of the amendments adopted by the Senate, but changed the amendment which made all the property of the Corporation subject to taxation so as to exempt its franchise, capital, reserves, surplus, loans, income, and personal property from taxation. All real estate owned by it is subject to taxation.

The provision setting up $50,000,000 capital stock in the original bill was left in the discretion of the President. The bill as reported makes the subscription to said stock in the sum of $50,000,000 mandatory.

The amended bill as it relates to the bond issue, includes the following limitation:

None of said bonds shall be issued within one year after the approval of this Act. Within three years after the approval of this Act no more than $300,000,000 of said bonds may be issued.

U. S. Government To Get Services Of Geo. Carver

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Aug. 19—Announcement has been made of the appointment of Dr. George W. Carver, director of agricultural research and consulting chemist at Tuskegee, as collaborator in the Department of Agriculture, in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. Dr. Edson, eminent agricultural authority, is Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, division of mycology and disease survey. Dr. Carver's appointment was effective from August 1, and it is understood that he is to serve without compensation.

FIRST GIN TO MILL CROP ON ELI'S LAND

Westboro, Mass., Aug. 13.—Cotton grown on Eli Whitney's New England farm will be run through Eli Whitney's original cotton gin this fall.

Victor Despres, present occupant of the farm once owned by the cotton gin inventor, has a full acre of cotton in full bloom, he said today.

Whitney's family, now living in New Haven, Conn., promised Despres the use of the original gin.

MULES DECLARED A MEAL ARMISTICE IN CHACO

(Christian Science Monitor)

Wars and rumors of wars have no effect on the well-established habits of mules raised in Southern Alberta, as a consignment of mules shipped last year from the Taber district to the Gran Chaco refused to move one inch, much less haul gun trucks or ammunition supplies, during the dinner hour. These mules shipped from Alberta had, it is understood, been used at some time on railway construction in Alberta and so were used to stopping work immediately the noon dinner hour arrived.

The buyers declared that when the mules were shipped overseas to form artillery teams in the war between Paraguay and Bolivia they still kept to their habitual noon hour rest interval so that fighting and maneuvers had perforce to halt abruptly while the mules "took time off." There they rested, and until the noon hour had fully elapsed they refused to budge a wheel.

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CELEBRITIES ON PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR BIG MEETING TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO

Drs. Charles S. Johnson, Carter G. Woodson, R. R. Wright and Many Others to Speak at Convention to be Held September 9th

Chicago, Ill.—The actual program for the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Chicago on the ninth of September has assumed definite form. Four days will be devoted to these exercises. On Sunday, the 8th, the day before the exercises begin, the visitors will be entertained at a musical in the auditorium of the new Wendell Phillips High School, and they will be further entertained on that same day at a Get-Acquainted Dinner at International House. Mrs. Maude Roberts George, chairman of the Music Committee, has a number of faithful coworkers who with the local talent in that city will state a real "Afternoon with Nergo Musicians and Their Music," assisted by some outside artists like Clarence Cameron White and Roland Hayes who have been requested to participate. At the Dinner that evening visitors with brief accounts of what they have done in this field will be introduced to respond to addresses by distinguished citizens of Chicago.

Monday, the ninth, the day of the actual celebration, will be devoted to addresses of historical retrospect and evaluation of the work of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The first address will be delivered by Dr. W. Sherman Savage, of Lincoln University in Missouri. He will review "Twenty Years of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History." At the same session that morning Professor L. P. Jackson, of Virginia State College, will speak on "The Work of the Association and the People." Following these gentlemen will be a general discussion in which visitors and workers from afar will mention what is being done in various parts to carry out the purposes of the Association as understood hy the people who are now becoming interested.

On Monday afternoon Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University will make a special "Evaluation of the First Twenty Volumes of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY." This speaker will not eulogize the editor or praise the efforts of his co-workers. He will endeavor to apply the test of modern historiography to the current articles, reviews, and documents, which have been published in this magazine during the last generation. President R. R. Wright of Wilberforce University will follow this speaker with an address on "Negro History in Our High School and College Curricula." As an author, an instructor of experience in this field, and at present an educational administrator very much concerned with this effort, President Wright's observations will doubtless prove to be valuable. These discourses also will be followed by a general discussion from which is expected other thought of instructors engaged in various parts of the country. Among these will be Mr. Herman Dreer, of St. Louis; Mr. F. E. DeFrantz, of Indianapolis; Mr. Louis C. Blount, and Mr. Snow F. Grigsby, of Detroit; Mrs. G. Estelle Massey Riddle of Akron; and Professor D. J. Jackson, of Xavier University, New Orleans.

On Monday evening at the Wendell Phillips High School President John Hope of Atlanta University will speak on the work of the Association from the point of view of an officer cooperating with the staff. Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the founder and director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, will speak on the unfinished task which lies before the Association. The Mayor of Chicago is scheduled to speak at this same session and the Honorable Louis B. Anderson to introduce him. This opportunity is given the city to express its appreciation for the work of the Association which was organized in Chicago on the ninth of September in 1915 and ever since that time has found there some of its most substantial supporters. Among these were Dr. George Cleveland Hall who participated in this organization on that date, and Julius Rosenwald, who became interested soon thereafter, contributed annually to its support, served as one of the officers of the Association from that time until he died. It might be noted too that E. R. Embree, the head of the Rosenwald Fund, which has also given some aid, was a classmate of the founder of the Association when these two youths were studying at Berea College in Kentucky, still dominated by the spirit of that mountaineer abolitionist, John G. Fee, Mr. Embree's grandfather.

Tuesday, the second day of the celebration, will be devoted to certain scholarly addresses on topics of much concern to the Association and to the general public at this time. At the morning session Dean Carl Frederick Huth, of the University of Chicago, will deliver an introductory address and preside. Professor Hasseltine, of the University of Wisconsin, will then read a paper on "A New Aspect of the Slavery Argument." Miss Bessie Louise Pierce, of the University of Chicago, will give "A Thought from a Teacher of History." Professor Lorenzo J. Greene, of Lincoln University in Missouri, will discuss the paper by Professor Hasseltine, and Professor Rayford W. Logan, of Atlanta University, will discuss that of Miss Pierce. Afterwards comes the general discussion of these topics.

The two remaining sessions of the day will be devoted to the discussion of the timely topic, the African situation. That afternoon Mr. E. R. Embree will deliver an introductory address and preside. Professor Melville J. Herskovits of Northwestern University, a recent traveler and student of African affairs, will discuss "West Africa as a Field for Research." Dr. W. D. Hambly, of the Field Museum of Natural History, another investigator of Africans from the ethnological and anthropological points of view, will deliver a lecture on "African Art." Mrs. Wendell Green of Chicago will open the general discussion and Mrs. Schuh of the same city will follow her. Others interested in the approach to Africa with scientific objectivity will participate in this discussion.

At the evening session at the Wendell Phillips High School three other scholars concerned with Africa will speak. Professor Ralph J. Bunche, of Howard University, who several years ago made a special study of colonial administration on that continent, will deliver an address on "The French in Africa." Professor W. O. Brown, of the University of Cincinnati, who has just returned from a year's survey of conditions along the East Coast and South Africa in particular will speak on "The Present Status of the Negro in Africa." Dr. F. Ernest Work, of Muskingum College, for years the Educational Advisor of the Negus of Abyssinia and knighted by the Emperor of that now much discussed land will speak on "Abyssinia as a Pawn in European Diplomacy." It might he noted here that Dr. Work is bringing out this fall a book dealing with the present Abyssinian situation and the Association will sell this work.

On Wednesday there will be a brief business session of the Association in the morning and another session of the Executive Council in the afternoon. At eight o'clock in Harris Hall on the campus of Northwestern University in Evanston with President Scott of that institution presiding the Association will hold the final session of the celebration of its Twentieth Anniversary. The Honorable E. B. Jourdain of Evanston will deliver an address on "What the Negro May Learn from History" and Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Howard University will give a discourse out of his experience and knowledge as to "The Place of the Negro Among Those Who Have Achieved."

CARTER G. WOODSON.

NEW EXTENSION AGENT APPOINTED IN ALABAMA

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Aug. 19—The appointment of Nicholas Kollock as State Agent for Negro Extension Work for the State of Alabama, succeeding Eugene Clarence Dobbs, deceased, and Robert Bell as Movable School Agent, vice Nicholas Kollock, promoted, has been announced by T. M. Campbell, Field Agent for the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service.

Nicholas Kollock, who is a product of South Carolina State College at Orangeburg, and of Tuskegee Institute, entered the Extension in 1923, and has made an enviable record as Movable School Agent. He has an extensive acquaintance with farmers throughout the State of Alabama.

Robert Bell is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute high school and college departments, graduating from the high school in 1929 and from the college in 1933. Immediately following his graduation he was employed by Tuskegee Institute as general farm mechanic and assistant farm superintendent. He was also employed by the Alabama Extension Service to do part time work in farm management.

Both agents have entered upon their new duties.

NEGRO FARMER HARVESTS FIRST BALE COTTON

Greenville, Miss.—Anderson Riley brought to Greenville, Miss., on August 9th the first bale of cotton of this year's crop. The bale weighed 535 pounds and will be sold at auction.

Mr. Riley is one of the best cotton farmers in the Delta section of Mississippi and is always one, if not the first of the farmers in that section to bring in the earliest of the crop.

MICHIGAN FARMERS RALLY TO DEFENSE OF AFRICAN NATION

Ontonagon, Mich.—(ANP)—Condemning Italian Fascism's threatened war on Ethiopia, only independent Negro nation, 250 persons gathered here today to voice their solidarity with the Ethiopian people.

Adding their voices to those of the workers, were many youths from the local CCC camp, and farmers from all parts of Ontonagon County. The meeting was under the auspices of the Ontonagon Section of the Communist Party.

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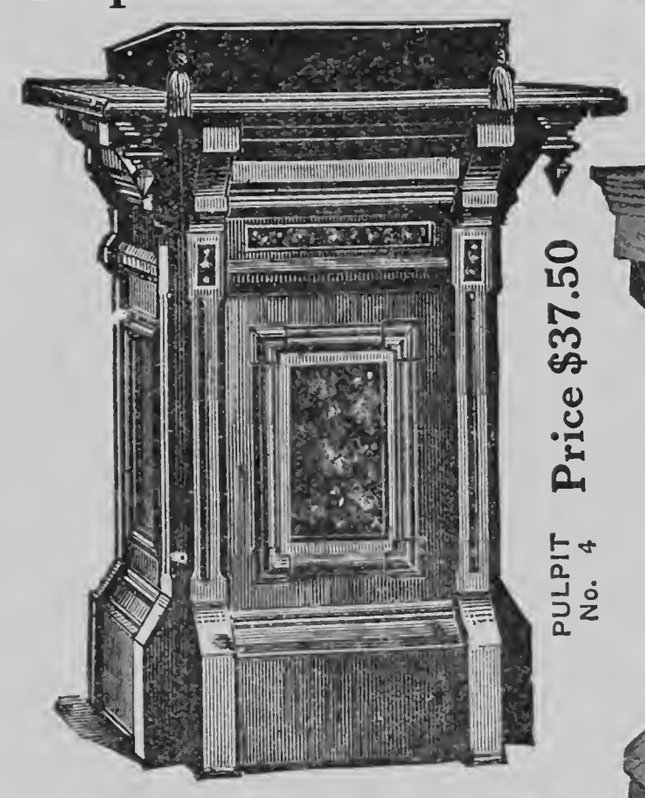

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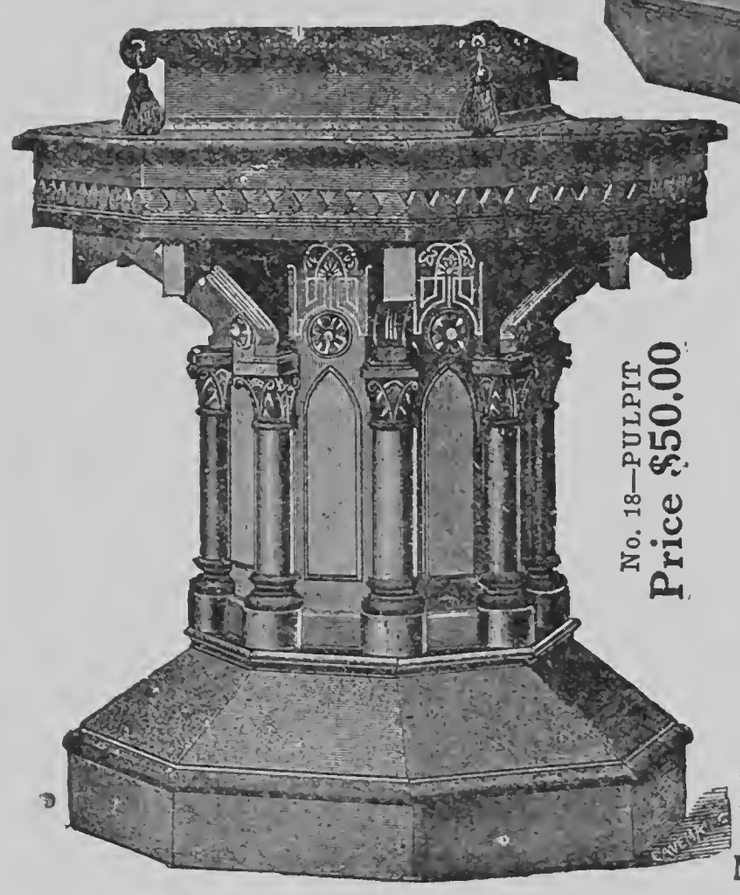

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FARMERS OF THE NATION TO HOLD ANNUAL

(Continued from Page 1)

in fact, some feel that Mr. Cobb as well as Mr. Wallace will grace the session with their presence.

This organization represents in principle the nine hundred fifty thousand or more Negro farmers of the nation. Their official organ, The Modern Farmer, will carry a full write-up and program of the meeting.

VIRGINIA RACE FARMERS ORGANIZE. OZENA, VA.

August 12th 1935—Colored farmers living in Essex and Middlesex counties Vriginia met on July 31st and organized the Tri County unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers Incorporated Temporary officers were elected and the unit starts off with 21 members.

Recent statistics as issued from the Census bureau of the Department of Commerce at Washington, D. C., gives the following information:

Essex County Va.

Negro population	3816
Negroes of voting age	1812
Total Negro farmers in the County	633
Total Negro farm owners in county	535
Negro tenants	98
Number acres owned by Negroes	23990
Full value of all land and buildings owned by Negroes	$1,062,090

Farmers in the county have 796 acres in tomatoes 14,416 acres in corn, 6038 acres in wheat and 317 acres white potatoes.

A special meeting has been called for September 2nd at which time a movement will be started by the organization to form a corporation that will operate a canning plant next season.

Every farmer who signed up as members of the new unit also pledged their subscription to the Modern Farmer the only out-and out farm paper edited by our race.

The first bale of cotton of 1935 crop in Brazil brought 4 dollars per pound at auction. It was sold for charity. Cotton is being grown in South America on a very large scale and will no doubt force ahead as one of the leading cotton producing countries of the world.

The land utilization of the re-settlement division under the direction of Dr. Rex Tugwell Assistant Secretary of Agriculture has accepted options on over ten thousand acres farm lands in South Carolina, and they have authority to purchase as high as thirty-five thousand acres in the same section.

Concord unit N F C F at Hayti Missouri have purchased a complete canning outfit and the members are now busy preparing to put up a large quantity of fruits and vegetables for their own use and sell the surplus.

This unit has about 40 members who are wide awake and thru regular meetings they are making great strides toward growing their living and thereby cut the cost of operation of their farms.

The Concord unit also has a sewing circle.

Mrs. Sallie Ingram prominent citizen of Shelby County Tenn., and expert truck gardner has for the fourth time won prize in truck gardening contest in the county.

(From Late Editions of Yesterday's Times).

'BRAINLESS' BABY LIVED FOR 27 DAYS

AUTOPSY REVEALS INFANT WAS BORN WITH FLUID-FILLED CRANIAL CAVITY

APPEARED TO BE NORMAL

Cried and Reacted to Pain, but Fell Ill After Week—Doctors Studying Rare Case

An autopsy performed yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Avenue and Eleventh Street, revealed a case rare to medical science when a baby boy was found to have lived twenty-seven days with fluid in the cranial cavity instead of a developed brain. The child was born July 21 and died yesterday morning.

According to a member of the hospital staff, the infant, for its first six days of life, was outwardly perfectly normal. It partook of food regularly, cried as all babies cry, and moved its hands, arms and legs. In pointing out that it has always been believed that the brain dictates behavior, the member of the staff advanced the opinion that reflexes had probably caused the leg and arm movements, as well as other functioning.

He declined to disclose the names of the infant's parents, and was extremely reluctant to discuss the case.

"The present diagnosis is cerebral agenesis, which means that the two hemispheres of the brain failed to develop," he said.

Asked if the baby was normal in appearance when it was born, the physician said it was, but that an X-ray of the chest showed a partial collapse of the lungs. It was understood that skillful obstetrics on the part of the senior interne at the hospital had minimized this.

"It moved, cried and ate regularly up to the sixth day," he continued. "Not until then was there any outward indications of an abnormality."

On the seventh day the infant began to refuse food, or to take it fitfully and with an apparent absence of appetite.

Simultaneously the baby's skin became slightly bluish, starting at the face and extending over the entire body in a period of a few hours.

The baby received every possible care and was kept under constant surveillance.

"As remarkable as anything else about the case was that the baby reacted to pain tests", the physician said.

Science has always held that nerves telegraph sensations to the brain, and that if either the nervous system or brain becomes atrophied or useless there is no feeling of pain. How this child could have responded to pain is one of the mystreies of the case.

In the last few days the child's head began to enlarge, puzzling the physicians and surgeons studying the case.

Death came at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Several hours later the autopsy was performed.

"We removed about ten ounces of fluid from the cranial cavity," said the staff member.

Several physicians are continuing their examinations and may have additional information within a few days, it was said.

Mrs. Ingram is 72 years of age. She says farming is the only hope for our race.

ANCIENT AMERICANS RUINED BY DROUGHT

GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY TRACES FALL OF NATION IN WEST AS LAND BECAME A WASTE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP.)—Drought was blamed today for the decline and fall of an ancient American nation.

A determination by Dr. A. E. Douglass of Steward Observatory at the University of Arizona of weather prevailing centuries ago was made today by the National Geographic Society. It recalled a recent prophecy by Rexford G. Tugwell, Under-Secretary of Agriculture, that vast areas of the great plains might become a desert unless proper conservation is carried out in the area.

Such evidently was the case six centuries ago, causing the abandonment of a settlement of forty villages in the Chaco Canyon region of New Mexico, the largest of which was Pueblo Bonita, a building of 1,000 rooms.

Today the society says the area is a semi-aird treeless waste in which agriculture is almost impossible. About 700 years ago and earlier, however, a pine forest flourished there and the soil produced sufficient crops to support a large population.

Evidence of these facts was found by Dr. Douglass in a lengthy study of the tree rings. One is put on each year by a growing tree and its width determined by the supply of moisture available. The most ancient records were obtained from logs used in the construction of the pueblos.

Some of the old logs overlap in age with living trees and series of rings in both, formed in the same years, can be matched. The old logs in turn overlap in age with others still older so that yearly rings can be counted backward for 1,200 years.

Dr. Douglass thus detertmined that wet and dry weather occurs in cycles with a major drought occurring once every 300 years and minor droughts happening in the intervals. His work in part corroborated the findings of Dr. C. G. Abbott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution who last week announced new evidence of a twenty-three-year cycle of weather caused evidently by increases and decreases in sun spots.

The drought which caused the abandonment of the large Indian settlement and probably the deaths of many of its inhabitants occured about the time the great Mongol Emperor, Kublai Khan, was ruling China. It began in 1276 and lasted until 1299, a period of twenty-three years.

"Droughts are working havoc today, just as they did in the days of the old pueblo people," Dr. Douglass declared.

"We cannot change nature's great laws that govern the movement of the earth's atmosphere, but perhaps we can protect our cities and farms to some extent by wise reclamation projects and preservation of the forest cover."

SPECULATORS SELL OATS

Crop Damage Disappoints Trade—Rye Business Light

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Aug. 18,—Latest reports on the oats crop indicate serious damage from extremely hot weather in the critical period, with a large percentage of the crop in the best sections severely damaged and of light weight. This has disappointed the trade and caused selling by speculators who had bought futures expecting there would be a large demand, especially from processors, as the crop of 1934 was the lightest and poorest in recent years.

Despite the unfavorable crop reports prices here declined last week and closed at the bottom, with net losses of 3 3-4 to 4 cents a bushel for the week. Receipts were heavier, yet premiums on No. 2 white at the close were 4 to 4 1-2 cents over the September, and on No. 3 white, 1 to 2 1-2 cents over the September. Primary receipts of oats since Aug. 1 have aggregated 13,075,000 bushels, compared with 5,505,000 a year ago.

Aside from spreading operations between the near and distant futures in Chicago and Minneapolis, trading in rye was light here last week. Bnying of the near asd selling of the distant futures furnished much of the business. Consumers' purchases were not heavy and receipts here by the Great Lakes were 419,000 bushels.

WHEAT CROP DISAPPOINTING

Spring Yields Show Effect of Black Rust and Dry Weather

Special to The New York Times

Chicago, Aug. 18—Harvesting of Spring wheat is well along, especially in the United States and Western Canada, having made good progress. Yields, however, are disappointing as the effects of black rust stem damage and dry weather becomes more apparent. The result is that prospects for good crops of small grains have disappeared and expectations are that liberal reductions in yields will be the final outcome. Threshing indicates that yields of wheat are much smaller than earlier expectations and weight also is unusually light Low temperature in Western Canada reported at the close of last week caused uneasiness because of the lateness of the crop.

Corn, on the whole, is doing well but needs rain in many sections of of the Middle West. Reports covering a large part of Ohio, Eastern Kentucky and in scattered areas throughout Northern Illinois, Northeastern Iowa and parts of Indiana indicate a somewhat spotted position.

The oats harvest is somewhat disappointing in yields in many of the best sections. Threshings throughout Illinois are slow and yields irregular.

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Both Races Desire to Stage Demonstration Against Mussolini

Chicago, Ill—(CNA)—Across the wide expanse of land and ocean, Mayor Kelly has clasped hands with Benito Mussolini in carrying on the campaign of lynch incitement against the people of Ethiopia.

Kelly has steadfastly refused the Chicago Joint Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia a permit for a parade while the jingo press calls for dismemberment of Ethiopia.

Last Sunday when the Negro population and white sympathizers gathered on the South Side to demonstrate their solidarity with the Ethiopian people, the Mayor ordered the poilce to smash the meeting.

Kelly may be very proud of the decoration he recently received from Mussolini and perhaps he is working hard for another—but the Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia and its supporters are determined to march.

A city-wide campaign has been inaugurated to win a permit for a mass parade on August 31st. A preliminary conference of all leading Negro and white organizations to mobolize support will be held Monday, August 19th, at the Lincoln center.

Early response to the conference indicate that groups hitherto inactive in the fight against Mussolini's plan to enslave Ethiopia have joined the fight for the permit.

May Remove C. C. C. Camp Because of White Opposition

Shelby, N. C.—(ANP)—What to do about the C C. C. camp where Negro youths have been placed to work on a local project, is the problem of General McCloskey, who is in charge of the C. C. C. camps in this area.

The camp was established a few days ago and the youths moved in. A group of 25 or more whites protested and since their arrival the youths have been at leisure due to the fact that the citizens would not permit them to begin work and refused to furnish water and lights for the camp. A larger group of farmers, however, are insisting that the youths should be permitted to carry out the work to which they have been assigned and have placed their case before General McCloskey at Fort Bragg.

Alabama City Shows Loyalty to Latest Ruling

Birmingham, Ala.—(CNA)—As a result of the Scottsboro ruling handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court on April 1st, the names of 3,000 Negroes were included this week in the 25,000 to 30,000 names of the Jefferson County's jury box for the Fall term.

James T. Smith, white, chairman of the Jefferson County jury board who made the announcement, stated that in the past, there had been names of Negroes in the jury box, "but only a few."

Occasionally, they were drawn for jury service, he added, but usually asked to be excused and as a rule their requests were granted. It was pointed out here by many political observers that when a Negro asked to be released from jury duty, it was usually under compulsion or threats.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VIII. NASHVILLE, TENN., SEPTEMBER 15, 1935 No. 8.

MISSOURI'S OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ACT

Who May Have an Age Pension Explained by the Missouri Ruralist

To make clear the terms of Missouri's old-age assistance act, which becomes effective August 27, the state eleemosynary board, which will administer the law, has prepared this questionnaire which answers inquiries in regard to the provisions of the act.

The maximum payments are $30 a month for single persons and $45 a month for married couples. The law, however, contemplates paying the actual needs of a person which may run as low as $10 a month.

Q. How old must a person be to be eligible for assistance under this law?

A. Seventy years or over.

G. Are all persons of 70 years or more eligible for assistance ?

A. No. Only under certain conditions.

A. Persons must be incapaciated from making a livelihood and without adequate means of support; must be a citizen of the United States: must have resided in Missouri for 5 years or more within the 9 years immediately preceding date of application for assistance; must not at the date of application, or of receiving aid, be an inmate of any prison, jail, insane asylum or any other public reform or correctional institute, and have no other person responsible under the law of the state and found by the state board or by the county board able to support him.

Q. What persons are responsible under the state law for support of an applicant?

A. Guardians, trustees and others who may hold property for the applicant, or be bound by any contract or agreement to support applicant. Of course, a husband is legally liable for support of his wife.

Q. What are the exemptions in calculating the income of applicant?

A. Earnings of applicant which do not exeeed $150 in any calendar year shall not be considered.

Q. What is the amount of assistance which may be payable?

A. The amount shall be fixed with regard to conditions in each case, but in no event shall it be an amount, which, when added to the income of the applicant from all other sources, shall exceed a total of $30 a month for single persons or $45 a month for married couples.

Q. How is the amount of aid determined?

A. By the county old age assistance board of the county where the applicant resides.

Q. How and when is assistance payable?

A. By state warrants drawn by the state auditor; monthly for a period of one year.

Q. Must a new application be made every year?

A. Yes. That would be the business-like way of keeping track of pensioners.

Q. Are funeral expenses paid?

A. Yes, if the estate of applicant is insuffieient to defray the same expenses for funeral and burial shall be paid to such persons as the state board direets, provided expenses do not exeeed $100.

Q. If applicant is married are both husband and wife eligible for assistance?

A. Yes, provided they both are eligible in all requirements. Amount of aid shall not exceed $45 (a month, per couple).

Q. How much property does a person have to own to be totally disqualified?

A. Value of property or interest in property when single exeeeds $1,500; when married and aetually supporting a wife exceeds $2,000.

Q. How is value of property determined?

A. Appraised by the county old-age assistance board at its true value.

Pension Payments By Nov. 1

As announced by W. E. Jameson president of the Missouri eleemosynary board whieh will administer old age pension funds, payments should begin November 1. They will include accumulated back pay from the time the aet goes into effect August 27.

Applieants must be more than 70 years old and should apply to the chairman of the county control board named by Governor Park. Assistant Attorney General Nolen has ruled that inmates of county homes are eligible for pensions, if past the required age.

Payments will be made monthly by check from the state treasurer's offiee after the pensioner is once on the rolls. The state appropriated 2 1-2 million dollars for old age pensions for the rest of this year and all of 1936. To this sum will be added grants from the Federal government under the social seeurity program which contemplates that the national pension plan will bear half the cost of the old age assistance.

After the first rush officials expect the administration of the pension system to operate without much delay for the old folks who are eagerly awaiting pensions they need so much.

Pay No Fees to Anybody

Grafters already are out collecting money from all green enough to pay them for "assistance" in getting an age pension. They promise to use their "influence" when no influence is needed. A eommittee in your county looks after all elaims. If a pension grafter calls on you turn him over to the sheriff.

TOM STEWART DEAD

News just received at the national office of the National Federation of Colored Farmers bringing the sad intelligence of the death of Tom Stewart of Tchula, Miss.

Mr. Stewart was one of the first Negro farmers to sign up for membership in the federation. He was elected as Secretary of the Good Hope unit and later Asst. National Sec. He attended every national convention and was ever ready to render assistance to the members and visitors at all of the gatherings. He was loyal, true to his race and a most devoted husband.

Memorial services will be held during the convention that is to convene in Little Rock, Oet. 28.

MAKING PICKLES FOR WINTER

Chow-Chows and Relishes Inexpensively Produced

The huge advances in the canning industry have made it almost impractical to can fruit and vegetables at home because commercially canned foods are perfect in quality and inexpensive to buy. Just the same, when the canning season rolls around many a woman feels the desire to put up just a few jars of her family's favorite food.

The last of the commercially canned foods to be accepted as equal to the home canned products are chow-chows, bottled tomato sauce, piecalilli, etc. Many women still take pride in preparing their own piekles and relishes.

Here are several standing favorites that you will find easy to prepare and inexpensive to make. A supply of several of these relishes will help you to add a dash of spiee to your winter menus.

Bottled Tomato Sauce

12 large tomatoes
3 bunehes celery
4 green peppers
3 cups vinegar
2 onions
2 tablespoons salt
2 tablespoons sugar

Peel and ehop tomatoes and onions, put in kettle and add celery (from which root and leaves have been removed) and peppers, both finely chopped, and remaining ingredients. Bring to boiling point and simmer 1 1-2 hours. Fill clean hot bottles with mixture, cork and seal.

Chow-Chow

4 quarts green tomatoes
1-4 cup salt
6 small onions
1 pint eucumbers
1 green pepper
1 bunch celery
1 quart vinegar
1 eup brown or white sugar
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon ground allspice
1 tablespoon ground mustard

Chop the tomatoes, add salt and mix. Let stand over night. Next morning drain the tomatoes, and add the onions, cucumbers, pepper, and celery, chopped fine, the vinegar, sugar and spices. Put the mixture in an enamel kettle, and eook until clear. Stir well with a wooden spoon, pack in clean, hot jars and seal.

Ground spiees make a dark pickle. Whole spiees may be used; they should be tied in a cloth bag and removed before the pickles are sealed.

AGED COLORED PREACHER DEAD

Rev. John Simmons, ninety years old, of the African Methodist Episcopal church died recently near Marion, Arkansas. He was born in New Bern, N. C., in 1835. He has lived and worked in the same neighborhood and for the same family for 70 years. For many years he served

(Continued on Page 2)

REVISED AAA COTTON PROGRAM

WILL GIVE WOMEN JOBS

Huge Sewing Circle to Employ over 54,000

Creation of a gigantic sewing circle, spread out over 41 States, to provide work relief jobs for 54,199 women at a cost of $20,218,000, was approved yesterday by President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, director of the PWA (work Progress Administration) women's division announced 150 million yards of cotton eloth will be purchased to provide a six-months' supply for sewing room projects.

Distributed Free

The garments made by the women will be distributed free to the destitute through publie relief agencies. Dresses, overalls work shirts and ehildren's wear will be ineluded.

Women's aetivities will not be restricted to wielding the needle. The Federal allotment takes in a total of 613 projects, offering employment opportunities of a wide range to fit individual skill.

Some will be put to work in libraries, preparing eatalogues and mending damaged volumes. Qualified artists, and musicians will be given painting and orchestral asignments.

Some Clerical Jobs

Several thousand women will get clerical jobs and take part in surveys and investigations. Others will work in canning faetories; try to improve cooking and budgetary methods for relief families and assist in beautifying their eommunities through garden and landscaping work.

The program announeed yesterday will cost less than $400 per woman employed. It does not inelude New York city, which will have a separate program expected to run into high figures.

ALABAMIANS TILL 19,665,484 ACRES

Washington Lists 275,455 Farms Over State

Washington, July 24 — Alabama had 275,455 farms comprised of 19,665,484 aeres Jan. 1, 1935, according to the census of agriculture announced today by the Department of Agriculture.

These farms were valued, land and buildings at $368,094,212 while the 1930 census placed a value of $502,370,806 on 257,395 farms comprised of 17,554,635 acres.

The report for 1935 shows that Jefferson County contained 6491 farms Jan. 1, 1935 as eompared to 3349 April 1, 1930. Acreage this year was 198,322 as compared to 178,888 in 1930.

The value of farms, land and buildings in this eountry Jan. 1, 1935 was reported as $12,100,790 compared to $15,991,824 in 1930.

TEN PER CENT FARM LOAN PROVIDED FOR

Plan Evolved at White House Conference To Apply Says United Press

A revised AAA cotton program calling for a 10-cent loan and a 12-cent guarantee on Bankhead allotments emerged today as a result of the battle between southern senators and the Agriculture Department.

The plan, evolved at a White House conference in an effort to break the Congressional deadlock of the third deficiency bill, applied only to cotton produced under Bankhead allotments on AAA adjusted acreage.

Farmers must sign up for the 1936 program, which the AAA warned will provide for a sharp reduetion, to receive benefits of the plan. About 88 per cent of the 1935 crop has been produeed under the Bankhead allotments calling for a crop of 10,500,000 bales, it was estimated.

Failure of Congress to aceept the compromise does not affeet the new program, which requires no legislation.

There are several important differences between the new AAA 12-eent guarantee plan and that announced last week. The new plan provides:

The AAA will loan 10 cents to all co-operating farmers. Whenever the grower decides to sell his Bankhead allotment cotton the AAA will pay him immediately the difference between the average for 7-8-inch low middling in the 10 spot markets on the day he sold and 12 cents.

Actually the plan does not guarantee the grower a flat 12 cents on all Bankhead eotton, tho it would work out to about that average in practice.

FCA HEAD ANNOUNCES JUMP IN FARM SALES

Land Banks Business Reported 97 Pct. Ahead of Last Year

Washington, September 11.—W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announeed today that sales of farms by the Federal Land Banks this year up to August 1 showed a 97 per cent increase compared with the corresponding period last year. He said:

"The banks sold 4133 farms from January 1 up to August 1, 1935, compared to 2093 in the corresponding period in 1934.

"During the 12 months ending July 31, 1935, a total of 6905 farms were sold, the largest number of dispositions for any 12-month period in the history of the land bank system.

"While increases in the number of sales were reported from all except one distriet in the eountry, the heaviest demand for farms was in the eastern cotton belt, the Northwest and Northern Pacific States. Over half of the properties in the 12 months ending July 31, 1935 were in the Columbia, New Orleans, St. Paul and Spokane distriets.

AGED COLORED PREACHER DIES

(Continued from Page 1)

as captain of the plantation flagboat which plied between Dog Bluff Cypress Landing and Port Harrelson. He was the father of 10 children. The entire community will mourn its loss.

FARM REHABILITATION IS CONFERENCE THEME

Education is Major Factor, Speaker Says

CONDITIONS ARE CITED

Thousands of Acres Must Be Removed From Production Because They Are Unprofitable, He Reports

Restoration of hundreds of thousands of farm families to a basis of self-support will be taken over soon by the Agricultural Extension forces of the nation. Dr. Carl C. Taylor, director, rural resettlement division, Resettlement Administation said yesterday.

Speaking before some 150 state directors and extension service officials from 14 states in this region at the Peabody, Dr. Taylor said that the taking over of the rehabilitation work by the extension forces will mean the extending of the service to the whole field of rural activities, social and cultural as well as economic."

Must Be Taught Success

"Needs of rural rehabilitation families today demand a technique approaching that of the charity case worker," said Dr. Taylor. "These families have to be taught almost the a, b, c's of agricultural success."

He estimated that 75 per cent of the families in the program cannot operate a farm without supervision and some financial aid. There are 290,000 families in the nation and 165,000 in the south involved in the rural resettlement work.

"If these families are incapable of learning, the task is futile. Hundreds of thousands of them are capable. They are families who, because of social and economic inheritance, or because of social and economic conditions, have never developed outstanding success in agriculture. The fact that thousands have functioned in the past leads me to believe that through proper agricultural education and social guidance, many of them can be permanently removed from the relief rolls."

Dr. Taylor pointed out that a preliminary survey by the National Resources Board indicates that about 450,000 farms including 75,000,000 acreas of land, should be withdrawn ultimately from arable farming in order that both the natural and human resources of the nation may be conserved.

"There are approximately two and on-half million of farm tenant families in the nation. I would guess that 10 per cent of these —the cream of the tenant families of the nation —are potential candidates for resettlement. They are among the best farmers of the nation, but they have been caught in the meshes of an economic arrangement from which they cannot extricate themselves without assistance from someone.

"I am personally interested in the young couples starting out in life. They find themselves, a stranded couple, with practically no alternative except to start as hired servants or tenants and in many cases even this door is closed. I am wondering if we cannot create a new type of frontier into which these young married farm couples can go."

In closing Dr. Taylor said, "Let us remember that there is nothing wrong with the stock of the southern tenant. What he needs is an economic opportunity with skillful guidance."

The conference will close tomorrow.

PORK PRODUCTS

PORK PRICES went up again during the latter half of July. During the last 2 weeks of July pork chops incleased 1.3 cents a pound, whole smoked ham 1 cent, and lard prices 0.3 cent a pound. Compared with prices of a year earlier, pork chops were 53.2 percent, whole smoked ham 24.8 per cent, and lard 83.2 percent higher on July 30, 1935.

INCREASES in retail prices of pork during the past year have been rather closely in line with changes in the wholesale prices of hogs and hog products. The average price of packer and shipper hogs at Chicago during the week ending August 10 was $10.-84 a 100 pounds. A year ago during the week ending August 11 the average price was $4.75. Prices received by hog producers rose from an average of $3.97 a 100 pounds on July 15, 1934, to $8.40 on July 15, 1935.

WHOLESALE PRICES of both hogs and hog products continued to rise in the first half of August. This is in line with the normal seasonal movement at this time of the year and is in addition a reflection of the very small supply of hogs being marketed together with small storage supplies of both pork and lard. When the spring pig crop begins to be marketed this fall, supplies may increase somewhat although it is expected that the spring pig crop will come to market somewhat later than usual and total slaughter of hogs during the coming winter will be some what smaller than the small slaughter of last winter.

IT IS LIKELY, therefore, to be some months at least before there is any sharp drop in the prices of pork and other hogs products. The most uncertain factor in the situation is the degree of cousumer resistance to the present high price of pork.—Consumer's Guide.

FARM SOCIETY 150 YEARS OLD TODAY

Agricultural Organization is the Second Most Venerable in U. S.

Today is the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, the second oldest such organization in the United States The formal observance of the event will not take place until fall, when the annual banquet will be held, according to W. McLead Frampton, secretary and treasurer.

The Philadelphia Agricultural society is the only agricultural society in the Uinted States which is older than the Charleston organization, having been formed February 11, 1785. The Charleston society was founded August 24 of the same year.

Mr. Frampton says that plans for the largest celebration ever held by the society are being made, and that members of the Philadelphia society will be invited, this being a return of a courtesy extended members of the South Carolina society when the Philadelphia group held its celebration.

Stephen E. Welch, ninety-two year-old Confederate veteran, is president of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina. In addition to promoting agricultural in the lower section of the state, the society has fostered a number of social and cultural movements.

Its floral fairs, held for many years also were the occasion for art displays. It founded the Charleston county board of health in the spring of 1917. Elias L. Rivers, member of the society, developed a wilt-resistant cotton when wilt was threatening to exterminate the sea island cotton. He conducted experiments with representatives of the United States department of agriculture and with W. G. Hinson, but it was due to his efforts that the variety was developed.

In 1904, the society obtained a county agricultural agent for Charleston, and in 1905 it studied boll weevil in Georgia and Alabama, as a result of which diversification of crops was advocated and truck industry was inaugurated here.

It gave 300 acres of land for an agricultural experiment station after several years of work to obtain the station, and it was instrumental in securing the James Island experiment station. It took an active part in establishing the city abattoir.

In 1929 the society began a calf club lending money to worthy boys in the county to purchase blooded stock. It has published pamphlets on forest protection

COTTON —WHITE HOUSE HAS A PLAN

Following a series of intensively studious conferences at the White House, a new cotton plan was programmed last week.

The outright loan of 12-cents-per pound will be discontinued and in its stead the Government will grant a 9-cent loan to farmers This will be offset by a plan, applying only to producers who cooperate this year and are willing to live up to the rule for next year, in which the AAA will make payments to farmers to equal whatever difference, if any, may exist between 12 cents and the average price of 7-8 inch middling cotton as reflected in the ten spot market from September 1 to January 1.

Payments will be limited in ration to production up to the amount of the producer's allotment under the Bankhead act.

The loan of 9 cents per pound will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation at the farm, without recourse to the borrower, on 13-16-inch in low middling cotton or better.

Observers expected immediate dumping to secure the present price, accompanied by a sharp break in the cotton market. This did not occur, at least at first, possibly because of the numerous checking balances set against such a possibility. The plan, it is hoped, will mean the free movement of new cotton crops into consumption, which coupled with the certainty of a strong 1936 program, would mean a definitely more hopeful outlook for the cotton farmer.

Some said that the move insured the Solid South for Roosevelt next year, despite the irritation and disappointment with which a number of the cotton Senators greeted the plan in the Senate.

The direct subsidy will make up the difference between the average market price, as noted, during the nearly four months, and 12 cents.

Farmers of The Nation To Hold Annual Convention October 28-31

President Davis and Secretary Harris Release Official Call For Session

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TO BE HOST

Little Rock, Ark.—(Special)—Farmers of the nation will gather in this city from October 28th to October 31st inclusive, for their annual convention. President Jas. P. Davis and Secretary Leon Harris have released the official call over their signature, and Little Rock has been assured of this meeting. A conservative estimate places the attendance at more than five thousand. "This," said one of the representatives here, "of course, will depend upon economic conditions and the ability of these tillers of the soil, raisers of fruit, cattle and poultry to leave their work long enough to sit in upon the deliberations."

President Davis has been constantly on the road. He made more than twenty-five states of the nation within the past six months. He has been here in Arkansas, visited Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas and those states east of the Mississippi, going in and out of Washington on his trip more than fifteen times in the past ninety days.

A complete exhibit of farm products, livestock of every description will be installed here, as will be cannery, home backing, needle work, art craft and other avocations indulged in around the farm. It was further announced by President Davis that he hopes to have more than two thousand dollars in cash prizes to be offered in the various exhibits, to be paid out to the winners. There will be a fat stock show, there will be competition in cotton raising and grading as well as in fruit growing. Then, too, this year it is expected that there will be a division of nuts, such as pecans, hickory nuts, walnuts, peanuts, etc.

Extensive preparations are being made here in Pulaski County to give them an unusual reception. A place for holding it sufficiently large to accommodate not only the meeting, but where exhibit rooms and hall may be easily accessible, is being negotiated for.

Representatives from the Department of Agriculture, from the Farm Credit Bureau, the Farm Loan Bank, Farm Land Bank, and in fact, some feel that Mr. Cobb as well as Mr. Wallace will grace the session with their presence.

This organization represents in principle the nine hundred fifty thousand or more Negro farmers of the nation. Their official organ, The Modern Farmer, will carry a full write-up and program of the meeting.

N J. FARMERS DEFY U. S. ON POTATOES

34 CITE BOSTON TEA PARTY IN FIGHT CONTROL

Lambertville, N. J., Aug. 2 (I.N.S.)—Citing the historic colonial Boston tea party as their precedent for American revolt against "arbitrary and unjust laws," farmers of this Southern New Jersey area today stood four-square in defiance of the new Federal "potato control law."

Unanimously approving a resolution to be forwarded to President Roosevelt, 34 of them vowed to "produce such potatoes as we wish" and to dispose of them "as we deem proper" despite the provisions of the statute. The act empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to limit production in any State and to impose a 45-cent processing tax per bushel on those in excess of the Government's quota.

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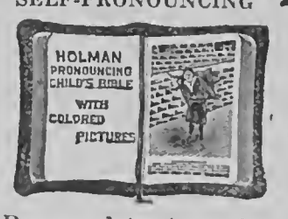

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16 But Jē'sus called them *unto him*, and said, Suffer little children to

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AAA A GODSEND TO OUR FARMERS

Now, my friends, I also voted for the AAA and for the AAA amendments, and for other emergency farm relief legislation, at this session of Congress. And again I have no apologies to make. I leave it to the farmers of Kansas, to the people of Kansas, whether or not the AAA, the drouth relief funds, the emergency loan funds, were not a Godsend to the people of Kansas and the other farm states during the last few terrible years. We saved their farms, saved their homes, gave them new hope. And I am proud my vote and influence was able to help.

This nation cannot long endure—let us face the fact frankly, my friends—unless agriculture is placed on an economic parity with industry. No one dislikes control of production more than I; no one is more of a believer in the economy of abundance as opposed to the economy of scarcity than I. But at the same time I must warn you that if industry, thru the protective tariff; if utilities thru rate regulations; if the railroads thru the transportation act; if finance thru our banking and monetary laws, are given certain economic advantages, then the farmer is entitled uto similar prot ction on what he has to sell—protection equivalent to, tho not necessarily the same as the protection given others on what the farmer has to pay.

That, I claim is true Americanism. It is best defense we have, in the long run, against all other isms in these United States.

The above is frob Senator Capper's talk to Home Folks over the radio September 2nd.

William Jackson prominent Colored farmer from Mississippi while in attendance upon farmer's meeting at Memphis, Tenn., August 12th said: "AAA must BBBB, or farmers are going to raise something beside cotton next year".

VOTE MORTGAGE RESPITE

A new Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium act, rewritten to pass the constitutionally test, it is believed, passed the senate last Monday. It provides a three-year moratorium, for farmers whose mortgages have been foreclosed, thru taking special bankruptcy enabling them to stay on their farms three years, paying a reasonable rental fixed by federal district course. The change from the previous act which was declared unconstitutional is a provision by which the court may sell a farm at auction in the three-year period on demand of the mortgage holder. The bill was passed without roll call, senators of both parties supporting it. Both Kansas senators, Capper and McGill, voted for it. Senator Borah led the fight for its passage. Whether the bill will reach the house for a vote this session depends upon the administration. It was not on the list of 11 "must" measures approved at the recent White House conference.

This bill after passing both houses has been signed by the President of the United States and is now a law, and will be of considerable aid to the farmers who are being threatened with foreclosure.

For further information, write the head offices of the N. F. C. F. in Chicago.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION OF LOUISVILLE

Louisville, Ky.,

Office of Information Agent

Louisville, Ky., Sept.—F. L. Kerr, Federal land bank employee since 1931 and for the past year and one-half Assistant to the President, has been elected Vice President of the Production Credit Corporation of Louisville and will assume the duties of that office as of Sept. 1, Walter F. Gahm, President, announced here today, (Aug. 31).

Mr. Kerr is a former Tennesseean, reared on a farm near Kenton, and has had 15 years experience in operating farms and in cooperative farm management work. He is a veteran of the World War with 16 months active service. For a number of years he was superintendent of the Union City, Tenn., Training School and other schools, and for a time was engaged in commercial banking. Prior to his connection with the Federal Land Bank of Louisville he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Kenton National Farm Loan Association for two years.

"As Vice President of the Production Credit Corporation of Louisville Mr. Kerr will be in charge of credits and collections, and will supervise the activities of the 44 Production Credit Associations of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee," stated President Gahm. "These organizations are cooperative credit associations which make short-term loans to their members for all farm operating purposes, as provided in the plan of the Farm Credit Administration. Under the law corporation exercises general supervision over their work. Up to the close of August the association this year has made over 14,000 loans for sums aggregating upward of $5,000,000."

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2 He maketh me to lie d green pastures: he leadeth m the still waters.

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MISSISSIPPI MEN FIGHT APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 26, (ANP)—The State of Mississippi, through Assistant Attorney General W. D. Conn, Jr., Thursday filed a petition before the United States Supreme Court opposing a review before that court of the tral and sentence of 3 Negroes sentenced to die for the murder of a white banker.

The defendants, Ed Brown, Henry Shields and Yank Ellington, were convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of the white man and the State Supreme court affirmed the sentence of the lower court. Counsel for the defense filed before the Supreme court a petition for a writ of certiorari asking the U. S. Supreme court to review the case on the ground that the defendants were denied their constitutional rights of trial by "due process of law."

In opposing the issuance of a writ of certiorari Attorney Conn, contends that the defendants were not denied "due process" and further that the confessions obtained were not secured under duress as claimed by the counsel for the defense.

COLORADO GOVERNOR SENDS COLORED WOMAN TO MEETING

Mrs. D. A. Briggs to Represent Her State at Big Emancipation Celebration

Denver, Colorado, Sept. 24—Mrs. D. A. Briggs, social, civic and welfare worker of Denver was named last week by Governor Ed. C. Johnson to represent the state at a meeting in Philadelphia, called by Major R. R. Wright for the commemoration of the 72nd Anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. Major Wright's meeting will have in attendance distinguished representatives from all parts of the country when it convenes in the Quaker City on next Thursday, September 26. An unusual program has been planned for the occasion with prominent speakers from the staff of government officers, leading churchmen and professional men on the program.

Mrs. Briggs is one of the best known women of the state. She has been prominent in the work of the YWCA, of the Scott Methodist Episcopal Church of which she is a member, has served as president of the Taka Art and the Coterie Clubs, as Grand Lecturer of the Order of Eastern Star of which she is also Past Grand Matron, and in 1933 was the Colorado delegate to the National Association of Colored Women held in Chicago. Mrs. Briggs left the city last Sunday, going direct to Philadelphia for the conference.

LEADING CITIZEN OF DENVER HEADS Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN

Denver, Colo., Sept. 24—The Director of the annual Y Membership Campaign this year will be Lieut. Earl W. Mann, one of the most influential citizens of the state, and a trusted employe of the Denver Water Company in the capacity of clerk The campaign organization this year is regarded by the officials of the Branch as one of the most effective of the many such efforts and the goal has been set at five hundred men and boys.

Lieut. Mann has been a resident of Denver for more than twenty years and is a native of the state of Iowa. His father, the late Mr. Washington Mann was the brother of the mother of Roland Hayes, tenor. Lieut. Mann acquired a technical education in electrical work and stationary engineering and was one of the first men to attend the Officers Training Camp at Fort Des Moines where he received his commission. He went overseas with Headquarters Company "C" of the famous 365th Infantry, and was gassed in a fierce combat with the enemy during an engagement late in 1918. He returned as a "casual" and was recommended for a captaincy at the time the Armistice was signed. Lieut. Mann is a frequent contributor to the local and national press, and served as the first U. S. Deputy Marshal in 1926 under the local Federal District Court until forced to resign from illness. The dates of the Y Campaign which he will direct have been set for Sept. 30—October 18.

Mr. Mann's wife is the charming Grace Wills, daughter of the well-known St. Paul, Minn. mortician She is the niece of J. Walter Wills of Cleveland, Ohio.

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NOTED WOMAN, FORMER WIFE OF PAUL L. DUNBAR

Ranked High as Lecturer, Teacher and Author Of Several Splendid Books

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26—(ANP) Mrs. Alice Ruth Dunbar-Nelson, noted writer, lecturer and teacher, succumbed to a heart attack, with which she was stricken several days ago, at the University of Pennsylvania hospital Thursday.

The former wife of the poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Mrs. Nelson ranked as one of the most prominent women nationally as well as in this section. As a teacher she spent fifteen years at the Howard high school of Wilmington, Del., as a writer she was the author of "Goodness of St. Rocque," "Masterpiece of Eloquence" and numerous articles, serving as staff correspondent of the Associated Negro Press, and as a lecturer she had traveled extensively delivering lectures at conventions, schools and colleges and before civic organizations.

Mrs. Nelson was born in New Orleans, La., July 19, 1875 and was educated in the city schools and at Straight University. Following her graduation from Straight University she entered the University of Pennsylvania and also studied at Cornell and the School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia. In 1898 she was married to Paul Laurence Dunbar, from whom she was divorced in 1906.

Her second marriage occurred April 20, 1916 when she became the wife of Robert J. Nelson, prominent fraternal and political leader and recently a member of the Pennsylvania Athletic Commission, who was at her bedside when she died. She is survived, in addition to her husband, by Mrs. Mary Young, a sister and a niece Pauline Alice Young, of Wilmington, Del., and a nephew, Laurence T. Young of Chicago.

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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

INFORMATION PRIMER

Revised August 9, 1935

National Youth Administration
Washington Auditorium

Washington, D. C.

Its Orgin and Authority

The National Youth Administratoin was established by President Roosevelt on June 26, 1935. "I have determined," declared the President upon establishing this administration, "that we shall do something for the Nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women."

The executive order of the President established the National Youth Administration as a division of the Works Progress Administration through the authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Fifty million dollars of Works Progress Administration funds have been earmarked for the NYA program.

Objectives

The major objectives of the National Youth Administration are:

1. To provide part-time employment for youths of certified relief families at work-relief projects suited to their abilities and needs.
2. To extend part-time employment to needy college students and small cash assistance to high school students in relief families.
3. To offer vocational guidance, training and placement services to youths.
4. To encourage the extension of constructive educational and job-qualifying leisure-time activities.

National ADMINISTRATORS

Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is chairman of the Executive Committee of the NYA. The members of the Executive Committee are: Arthur J. Altmeyer, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor; John Studebaker, Commissioner, Office of Education; M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Lee Pressman, General Counsel, Works Progress Administration; Chester H. McCall, Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

Charles H. Taussig is Chairman of the National Advisory Committee.

Aubrey Williams, Assistant Administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, is Executive Director of the NYA John Corson is Assistant Director.

The Washington headquarters will be a small coordinating nucleus, and the regular branches of the FERA and the WPA will be utilized to the fullest possible extent.

State and Local

State Youth Administrations are being established in the several states. The activities of the state organization are to be administered by a State Director, aided by a State Advisory Committee composed of representatives of labor, business, agriculture, education, youth and public agencies. Administrative or advisory committees may be set up in cities and counties.

Allocation of Funds

Approval of work-relief projects is up to the State Youth Administration Director and the State Works Progress Director; final clearance will be made available by Washington officials. High school aid funds will be granted through relief authorities in cooperation with school principals and superintendents.

Scope of Program

1. Work Relief

Work relief employment especially adapted to young people will be provided for young men and women between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five in relief families. The wages to be paid will be at regular work relief rates, but the hours of work will be limited. Preference will be given projects favored by the young themselves, particularly such projects as recreation and social centers for young people. These projects are to be constructed principally by youth labor under the guidance of skilled adult workers. It is planned to employ competent youth in connection with census to be taken throughout the United States.

2. Student Aid

A part-time student employment program will enable needy youths to enter or remain in college. Youths financially unable to go to college without this assistance will be given part-time work relief jobs which will enable them to earn on an average of $15 per month while attending school.

A selected group of several thousand college graduates who are unable to find any work or continue post-graduate studies without some earnings will be given part-time employment on a work-relief basis.

Cash assistance not exceeding $6 per month will be extended to a limited number of youngsters in relief families who are unable to attend high school for want of money for carfare, lunch and other small but necessary incidentals.

3. Vocational Guidance and Job Training

Counselling, guidance, adjustment and job placement services are to be developed in cooperation with the United States Reemployment Service and its two thousand offices and with other public and private agencies. Placement of youths on work relief projects will be made through the Reemployment Service Offices.

Efforts will be made to coordinate and cooperate with the college and university employment agencies to find jobs for recent college graduates.

Provisions for job training will be developed by the State Youth Administrators through the utilization of available school shop facilities and private factories for trade training classes. These classes will be taught in late afternoons or evenings by unemployed but qualified persons on a work relief basis.

Federal Committee on Apprentice Training and its affiliated State Committees will continue activities under the National Youth Administration.

4 Leisure Time Activities

To meet the need of young people for increased leisure time activities, the NYA and its State Youth Administrations will encourage the extension of present educational and recreational facilities. An effort will be made to reach the groups most in need of such facilities through the promotion of leisure time activities in camps, schools, community centers and forums.

For Further Information Persons desiring further information as to eligibility requirements and local Youth Administration activities should communicate with the State Youth Division. (Watch the newspapers for news regarding the establishment of these Divisions.) High school and college aid information may be obtained through the head of the institution to be attended.

THE WORK PROGRAM

National Youth Administration

NYA announces part-time employment program for graduate students.

Some 6,250 needy graduate students are to be given part-time employment which will enable them to continue their studies, it was announced today by Aubrey Williams, Executive Director of the National Youth Administration. This aid, which will be available to graduate students pursuing study toward non-professional degree, is in addition to aid available for college students under regulations previously announced.

Eligibility of graduate students for such employment, according to a letter sent today by Mr. Williams to the State Youth Administration Directors, will be based on the necessity for aid, and on the ability to do high grade advanced work.

All institutions of college or university character which award non-professional master's or doctor's degrees and which are of a non-profit making character are eligible for allotments of NYA funds for the benefit of their graduate students.

All students, benefiting by the program are to be employed on socially desirable activities and research on part-time basis under the supervision of the cooperating institutions of higher education. Such work will take advantage of their special training and abilities. No university may, however, employ graduate students under this program to displace any employees who were formerly on the payroll of the institution or to-fill any position which was formerly filled by a paid employee. Nor may NYA funds be used to provide regular classroom instruction or to replace funds heretofore available for student aid.

The new allotment makes provision for graduate students who have not completed a full year of graduate study to earn an average of $25 per month (or a maximum of $30 to any student). Students who have already completed one year of graduate study may earn an average of $30 per month (or a maximum of $40 to any such student).

The number of non-professional master's and doctor's degree conferred by a university between July 1, 1934 and June 30, 1935 will determine the allotment of funds for the aid of its graduate students. Such allotments will provide assistance to a number of students equivalent to about twenty percent of the total number of non-professional master's degree conferred during the academic year 1934-1935 by each university and to about seventy-five percent of the total number of non-professional doctor's degrees conferred during the same period.

A special additional allotment is to be made for part-time employment of Negro students who have already completed one year of graduate study. The National Youth Administration is reserving at its Washington headquarters this special allotment in view of the present limited development of graduate work facilities for Negro students in certain areas.

AAA POTATO PLAN NEAR COMPLEION

The Adjustment Administration recently announced that work on national and state AAA potato allotments for 1936 is preceeding rapidly with the expectation that they will be ready for presentation to growers on or before November 1.

A. E. Mercher, a specialist in fruit and vegetable marketing for a number of years, has been appointed chief of the potato section in Tennessee, which will be a unit of the division of tobacco, peanuts, rice and sugar headed by J. B. Hutson.

Allotments and other problems involved in the potato control act will be discussed thoroughly with growers before a decision is reached. "As a matter of fact, all problems involved will be threshed out with growers and we will depend upon them for guidance and advice as to the questions of enforcement," Mr. Mercer said.

The act is intended to result in the normal production of potatoes and to prevent over-production, officials said. Operation of the act is intended to bring prices to a level such as will eliminate the distressingly low prices received by growers the past season, but not to lift consumer prices above moderate levels.

"Reports to the effect that a tax of three-quarters of a cent a pound is to be paid on all potatoes are entirely erroneous," Mr. Mercher said.

"The act exempts from any tax a quantity of potatoes deemed sufficient to meet consumptive demands at prices on a parity with prices the potato grower must pay for the things he buys."

PEANUT GROWERS SEEK AID

Appeal to AAA to Stabilize Prices to Protect Produeers

An advisory committee of peanut growers has recommended to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration a plan designed to stabilize prices of the 1935 peanut crop through an arrangement for diverting to oil any peanuts which would not be absorbed in the regular channels of trade return to growers says a bulletin from the Department of Agriculture.

Under the plan, millers who entered into agreements with the AAA would receive payment on peanuts used for the manufacture of peanut oil. These payments would be at such rates as would tend to make up the difference between the value of the peanut for oil and the specified prices for peanuts, which it is desired to establish and maintain. The payments would be financed from funds available from processing taxes on this commodity.

KICK BY MULE FATAL

Boy, 19, Suecumbs to Peritonitis, Which Followed Injury

Walter Gruse, 19 years old, died last night at Missouri Baptist hospital as a result of abdominal injuries suffered Aug. 21, when he was kicked by a mule on his father's farm near Union, Mo.
Peritonitis developed.

GOVERNMENT PLANNING AID FOR AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS

Plans for making loans to finance agricultural students in group work are now being considered by the farm administration.

It is said the plans would make it possible for organized groups of farm boys to grow crops or raise live-stock under the direction of governmental officials of other responsible leaders.

The funds to be loaned through the Production Credit associations operating in the section in which the project is located. The leader of the group will borrow the money as trustee for the boys and note to be signed by the individual's parents guardian or a responsible adult.

This is another wonderful opportunity for our colored boys.

Corn Loan To Be Announced Soon

Farm administration officials are about to announce how much to loan on farm stored corn this fall as the crop reporting Board indicated the crop probably would be near the average for the 1928-1932 period. Some officials said a loan of around 45 cents per bushel was likely, while others made estimates ranging from 40 and up to 50 cents.

Hon. Charles E. Hall Chief Statistician Bureau of Census Department of Commerce has given out the following interesting information showing.

DAHLIA SUGAR TO PROVE PROFITABLE

Product Produced Twice As Sweet As Ordinary Market Variety

San Francisco — (AP)— Fields aflame with brilliant dahlias may be the source of a sizable portion of America's future commercial sugar supply, the American Chemical Society in convention here was informed Tuesday.

A method of producing for market sugar twice as sweet as that now commonly used has been developed by Dr. Wray M. Rie Ger and Prof. Leroy W. Weatherby and research associates at the University of Southern California.

Commercial production has become a practical possibility, the scientists saw, as the result of the working out of a means of manufacturing on basis comparable with that of beet sugar.

Prof. Weatherby pointed out that due to the difference in growing seasons, dahlia sugar could be manufactured in cane or beet sugar plants during ordinarily ideal seasons.

He said economic possibilities of dahlia sugar are enhanced by its dietary properties. Those on reducing diets, the university experimenters declared, would find in it sweetness with less calories. There is the further favorable factor in the relief of most diabetic patients who cannot utilize common sugar they can retain sugar or fruits such as dahlia sugar.

Another factor in diet was reported by Prof. C. A. Elevhjem, of the University of Wisconsin, who said infants should be fed a little copper daily in addition to iron to insure good health.

In growing infants iron alone is not sufficient, Elvehjem said, and unless copper is included the new cell formation necessary to overcome anemia cannot be produced. He said another metal, manganese, was also necessary for the properly nourished infant.

Calavos, California's salad fruit, were described as a cure for anemia in a paper presented by Prof. Leroy S. Weatherby and Miss T. Cooney of the Univeristy of Southern California. The medical value of the calavo was attributed to its iron and copper content and to organic radicals which from the framework of hemoglobin, occurring in the coloring matter of the plant.

NEW RULING ON FARM LOANS

Under the executive order by President Roosevelt Dr. Rex Tugwell Director Rural Resettlement Administration is in position to make loans to larger groups of the farm population that were hitherto eligible to borrow from the agency.

This new order set up the machinery for financing the purchase of farm lands and equipment by farmers, farm tenants, share croppers or farm laborers, and for any other purposes necessary in the administration of approved projects involving rural rehabilitation and relief in stricken areas.

Dr. Tugwell has the power to fix the rate of interest on these loans, but they may not be more than 5 nor less than three percent. These loans are to run from one to forty years.

Negro farmers interested should get busy.

FARM LANDS OWNED BY TILLER, U. S. PLAN

Resettlement Aid Says This Would Cure Unrest

Regional Meet Ends

Tugwell Program for Southland Explained to Rural Project Heads In Dixie States at Session

Place the "landless horde" of southern tenant farmers on small self-sustaining farms, and lynching high murder rates and racial antagonism will decline, in the opinion of Dr. Will Alexander, assistant administrator of the new Federal Resettlement Administration.

"The land banks and insurance companies are now the largest farm holders in the south—the people have been losing the land, he declared yesterday.

"You can't build a great civilization with absentee farm ownership. it just can't be done."

Explains Plan to South

The leading figure at the three-day regional resettlement conference, which ended last night at the Peabody. Dr. Alexander was explaining the meaning of the administration's program to the south. Dr. Alexander is assistant to Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, head of the administration.

The conference was held for the purpose of organizing the working forces in 14 southern states in the program of resettling farmers who are on relief.

More than 1,000,000 farm families in the nation now are on relief with the southern states bearing a relief load much larger than other sections of the country, Dr. Alexander said.

"Fifty per cent of all southern farmers are tenants and the income of the tenants is the lowest of an producing group in the country."

One Crop System Hit

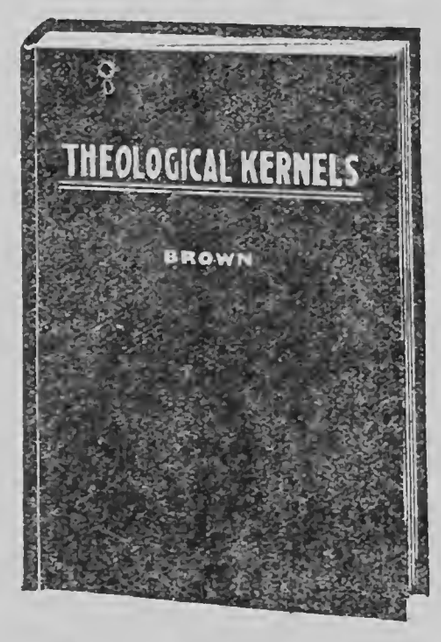
Poor land, the one-crop system unreasonable credit facilities and lack of education and guidance in farm management are some of the important factors underlying the poverty of the tenant farmers, Dr. Alexander continued.

"What we need is to turn the landless hordes into land-owning farmers. We are not going on a wholesale land-buying scheme. We have lists of all farm families on relief. We are proceeding slowly, carefully selecting those families with the initiative to make good in new localities.

"Some we may help with leases for a few years. Then we will watch and see which can be helped to buy small pieces of land."

Dr. Alexander said that the Jones-Bankhead small farm ownership bill, which has passed the Senate and is now before a House committee, was designed to "slowly take the program on through a long number of years."

—Memphis Commercial Appeal



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BROWN ROT CAN BE ELIMINATED

Brown rot, the terror of peach growers in wet weather, can be eliminated altogether, without question, in the opinion of Ben E. Niles, secretary of the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, and W. W. Magill, horticulturist at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Spraying will not turn the trick, but dusting will, they say. Dusting with sulphur, with perhaps the addition of a little lime, will prevent the dreaded destroyer of this fruit, it is said, if the dusting are applied after each rain.

Secretary Niles cites instances of large growers saving their entire crop this year when brown rot was unusually prevalent. One Trimble County grower marketed 10,000 bushels of peaches without losing a single one because he faithfully applied surplur dust after each downpour. Rains wash off previous dusting and in wet weather the parasitic fungi which cause the rot are very active.

Dusting apparatus is much more efficient than spraying machines for applying anti-rot agents because dust covers so much more territory. A dusting machine can cover twenty acres or more in a day. The cost of these machines, however, prevents the small growers from owning them. This leads to complications when growers ship their fruit cooperatively. Some fruit has been dusted and is brown-rot proof. Other fruit may look good when packed, but may rot the next day.

Where a number of small growers are members of a shipping association, it would appear to be good policy to purchase dusting machines cooperatively and require that peaches be dusted after each rain before they are packed and shipped.

PACKERS DOING WELL AGAIN

The four large meat packing concern have not fared so badly the last two years as shown by the record of their net profits listed below. A deficit on a whole year's business ocurred twice in 1932 as indicated by (d) below. The figures given for five years show net profits after making deductions for depreciation, interest, taxes and other charges..

1929—Armour, $9.810,518; Swift, $13,076,816; Wilson, $2,304,592; Cudahy, $2,753,851.

1930—Armour, $4,741,027; Swift, $12,491,189; Wilson, $2,542,656; Cudahy, $3,170,318.

1932—Armour, (d) $3,857,565; Swift (d) $5,337,789; Wilson, $51,-336; Cudahy, $985,985.

1933—Armour, $2,849, 661; Swift, $10,499,582; Wilson, $3,055,924; Cudahy $1,813,766.

1934 Admour, $10,596,396; Swift, $11,432,492; Wilson $38,40923; Cudahy $1,968,262.

From the above figures it seems that packers are prospering under the processing tax they are forced to pay on the slaughter of hogs, despite the fact they are kicking with both feet. Corn-hog farmers are happy.

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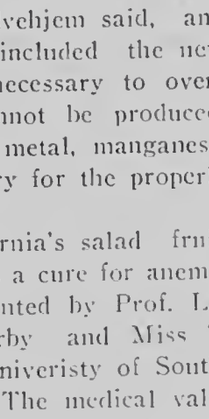

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16 That ye submit your- | the church that is in their house.
20 All the brethren greet you. Greet ye one another with an holy kiss.

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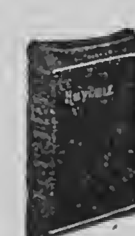

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IS IT LEAN MEAT YOU WANT?

The Amount of Lean Meat in Beef Cuts Does not Determine Their Price per pound.

Suppose you have 25 cents to spend for beef and want to get the most lean meat you can for this money. Which cut should you buy?

All beef cuts include some portion of waste, some amount of fat. How much of each depends, of course, on the cut. Strip them both from whatever cut and you have left lean meat with approximately the same food value. Fat makes its separate contribution to food value, to tenderness, and flavor . The more lean meat is streaked with fat, the more tender it is. Toning up the appetizing quality of lean meat from less tender cuts is a trick of cooking.

What you lose in tenderness by buying cheaper cuts you frequently gain in quantity of lean meat. Top cut in price, porterhouse, has much less lean meat per pound than have some of the cheaper pieces. You may pay—as city consumers did early in August—3 1-2 cents less for a pound of round steak than you pay for a round of sirloin but actually you are getting lean meat in the round steak from for 12 cents less a pound than in the sirloin steak from. Fore shank will cost about 5 cents more a pound than hind shank, but it usually has about a third more lean meat than hind shanks.

Below we list the approximate proportions of lean meat you ordinarily get from the better-known cuts if prepared according to the Chicago method of cutting. If economy buying is important to you, do a little figuring next time you go to market. List the prices charged. Balance against them the amount of lean meat you will likely get from each cut. If round steak (full cut), for instance, is selling at 35 cents a pound, and 81 percent of a good grade steer is lean, you are really paying for the lean meat in that steak at the rate of 45 cents a pound.

Five Cut of beef are included in the price reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. From bottom to top prices, ordinarily they line up like this: Plate chuck, rib roast, round steak, sirloin. Average prices (for 51 cities) in July were: Plate, 16.2 cents a pound; chuck 23.5 cents; rib roast, 30.1 cents; round steak, 36.5 cents; sirloin, 40. 2 cents. But if you apply the proportions of lean meat listed below to these average prics, you will find the cost of the lean meat in each of these cuts is (in round numbers): Plate, 28 cents; chuck, 33 cents; round steak, 45 cents; rib roast, 47 cents; sirloin steak 57 cents.

Top cost of lean meat on the basis of these prices, then, is sirlion. Bottom cost is plate.

No fixed rule on the specific cut you should buy in order to get the greatest amount of lean meat for your money works everywhere, since prices vary. Nevertheless when we compared the cost of lean meat for the five cuts in Boston, New York, Detroit, Jacksonville, Chicago, St. Louis, and Los Angeles, on the basis of July prices, we found the same meats headed and ended the list. Lean meant in sirloin from was the most expensive in all these seven cities. Plate, also, was the cheapest form in which to buy lean beef in all seven cities.

Lean Meat

usually comes in these proportions in each pound of a particular retail cut, if the beef is good grade steer and is cut according to the Chicago method:

	Percent
Flank steak	87
Round steak (full cut)	81
Sirloin steak	70
Chuck roast	70
Rib roast	64
Porterhouse	60
Plate	58
Rump, with bone	53
Fore shank	47
Hind shank	31

Customers' Guide.

Vegetables (Fresh)

Potatoes, onions, and cabbage all dropped during the latter half of July and at the end of the month were all below prices a year earlier. Cabbage was considered very cheap a year ago at 3:5 cents a pound. This year the average price is reported at only 2:6 cents a pound or about 26 percent less than last year's low price. At this figure there can be no doubt that cabbage is a very economical food. This situation is rather typical of fruit and vegetable crops at the present time. Most fruits and vegetables are selling at very reasonable prices.

Price of potatoes on wholesale markets have been dropping for several weeks. The August crop report indicates that prospects for the potato crop have improved during July and total production is now forecast at 377 million bushels as compared with 385 million bushels in 1934 and an average of 363 million bushels from 1928 to 1932. There has been a good deal of blight damage-ing Northeastern State, but the crop on the whole appears to be turning out well. The usual seasonal movement of prices is downward from now until the harvesting of the crop gets well under way in the fall. Average price received by farmers for potatoes in July was 52 cents per bushel. Last year this time the price was 66.9 cents per bushel. Parity price as defined in the new Act is about 90 cents per bushel.

The three most important potato States in the northeast, Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania, are expected to have a crop of about 25 percent less than that of last year. This is offset by sharp gains in the Western States and some of the Central States.

Reports indicate a drop in the acerage of cabbage in the late States, amounting to about 5 percent in the domestic type and about 6 percent in the Danish type which is commonly used for winter storage. However, the yield per acre of cabbag is likly o be higher than a year ago in most States.

August 1 forecast of the onion crop is about 11 million sacks compared with about 9 milion sacks last year and 5-year average production of about 10 million sacks.

(Fresh)

Lettuce and Carrots fell off in price during the latter half of July while spinach prices increased rather substantially. Prices of all three of these vegetables ended this month below last July's levels. This is true of a number of other fresh vegetables.

Reports from California indicate that there was a steady improvement in the lettuce crop on the central coast during July. The yield per acre has also been improving in that section. Condition of the late lettuce crop is reported to be better than it was a year ago.

Little information about spinach about supplies is available at this time of the year because most markets get their crop from local market gardeners who are covered by Federal crop statistics. Spinach prices have continued to be lower than last year and probable supplies are fairly plentiful in most markets.

Acreage of carrots in the late States is estimated to be slightly below that of 1934. Decreases are reported in Michigan, New York, and Washington and increases in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana., Minnesota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. A preliminary estimate of the production for the fall, early, second early, and intermediate groups of States indicates a crop of carrots of about 3 percent above last year's crop.

Many of the vegetable crops are showing increases in production. Snap beans and cantaloupes have been among the most spectacular. The August forecast indicates a crop of snap beans 47 percent above that of last year and a crop of canteloupes in the late group of States 86 percent above that of a year ago.

Consumer's Guide.

BREAD

Bread prices stayed steady during the last 2 weeks in July except for an increase in rye bread from 8.0 cents to 9 cents a pound. White bread continues to sell for an average of 8.3 cents which is exactly equal to the average price on July 31, 1934. Prices of rye and whole wheat bread are both slightly above the prices of a year ago.

As usual there is a great deal of variation in bread prices reported in the different cities. It is also undoubtedly true that there is a great deal of variation in prices of different grades of bread in each city. A considerable part of such variation is due to differences in bread formulas, and in costs of such extra things as wrapping and slicing. The old-fashioned unsliced bread seems to be rapidly passing out of the picture in many cities, although we find that it is usually possible to buy bread unsliced if the consumer insists on doing so. Many consumers believe that bread keeps better when it is sliced at home and like to slice it thinner than it is commonly sliced in the bakery.

A rather sharp increase in the wholesale price of flour occurred during the last 2 weeks in July. This was partly a reflection of higher wheat prices, although it appears that flour prices increased considerably more than did the wholesale price of wheat during this period. If wholesale flour prices are maintained at around the levels of July 30, bakers may either have to work on a somewhat narrower margin than they have during the past year, or bread prices may increase again moderate. The average price of white bread has been 8.3 cents a pound almost continuously since November 20. Last fall, from August 28 to November 6, the average price was quoted at 8.1 cents.

—Consumer's Guide.

ETHIOPIANS EAT RAW MEAT FOR COURAGE

Red pepper sauce, so hot that it makes Mexican chile con carne taste like a soothing syrup, is being made by Abyssinian housewives.

They are getting ready for war—knowing that if there is a war—the women will have to help feed their men.

And if an hors d' oeuvre of raw meat soaked in this red pepper sauce doesn't put pep into the army—nothing will.

It is made of raw red pepper pods, of powdered red pepper, of garlic, ginger and onions; of black pepper, salt and cabbage seed. It is all pounded and then mixed with vinegar and sealed up in jars to ferment.

By the time war is declared the sauce will be ready.

Tej Native Brew

Favorite army rations of the Abyssinians are thin caked bread made from a reddish grain called teff; raw meat with the aforementioned red pepped sauce; hard boiled eggs and lots of tej. Tej is a home brew, made with water and honey and geichi leaves.

I was told in Ethiopia a tale about the eating of raw meat being a sort of traditional ceremony at certain feasts and celebrations held during the year.

It seems that many years ago the country was in a bad way during an invasion of the Mohammedans. The native soldiers had to hide for many days in the forests. They could make no fires. So they began eating their meat, raw. As a result they became so strong and courageous that they rushed out of the forest, surprised and conquered their enemy. Therefore at big feasts the raw meat is eaten in memory of this victory.

HOG CHOLERA FIGURES LOWEST IN 14 YEARS

Outbreak of hog cholera in Maryland during the first six months of 1935 was the lowest recorded in the past 14 years. it has been announced by Dr. Mark Welsh, State veterinarian. Dr. Welsh said the disease was found on only 48 farms, 15 where hogs were raised as a business, and the rest on farms where hogs were kept in pens or in small, dry lots.

He pointed out that it is significant that most of the cases occurred where hogs are raised chiefly for home consumption and where they are fed large quantities of garbage.

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SEWING FUND GIVES WOMEN JOBS

Creation of a gigantic sewing circle to spread over 41 states to provide work relief jobs for 54,199 women at a cost of 20,218,000 dollars, has been approved by President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, director of PWA women's divis on, announced 150 million yards of cotton cloth will be purchased to provide a six months supply for sewing room projects. The garments made by the women will be distributed free to the destitute through public relief agencies Dresses, overalls, work shirts and children's wear will be included.

Women's activities will not be restricted to wielding the needle. The Federal allotment takes in a total of 613 projects, offering employment opportunities of a wide range to fit individual skill.

Some will be put to work in libraries, preparing catalogues and mending damaged volumes. Quallfied artists and musicians will be given painting and orchestral assignments. Several thousand women will get clerical jobs and take part in surveys and investigations. Others will work in canning factories, try to improve cooking, budgetry methods for relief families and assist in beautifying their communities through garden and landscaping work.

The program announced recently will cost not less than 400 dollars per woman employed.

J. P. Davis, President N. F. C. F., Inc., is now in Washington, D. C., conferring with officials relative to sewing clubs of units of the organization located throughout the country.

SOMETHING NEW IN SUGAR CANE

The Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., announced recently of a new early variety of sugar cane known as CP 29-320 for commercial planting in Louisiana where experimental tests have been approved. Experiments show that this new variety is satisfactorily resistant to mosiac disease.

This new cane is a little earlier than the other varieties in maturity.

COLORED MAN SLAIN

Jim Lasic share cropper living near Fort Depos t, Alabama was slain about three weeks ago at a farm six miles east of the county seat during a disturbahce attributed to "communism".

The Sheriff and his deputies are searching for the Colored man who is supposed to have killed Lasic. Lots of communistic literature has been spread throughout that part of the state in the past several months. This propaganda is harmful to both white and colored and it should be stopped.

FARM NOTES

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced that the cows of New York state give more milk than the cows from other states. On June the first of this year the record shows ponnds of milk per cow on one single day as follows:

Alabama,	9 lbs.
Arkansas	10 lbs.
Arizona	18 lbs.
Colorado	13 lbs.
Florida	7 lbs.
Georgia	8 lbs.
Iowa	18 lbs.
Indiana	18 lbs.
Missouri	14 lbs.
Mississippi	8 lbs.
North C	12 lbs.
S. C	10 lbs.
Virginia	14 lbs.
Texas	11 lbs.
Tenn.	12 lbs.
New York	21 lbs.

CANNERY OPENED IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Tamms, Ill.

A large cannery to be operated exclusively by Colored was opened here Sept. 5th.

The plant has a capacity of several thousand cans per day and will pack tomatoes, corn, carrots, kraut and tomato juice.

Mr. York Parms one of the oldest residents of Southern Illinois and reputed to be among the leading farmers in the state has been selected as manager. He employs about 18 Race men and women. Mrs. Clayton is supervisor. Mr. Parms is an officer of the DuBois unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc. and was one of the leaders in the First movement to get Negro farmers organized in Alexander county.

The cannery is to run throughout the fall months giving steady employment to our people.

TREND OF THE MARKETS

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

Steers, Fed..	$11.65	$10.50	$6.00
Hogs	12.00	10.50	7.10
Lambs	9.00	8.15	6.10
Hens, Heavy	.16	.13½	.12
Eggs, Firsts	.24	.22	.21
Butterfat	.19	20	.22
Wheat, Hard Winter	.107	101¼	106
Corn Yellow	.86¾	.87	.80
Oats	.33	.33¼	.51½
Barley	.49	.49	.88
Alfalfa, Baled	15.50	13.50	23.50
Prairie	9.00	8.50	18.00

Under poser generated chiefly py the announcement of the minimum price for the Canadian farmer wheat has reached the highest price on the Chicago Board of Trade since the early part of last August in Minneapolis market Millers were active bidders for choice grades of spot wheat, paying a high as 1.33 per bushel and futures 1.33 per bu.

FRAZIER FARM BILL SIGNED

(Special to the M. Farmer)

Washington, D. C.,—J. P. Davis, President National Federation of Colored Farmers Incoporated wires the Modern Farmer that President Roosevelt has signed the Frazier-Lempke farm moratorium bill.

The measure, designed to reduce the farmers" overhead expenses, allow the property owners to turn over their assets to the courts, legally speaking, and then pay a reasonable rental" for three years. At the end of that time a new valuation would be placed on the property. The "reasonable rental" would be applied first to taxes. As passed by congress signed by the President of the United States, the bill freezes mortgage foreclosures and protects the agricultural producer for the coming three years. Mr. Davis says he will ndeavor to get literature fully explaining this new law for distribution to our race farmers, in order that they may fully understand same.

FARM FACTS

ALABAMA

Latest figures furnished thru Hon. Charles E. Hall Statistician Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce gives the following information:

Number Negro farmers in the state, 93,975.

Number landowners, 15,920

Total cotton acreage 1,312,963 bales of this amount Negro operators produced 423,198 bales or 32.2 percentage of the total production.

The average yield of sweet potatoes in the state will run over six and one-half million bushels.

The total number of farms operated by Negroes in Dallas County is given at 6,409 and of this number only 484 are owned by our racial group.

Monroe County has 2,091 farmers operated by Colored with 584 of the number owned or 27.9 percent of the total.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Williamsburg County has 3045 farms operated by Negroes and of this number 805 are owned which is 26.5 per cent of the total. Orangeburg County nas 4694 farms operated by Colored with 821 and landowners or 17.5 percent of the total.

MISSISSIPPI

Bolivar County has the largest Negro farm operators of any county in the state. Figures show there are 13 236 farm operated by our group but only 455 or the number as landowners of 3.4 percent Cooiah has 2,521 with 510 of the number owned or 20.2 percent of the total. Out of 11,644 farms operated by Negroes in Sunflower County only 194 are owned or 1.7 percent.

Ne ro farmers in Carroll county own a little over 12 percent of the farms operated by the race.

TEXAS

Harrison has 4949 farms operated by colored with 1443 as owners or 28.9 percent while Smith county has 3120 with 914 owners or 30.2 percent.

ARKANSAS

Columbia County 2,374 Negro farm operators with 587 owners or 24.7 percent. Hempstead 2,212 and 524 owners or 23.7 percent Pulaski 2040 operating farms or 21.2 percent.

Crittenden county has 7,003 farms operated by Negroes but only 248 owners or 3.5 percent.

RE-ELECT BURDEN MASONIC LEADER

Marion, Ind., Sept. 5—The 79th annual session of the Grand Lodge Free and accepted Masons, Prince Hall Affiliation of the Jnrisdiction of Indiana convened here, the guests of Wilson Lodge No. 12, on August 20, 21 and 22. The Hon. W. T. G. M., John W. Burden presided for the 14th consecutive time and was re-elected Most Worshipful Master.

Visiting delegates inspected the Masonic Home and Farm at Marion and were highly pleased with the condition of the home and farm.

After a successful and harmonious session, election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: Rt. G. M., John W. Burden, Marion, Ind.; Rt. W. Dept. G. M., Fred H. Evans, Terre Haute, Indiana; G. S. R. Waden, Edgar J Davis, East Chicago, Ind.; Grand Jr., Warden, Harry Hastey, Evansville, Ind.; Grand Treasurer, B. T. Shaw, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Grand Secretary, Attorney C. R. Richardson, Richmond, Ind.; Grand Trnstee, W. W. Waldron, Kokomo, Vaughn Casey, Marion and Duke Carter, Richmond. Rt. Rev. Barney Stone was elected Grand Chaplain for the 22nd consecutive year. The Grand Session will convene for its 80th Grand Session at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Brother E. J. Davis of East Chicago, organizer of the Juvenile Crder who held a Grand Session and participated in games.

PITTSBURG COURIER

This is a worthy institution. The officers are all men of sound judgment.

This farm should be taken over by Rural resettlement and a colony established for Negro farmers.

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ALA. SHERIFF SHOOTS DOWN SHARECROPPER

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 13—High Sheriff R. E. Woodruff, white carved another notch in his gunbutt when he shot down Willie Witcher, militant cotton striker, on the Bell Plantation, near Haynesville.

Woodruff has been accused of being the notorious leader of a gang of landlords and paid thugs who are trying to smash the cotton pickers' strike. The gang has already slain one striker, Jim Press Meriweather, and beaten six others.

Riding up to cabins in the dead of the night, the gangsters dragged the striker from his bed carried him a few miles away and beat him unconscious.

Strikers Stand Firm

Last Monday Woodruff was called to the Bell plantation where a strike was in progress. His coaxing and honeyed words to return to work fell on dead ears. The strikers reiterated the demand for $1.00 per hundred pounds of cotton picked.

Expressing the sentiment of the strikers, Witcher walked off stating that he was going home and would not return until the strike demand was met. The sheriff ordered him to halt.

When the laborer complied with the order, Woodruff drew his pistol and shot five times, hitting him in the thigh. A deputy then fired at Witcher as he fell to the ground.

"I'll kill you," swore Woodruff, slugging Witcher over the head as he lay writhing on the ground.

"You may kill me, but you can't scare me," Witcher defiantly retorted.

The mortally wounded farmhand was taken to the Haynesville jail.

INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS DESIRING TO MAKE APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT AID PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

Students Who are Eligible to Participate

1. Students must be between the ages of 16 and 25.

2. They must be members of relief families and must be able to do high grade work in school.

3. They must be able to show that they have had to quit school for lack of such financial assistance in the past, or that they will be unable to attend this year without such assistance.

Institutions which are Eligible to Participate in this Program

1. All institutions of less than college grade, both public and private, are eligible to participate in the program provided they are non-profit making in character.

2. If you are not sure that the institution you wish to attend comes under this classification, consult your public school superintendent in the city, county or other school district in which you reside.

Type of Aid Available

1. The aid provided high school students is in the form of part-time, jobs, which enable students to earn on an average of $6 per month while attending school.

2. In the case of individual students who are especially well qualified, or for whom the assignment of work is impractical, aid may be granted for maintaining excellence in their school work. In such cases, the assistance granted shall be in the amount determined by the student's individual need, but in no case to exceed $6 per month.

How to Make Application

1. Make your application direct to the principal of the school you wish to attend.

Students Who are Eligible to Participate

1 The student must be able to do high-grade college work and must be financially unable to go to college without this assistance.

Institutions which are Eligible to Provide Part-Time Jobs

1. All institutions of collegiate grade, both public and private, are eligible to participate in the program provided they are non-profit making in character.

2. If you are not sure that the institution you wish to attend comes under this classification, consult your State Youth Director.

Type of Aid Available

1. The aid provided students is in the form of part-time jobs, which enable students to earn on an average of $15 per month while attending school.

2. There are no scholarships or loans to college students provided by the Youth Administration, as Congress has never authorized such an expenditure of funds.

How to Make Application

1. Make your application direct to the president of the institution you wish to attend, asking specifically for an assignment of one of the part time jobs being provided by the National Youth Administration. In order to secure one of these jobs it is not essential that you attend a college in the state in which you reside.

2. In the event that the college of your first choice is unable to assign you a job, because their quota is filled, you should consult your State Youth Director as he may be able to suggest other colleges which have not yet filled their quota.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS OF WASHINGTON NEGRO POPULATION

It is 800 miles from Georgia to the New York City Market. If 600 organized Georgia Negro farmers can ship and sell on the New York market it would seem that the 3,103 Negro farmers in Counties LESS than 75 miles rom Washington could create, through the organization of a Maryland—Virginia Farmer Market Association, a market for their food products among the 132,068 Negro residents of the District of Columbia.

Based on consumption per capita per annum of the total population of the United States, the Washington Negro population requires the following quantities of food stuffs in addition to other food products used by each person or family in varying quantities:

Eggs—2,641,360 Doz. or 118 car loads
Potatoes—19,810,200 Lbs. or 495 car loads.
Cabbage— 7,792 012 Lbs. or 354 car loads
Poultry— 1,981,020 Lbs.
Beef —6,603,400 Lbs
Pork— 8,980,624 Lbs.
Lard—1,822,530 Lbs.
Onions, turnips, etc.—2,245,156.
Snap beans —924,476
Spinach, kale, etc.— 666,340.
Milk —9,773,032 Gallons

The number of Negro farmers and the acerage under cultivation in both Maryland and Virginia would of course need to be increased to supply even the Washington Negro market, with no consideration given to the 142,106 Negroes in Baltimore and the 219,599 in Philadelphia, all three cities being easy to reach by rail, water, and public highways.

Negro farmers in South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee are getting ready to produce this food to supply our racial group another year. Group planting and co-operative shipping through units of the N. F. C. F. Inc. will make it possible

HOG SHORTAGE PREDICTED FOR REST OF YEAR.

Production Last Fall and This Spring Were Far Below Normal

New York, Aug. 25. — The price of hogs at Chicago, including the processing tax of $2.25, average $13.28 per 100 pounds in the first half of August. This was the highest price reached in the current upward movement and it exceeded the per-depression peak of $11.44 in March, 1929, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. As compared with the depression's low of $3.04 in December, 1932, the price during the first part of August was more than four times as high.

The Primary reason for the high price of hogs at the present time is the exceptionally small supply. Production has been sharply curtailed since the beginning of 1934. Part of this curtailment was made necessary by the short feed crops of 1933 and 1934, while part was due to the Government's restrictions on hog raising. Prior to the reduction in the output, the Government contributed to the present shortage by slaghtering 6,369,000 sows and pigs in the fall of 1933.

The hog shortage will continue during the remainder of 1935. This is indicated by the small pig crops of last fall and this spring upon which this year's total supply for consumption is dependent. Last fall's crop of 15,432.000 pigs was equal to only half the usual fall crop. This spring's output was 30,402,000 pigs as compared with the five year 1929-1933 average of 48,600,000. The total supply available for the current year thus amounted to 45,834,000 pigs as compared with the five year 1929-1933 average of 77,180,000 hogs slaughtered for consumption, a decrease of 40.6 per cent. Since half the current year's supply was slaughtered during the first six months, it is apparent that the hog shortage will remain as acute during the remainder of the year as it was in the first half.

FARM NOTES

Units in three communities in South Carolina met the first week in September and elected delegates to the national convention of N. F. C. F. Inc., which is to convene at Little Rock, Ark., the last four days in October.

On State Highway 66 about 8 miles out from Stevens Point, Wisconsin there is a sign reading "Let the dairy cow endorse your note. First National Bank."

Farmers in Williamsburg Clarendon and Berkeley counties are also busy handling their tobacco crop which is the best they have had in several years. Prices are holding up fairly well and everybody is happy..

Colored farmers living in the northern part of Alabama have called a meeting for the latter part of September. Prominent government officials have been invited to address them.

J. P. Davis, President N. F. C. F. has also been invited to speak.

Units of N. F. C. F. near Bassfield, Miss., who planted okra, tomatoes and beans under contract have gathered their crops and made deliveries to the cannery as per agreement. They secured good prices, and will plant larger acreage another year. Prof. V. W. Booth depnty for southern Mississippi, says conditions in his section are better than for several years past.

CHARLESTON, MO.

Prof. L. B. Boler made a stirring address to Race farmers at Sandusky settlement near Tamms, Illinois, on August 10th. Prof. Boler has made wonderful progress in land owning during the past three years. He has several fine tracts in southeast Missouri.

Mail coming into the main office of N. F. C. F. reflects that the members are active in cultivating certain of their crops with a view to producing some prize winning vegetables, for the big convention in Little Rock.

One railroad official has pledged to give two thousand dollars in cash to be given for prizes for various farm products.

Under date of August 2nd the AAA announced payments to cotton producers from sale of options placed in the cotton pool totalled nearly 66 million dollars through July, 1935. These options were given to producers as part payment on contracts in the 1932 adjustment program 575,312 producers took options on 2,447,474 bales at 6 cents per pound payments by states through July 21st were: Alabama, 5,302,525.00. Arkansas 6,733,118.00. Florida 98,978.00, Georgia 5,762,797.00, Kentucky 30,973.00. Louisiana 3,205,325.00 Mississippi 7,819,447.00, Tenn. 1,792,314. Texas 20,195,103.00.

ALABAMA LAD 'SCRATCHES' TO EARN LIVING

Chicken Raising Pays Way Through School And Helps Brother.

Farmers who are yelling for Government aid can take a lesson from this youngster.

He is Winfred Barton, a Cordova, Ala., boy who, with no previous experience on the farm, started from scratch with a hundred baby chicks and has not only paid his own way through high school, but has helped his brother. And all this during the worst depression in the world's history!

"In 1929,' Winfred writes Parade, "we moved from the mines to the farm. I had never been on a farm, before except for a short visit, and knew nothing at all about framing or poultry.

"In 1930 I joined the local 4-H Club and bought 100 Rhodes Island Red baby chicks for my club project. To brood them, I built a 300-chick-capacity brooder, brick furnace type, for a total cash outlay of 67 cents.

Makes Flock Pay Its Own Way.

"I raised 37 pullets and 35 fryers from the lot, sale of the fryer paying for my feed cost.

"During the summer I built a 100-hen-capacity laying house for $3.89.

"I have made my flock pay its own way and have increased its size only as I cleared the money to increase with. No outside capital has been put into the business since building the brooder.

"I now have 45 hens, 105 pullets, six roosters, a 300-egg incubator, and my two building all clear of any debt, and am planning to build two more houses and raise 600 fryers this fall.

"Now that I have put myself through high school with my poultry, I plan to go to college when I have increased the business sufficiently to care for my expenses.

"I owe my success entirely to 4-H Club work and our county farm agent, who first interested me in poultry. Before that I knew nothing about chickens and cared less."

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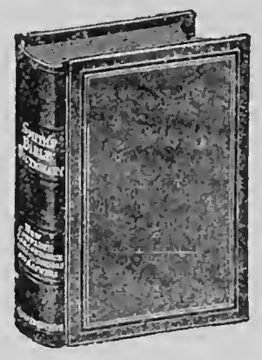

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VIII. NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER 15, 1935 No. 9.

VERSATILE COOK'S FINDINGS

Many New Ways to Serve Late Chicken Fryers

A few frying chickens are still coming on the market, but they are the stragglers. As October days become more crisp and cool and colorful, plump young roasting chickens take the place of fryers. Southern housewives liking chicken over all meats, should plan other ways to serve them.

Those who are especially fond of fried chicken need have no regrets over the passing of the real fryer season. The meaty little fellows which escaped an early fall visit to the fattening pens have added another pound or two. Those extra pounds, according to simple arithmetic and Nature's laws, make them roasting chickens. But they are still young and tender and delicate, and therefore they can still be fried with delectable results. All they need is a little more time to cook. Otherwise the frying is the same as for smaller birds.

Stuffing is so delicious that few people like to serve roasted chicken without it. For those who wish to dispense with the work of stuffing the chicken, the market man will cut up the bird just as he cuts a fryer or a stewing fowl. The cut-up roasting chicken may then be baked in a casserole or a skillet and served with gravy. The pieces are browned first on top of the range, then the pan is covered and set into a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for an hour. Potatoes and apples may be baked at the same time, so that the oven carries a full load while it is operating. This kind of dinner also has the advantage of requiring almost no attention while it is cooking.

Another way to cook cut-up roasting chicken is to put a well seasoned stuffing in the bottom of a large casserole and place the pieces of browned chicken on top. Cover and bake at 350 degrees F. until the chicken is done, about an hour or an hour and a quarter.

TWO EMPLOYED AS EDUCATIONAL ADVISERS

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10 (ANP)—Two additions were made to the list of educational advisers in the CCC camps in the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey last week when Joseph A. Bailey and Leon E. DeKalb were appointed by Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

Both of the new appointees are graduates of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Mr. Bailey has previously been engaged in teaching and Mr. DeKalb, who has also received his Master of Arts degree from Columbia served as a welfare worker in New York City and was connected with the Y.M.C.A.

Dairy Cows' Contribution Big Factor in Farm

GARDEN TOPICS DISCUSSED

By Floyd Bralliar In Nashville Banner

Boxwood has become exceedingly popular in most of our territory in the last few years. Perhaps at no time has there been such a demand for boxwood as at the present time and as it is very expensive it seems advisable to give culture directions for this plant.

Boxwood requires for its successful cultivation rich soil and an abundance of moisture, but resents standing water about its roots. This means that in any location where there is a sub-soil of tough hard clay, abundant provision for thorough drainage should be made before boxwood is set, for this plant is entirely too expensive to set where it cannot be expected to thrive. While boxwood prefers a loamy soil with an abundance of humus in it, it will grow in rather heavy soils if furnished with enough water and enough drainage, and it will also grow in light sandy soil provided it is fertilized heavily enough and is given sufficient water.

Without doubt, barnyard manure is the best fertilizer for boxwood. It is highly important to work plenty of thoroughly well decayed barnyard manure into the soil where boxwood is to be set, being sure that it is put deeply into the soil and that it is thoroughly mixed with the soil for three or four feet, for after the plants are set it is not advisable to dig too close to them and for this reason we will never have another good opportunity to fertilize the soil as it should be fertilized. Should the manure we are using show some indications of being fresh, we must not allow it to come in direct contact with the roots when the plants are set. The best way to use manure on old boxwood is to use it as a mulch under the branches. This is best put on in the autumn. It may also be spaded in the soil in a ring a foot or two beyond the outer branches of the plants. In many ways this is better than using it as a mulch.

Where stable manure is not available, a fertilizer may be made by mixing cottonseed meal, tankage, dried blood and ground bone, making about half cottonseed meal and the other parts about equally divided. However, care must be used to not apply this too freely.

If a boxwood seems to be pale in color and not growing well, it is often advantageous to water it thoroughly with a solution of nitrate of soda dissolved in water at the rate of an ounce to two gallons. Repeat this every four weeks until three applications have been made. Sulphate of ammonia will do instead

(Continued on Page 8)

EXCEEDED ONLY BY COTTON, COTTONSEED AND TOBACCO IN TENNESSEE

(By H. Burton Wilkerson, Pres. Nashville Pure Milk Co.)

Although milk may never have been regarded as an important farm "crop" in the State of Tennessee, the dairy cow's contribution to the farmers' cash income in this State is exceeded only by cotton, cottonseed and tobacco. Last year, out of a total cash farm income of $109,615,000, cotton and cottonseed accounted for slightly over $34,000,000, tobacco nearly $19,000,000 and milk $9,528,000. Some 521,000 dairy cows obtained this nine and one-half million dollars' worth of cash income for the farmers of this State.

These same cows produced about 560 pounds of milk for every person in Tennessee last year. Comparing this figure with the 1934 average of 796 pounds of milk (eaten as milk, ice cream, butter, etc.) we note that Tennessee is not producing quite as much milk as is probably consumed by the residents of the State. Nevertheless, Tennessee has more than kept pace with the national growth of the dairy industry, and it seems likely that dairy farming will continue to become of greater importance in this state.

Since January, 1928, the last low point in milk cow numbers, the number of dairy cattle in this state has increased from 450,000 to 521,000 head, or over 15 per cent as compared with a national increase in dairy herds of about 13 1-2 per cent. According to the United States Department of Agriculture the average price received by the Tennessee dairy farmer per cwt. was $1.32 last year. This was an increase of nearly 13 per cent over 1933. This was the blended price, however, received by the producer for milk sold in the form of butterfat to creameries, milk sold to condensaries and cheese factories, milk the farmer himself sold to his neighbors in smaller towns and cities and the price he received from distributing companies for that part of his milk sold in fluid or bottled form.

Generally speaking, the farmer has to receive his lowest price for milk sold as butterfat to creameries. This price varies according to what the housewife pays for butter. He receives his highest net price for milk sold to distributing companies for resale in bottles. Naturally all reputable milk distributing

(Continued on Page 8)

QUICK MEAL MENUS

Milk Should be Used in Various Ways

It is a good idea to get some milk into the quick meal several times during the week.

If ice cream is served for dessert, some milk will be provided. Cottage or cream cheese used with salad or at the end of a meal will do its part. Cream soup which may be easily made by diluting certain canned soups with milk, will provide milk in a more liberal way. The preparation of a custard dessert the night before or in the morning before office hours is another suggestion. Rice steamed in milk provides a good hot dessert, especially if combined with crushed fruit or sprinkled with maple or brown sugar.

If one of the family needs to gain weight, hot cocoa as a beverage will aid, although, of course, milk in its own form at a meal or before going to bed will do the same. An extra amount of milk may be used with the creal served for breakfast or hot milk may be used to dilute coffee made stronger than is usual for coffee served with cream.

Quick Meal.

Cream of pea soup
Minute steak
Broiled sweet potatoes
New cabbage in cream
Cucumber salad
Mixed fruit
Coffee

Method of Preparation.

Scrub potatoes and boil.

Prepare salad and dressing and chill.

Wash fruit and chill.

Prepare cabbage and cook.

Cook steak.

Dress cabbage.

Heat soup.

Make coffee.

Recipe for Cream Soups

3 tablespoons butter.
1 tablespoon minced onion.
3 tablespoons flour.
1 teaspoon salt.
Pepper.
3 cups milk.
1 1-2 cups ground or strained cooked vegetables.

Melt butter, add onion and cook one minute. Stir in flour and seasoning and add milk gradually. Stir over fire until smooth and creamy Have ready about 1 1-2 cups of ground or strained cooked vegetables. (Mixed vegetables may be used.) Add to first mixture. Reheat and add more seasoning if necessary. A dash of nutmeg with pea soup, of cloves with tomato of celery salt with potato, of paprika with corn, will improve the

(Continued on Page 8)

WHEAT AND CORN CROPS

Estimated Yield Many Million Bushels

Washington, October 10.— (AP)— The agriculture department today boasted its 1935 wheat crop estimate by four million bushels and corn production by 20 million bushels beyond its figure of a month ago.

The report was projected into a situation where war tension again today swiftly lifted wheat prices. Its issuance however, came after the closing of today's markets, which sagged from earlier highs toward the end of the day.

The potato production estimate, contrasting with wheat and corn, was seven million bushels lower than last month.

The October 1 estimate placed wheat production at 598,935,000 bushels compared to 497,000,000 bushels. The five year average from 1928 to 1932 of 861,000,000 bushels.

The 1935 corn crop was estimated at 2,213,319,000 bushels, an increase from the 1934 total of 1,377,000,000 bushels. The five year average corn production was 2,562,000,000 bushels.

Severe September frosts in some late potato states were blamed for some of the decrease in potato pros pects to a crop of 366,000,000 bushels. This compares with a total crop last year of 385,000,000 bushels and a five year average of 363,000,000.

The changes from crop prospects a month ago were described by department officials as too slight to be of material importance in affecting prices or the AAA adjustment program.

Secretary Wallace took the occasion for comment upon recent criticism of agricultural imports.

"Addition of 29 million bushels of corn from Argentina would be a lot," Wallace said, smiling, "but when you add that much to our domestic production it doesn't mean much."

Estimates of spring wheat, barley and hay production increased about two per cent during the past 30 days while forecasts for oats, buckwheat rice, beans, tobacco, soy beans, peanuts, and sugar beets were raised slightly.

Officials said the estimate for the grain crops would be nearly final, and that small changes could be expected during the remainder of this year.

—Tennessean

TUSKEGEE CHAPLAIN AT WEST VA. INSTITUTE

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 14—Rev. H. V. Richardson, Tuskegee Institute Chaplain, is here for a three days speaking engagement. Yesterday he was guest speaker at the First Baptist church, Rev R. H. Hill, pastor, and his program for Monday includes an address to the student body of West Virginia Institute and a dinner discussion with members of the Men's Fellowship League of Charleston.

APPEALING APPLES FOUND ON MARKET

By Edith M. Barber

Apples red, green and golden are back with us in market, giving their gay note to the stalls and making us select the most colorful for our fruit dishes. For making that brown Betty which is such a satisfying dessert on a cold evening and for apple sauce we will select the less fancy type, which often has a more delicious flavor. Of course, some people serve brown Betty cold, but I like it hot just as I like apple pie.

When you make apple pie be sure not to skimp on sugar. You just cannot get that delightful gumminess which a good old-fashioned pie should have without adding sugar with a heavy hand. I wonder if you belong to the nutmeg or cinnamon school, as far as apples are concerned. Personally, I am a cinnamoner, but there are many members of the other school.

Now, a word about baked apples. Ever so often some one asks me how to prepare apples so that they look like those which are sometimes seen in the window of a restaurant or at a good delicatessen. As you know, large apples are always used. They should be cored, thoroughly, and then an inch of skin should be cut from the top. Very often the apples which you wish to duplicate are not actually baked. They are cooked slowly in a covered pan on top of the stove with sugar and water. When they are tender they are sprinkled with granulated sugar or spread with corn sirup and put under the broiler or into a very hot oven for a few minutes.

Apple Sauce, Old Standby.

A simple but delicious desert can be made by folding beaten egg whites into sweetened apple sauce. A dash of almond flavoring gives a special touch. By the way, when I make apple sauce I use practically all of the apples except the blossom end. When the apples have cooked long enough in a little water to make them tender I press them through a coarse strainer, beat them thoroughly as I add my sugar and a dash of cinnamon.

A reader asks how she can make her mint jelly a good color. She boils mint leaves with her apples and gets a delicious flavor, but not the color she expected the green leaves to contribute. Mint jelly is always colored artificially by the use of the many good liquids, pastes or powders. The coloring should not be added until the strained apple juice has been cooked with sugar long enogh to get he jelly test. Plain apple juice does not have a particularly appetizing color. For this reason as well as for the flavar, grape juice is an addition. Peach juice will also give flavor, but for really good color a tiny bit of artificial red coloring produces a better appearance.

An article in regard to apples would not be complete without a mention of dumplings, which you may bake or steam and serve with cream or hard sauce. Fried apples in their simplest form, sauted in butter, are particularly good with pork or duck, while sliced apples dipped in batter and fried in deep fat and sprinkled while they are hot with cinnamon and sugar make a wonderful dessert.

One of my favorite cold desserts is tapioca with stewed apples chilled until very cold and served with plain cream. In its raw form the apple contributes to salad and to fruit cup, for which it seems to be used more abroad than it is here.

Tennessean

BLACK WALNUTS VALUABLE CROP

Shortage of Supply Should Result In Good Prices, Block Brothers Declare

Farmers who have a walnut tree with a good crop of black walnuts, stand a good chance of making a nice profit if they will care for them properly, according to Block Brothers, who state that a short crop is predicted in many localities which is certain to boost the market to good prices.

Block Brothers, located at 141-43 Second Avenue, South in Nashville, have established a reputation as one of the largest and most reliable wholesale dealers in beefhides, wool, furs and roots over a period of sixteen years. Five years ago, they succeeded in securing an outlet for black walnuts, practically unsalable in this section before, and farmers trading with the firm have since received thousands of dollars for this item.

There is little in the art of gathering black walnuts except being sure not to pick up the premature ones. A good way to avoid this is to pick the early drops and discard them so that they are not mixed with the good ones later. It is of great importance to hull the nuts as soon as gathered. Leaving the hull on for any length of time permits the acid in the hull to soak into the kernel, darkening it and reducing its digestability.

Hulling can be done with a corn sheller or by stacking the nuts in a pile of running over them with an auto until they can be picked out of the mass.

Another method is to make one hole or two holes of different sizes in a board and hammer the nuts through with a mallet, causing the nuts to pop out, leaving the hulls on top. After hulling the nuts should be washed in a tub with a broom and spread on a roof or attic floor to dry before marketing.

Block Brothers are also in the market for black walnut kernels which should be dry, clean and free from shells to bring top prices. Their latest price list on all items handled will be furnished on request.

—Nashville Banner.

GOOD ENGLISH

Some Questions Often Asked

Which of the following forms are correct?

Tomorrow is Sunday.

Tomorrow will be Sunday.

This material is not to be compared to that.

This material is not to be compared with that.

Answer: "Tomorrow will be Sunday is the correct form. (Yesterday was Friday, today is Saturday, and tomorrow will be Sunday).

"This material is not to be compared with that" is right, 'Compare with' is used when the meaning is to bring out the relative value of the two things compared. "Compare to" is used in bringing out a likeness; as, "He compared New York to a beehive."

—Nashville Banner

FLOWERS FOR SCHOOL GROUNDS

One of the most noteworthy movements in the State now is the school improvement work among Negro schools. Teachers, pupils and patrons are enthusiastically planting their school grounds in grass, shrubs, and trees, and they are making their school buildings cleaner and more comfortable and more attractive.

They need and deserve all the encouragement and assistance that neighboring citizens can give them Have you a spirea, a crepe myrtle, or a basket of iris that you can give the school in your community, and can you take a bit of time to advise them how and when to make plantings. You'll have to look at that schoolyard as you pass by, you know. And after all we are our neighbor's keeper.

THE BEE

Most everyone knows that the bee is a buzzing insect that can sting with a wallop and that they produce honey which is very good with hot biscuits and butter. But have you ever tried to think about how many bees there are and some things they can do? In the United States there are about 25,000,000,000 bees at work in over 4,000,000 hives. These little fellows produce more than 150,000,000 pounds of honey every year.

The queen bee, who is the mother of all the bees in one colony or hive, can lay as many as 1,500 eggs a day and she can keep this rate up for days at a time. For so many eggs and baby bees a lot of nurses are needed and in a colony there are bees who do nothing but tend to the eggs. They seal each hole as the queen lays the egg in it and then they put food in each day until the egg hatches.

With so many new bees hatching the hive becomes too crowded for all the bees to live in it. When a new queen hatches she and the old queen are very likely to have an argument as to which of them will move out. The winner stays in the hive and the loser must find a new home. But first scouts are sent out to look for a good place to gather in. When the swarm lights on a tree or in another hive a new colony is started and the work of honey making begun again. If an apiarist the persons who raises bees, thinks that one of his hives i sover populated he will get a new hive all ready for the swarm of bees that he knows will soon be seeking another home.

Once a swarm of bees settled in a railroad switch lock. That rather tied up things until someone thought to put a hive near the spot. The bees soon moved into their new home and no one was stung. It seems strange to think that a bee could stop a train. Of course, in this case it took quite a number to do it.

Bees can overcome handicaps that would daunt many larger insects or animals. During a flood a hive was washed five miles down the stream but the bees still made honey in spite of a topsy-turvy trip and a good wetting. Soon the wet hive froze in a wintry wind. When the sun thawed them out their work went on as usual.

Every day we find out that substitute has been discovered for something we never thought would or could be substituted for. Bees are no exception for in Mexico and Texas wasps that can make honey have been found. It looks as though the bee has a rival.

Greyhounds follow game by sight and ear instead of smell. They are one of the oldest known dogs and are prized for their speed and keen sight.

When different lights are thrown into the ocean red loses its power first, yellow next then green and blue.

Farmers of The Nation To Hold Annual Convention October 28-31

President Davis and Secretary Harris Release Official Call For Session

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TO BE HOST

Little Rock, Ark.—(Special)—Farmers of the nation will gather in this city from October 28th to October 31st inclusive, for their annual convention. President Jas. P. Davis and Secretary Leon Harris have released the official call over their signature, and Little Rock has been assured of this meeting. A conservative estimate places the attendance at more than five thousand. "This," said one of the representatives here, "of course, will depend upon economic conditions and the ability of these tillers of the soil, raisers of fruit, cattle and poultry to leave their work long enough to sit in upon the deliberations."

President Davis has been constantly on the road. He made more than twenty-five states of the nation within the past six months. He has been here in Arkansas, visited Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas and those states east of the Mississippi, going in and out of Washington on his trip more than fifteen times in the past ninety days.

A complete exhibit of farm products, livestock of every description will be installed here, as will be cannery, home backing, needle work, art craft and other avocations indulged in around the farm. It was further announced by President Davis that he hopes to have more than two thousand dollars in cash prizes to be offered in the various exhibits, to be paid out to the winners. There will be a fat stock show, there will be competition in cotton raising and grading as well as in fruit growing. Then, too, this year it is expected that there will be a division of nuts, such as pecans, hickory nuts, walnuts, peanuts, etc.

Extensive preparations are being made here in Pulaski County to give them an unusual reception. A place for holding it sufficiently large to accommodate not only the meeting, but where exhibit rooms and hall may be easily accessible, is being negotiated for.

Representatives from the Department of Agriculture, from the Farm Credit Bureau, the Farm Loan Bank, Farm Land Bank, and in fact, some feel that Mr. Cobb as well as Mr. Wallace will grace the session with their presence.

This organization represents in principle the nine hundred fifty thousand or more Negro farmers of the nation. Their official organ, The Modern Farmer, will carry a full write-up and program of the meeting.

NUTRITIOUS, APPETIZING, AMONG GOOD REASONS FOR USE OF CHEESE

Just as regularly as we buy sugar, flour, butter, eggs, bread and other so-called staples, so do most of us put cheese on our list. We are always able to fall back on it if unexpected company arrives for lunch or for the evening.

One housewife says that when she feels she has forgotten something while marketing she adds cheese because if that wasn't what she intended to get it will usually do just as well.

The term cheese covers so many different products made from milk. When we say a pound of cheese we mean the American cheese which is known in some parts of the country as store cheese. Far the largest part of the cheese made in this country is of this variety, the American Cheddar.

There are many interesting flavors in cheese of other types. A few of these are now being made in this country, but many of them are imported directly from the district where they are made.

There are several good reasons for including cheese in the menu. It is one of the most nutritious foods we have. It contains most of the original value of the milk

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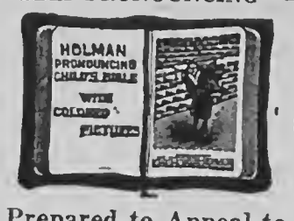

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16 But Jē'sus called them *unto him*, and said, Suffer little children to

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from which it is made. A supply of calcium, which is difficult to obtain otherwise except by the use of milk is obtained through cheese. This is of special value for persons who do not care to drink milk.

Another good reason for using cheese is its delicious flavor. It gives a tang to food whether it is eaten with pie or with salad, or is used in a made dish. When cheese is used in cooking it should be grated if it is hard. If it is soft, it should be rubbed through a strainer with preferably a wooden spoon. This is much easier than trying to grate it.

Cheese needs a low heat or a short exposure to heat when it is cooked, if it is to remain soft and tender. Combined with other things or as it is in souffle, a cream sauce, or in a timbale, it is easily digested. Children may have cheese prepared in this way as well as cream and cottage cheese.

One of the nicest combinations of cheese with other food is that of cottage cheese with fruit. In France where the most delicate of cream cheese is made in the shape of a heart, sugar is served with the cheese and is mixed with it before it is eaten with berries.

—Tennessean.

WOOD EXPERTS DRIVE HOME POINTS ABOUT USING NAILS

Valuable "tips" on the art of nailing woods together come from experts of the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., according to the United States Forest Service, which maintains the laboratory in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin. Good nailing, they say, consists largely in selecting the right kind, size and number of nails and then using them properly.

Some points in the technique of good nailing are: Strength of a nailed joint depends on the frictional contact of the nail with the wood fibers. Nailed joints must resist two types of pressure. The first is direct, tending to withdraw the nails the other lateral, or sidewise. A nail's resistance to the latter pressure is greater, and depends upon the diameter of the nail and the kind of wood used. Tables have been made up showing the exact increase of resistnace to lateral pressure provided by nails of various diameters.

A nail is long enough if about two-thirds of it goes into the board receiving the point. Splitting can be avoided by using a thin, blunt nail, or by blunting the end of a sharp nail and by boring a lead hole into the wood. The strength of nailed woods increases directly with the number of nails used. Good joints cannot be made with green woods that later dry out. Nails are more efficient when driven into the side grain of dry wood, than when driven into the end grain.

Tests show that the resistance of nails to withdrawal depends approximately on the area of contact with the wood. Resistance against withdrawal, point out the wood experts, depends on the surface condition of the nail. For temporary service, cement-coated nails give about 25 to 100 percent more holding power, but this effectiveness falls off in time. More permanent is the grip of those nails which have a pitted or etched surface.

MELON CROP PROFITABLE

Augusta, Ark., Area Markets One of Its Biggest Yields

Augusta, Arkansas, Sept. 21.—One of the biggest crops of watermelons ever grown in this area was marketed during the last season. The largest growers were the tenants on the Stanley farm, of which Thomas E. Stanley, Jr., is manager. A total of 30 acres was seeded to melons, 20 of which were planted by Edward Smith. On this crop Mr. Smith realized a total of $800 and a grand total of $1,100 was received for the entire crop.

Varieties raised were the Tom Watson and Kleckley's Sweet and they averaged 25 or 30 pounds in weight. A ready market for the melons was found in the towns of Woodruff, Cross, St. Francis and Monroe counties, where they were delivered in trucks, many of them peddled from house to house. The melon crop was found to be a splendid substitute for cotton and it is highly probable that a larger acreage will be planted next year.

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Specimen of Type

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2 He maketh me to lie d green pastures: he leadeth m the still waters.

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1936 WHEAT PLAN TO COVER 4 YEARS

The new wheat adjustment program is drawn up for a four year period, but contracting farmers will be allowed to withdraw after two years provided they have cooperated with the government in every respect, according to a statement issued yesterday by F. W. Colby extension service director of Tennessee.

"The reduction required of wheat growers for 1936 is 5 per cent, and at no time will be set at more than 25 per cent," Mr. Colby said. "Subsequent reduction figures will, of course, be determined by the supply on hand, plus the prospective needs of the company."

Mr. Colby explained that the primary purpose of the adjustment program is to guarantee that a sufficient amount will be grown to supply domestic needs, "Fifty-four per cent of our wheat production is ordinarily consumed at home," the official said. "Therefore a grower must seed at least this much of the base acreage each year, or suffer a full penalty. This also guarantees that the reduction asked by the government will not be over 46 per cent. All wheat over 54 per cent is used for exporting purposes," he said.

LARGE COTTON SHIPMENT LEAVES U. S. FOR JAPAN

New Orleans, September 21—(AP)—One of the largest cargoes of cotton ever to leave the port of New Orleans left here today aboard the Swedish freighter Aurora for Japan. There were approximately 23,000 bales of high density compressed cotton in its hold.

Richard Murray, president of the Murray Shipping company, which chartered the ship for the voyage, expressed the belief that the cargo was the largest of its nature ever loaded at New Orleans for export.

Other evidences that cotton is going to market in a big way were reported by railroads and warehouses. Memphis warehouses are crowded with 10 per cent more cotton than at this time last year.

BOSTON PARENTS ASK REMOVAL OF BOGUS TEXT BOOKS

Boston, Mass., Oct. (By E. W. Clark for ANP)—The battle against the use of books with insulting terms and pro-slavery leaning in the public schools of this city was continued last week when a delegation from the Parent-Teachers Association called upon the Boston School Committee and urged immediate and favorable action in this direction.

The delegation not only cited Rudyard Kipling's "Captain Courageous" in which the word "nigger" appears thirteen times but also the text book of United States History in which the role of the colored people in the Reconstruction period is perverted and colored to suit the prejudices of the author.

Another request made by the delegation was that more Negroes be appointed as teachers. The committee reserved the reply to both petitions desiring more time for consideration.

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RECOMMENDATION FOR A GOOD COMEDY

If your community wants to give a play, let me recommend "Goose Money," written by a farm woman of Wisconsin. Copies may be had from the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, at Madison, for only 6 cents each.

The play was given recently by a group of women in Marion County, near Chattanooga, and it "brought down the house." It is a comedy in which the audience learns to laugh with a rural family rather than at them. The mother of the family sells her flock of geese for a considerable sum. The point that makes the play, is the way she disposes of the money. She proves that she is "not quite such a goose," herself. You'll enjoy the little skit.

A very young ballplayer was boasting of his skill at the bat. "Every time I hit that ball I knock it right into the pitcher's hands," he said.

—Nashville Banner

WORLD WIDE MAN HUNT

The greatest "Man Hunt" ever staged in the English speaking world is being conducted during the four-hundredth anniversary celebration of the printing of the English Bible under the auspices of

"The Prophetic Voice Program"

A Sunday morning broadcast (8:30) over W.9 X. B. Y. (1530 Kil) Kansas City. The "Count charged" is the commendable "offense" of having read through either the entire Bible or only the New Testament, the greatest number of times. Appropriate rewards are being offered to a limited number of "Champions." A properly witnessed letter is required. Tune in for further details. Editors and radio preachers please publish.

A. E. Wendt

BEAN-TOMATO SOUP

A new soup in cans which blends delightfully the goodness of beans and of tomatoes is now on the market. It is prepared in Bretonne style—thick and savory as a peasant soup, nice for cool days.

—Nashville, Tennessean

NEGROES WONDER WHETHER THEY WILL GET JOBS

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 10 (ANP)—An announcement that some 5,000 men would be put to work on WPA projects here within the next fortnight has given rise to the question, "will Negroes share in these jobs and if so to what extent?"

According to the announcement the men will be selected from the relief rolls. Negroes constitute a large proportion of those on the relief rolls and many of them are qualified to fill any job which might be included in the projects. These interested in seeing that the racial group get its share of the jobs are pointing out that if the plans as outlined is carried out Negroes will be employed in large numbers, but if the money is to be spent or to be used as a political machine builder," Negroes will receive nothing since they are prohibited from voting. In the meantime Negroes are watching and waiting and hoping.

Methodist Meeting Stresses Education

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 10 (By R. C. Price for ANP)—Education was stressed here at the annual meeting of the Missouri and Kansas District of the C.M.E. church, which closed Wednesday.

Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett who directs this particular district presided at all of the sessions during the three days of the conference. He was assisted by presiding elders of the district, including Dr. C. E. Chapman, Dr. B. J. Gamble and Dr. D. W. Bass of Richmond, Mo.

What the denomination was doing to promote education, particularly religious education was outlined by Rev. B. J. Smith, Chicago, general secretary of the Department of Religious Education. Dr. Smith pointed out the need of the church attracting better trained men as ministers and stated that there was a noticeable improvement in this direction. More young people were becoming interested in church work and were taking a more active part in the conduct of the general program. Sermons by prominent ministers in the districts added much to the general program during the conference.

THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

CANNED SALMON IS STILL OLD STANDBY

Served For the Quick Meal, Its Many Uses Make It Invaluable

Among the oldest contributors to the quick meal problem is canned salmon. Before the days of the business woman housekeeper, quick meals were considered legitimate at house-cleaning time and on days when there was a seamstress in the house and all the women in the family had to help so that she could turn out as many gowns as posible, then the men of the household just expected to have canned salmon.

Even today when there is a much greater variety of canned products on the market salmon is the same good old standby. On a warm evening a salmon mayonnaise is most appetizing especially if the salmon has been chilled. Minced pickle or olives may be added to the mayonnaise with perhaps a dash of onion juice. As a further filling garnish there may be halved hard-cooked eggs.

If the weather is cold, creamed salmon in ramekins, bread cases or patty shells may be used for the main course, a few sliced mushrooms, green peppers or bits of pimiento will add flavor and color. Then there is that generally popular combination of soft bread crumbs, well seasoned, of course, and flaked salmon which may be baked in a casserole. It looks particularly attractive in an oven-proof baking dish through which its delicate color shows. If you happen to have those small shallow glass dishes which are known as "au gratin" you may prepare it in individual quantities if you like.

The distinctive flavor of salmon makes it especially appropriate for a souffle with a bread or cracker crumb base, you may bake it in a short time in a comparatively hot oven and in this case it becomes a quick meal dish.

Quick Meal.

Scalloped salmon
Baked tomatoes
Grapefruit and melon salad
Crackers, Cheese, Coffee.

Mayonnaise of Cold Salmon

Remove salmon from can, Drain and remove any pieces of skin or bones. Let salmon soak an hour in a marinade of tarragon vinegar. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise and garnish with capers.

Salmon a la King

1 can mushrooms, cut in quarters.
1 medium-sized onion, sliced.
2 tablespoons butter.
2 tablespoons flour.
3 cups milk.
2 egg yolks.
1 pimiento chopped.
1-2 teaspoon lemon juice,
1-2 teaspoon paprika.
Salt, pepper.
1 pound can salmon, flaked.

Cook the mushrooms and onions in the butter until tender and slightly browned. Add the flour and when well blended add the milk slowly and cook until thickened. Add the egg yolk beaten slightly. Add the seasonings and salmon and heat. Serve on buttered toast or in patty shalls.

Scalloped Salmon

1 pound can salmon.
2 tablespoons butter.
2 tablespoons flour.
1 1-4 cups milk.
Salt, pepper.
2 hard-cooked eggs.
1-2 cup buttered bread crumbs.

Shred the salmon and remove the bones. Melt the butter, add the flour and when well-blended add the milk slowly, stirring constantly until thickened. Boil one minute. Season. Arrange a layer of salmon in the bottom of a greased baking dish, add some of the sauce, some sliced eggs, then another layer of salmon, and so forth, until all the ingredients are used. Cover the top with buttered bread and bake in a moderate oven, 375 degrees Fahrenheit, until the crumbs are brown.

—Tennessean.

Thirteen Men Enlist In Navy

The following thirteen men were enlisted in the U. S. Navy as Mess Attendants third class at the local Navy Recruiting Station, 405 Custom House Building, on October 2 1935, and transferred to the Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia for a period of recruit training. After completing this preliminary training they will be granted leave of absence to visit their homes. if practicable, and will then be assigned to duty on vessels of the U. S. Fleet.

James Elwood Ward, 712 N. 9th St., Nashville, Tenn.
Samuel Jones, 103 Scruggs St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Rogers King, 215 Bonny Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
Charley Garrison, 1103 Texas St., Memphis, Tenn.
William Tate, 1207 Hedge St, Knoxville, Tenn.
James Edgar Raybon, 1236 Fairview Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
James Andrew Barnett, 606 N. Highland Park, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Albert Hayes, 690 Polk St., Memphis, Tenn.
Eddie Odell Barber, 1135 Argyle Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Elvin Elliot Mattison, 510 Hill St., Memphis, Tenn.
Winston Bankhead, 1307 S. Main St., Memphis, Tenn.
Luther Brown, 1553 Kansas St., Memphis, Tenn.
Walter Eugene Harrison, Kingston, Tenn.

STANDING STALKS SAVE SOIL

Midwestern farmers check soil blowing in fields of corn and sorghum harvested with a binder for forage by leaving 4 to 6 rows of standing stalks every 20 or 30 rows. Topping the sorghum and husking or snapping the corn saves the grain. This method of checking soil blowing is most effective when rows run at right angles to the prevailing winds. Some farmers prefer to leave a uniform stubble about a foot high—which is just as good a plan—says the Soil Conservation

FORTY HOUR WEEK MAY GIVE 25,000 NEW POSITIONS TO POSTAL WORKERS

Washington, Oct. 10—(ANP)—A total of 25,000 additional postal workers may be added to the U. S. payrolls with the enactment of the 40 hour week on October 1, a survey of the field shows.

Previously postal employes labored 44 hours weekly. The new schedule means a reduction of one eleventh from the old order. It has, in effect, taken away one out of every 11 employes previously working. With approximately 275,000 in the nation, the theoretical reduction is 25,000 which means that number would have to be hired to keep normal conditions. Whether or not the estimated 20,000 substitute workers will be given full time employment is not known.

However, colored stand to gain either way if more workers are added. They will also benefit by the cutting of hours giving all workers an extra four hours week for personal business.

LEMUS SAYS A. F. of L. WILL NOT BENEFIT DINING CAR WAITERS

New York City, Oct. 10— (ANP) —Reports that the American Federation of Labor was attempting to organize dining car cooks and waiters was deprecated here Thursday by Rienzi B. Lemus, grand president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Employes, in an interview with an ANP representative.

"Despite the impressions and beliefs of dining car men to the contrary, the American Federation of Labor is not a labor union" said Mr. Lemus, "but simply a sort of holding company for independent craft unions, each sovereign of and within itself. Nothing could afford more proof of the organization's lack of control over its independent unions than the categoric absurdity of a hotel and barkeepers union being allowed to seek jurisdiction over railroad workers.

"Yet this hotel men's union, absolutely without knowledge of dining car employees' requirements has the temerity to attempt to unionize them. Back in 1921 contracts were made by the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes, covering the New York Central men east of Buffalo and for the men west by the National Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes. The former is still in force having been operating in the interest of the men without a break for fourteen years.

"Beginning in September, 1934, local 351 of the Hotel Men and Barkeepers Union, which had superceded the disorganized National Brotherhood, began negotiation for a new contract. They boasted of their proposals, a 204 hour-month; time and a half for overtime, elimination of Negro waiters in charge and the closed shop which they asserted they were certain to secure. The contract was finally negotiated effective September 1, 1935, but it does not contain any of the things local 351 boasted of getting. The waiters in charge are still there increasing in number and local 351 was happy to incorporate in their contract the increased rates got for waiters in charge by me effective March 1, 1935 on the New York Central East of Buffalo.

"On behalf of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes, I am endeavoring to persuade the vice president of personnel of the N.Y.C. to join me in submitting our dispute on interpretation of the organization's contract for seniority rule to the National Adjustment Board for hearing and decision, to avoid making it ex-parte. I formerly rejected his decision sustaining the dining car's managements application of the seniority rule and offer to dispose of it so as to conform with the seniority rule accepted by local 351 and will cite the case of the Adjustment Board on either joint or ex-parte submission, as provided in the Railway Labor Act amended."

SWEET POTATOES BRING 50 CENTS AT COOKEVILLE

Cookeville, Tennessee, Oct. 12—(Spl)—The sweet potato crop in this county is better than usual this year. Farmers have been bringing potatoes to the Cookeville market for the past week. Prices on the local market have been 50 cents a bushel.

The lespedeza crop is also much larger than usual. Hay made in this county has been selling at good prices, from 40 cent to 60 cents a hundred pounds.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, State of Tennessee, County of Davidson:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Modern Farmer, and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn above caption requested in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) M. G. Ferguson, N. P

Sworn before me this 26th day of September, 1935.

My commission expires April 4th, 1939.

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TENNESSEE LESPEDEZA SOUGHT FOR FEEDING ARMY HORSES, MULES

Tennessee lespedeza to feed army horses and mules is the newest idea in the hay fields of this state.

For the past two months feeding trials have been conducted at southeastern army posts to determine whether or not lespedza from Tennessee will be satisfactory for feeding cavalry and artillery horses.

About 30 carloads of lespedza, harvested in the sunny fields of Tennessee, have been shipped to army posts in this area for the experiment, but all but about five cars have been rejected. For the past few days, A. D. Harlan, supervising hay inspector for the southeastern and southwestern states for the U. S. department of agriculture with headquarters in Atlanta, has been in Nashville in behalf of Tennessee despedeza.

Rejection of the carloads of lesbehalf of Tennessee lespedeza. horses at Fort Braggs, N. C., Fort Benning, Ga., and Fort Oglethorpe Ga., is unfortunate for the lespedeza outlook in this state and Mr. Harlan, a native of Maury county, came up to Nashville to aid dealers and producers who have been having difficulties in making deliveries at the army posts.

"The rejections were due to factors that can be easily eliminated, I am sure," said Mr. Harlan Friday afternoon. "The average Tennessee farmer who has never produced lespedeza for the market does not realize that as much care should be used in harvesting the hay crop as in harvesting his tobacco crop.

"The Tennessee farmer must not ship weedy, undercured or out-of-condition hay. The farmer, by a little attention to his hay meadows and slight changes in his methods of harvesting, can bring the Tennessee lespedeza up to requirements.

"He can clip the weeds in his hay meadows in June and eliminate foreign material. He can store the lespedeza in the barn directly from the field instead of baling in the field and obtain a sound product acceptable by army posts and commercial users," said Mr. Harlan.

Because the Tennessee farmer has never produced more lespedeza than is consumed on his own farm until the past two years he has not had to meet the standards set by farmers in other states who have produced it for market for many years. Improved varieties of lespedeza have been grown in Tennessee for 10 years and it is estimated that fully 100,000 farmers now produce it yearly.

The hay crop this year for the first time in the history of the state is above 1,000,000 tons, state agricultural officials estimated Friday. With a surplus of lespedeza now being produced they believe that a new source of income is opened for the farmers if they will improve this hay in the manner suggested.

Army use of lespedeza hay is something new, he explained, for in the past horses and mules have been fed on timothy from Indiana and Ohio, or upland prairie hay from Oklahoma and Kansas. or Johnson grass from Alabama and Mississippi.

—Tennessean.

CAVE OF MUMMIES DISCOVERED

In limestone caves of the coastal mountains of New Guinea rows of mummies of men, their chins on their hands, their elbows on their knees. have just been discovered. They are believed to be 1,000 years old. The caves are near the strip of coast administered by the Australian Government. Almost at the time of the discovery a party of explorers stumbled on a valley populated by a hitherto unknown pastoral people who had dwelt there when the mummies were living men. Until the mummies were found there was no evidence that New Guinea tribes preserved their dead.

—Nashville Banner

RESULTS OF RESEARCH USED IN FIGHTING CAMELTHORN

Because research showed a few years ago that some plants can "go into reverse" in carrying solutions through the vascular system—that is, absorb a liquid through the leaves and take it to the roots—the California Department of Agriculture has been able to combat camelthorn, a spiny leguminous weed which has invaded certain lands in the southern part of that State.

Jars are filled with a solution of sodium arsenite and placed at intervals in a patch of camelthorn. A handful of the growing plants is thrust into the poisonous solution and left there. The solution is carried through the leaves and stems into the long, fibrous roots. Because of the extensive root system, large areas of the weed are killed.

The camelthorn, says L. W. Kephart, weed specialist in the Department of Agriculture, came into this country chiefly in alfalfa seed from Turkestan. Despite the spiny stems the plant is grazed by camels in some parts of Asia.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION REGION IV, RALEIGH, N. C.

Raleigh N. C. Oct.—The old expression, "dirt cheap," belongs to a past era, according to James M. Gray, Regional Director of Land Utilization for the Resettlement Administration.

"Dirt is not always cheap," Mr. Gray said. "When erosion robs a man of his topsoil and leaves him with a non-productive, gully-cut farm, he realizes that his dirt was worth more than gold itself. Dirt, in the sense of productive soil, is the most valuable of all the nation's resources."

Mr. Gray is directing a program designed to return selected areas of eroded lands in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia to profitable use, these projects being integrated with the board national land adjustment program of the Resettlement Administration.

SCHOOL TIME IS COOKY TIME

School time is cooky time, time for old-fashioned ginger cookies, new-fashioned icebox cookies—any kind of good cookies that will add to the appeal of the school lunch box or the cooky jar when school is out.

There is a cooky press on the market now which turns out cookies of old-world charm. You select a form-plate, fill the press, turn the handle, and "here comes cooky." Knowing how to make good cooky dough is important, however, and here is one suggestion:

Molasses or ginger cookies: Boil one cup molasses for a minute, add one cup sugar, one cup shortening, two teaspoons ginger, two teaspoons soda mixed with one-fourth cup vinegar. Add about five cups of flour to make a stiff dough. Roll thin. Cut as desired. Bake in a 375 degree oven for about twelve minutes. Sprinkle with sugar before baking, if desired.

YEAR'S WHEAT CROP 598,935,000 BUSHELS

Corn Production Set at 2,213,319,000 Bushels

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture announced Thursday its preliminary estimate of this year's wheat crop as 598,935,000 bushels and indicated corn production as 2,213,319,000 bushels.

The indicated production of other major crops for the year were:

Barley, 290,000,000; rye, 52,200,000; rice, 38,900,000 bushels; all tame 76,700,000 tons; peanuts, 1,240,000,000 pounds; apples total crop, 168,000,000 bushels; apples, commercial crop, 96,90,000 bushels; peaches, total crop, 21,400,000 bushels; grapes, 2,330,000 tons; white potatoes, 366,000,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 69,000,000 bushels; tobacco, 1,273,000,000 pounds; sugar beets, 8,450,000 tons; hops, 47,100,000 pounds.

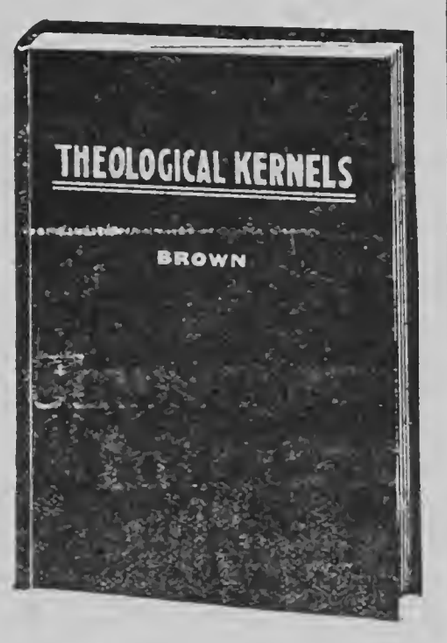
—Nashville Banner

HENINGBURG HEADS OCCUPATIONAL STUDY OF TUSKEGEE GRADUATES

Chicago — Alphonse Heningburg, former Director of the Academic Department of Tuskegee Institute and now Director of Student Personnel, has opened a temporary office at 47th Street and South Parkway in Chicago, for the purpose of interviewing Tuskegee graduates and former students in the Chicago territory.

Mr. Heningburg is compiling information relatives to the social, civic and occupational activities of Tuskegee graduates, as well as the extent to which they are following vocations for which they prepared at Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Heingburg, who, enroute to Chicago, attended a meeting of the Commission on Secondary Schools which was held at Fisk university, announced upon arrival here that after his work in Chicago is completed, other centers will be visited for a continuation of the occupational study of Tuskegee graduates.



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FLOWERING CHERRY, DOGWOOD ATTRACTIVE TREES FOR LAWN

By Dean Halliday

Are you planning additional small flowering trees about your home grounds this fall? There are so many lovely ones to choose from, that it often becomes a problem just which ones you have room enough to accommodate. Usually we would like to have all of them.

Whether your graden is large or small, include for the sheer beauty of their double pink fragrant flowers next June, the Bechtels double-flowering crab. Another popular flowering tree we always like to include is the white dogwood, which will grow in either sun or shade. It is much safer to move the dogwood in the spring, with a ball of earth, but allow room for it in your planting scheme. This is also true of the planting of the magnolia trees.

There are many lovely hawthorns among the smaller trees, some with white blossoms, others with pink blossoms. One very striking variety is Paul's double scarlet hawthorne, having double, bright-scarlet flowers in the spring, and it grows well in either full sun or semi-shade.

For other spaces you might use the Japanese flowering cherry, and then, too, the Japanese maples, which are dwarf trees, having striking blood-red foliage, which takes the place of blossoms and which are very ornamental.

FAITH

Faith is prone to hide away—
You can find it though some day,
If you seek it.

Doubt will never filter through
Warm content inside of you—
If you keep it.

—Nashville Banner

SMALL POTATOES, INDEED

Don't throw away small potatoes. Wash them, boil them with the skins on and put them through the ricer. The skins stay in the ricer but the mineral salts, lying beneath the skin, are all retained. If you have canned cod fish on hand, mix it with the fluffy delicious fish balls, ready to saute.

—Nashville Banner

195 POUND MELON GROWN IN ARKANSAS

Hope, Ark., Sept. 21. —(AP)—Oscar D. Middlebrook brought to Hope today a 195-pound watermelon, described by local sources as the largest edible watermelon known in the history of the trade.

Middlebrooks' Magic Half Acres south of here also produced this year a melon weighing 140 pounds, six weighing more than 130 pounds, and 32 melons of more than 100 pounds.

The Middlebrook Farm won the 1930 championship with a melon of 164 3-4 pounds.

A DECORATION OF FLOWERS

Have you thought of using flowers as part of your house furnishings? If tastefully selected and carefully arranged they become as much a part ot the decorative scheme as pictures on the walls or pillows on the couch; and they may be changed far more frequently than pictures and pillows usually are. If the permanant furnishings of the room are of neutral colors the principal color scheme may be changed with a vase, basket or pot of flowers. Think of flowers as furnishings, they are lovely, easy to obtain, and inexpensive.

Love is a funny thing, as has been remarked several times before, but one of its most mystifying qualities is that it can enable people to walk hand in hand although they dwell in different realms.

DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS ON GENERAL DECLINE

Chicago, Oct. 10 (ANP)—Although four cities with Negro populations of 100,000 or over showed increases, death rate through the nation among colored from tuberculosis continued to decline in 1934, although at not so rapid a rate as during the preceding year. This decline, despite economic conditions, was revealed in an exclusive report Godias J. Drolet, statistician and to the Associated Negro Press by acting director of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

The Drolet survey, which includes the 42 largest cities and the known mortality of their residents both in town and in health resorts, reveals a death drop of five per cent in 1934 after a six per cent drop in 1933. Negro population in these cities totaled 2,759,702. In 1934 6,098, or 220.9 per hundred thousand, died. The 1933 survey showed 6,217 deaths at a rate of 232.9. In the 42 cities for 1934 Negro mortality was 27.9 per cent of the total of 21,833 among both races.

Memphis Low, Atlanta High

Memphis showed the biggest decline of any of the major cities studied. It's 111,217 Negroes showed a drop of 20 per cent. New York, with 400,372, dropped 6 per cent; Chicago, 285,502, dropped 14; Detroit, with 152,918, dropped 14; New Orleans, with 141,532, dropped 14; Birmingham, with 111,036, dropped six tenths of one per cent; St. Louis, with 103,419, dropped 4.

Increased death rates from tuberculosis were shown in four cities, Atlanta, with 101,388 Negroes, increased 11 per cent; Washington, with 141,231, increased three tenths of one per cent; Baltimore, with 156,114, increased 10, and Philadelphia, with 254,997, increased 2.

Omaha Worst, Syracuse Best

The "best" and "worst" cities were not in the 100,000 class. Omaha showed the largest proportionate death rate rise, jumping 300 per cent in 1934 for its population of 11,459. However, Cincinnati retained its title as having the highest actual mortality with a death rate of 372 per 100,000 a rise of 3 per cent over 1933. Syracuse retained its title of "healthiest" city with only one death last year in its 2,163 Negro population, a decline of 4 per cent over 1933.

Cities where the greatest number of Negro deaths occured in proportion to all deaths, white and colored were Houston, 41 per cent; Cincinnati, 45; Kansas City, Kans., 46; Baltimore, 49; St. Louis, 41; New Orleans, 55; Washington, 68; Memphis, 68; Atlanta 70 and Birmingham 79.

Vigilance Still Needed.

Commenting upon the tuberculosis situation in 1934, Mr. Drolet said, "While it is very gratifying to know that the death rate from tuberculosis among colored continues to decline, it is nevertheless a drawback to the successful progress of the whole movement to find so many cities still unexpectedly showing large increases in 1934. The survey would seem to indicate that while we may all be encouraged by the gains made, we should still remember that there is scarcely such a thing as too close vigilance with such an insidious disease, which is always surprising us by shooting ahead suddenly where it was thought to be in check.

"Everyone must redouble his efforts at cooperating as far as possible in helping to keep tuberculosis under control. One of the important ways is to let the health authorities or your own physician know at once if you or a member of the family show symptoms of the disease so that they may be given proper treatment, while there is the opportunity to save his life, and possibly also that of other members of his family by limiting the spread of infection to others."

PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY TELLS STUDENTS TO HAVE FAITH IN THEMSELVES TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS

Points to Example of Christ Who Never Surrendered Principles for Favor of Roman Dictators

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10—(ANP)—If Negroes are to make any contributions to civilization and to advancement in any direction, there must be a complete mastery of any inferiority complex was the advice given the students at Howard University by the president, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, here Tuesday.

"There is only one danger to the great dictators of the world," said Dr. Johnson, "and that is a healthy, obedient will. Just as Christ believed the vaunted splendor of the Roman empire and the rampant patriotism of the Pharisees were diseases of spirit affecting the social security of the masses of the population, so because of such disease the empire fell.

"And here are you students in a relative position in the modern world openly disfavored, segregated, economically powerless and with the knowledge that the situation presses down upon the will. In your first week of university life may I say that scholastic attainments, alone is not able to overcome this empirical diseases.

Must Help Make World

"It is not merely ignorance, nor unskilled effort that the Negro must overcome, but he must through simple faith, attain the will which will enable him to feel in the midst of a dominant civilization, that the world is not yet made and that he can have a hand in making it.

"If you give up your theological inhibitions and philosophical obstructions that stand in the way of obedience to the will of God then you may attain a sense of well being and incipient power which will emancipate and liberalize both mind and soul.

"The diseased sense of subordination to a Roman empire was overcome by Christ, when He realized it was not necessary for Him to be like a Roman nor an associate of Romans, to violate His self-respect and sense of importance. He never bought a ticket to Rome, nor reported to His congregations that He had talked with Roman senators or princes.

"With all its weaknesses manifested today, the Christian religion is still a contender for control of the will of mankind. From a lowly beginning arose the Spirit that outlasted the Jewish state and the Roman empire, and will outlast every other dominant culture of the world."

NAME CAMP IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR COL. CHARLES YOUNG

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10 (ANP)—Announcement was made here this week that CCC camp number 315 and located at Media Run, Pennsylvania, had been designated "Charles Young Camp" in honor of the late Colonel Charles Young.

The designation was made official in compliance with a request made by the enrollees at the camp. Col. Young gained distinction as soldier and as one of the few Negro graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and according to the petition made to Director Fechner of the Emergency Conservation Work, the enrollees felt that the designation requested was not only a fitting honor for the late soldier but that it would also serve to inspire the boys in their work.

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GOVERNMENT OPENS INQUIRY ON COTTON

To draft 1936 Adjustment Program From Evidence

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 11—(AP)—Charles McNeil of Jackson, general manager of the Mississippi Federated Cooperatives and the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation told AAA representatives at a hearing today that 90 per cent of the tenant farmers, or share-croppers of his State had voted for the continuance of the cotton adjustment program.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 11—(AP)—The Government today opened an inquiry into the sentiments of the cotton belt concerning controlled production and planned to draft the 1936 cotton adjustment program from the evidence obtained.

Farm administration officials, headed by Cully A. Cobb, chief of the AAA cotton division, arrived from Washington for the hearing which is to play a major part in their future program. Robert K. McConnaughey, attorney with the Department of Agriculture, is presiding at the two-day inquiry.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, favoring a continuation of the adjustment programs, was prepared to send at least a score of witnesses to the stand to plead for future acreage reduction in the Southern cotton fields.

Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel for the American Farm Bureau Federation, was prepared to read into the record a letter from Gen. R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago, to Edward A. O'Neal, federation president, declaring business has recovered rapidly in the South since the AAA adjustment programs became effective.

J. F. Tompkins, president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation, said in a prepared statement of his testimony that adjustment programs should be made a permanent part of a national policy for agriculture.

Thad Snow, Charleston, Mo., representing the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation, warned that without controlled reduction Missouri's delta counties would be able to double production.

Charles G. Henry, general manager of the Mid-South Cotton Growers' Association, Memphis, subsidiary of the American Cotton Cooperatives Association, attributed peak bank deposits in Memphis, Atlanta, and Dallas to increased farm and industrial prosperity resulting from the AAA programs.

L. C. Sloan, master of the Arkansas State Grange, denied in a statement that abandonment of cotton lands is stimulating production of crops which are competing with those of the Central West.

John W. Steely, a cotton farmer residing near Hartford, Ala., said that 80 to 90 per cent of the farmers of Geneva County, his home, are in favor of the continuation of the adjustment programs.

Another Alabamian, W. H. Roberton of Loachopoka, who led a farmers' march on Washington last spring, declared that without an adjustment program, the price of cotton would drop to less than 50 per cent of parity.

Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, executive secretary of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, reported that out of 30,000 Alabama cotton producers, in attendance at recent meetings, only five voted against resolutions adopted by all of the others in favor of the production control program.

—Nashville Banner

FERTILIZER MAKES LEGUMES BETTER NITROGEN FACTORIES

Legumes are natural nitrogen factories—but their production may be increased with the use of phosphorus and potash.

Many farmers grow legumes as green manure crops because they collect nitrogen from the air and put it into the soil. Applications of phosphorus and potash to legumes stimulate their growth enabling them to produce more nitrogen than if they did not receive these fertilizer materials. These are not wasted as they are available for the next crop as corn or cotton when the legumes are plowed under and decay.

By this method the farmer gains the use of three fertilizer materials for other crops although he applied only two.

Phosphorus and potash applied to legumes when grown as a green manure crop help to produce heavier yields of corn and other crops than if the same fertilizer is applied directly to the crops, tests of the United States Department of Agriculture show. In the South, fertilizer mixtures of 0-10-4 and 0-8-4 applied at the rate of 400 pounds an acre are generally satisfactory for increasing the growth of the Austrian winter pea and other legumes grown as a green manure crop preceding corn and cotton.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION REGION IV. RALEIGH, N. C.

Approval of the purchase of land for two forest and recreation projects in Tennessee was announced this week by James M. Gray, of Raleigh, N. C., Regional Director of Land Utilitization for the Resettlement Administration.

One of the projects is located in Madison, Hardeman and Chester counties. The other is near Woodstock, in Shelby County, 12 miles from Memphis. Each will contain approximately 10,000 acres. Allocation of $70,000 have been approved for the purchase of land on the Madison-Hardeman-Chester project and $160,000 for the Shelby project.

Options are now being accepted on lands in the project areas that have been approved for purchase. All acreage being bought by the government has been offered for sale voluntarily by the owners, who will be paid for their land when the titles have been properly approved.

Located in a section of severely eroded land formerly covered with valuable timber but now largely abandoned to sage grass, persimmon bushes and scrubby pines, the Madison-Hardeman-Chester Forest and Park Project, when developed, will give West Tennessee a noteworthy forest, playground area, and game preserve. The project is readily approachable by concrete highways from Jackson, Nashville and Memphis, the nearest cities, opening recreational opportunities to both urban and rural people.

At the same time, the project provides for the re-establishment of thirty-five of the families now in the project area on adjacent lands better suited to agriculture. These families will be aided by the Resettlement Administration in relocating.

Plans for development of the project call for the building of homesteads for forest workers, construction of lakes, vacation cabins, forest roads and trails, telephone lines, fire tower sand lodges and the reforestration of 4,000 acres of the present gully-marked bush-covered terrain.

The Shelby Forest Recreational area lies along Shelby County drive for a distance of about six miles and a number of gravel roads run through the area approved for purchase.

"This area is well suited to serve principally the city of Memphis and generally West Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas and Northern Mississippi," Mr. Gray said. "About 355,000 people live within twenty-five miles of the project and over 740,000 live within a radius of fifty miles.

"The retirement of the acreage in the tract now being farmed at a great disadvantage and the subsequent development of this area as a forest and recreational center will give permanent benefits to the people of the surrounding region and to the nation."

While the detailed development plans are still in the preliminary stage, Mr. Gray pointed out that the bulk of the area would be used for a forest, with recreational facilities to be provided throughout the project area.

Any nation anywhere in the world can join the Soviet Union. —Nashville Banner.

FABRIC

While Life was weaving cloth for you of woolen strength,
Its cotton wrap in squares of sturdy brown ingrain,
Cocoons of butterflies were spun in silken length
For me — And fairy palettes splotched each fragile skein
With colors soft as pansies after rain.

Lack of faith in one's friends is really a disease. It finally smothers all natural instincts of love and trust and becomes a phobia. Friends may be imagined—a thing of your believing—but once you are disappointed in a neighbor, it is hard to believe in him again. That may account for the thousands of people who make a radio voice their confidante. They hear that same voice day after day until it seems like a very near and dear friend—an understanding heart. Their confidences are written without any fear of being betrayed or ridiculed. Secret sorrows hoarded in the mind and heart become painful as a foreign body wedged into your brain. Relief will come only with its removal. Hence the crying necessity of a friend you can trust with your confidences.

SPAULDING TELLS HARLEMITES THEY SHOULD ORGANIZE

New York City, Oct. 10 (ANP) —"Negro citizens in Harlem have a wonderful opportunity for developing their economic freedom, providing they table all of their differences, get their heads together and go to work" said C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, in a statement here last week.

Mr. Spaulding has spent several weeks here studying conditions and was giving his hearers the benefit of the "way an outsider sees things in Harlem." These views included "that too many are living the wrong kind of life; that there are too many petty jealousies which tend to retard progress; and that too many permitted a color complex to cripple united action."

"We have got to cooperate with the white man" said Mr. Spaulding "and cultivate his virtues and leave off his vices. When our young people use up their energies in frivilous and fast living, they are undermining, not only the health of the racial group but also the economic foundation of the group."

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GARDEN TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

of nitrate of soda if we use just half as much to the same volume of water. Such fertilizers as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia should never be used after the middle of the summer. In fact, no fertilizer should be applied between the first of September and the middle of December. In much of our territory it would be better to set the first date as the first of August rather than the first of September The application of fertilizer at any time during the growing season is apt to stimulate new growth and this would cause the plant to suffer severely from winter-kill.

Well established plants of any of the varities of boxwood will stand full sunlight or almost full shade and are able to compete with the roots of almost any kind of trees. However, boxwood is often injured by being planted on the south side of a building where it gets too much reflected sunlight and heat, especially unless it is copiously supplied with water. Plants may also be injured by being planted where they will get no sunlight at all.

Much loss has occurred in the past and will occur in the future by people buying old boxwood plants and transplanting them because it is very difficult to dig these plants with a large enough ball of earth to not greatly reduce the absorbing area of the roots, and very few people are willing to share off anythink like as large a percentage of the leaf surface as they cut away when digging the plant. Conscientious nurserymen transplant their boxwood every other year so as to greatly increase the number of fine feeding roots. Such plants can be transplanted safely. Old plants in some man's yard, where they have neither been cared for nor fertilized for perhaps fifty years have long slender roots and when dug there are almost no fine feeding roots. No boxwood of this kind should ever be transplanted without shearing off the outer two or three inches of all twigs and branches, thus reducing the evaporating area of the plant and delaying new growth until new roots have had time to form.

In our territory it makes very little difference whether boxwood is transplanted in the fall or in the early spring. It is safe to transplant at any time for now on until the middle of March, provided we supply plenty of water to the newly set plants.

DAIRY COWS' CONTRIBUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

companies with adequate resources attempt through advertising to increase the per capita consumption of bottled milk. Their interests and their producers' interests are the same. They both hope to see more milk bottles on more doorsteps.

In this connection, this company has recently become a member of the Sealtest System Laboratories, Inc. This laboratory company supervises laboratory control and production technique in its member companies with the objective of improving quality of dairy products. The Sealtest Laboratories will also advertise the value of milk as a food both nationally and in the local markets where its member companies distribute milk.

I feel that to date milk has not received the sales impetus that results from consistent advertising which many other basic foods have enjoyed. Until recently there has been no single commercial organization sufficiently large to attempt to advertise milk on a national scale. If this laboratory system, over a period of years, is able to increase .....even slightly....the public demand for bottled milk and quality dairy products, it will have helped increase the income of daily farmers and directed consumers toward better standards of nutrition. It is the aim of this organization, aided by the Sealtest System Laboratories, Inc., to make every effort to increase bottled milk consumption in Nashville.

At the present time between 40 and 45 per cent of the ton of food consumed by the average American each year is composed of milk in one form or another. Health departments have often recommended that a fourth of the food budget be spent for milk and its products. Nevertheless, there is still opportunity to increase the per capita consumption of milk and thereby increase the cash income of our dairy farmers.

Today Americans lead the world in ice cream consumption with a little more than one medium size serving a week to their credit. The fifth of an ounce of cheese eaten by the average American each day, however, is only about one-third as much as is eaten in most European countries. Per capita butter consumption is only slightly more than half of the amount used in Canadian, New Zealand and Scandinavian diets. Although accurate figures on fluid milk consumption are not available, on the average Americans probably drink 1 1-2 glasses of milk a day. Per capita consumption is not this high however in Tennessee.

As an example of a goal to shoot for, as far as milk product consumption is concerned, we have only to examine the diet of the athletes at the Olympic games held in Los Angeles in 1932. The athletes consumed 2 3-4 glasses of milk a day, compared with the 1 1-2 used by the average person; they ate 3-4 of an ounce of cheese as against the 1-5 times as much ice cream, and nearly three times as much butter as the average citizen. We cannot all hope to qualify as Olympic athletes, but if we copied their type of diet, we might find our doctors' bills a little less burdensome.

—Nashville Banner.

QUICK MEAL MENUS

(Continued from Page 1)

flavor. Minced parsley may be sprinkled on top.

If freshly cooked vegetables are used, add the stock in which they have been cooked and reduce the milk in proportion. If tomatoes are used, add one teaspoon of sugar and 1-4 teaspoon of soda before combining with cream sauce.

Blanc Mange.

Scald two and one-half cupfuls milk, add remaining cold milk to cornstarch, stir to smooth paste and add to hot milk, stirring constantly. Cover and cook over hot water fifteen to twenty minutes. Beat egg yolk with sugar and salt, and stir into hot mixture. Cook five minutes remove from fire and stir in vanilla and fold in beaten egg whites. Pour into one large or six small molds and chill. Serve with whipped cream.

—Tennessean.

2 HUNDRED MILLION NEGROES OF WORLD THANK GT. BRITAIN

Writer Gives England Credit for Being Only Nation Fair to Dark Races

London, Oct. 10—(ANP)—All the world's 200,000,000 Negroes will thank Great Britain everlastingly if she comes to the aid of Ethiopia in her efforts to stave off Italain invasion, states Eric Walrond, well known journalist and fictionist now living in England. On the other hand, if Britain does not intervene to stop it, the 50,000,000 Negroes in her empire will feel they have been seriously let down, the writer asserts.

"For more than a century a great tide of color has been beating the age-old barriers of the white conscious," Walrond says. "You may say that the white world has managed to acquire its paramount position, its wealth and its culture, without more than a cursory interest in the private and corporate life of the Negro. But this contention neglects the immense contribution which the Negro has made to that wealth and to that culture.

"Only one Power appears to have realized its debt to the black folk—Great Britain, which is at this moment not only fighting for world peace, but with all the pacific means at her disposal, to preserve one small and independent section of the Negro race."

Walrond points out Ethiopia is a symbol of the destiny of the world's Negro millions. The attack on Abyssinia is not a colonial venture; it is a trial to prove whether the most advanced mind and conscience of the white people can remain satisfied by a new reaction which will confirm the hideous slavery of the past.

"With incredible labour, through generations of bruised bodies and broken souls, they have climbed to a position from which they justly claim to have earned complete equality with the white race. But what is equality worth if it is threatened periodically with naked force combining with cream sauce.

The journalist sets forth constant frustrations of Negro liberty everywhere which has bound them together. For reasons of racial integrity they do not wish war on Ethiopia. Mussolini, by doing so, sets back the hands of the clock. But Il Duce cannot turn back.

"If given a free hand in Africa he will stand a chance of kindling a violent war between the black and white races, which can only react disastrously on the position of the great Colonial Powers," Walrond sets forth. "Two hundred million people cannot for ever watch with complacence their destiny being torn by bayonets.

"As proof of the world-wide solidarity of the Negro, this unrest is not confined to the highly educated and super race-conscious blacks of parts of the United States and the British Empire, but is spreading unmistakably through the Negro population of Egypt and the Sudan into that impenetrable heart of darkness which is the jungle.

"Already the Negroes of the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Cape are restive. But they, all of them, are prepared to rally with all the means at their disposal to support Great Britain in her efforts for peace and racial justice."

MISSISSIPPI GETS JURY RULES TEST

Clarksdale, Miss., Oct. (ANP)—Counsel for the defense filed a motion here Tuesday to quash the indictment of Forde Pearson and Roosevelt Moon for the murder of a white man, on the grounds that there were no Negroes on the jury which brought in the indictment therefore they had been deprived of "due process of law."

Pearson and Moon are charged with the murder of a white merchant. At the first hearing they were indicted charged with first degree murder. Defense attorneys in the motion filed claim that the list of jurors submitted by the board of supervisors for consideration included no Negroes and that the list had been prepared with a distinct intention of omitting the names of Negroes.

Much interest is being manifested in the case this being the first time that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Scottsboro case has been brought up in this county. The records reveal there are more than 100 qualified Negro elections in Coahoma.

ADDS COURSE IN RADIO TECHNIQUE

Tallahassee, Fla., Oct 10 (ANP)—Announcement was made here last week that a course in Radio Technique and Operation had been added to the courses now offered by the Division of Mechanical Arts at the Florida A. and M. College. The new course will be under the tutelage of Prof. Orr who is an expert in radio technique.

The college opened two weeks ago with an unprecedented enrollment, which according to J. R. E. Lee will necessitate the immediate expansion of the physical plant. To relieve the present congestion the present home of the president will be used as a dormitory as soon as his new home is completed.

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NO RATTLE PROVIDED FOR THE BABY RATTLESNAKES

Strange as it may seem, the baby rattlesnake has no rattle. Biologists of the United States Department of Agriculture say the young rattler has a button on the end of its tail at birth. Wihtin a few days it sheds its skin; in 2 months it sheds its skin again, and then the first ring of the rattle appears. Shortly after these snakes are born the last 7 or 8 vertebrae fuse into a solid bone, the "shaker," around which the rings of the rattle form.

When a rattler sheds, all the skin comes off entire, wrong side out—all except the part that covers the cap on the tail, which cannot come off because of the shape. This part of the skin, however, is dislodged and moves backward to become an additional ring on the rattle. The rattling noise is made by these rings of dry skin jiggling around when the snake vibrates his shaker. The biologists say a snake seldom has more than 10 rings because the vibration at the tip is so great that the terminal rings wear out or are broken off.

Biologists do not believe a lot of the notions about snakes. They say a rattler's years are not the same as the number of rings he has accumulated on his shaker. Normally one ring is added every time the skin is shed, and this is usually three times a year. But not all these snakes are alike in shedding. Some shed twice a year and some as many as four times.

Another thing, the biologists don't believe nature gave the rattlesnake his rattler as a warning device. They believe it is a call of use to them particularly in the breeding season. Anyway, it is an effective warning and saves the rattlers a lot of bother.

CHILI PEPPER POWDER IS HIGH IN VITAMIN A

It is through liberal use of chili pepper powder as a seasoning that Mexicans get much of their vitamin-A requirement, says the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mexican diet, because of its apparent lack of vitamin A, was a puzzle to nutritionists until someone suggested chili powder. Most peppers are known to be good sources of vitamin A.

For vitamin tests, the Bureau used the particular variety of pepper (chili ancho Colorado) most extensively dried and ground for chili powder. These peppers formerly were imported into this country from Mexico, but are now successfully grown in Southern California. They do not do well, however, in New Mexico and Texas.

Preliminary tests indicate the vitamin-A content of air-dry chili pepper is very high—two to three times that of a good grade of butter.

BELLOWS 125 YEARS OLD

Sandwich, Mississippi, (UP)—Mrs Gertrude Wood owns the largest and oldest bellows in this part of the country. The bellows, 125 years old and about 5 feet 6 inches high, once was used by John Ellis, the village blacksmith.

BIBLE QUOTATION

Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving each other, even as God also in Christ forgave you. Ephesians 4:32.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VIII. NASHVILLE, TENN., NOVEMBER 15, 1935 No. 10

National Federation of Colored Farmers Closed Successful Session

LITTLE ROCK ARK., EXTENDED FINE WELCOME

James P. Davis Re-elected As President—Other Officers Chosen

17 States were represented when the annual convention of National Federation of Colored Farmers convened for a four day session at the Samaritan building in Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 28. There were 1816 registrations.

The first business session was held at the Congregational church on Monday evening when Mrs. Tellie E. Lewis of St. Louis, Mo., made the principal address. There were three minute talks by the members also.

Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the business session opened with a stirring address by Prof. Floyd Brown of Fargo, Ark., who represented the Negro farmers of Arkansas—holding an official commission issued by the Governor of the state, Hon. J. M. Futrelle. Prof. Brown told the members and delegates that organization was our salvation and that it meant more to the race than he could be able to stress.

Tuesday evening at the Congregational church the most interesting program in history of the federation was carried out. There were fully two hundred who were unable to gain admission into the church.

The following program was carried out in it's entirety:

Annual Convention

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., will convene in the City of Little Rock, October 28, through the 31, at which time the following program will be rendered:

PROGRAM

Monday—10 a. m.,—Oct. 28

Registration of delegates and members.

Report of Units.

Application for new members.

8:00 p. m.—selection, congregation

Invocation.

Business session.

Address, Mrs. Tillie F. Lewis, St. Louis, Mo.

Tuesday—11 a. m., Oct. 29

Address by official representatives from each state, led by Mr. Floyd Brown, Fargo, Ark.

Tuesday—8 p. m., Oct. 29

Song, assembly.

Invocation, Dr. A. T. Clarke, pastor First Congregational church.

Selection, First Baptist choir.

Welcome Address on part of white citizens: Hon. R. E. Overman, Mayor.

Response, Judge Scipio A. Jones.

Music, Mrs. Jimmie Bunting.

Welcome Address, on part of colored citizens: Bishop T. Thos Demby, Episcopal Church.

Response, Dr. Arthur Hicks.

Music, First Baptist choir.

Address, Hon. E. A. Miller, Asst. Director of Cotton AAA. Washington, D. C.

(Continued on Page 8)

ARKANSAS CITIZENS' PETITION

Over Eight Hundred From Little Rock Make Requests

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 4, 1935, (Special to Modern Farmer)—A petition signed by 854 prominent colored women living in the city of Little Rock, Ark., was sent by special delivery mail to Dr. W. W. Alexander head of activities in PWA Washington, D. C., as follows:

1901 Pulaski, St,
Little Rock, Arkansas,
October 22, 1935
Dr. W. W. Alexander
PWA Work Relief Dept.
Washington, D. C.,

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed please find a petition containing 854 (eight hundred fifty-four) names of colored citizens, mainly of Little Rock, who have become greatly concerned because of the fact that 493 Women's Projects providing for the employment of 9,904 women have been submitted to Washington from Arkansas and that they have heard of none of these which included Negro women.

The president of the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and their committee members conferred with Mrs. Dot Kennon about fifteen days ago and reported that Mrs. Kennon promises the city two Negro women workers (not two projects but two women) in the city of Little Rock and that her department would furnish the thread provided the Negro organizations furnish the materials for sewing.

The petition was gotten up on the night of Thursday, Oct. 19, and as all of those getting signers are working most of the day at their regular occupations we have sent you hundreds instead of thousands of signers.

The great number of needy Negro women in our city, county and state without work should warrant several set ups of various work projects including the sewing projects and the employment of several thousands of our women.

I am principal of Bush school, which is in one of the most poverty stricken sections of the city and the needs of my pupils are a daily reminder that I am derelict of duty if I do not bestir myself in the interests of a patient, long-suffering group.

I was associated with Mrs. D. D. Terry, wife of our Congressman, for eight consecutive years, during the organization and establishment of our Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. club; with Miss Erle Chambers, State Executive Secretary of the Tuberculosis Association, during the beginning of our State Sanatarium at Alexander and in several Seal Sale drives. She and I are life long friends.

I give these two women as references as to my veracity and standing in my community, also Mrs.

(Continued on Page 8)

PLANS TO HELP ALL FARMERS

Main Offices of Nat'l Fed. of Colored Farmers Release Following

LOAN POLICY WIDENED

The government has set up machinery to make it possible for farmers who have had their applications for loans turned down, to apply through the Resettlement Administration. Advances would be permitted to finance the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers or farm laborers, and for farmers who have applied unsuccessfully for loans from the Farm Credit Administration; also farmers who have become delinquent in payments to the Federal Land Banks and in danger of foreclosure. Farm Associations are also eligible to apply under this act.

Write this office for full particulars.

FRAZIER FARM BILL SIGNED

President Roosevelt has signed the Frazier Lemke farm Mortgage Moratorium bill. The measure, designed to reduce farmer's overhead expenses, allows the property owners to turn over their assets to the courts, legally speaking, and then pay a reasonable rental for three years, and remain in possession of their land.

This bill freezes mortgage foreclosures and protects the agricultural producer for the coming three years.

WOMEN'S WORK RELIEF

Sewing rooms will be opened up in various sections of the country. Officers of sewing clubs should write Mrs. Woodward, Director Women's Work Division, 1234 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., and ask for full information.

FARMERS WILL GET FREE FERTILIZER

Farmers in certain sections of Tennessee will be furnished fertilizer free except cost of handling and haul. Members who are in position to meet requirements of the TVA, should file their applications with their County Agent at once.

HELPS FOR THE CLERGY

President Roosevelt's letter to clergy of the nation asking for their "counsel and advice" stamps him as the most original politician of all time. To go to the preachers when he might have called in the ward heelers is simply unheard of. Why if this idea is permitted to continue the day will come when "Let us pray" will mark political gatherings instead of "How much can he pay?"

But seriously, the appeal of the president, novel as it is. has many sound aspects. The preachers of the nation, by and large, are sincere, earnest, patriotic and unselfish citizens. Because of their traditional

(Continued on Page 8)

MR. F. A. MILLER'S ADVICE

Assistant Director of Cotton Presented at Selma University

From The Selma Times-Journal

Selma, Ala., (Special to Modern Farmer) — Speaking on special phases of the government's agricultural program at the fifty-ninth opening session of Selma University Wednesday morning, F. A. Miller of Washington, D. C., assistant director of cotton, AAA; Dr. H. A. Hunt of Washington, assistant to the governor, Farm Credit Administration, and other representative figures in the AAA administration made impressive appeals to Negro farmers present to use credit sparingly and only when needed.

Mr. Miller, speaking forcefully of the importance of giving back to the producer a just share of the wealth he has made, said that contented home owners would go a long way toward solving today's problems, and he emphasized the spirit of cooperation between white and colored peoples as being a cornerstone of continued good relations.

Industry, he said, plowed up millions of men and was not criticized.

Foreign production of cotton has been greatly exaggerated, with Brazil producing less than half the expected crop, he said.

Self-help and a greater regard for the old virtue of self-denial were lauded by Dr. Hunt as means of bringing about economic improvement in the condition of the Negro farmer. He urged his hearers not to borrow except for things actually needed. Speaking of the manner in which the Farm Credit organization functions, Dr. Hall said that it is a business with no elements of Santa Claus and the Christmas tree included. The government must be repaid and the tax payer will be the person to repay. Dr. Hunt said. The trouble with too many persons is that they are looking for something for nothing, and do not realize that repayment is to be exacted.

He spoke also of the Production Credit Association through which low interest rates are extended to farmers for the period they will need the money and referred to the fact that numbers of colored farmers who have secured these loans, have made an excellent showing in repayment. Ample security must be put up for these loans, he explained. In closing he urged his hearers to be thrifty and buy land, he said. Support of Selma University, which he praised as one of the best Negro educational institutions in the country, also was urged as he praised William H. Dinkins, its president, Dr. Hunt was presented by James P. Davis of

(Continued on Page 8)

Information For Students Wanting Aid

How Assistance May be Secured From Government

(1) Students must be between the ages of 16 and 25. Students may not participate in this program until they have reached their sixteenth birthday.

(2) They must be members of families which are receiving emergency relief from public funds (or employment on the works program) and must be able to do high grade work in school. Certification of relief status is the responsibility of the local relief authorities.

Children of families on rural resettlement projects which include families of Subsistence Homestead, Rural Rehabilitation, and Rural Resettlement are considered as having relief status for purposes of high school aid. The community managers of resettlement projects will certify the children of resettlement families for this purpose.

(3) They must be able to show that they have had to quit school for lack of such financial assistance in the past, or that they will be unable to attend this year without such assistance.

Institutions which are Eligible to Participate in this Program

(1) All institutions of less than college grade, both publicly and privately controlled (including parochial schools), are eligible to participate in the program provided they are non-profit making in character.

(2) If you are not sure that the institution you wish to attend comes under this classification, consult your public school superintendent in the city, county or other school district in which you reside.

Types of Aid Available

(1) The aid provided high school students is in the form of part-time jobs, which enable students to earn a maximum of $6 per month while attending school.

(2) In the case of individual students who are especially well qualified, or for whom the assignment of work is impractical, aid may be granted for maintaining excellence in their school work. In such cases, the assistance granted shall be in the amount determined by the student's individual need, but in no case to exceed $6 per month.

How to Make Application

(1) Make your application directly to the principal of the school you wish to attend. Forms for making application will be supplied by the individual schools.

FROM FEDERATION CONVENTION NOTES

Walter Riley from Mt. [illegible] was on hand early and late. He is a real red blooded member and certainly knows how to handle a crowd.

Thomas Gillespie, the little Napoleon from south cast Missouri came in about six hours late. He made up for lost time and was busy during the entire four days. We are looking for big things from Gillespie.

(Continued on Page 8.)

COURTS IN THREE TENNESSEE CITIES OBEY NEW ORDER

Memphis, Knoxville And Jackson Lead In Bowing To Rule Of Reason

NEW YORK—Refilling of the Jackson County (Scottsboro), Alabama, jury boxes to include the names of Negroes, upon order of Judge A. E. Hawkins who presided at the first trial of the Scottsboro boys, and swearing in of three Negroes on the grand jury of Morgan County (Decatur), Alabama, scene of the Scottsboro trials of 1933, are among the most recent of more than two score instances reported from ten states, in which the famous decision won by the International Labor Defense from the U. S. Supreme Court on April 1, 1935, in the case of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, upset the usual procedure of selecting lily-white grand and petit juries, a survey just completed by the I. L. D. shows.

In many cities and towns during the last six months, Negroes were placed on jury rolls, and in some instances actually called for service, for the first time since Reconstruction days. In some cases the Negroes put on the jury rolls were not called for service; in others, Negroes called for service did not sit on the grand or petit jury when final selection was made.

Called in 27 Localities

Reports tell of 27 localities—cities, towns or counties—where one Negro or more was called for service on grand or petit juries. Negroes actually served in Harrisonburg, Spotsylvania, Williamsburg and Fairfax, Virginia; New Orleans and Jefferson Parish, Louisiana; Nash County and Guilford County, North Carolina; Jackson, Tennessee; Clarksdale, Mississippi; Elizabeth City, New Jersey; Decatur, Ala.; and Hays County, Texas.

Negroes were called for jury service, but did not actually sit, in Wilson and Wentworth, North Carolina; in Memphis, Tennessee and in Birmingham and Dothan, Alabama. In Wilson the prospective juror asked to be excused—whether or not he did so because of fear of reprisals is not known. In Wentworth several Negro jurors called were rejected through peremptory challenges by the states; in Birmingham the first Negro juror to be called in the memory of court attaches was eliminated in the same way. A prospective juror summoned in Memphis was excused for cause, by agreement between prosecution and defense. In Dothan, Alabama, two Negroes were drawn for service but their summonses were returned with the notation that they could not be found "because of inadequate addresses."

Negroes were also called for service in Fredericksburg, Norfolk and Suffolk, Virginia; in Orange, New Jersey; in Orleans Parish, Louisiana; in Knoxville, Tennessee and in Decatur, Alabama. There are no reports so far to indicate whether any have actually served.

In many other localities Negroes have been placed on the jury rolls but have not yet been called for service.

Appeal to Scottsboro Ruling in Eleven Cases

In eleven cases of litigation, defendants moved to quash the indictments against them on the ground that Negroes had been systematically excluded from service on the grand jury. In all these cases action was based on the Supreme Court decision of this year. The defendants were successful in having indictments dismissed in Fairfax, Virginia; Mobile, Alabama, and Clarksdale, Mississippi. The motion for quashing was overruled in Newark and Elizabeth City, New Jersey; in Dothan, Alabama, and in Kingdom of Callaway, Missouri. The results of the motions to quash, made in cases arising in Norfolk, Virginia; Elizabeth, New Jersey; St. Louis, Missouri and Memphis, Tennessee are not yet known.

Defendants who had been convicted moved to set aside sentence in five different cases, on the ground that Negroes were systematically excluded from the grand or petit jury or both. A death sentence was set aside in Newark, New Jersey; three motions to reverse—two made in Birmingham and one in Austin, Texas,—were overruled; and a fifth such motion, made in Memphis, Tennessee has been continued indefinitely.

In all these cases where quashing of indictments or setting aside of sentences was asked, the action was based on the Supreme Court Scottsboro decision of this year.

Certain localities have placed Negroes on the jury rolls frankly in order to make indictments stick and prevent reversal of sentences. This is notably the case in Jackson County (Scottsboro). The development of concrete movements on the part of Negro and white people to secure jury rights for Negroes will make it possible for many more Negroes to be placed on the rolls, and actually to sit on the grand and petit juries, the I. L. D. stated in making public the results of its survey.

The following instances, listed by states, have come to attention during the past six months:

ALABAMA

The state legisiature passed the Welch Bill, providing for re-filling of jury boxes. Every jury box in the state will be emptied and refilled. (August).

Mobile: Murder indictments against R. P. Vaughn and Frank Milhouse were dismissed and new indictments were sought, when Miss Rosa Gerhardt, defense counsel, contended that Negroes had been systematically excluded from the grand jury drawing up the indictments. However, new indictments were handed down by another all-white grand jury drawn from an all-white panel. (June).

Birmingham: Carlos Cartino, convicted in Birmingham early in March, 1934, of theft of interstate freight, and now serving in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, pleaded that he was convicted by a jury which did not include a single Negro. The plea was denied by Federal Judge Marvin Underwood on the contention that in that term of court "the names of 66 Negroes were in the jury box." Judge Underwood ruled that the fact that none of the 66 might have been drawn from jury service did not invalidate the proceedings. (June).

Birmingham: C. B. Powell, attorney for Walter Brown, moved that the verdict of a jury finding his client guilty of "attempted rape" be set aside on the ground that the indictment was returned by a grand jury from which Negroes had been systematically excluded. Motion was denied. (July)

Birmingham: For the first time in the memory of court attaches, a Negro was qualified for jury service. Lewis Dorroh was seated with 280 white prospective jurors but was the first of the panel to be struck. (October).

Jefferson County (Birmingham): 3000 names of Negroes were placed in the rolls by the county grand jury commission. (September).

Scottsboro: Judge A. E. Hawkins, who presided at the first trial of the Scottsboro boys, ordered the Jackson County Grand Jury commission to re-fill the county grand jury boxes. The new grand jury will be asked for re-indictment of the Scottsboro boys. (September)

Dothan: A motion was filed before Judge C. D. Halstead in Circuit Court in behalf of K. C. Stanford, charged with murder of another Negro, to quash the indictment on the ground that Negroes were systematically excluded from jury service in Houston County. Motion overruled. (September)

Dothan: Two Negroes drawn for jury duty at fall term of court did not appear. Summonses were returned with the notation that neither could be found "because of inadequate addresses." (September)

Decatur: Three Negroes sworn in on Morgan county grand jury. They began serving with 15 white jurors. They are Jim Sanford, Arthur Stewart and Glenn Sharpley. (October)

GEORGIA

Atlanta: C. A. Falcon, barber shop proprietor, served as a member of the Fulton County grand jury. He sat between two white jurors, retired to the grand jury room for organization and returned to hear the charge. He was the first Negro to serve on a grand jury in the memory of two court attaches. (September)

LOUISIANA

New Orleans: All-Negro grand jury was drawn. (June).

New Orleans: Taylor Segue, Negro, served on jury in income tax evasion trial of Abram L. Shurshan, high political associate of Huey P. Long. (October)

Jefferson Parish: Jury wheel was opened and names of Negroes were entered for trial of a case involving a Negro charged with "rape." (June)

Orleans Parish: Dominick St. Thomas, world war veteran, was put on the lists for grand jury service. (June).

MISSISSIPPI

Clarksdale: H. C. Armstrong, a Negro school teacher, was among 20 jurors drawn for grand jury service of Coahoma County. He sat on the jury to consider the case of two Negroes charged with the murder of a white merchant. This was the first time since reconstruction days that a Negro has sat on a grand jury in the state of Mississippi. Indictments returned by a previous all-white grand jury against the two Negro defendants had been quashed by Judge William Alcorn on the claim of counsel for the defendants that the Negroes were systematically excluded from grand and petit juries. (October)

Kingdom of Callaway: Attorney for Anderson Logan challenged the grand jury panel handing down the indictment because it included no Negroes. Judge W. C. Hughes overruled the defense attorney declaring that the case differed from the Scottsboro case in that the panel was chosen by a deputy sheriff at the order of the court. Prosecutor Sapp argued that no Negroes were qualified. Attorney Don Carter, questioning Deputy Sheriff Owens asked him if he would have chosen a Negro had there been any qualified. The Sheriff answered: "It hasn't been customary and they'd have rotten-egged him clean out of town." Logan was sentenced to die for the murder of his wife. (June)

St. Louis: Attorney for Raymond Batson moved to quash indictment for murder on the ground that there were no Negroes on the grand jury. (May)

NEW JERSEY

Orange: Dr. Walter G. Alexander received notice that he was one of 35 citizens drawn for grand jury service for first half of September before Common Pleas. Judge Van Riper. (September)

Elizabeth: Attorney for Amos Carr asked dismissal of manslaughter charge on the ground that Negroes were excluded from the panel from which petit jury was to be drawn. Union County jury commission admitted that no Negroes had been called for jury service in the county for 20 years. (April)

Newark: Counsel for Henry Jordan sought to have four robbery and attack indictments quashed on the ground that they were handed down by a grand jury on which there were no Negroes. The court denied the motion on the ground that "there is a wide distinction between the facts in this case and in the Scottsboro case." Counsel for defense showed that no Negro had been called for grand jury service for 10 years in Essex County. (June)

Elizabeth City: Attorney for Alonzo Smith, charged with liquor tax evasion in U. S. District Court, moved to have the indictment quashed because of the exclusion of Negroes from the grand and petit jury lists. The judge refused to quash but offered to allow Smith to exhaust the ten challenges due him and place ten Negroes on the jury. Smith was acquitted. (June)

Newark: The Court of Errors and Appeals reversed the death sentence against James Jones and ordered a new trial on the ground that Negroes had been excluded from the jury. As a result preparations were begun to place the names of Negroes on the grand and petit jury lists. (June)

NORTH CAROLINA

Wilson, N. C.: W. H. Barnes, merchant, was called for service on the grand jury of Wilson County Superior Court. This was the first time a Negro was ever called for this grand jury. He asked to be excused because of pressing business. (September).

Nash County: W. T. Mann, Jr., farmer, was called for petit jury duty during the civil term of court. The sheriff told newspapermen: "Mann is considered one of the best Negroes in the county and will probably wish to be relieved of jury duty." Mann did not decline and served. This was the first time a Negro had served on a petit jury in the county of over 40 years. (September)

Greensboro: David Dunn and John Gilmer served as members of the grand jury of Guilford County. They were the only two Negroes included in a list of 48. This is the first occurrence of this kind in the memory of any local inhabitant. (July)

Wentworth: Several Negroes were called for petit jury service on the panel to try George France, Negro, charged with "criminal assault" on a white woman. Each was rejected following peremptory challenges by the state. This was the first time that Negroes had been called in Rockwell County. (July)

Williamston: For the first time in more than a generation, the names of Negroes were placed in the jury box, making Negroes subject to duty on grand and petit juries in the Superior Court of Martin County. (July)

TENNESSEE

Memphis: Buddy Knox sought through his counsel to have sentence of one to four years on burglary charge set aside on ground that there were no Negroes on the trial jury. Judge Marvin Underwood ordered the hearing on the petition continued indefinitely. (July)

Memphis: Ewing J. Miller, a Negro druggist, called for jury duty and excused in one minute. The jury was to try City Judge Lewis Fitzhugh in a fine remission racket. Defense attorneys asked that Miller be excused for cause, and prosecuting attorneys agreed. Miller was one of two Negroes whose names were added to the list of 10,000 Shelby County residents eligible for jury service. (July)

Memphis: Dr. J. W. Becket and Dr. A. Ross, physicians, indicted on charges of conspiracy, filed pleas in abatement attacking the legality of the federal grand jury indictment against them on the ground that Negroes have been systematically excluded from federal grand and petit juries. (August)

Knoxville: Three Negroes—James Brice, David E. Kemp and Samuel H. Toole, were chosen for grand and petit juries in Knox county. No Negro has served on a trial jury here in 20 years. (June)

Jackson: Two Negroes were chosen for service on a trial jury as the U. S. District Court met for the Western Division of Tennessee. (September)

TEXAS

Austin: State Court of Criminal Appeals considered appeal of John Trapper, sentenced to death for murder of white policeman. It ruled that "mere absence of Negroes from a jury panel is not enough to re-

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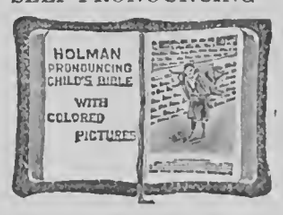

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16 But Jē'sus called them *unto him*, and said, Suffer little children to

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verse conviction of a Negro defendant. There must be some testimony to sustain an allegation of discrimination." (July)

Hays County Charles Connally served on a county grand jury, the first Negro to serve for many years. (August)

Hays County: George Kyle served on a grand jury in this county. (October)

VIRGINIA

Hopewell Judge Marshall R. Peterson of Hopewell Circuit Court ordered the jury commissioners to list qualified Negroes for jury service in three counties—Sussex, Prince George and Greenville. He ordered 75 names taken off the existing list of 344 and replaced with the names of Negroes. (June)

Portsmouth: Names of Negroes were included in the jury lists for the first time in more than 20 years. (June)

Harrisonburg: John Edward Black, auto mechanic and world war veteran, received a call to serve on the county grand jury, the first Negro ever to be called in Rockingham County. He served on a grand jury with six white members, although he received a written threat from the Ku Klux Klan. (June)

Norfolk: Attorney for R. G. L. Paige, lawyer, accused of embezzlement, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that no Negroes were on the grand jury. (June)

Norfolk: Negroes were selected for petit jury service. (June)

Fredericksburg: Negroes were selected for petit jury service. (June)

Suffolk: Negroes were selected for petit jury service. (June)

Fairfax: Two Negro women, Louise and Mary Carpenter, indicted for arson by an all-white grand jury, attacked the indictments because Negroes had been excluded from the panel. Fairfax officials dismissed the indictments, impanelled an all-Negro grand jury and reindicted the defendants. (June)

Williamsburg: Henry Billips, janitor, was called for circuit court jury service and served in the trial of five cases, four of which had all-white participants. This was the first time in 41 years that a Negro served on a circuit court jury here. (August)

Spotsylvania: Two Negroes were called for special grand jury service to consider the indictment against two colored men. (June)

POTATO QUOTAS BEAR HEAVILY ON MIDDLE WEST

Illinois Tax Free Total is 600,000 Bushels; Iowa Hard Hit

By Herman Gastrell Seely

Potato sales quotas announced by the AAA in the drive to bring potato prices to a "parity level" set by the highest priced peace-time decade on record bear most heavily on those states which have increased their potato crops during the last few years, a comparison of figures showed today.

The quota system thus announced in no sparer of regions or of personalities. Iowa, home of Secretary Wallace, gets an allotment of tax-free potatoes that is less than one-third the 1934 crop. The Illinois ratio is less than one-fourth. The Tennessee ratio is about one-eighth. Indiana's allowance is almost as low as Illinois.

On the other hand, some of the areas which were smitten by the 1934 drought have quotas in excess of the crops raised that year, although still well below the average normal production for the territory.

The "tax-free" sales allotment established by Secretary Wallace under the authority of the potato control act for the year beginning Dec. 1, 1935, is 226,000,000 bushels as against a probable 1935 crop of 336,000,000 bushels.

The amount allotted to each state as reported by The Associated Press, and the 1934 potato crop by states, given in the 1935 department of agriculture handbook, are as follows in thousands of bushels:

	Tax free quota, 1934 crop	
Maine	32,799	56,280
New Hampshire	955	1,665
Vermont	1,199	2,720
Massachusetts	1,466	2,560
Rhode Island	377	540
Connecticut	1,688	2,625
New York	18,321	32,550
New Jersey	6,129	9,050
Pennsylvania	14,124	34,000
Ohio	5,552	11,445
Indiana	1,688	6,200
Illinois	600	2,704
Michigan	14,767	34,304
Wisconsin	11,548	31,320
Minnesota	13,746	23,380
Iowa	1,399	4,851
Missouri	1,488	1,380
North Dakota	4,974	5,940
South Dakota	1,221	1,290
Nebraska	5,130	3,450
Kansas	2,221	1,480
Delaware	224	720
Maryland	2,100	3,267
Virginia	10,348	13,433
West Virginia	955	3,120
North Carolina	4,375	10,672
South Carolina	1,999	2,625
Georgia	333	1,360
Florida	3,087	3,250
Kentucky	1,044	4,480
Tennessee	533	4,320
Alabama	1,332	3,760
Mississippi	222	1,344
Arkansas	910	2,624
Louisiana	1,199	2,948
Oklahoma	1,221	2,760
Texas	1,910	3,780
Montana	799	1,610
Idaho	16,833	19,240
Wyoming	2,021	1,000
Colorado	10,126	5,700
New Mexico	200	490
Arizona	200	180
Utah	1,443	1,040
Nevada	444	210
Washington	5,818	7,290
Oregon	3,953	5,720
California	7,017	8,610

Potatoes sold in excess of these quotas are subject to a tax of 3-4 of a cent a pound. The secretary of agriculture has power under the act to prescribe regulations for packaging potatoes and for methods of keeping books by commercial growers to prevent sales of untax excess quota potatoes.

PLANTERS ADVISED TO WAIT FOR RULES

White Gives Suggestions on Cotton Price Adjustments

Little Rock, September 22.—Chairman E. D. White of the state allotment board advised landlords today not to attempt to make price adjustments on cotton under the government's new regulations until printed copies of the regulations reach the county agent's office.

"Producers are not in a position to obtain the necessary information at this time and will not be able to make the proper price adjustment payments to tenants until this information is in the hands of the county agents," White declared.

The payments will be determined later according to the prorated share of cotton produced by each tenant, White said. He suggested that landlords retain receipts obtained from tenants relative to the amount of cotton produced by the tenant so that he may avoid complications later when he files application for price adjustment payments.

The state allotment board chairman said that the Washington office had advised him that necessary forms for making application for price adjustment payments on cotton are in the government printing office and will be forwarded to county agents as soon as they are printed.

COTTON GINNING TAX IS CUT FROM 6 TO 5.45 CENTS

Washington, D. C., October 22—reduction in the Bankhead cotton ginning tax from 6 to 5.45 cents per pound of lint cotton, effective as of Oct. 21, was announced today by the AAA.

The Bankhead law provides that a tax shall be collected on all cotton ginned in excess of a national allotment.

Reporting a total of 29,808,220 cotton spinning spindles in place on Sept. 30, bureau of census officials said today this was the first time that the number had fallen below 30,000,000 in any month for fifteen years.

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WESTERN UNIVERSITY TO ENLARGE SCHOOL FOR MORE STUDENTS

Largest Enrollment in Twenty-five Years Comes Under Bishop Vernon's Regime

Kansas City, Kansas, Nov. (By the Continental Press)—The two year's administration under complete state control of the State Industrial department of Western University located here has brought results beyond the sanguine expectation of the most optimistic of its supporters, and the widely known institution now has the largest enrollment of which it has boasted in a quarter of a century. The two year state regime under the superintendency of Bishop W. T. Vernon and the Board of Trustees headed by Bishop J. A. Hamlett, president has brought the school to an enviable place in the realm of education.

On a recent visit to the institution as the special guest of Bishop Vernon, Bishop Hamlett was shown about the buildings and spacious grounds of Western University, and expressed delight at the calibre of work done at the historical institution and the large body of students which he addressed at Assembly Hour, Friday noon.

The institution was recently visited by two other distinguished representatives of the State of Kansas: Miss Louie Lesslie, secretary from the State Board of Education, and Dr. H. E. Chandler, member of the Board of Accreditation of Junior Colleges in the State of Kansas and professor of Education at the University of Kansas. These two representatives of the state of Kansas addressed the student body and pledged bringing to bear every possible influence to have the state enlarge its appropriations so as to make this institution one of the outstanding standard "A" class Junior colleges of America. They were most lavish in their praise of Superintendent W. T. Vernon and those who have manned and conducted the affairs of the institution so well.

Others included in the long list of steady stream of recent outstanding visitors at the institution are: T. B. Watkins, well known undertaker, Kansas City, Missouri; Roy Dorsey, Coal dealer, Kansas City, Missouri; Hon. A. C. Cook, Election Commissioner of Kansas City, Kansas, also member of the Executive committee of Central Republican Committee and secretary of the Second Congressional district; Hon. Thomas A. Bigger, powerful political figure of Kansas, and Hon. Roy A. Thomas, chairman of the Wyandotte County Central Republican Committee. All of these visitors expressed their delight at the work done at Western University under Bishop Vernon's administration and were most generous in their enconiums for the men and women of the institution, recreating confidence and bringing it to such a high place in the affections and good graces of the people of this state.

Three Selected For Jury Service In Virginia

Richmond, Va., Nov. 27—(By ANP)—For the first time since the days of the reconstruction following the war between the states, Negroes will sit on a jury in felony court in Fairfax county. This fact became known here Tuesday when Gus Burke, of Centreville, Thomas P. Harris, Mount Vernon and William H. Randall, of Falls Church were selected for jury service.

The three jurors will be among those to decide the fate of Mrs. Louise Carpenter and her daughter who are charged with arson. The two women were indicted by a jury on which no Negroes were members, following which a special grand jury composed entirely of Negroes was summoned and the defendants were again indicted. The case will be called Monday morning.

Must Serve Three Year Term For Assaulting White Man

Sumpter, S. C. Nov. 21 (By ANP)—Thomas Hawkins must serve three years in the State prison for attacking J. J. Broughton, white farmer, with a razor, according to the edict of the court here Tuesday morning. The defendant claimed that the white man attacked him and that another white man attempted to shoot him but that he succeeded in disarming him. This man was identified as Mendel Smith who testified that he went to Broughton's rescue after he had been slashed on the side of the face with the razor in Hawkins' hand.

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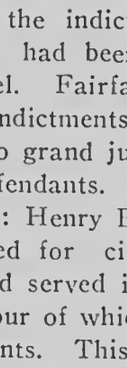

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

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1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
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5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

AID TO AGRICULTURE MEANS A NEW EPOCH

Is American agriculture to have permanent assistance just as industry has assistance in the tariff? Yes, President Roosevelt answers in effect when he outlines "a long-time and more permanent adjustment program" for agriculture.

Those words mark the beginning of a new economic epoch. They mark it not because Mr. Roosevelt has power to dictate a new economic epoch, but because they bring out into the open a fact that has been implicit in the AAA program from the start. Once the government started that program there was no drawing back. It is conceded now that whatever the Republicans may do next year about the other aspects of the New Deal, they will have to offer the farm states of the Middle West and the Northwest an agricultural program at least as satisfactory as the AAA. The one Republican presidential aspirant who has ventured to express himself at all, Col. Frank Knox, proposes an export bounty scheme which like the AAA processing taxes, would be a tariff equivalent.

The AAA machinery was designed and put into operation under the pressure of an emergency. It may not turn out to be the permanent machinery under its present form or even its present name. Mr. Roosevelt himself says that for permanent use it will need to be simplified and changed in various respects.

But what the AAA nas done is to make millions of growers of the great export surplus crops realize vividly what an uncompensated industrial tariff did to them when it made them buy with world-price farm dollars in highly protected industrial markets. Complaints about the burden of the processing taxes and production control on business and on the non-agricultural population will make no impression on them as they remember the hundreds of millions of tribute they have paid over the years to protected business and protected wage and salary earners.

A widespread change began when American agriculture got its teeth into AAA benefits, as American industry had so long had its teeth in tariff benefits. Anybody who assumes that the agricultural emergency can be declared over and nature left to take its course has a great deal to learn about the political physiology of the United States.

—Arkansas Gazette.

SOY-BEAN DESTINED TO PLAY BIG PART IN LIFTING FARMER TO HIGHER PROSPERITY LEVEL

After feeding man and beast in the orient for centuries, the soybean in a short time has leaped into the national spotlight. There are about 1,000 different varieties of this bean, and came originally from China. Soy-beans may be green, yellow, speckled, straw-colored, black, tan or brown. The first beans were brought to this country in 1804. They were known in the orient over 6,000 years ago. Soybeans leave soil-building bacteria in the ground and provide feed for livestock. It is a drought resisting plant.

Two thousand bushels of beans will yield 400 pounds of oil and 1600 pounds meal. The oil is now used in the manufacture of paint.

From sausages to sweets and from infant foods to linoleum the soy-bean is filling a vast range of usefulness. All the elements necessary to sustain life are found in bread made from a mixture of soy and wheat flour.

The estimated 1935 crop this year is placed at five million acres.

Soy-beans are expected to become America's leading farm product.

GEORGIA FARMER REPAYING LOANS FASTER THAN RRA DAN ANTICIPTAED

Georgia farmers are repaying their loans from the Rural Resettlement Administration faster than was anticipated when the loans were made, Philip S. Weltner, regional director, revealed Wednesday.

Out of a total of $3,000,000 loans to farmers to purchase farm stock and to finance the 1935 crop in Georgia, $500,000 already has been repaid, he said, citing a report prepared by R. L. Vansant, of Athens, Georgia director.

Additional repayments are coming in at the rate of about $20,000 a day, with the income from the cotton crop in the north Georgia counties expected to swell the total shortly.

"Surprisingly few farmers are falling down on their obligations," Mr. Vansant said. "Collections began in south Georgia in many cases before the notes were due, as farmers began to receive cash from their tobacco."

While farmers are financed through the Resettlement Administration, they also receive valuable assistance from the federal agricultural experts, both on crops and on bookkeeping. Farmers hitherto without any record of operations are keeping tab on their expenses with resulting profits.

Mr. Weltner will be in Washington Thursday, seeking to expedite release of his budget for the year in this region.

OUR DUTY IN SUPPORT OF THE AGED

(From the Series of Sunday Afternoon Broadcasts by Senator Arthur Capper Over WIBW, the Capper Publication Station, Oct. 20, 1935.)

For a number of years I have been strong for an old age pension. I introduced one of the first bills on the subject and took an active part in the fight for such legislation in the last Congress. Nearly all other countries have had old age pension legislation for a quarter of a century. The United States ought not to be the last to adopt it.

The wide interest manifested in the subject of old age pensions is the strongest evidence of the need of pensions for the aged. Within 10 years the total cost of the pension system is expected to reach 800 million dollars. This is the estimate of the actuaries of the Committee on Economic Security.

That means the actual cost of the age pension system will average something less than 100 million dollars a year, or about what it would cost to build two battleships. Today even in warfare a battleship is not very useful.

States Must Pay Half

After 1938 a considerable part of the amount needed for age pensions will be contributed, instead of coming out of public treasuries. The payments of the employer and employe unemployment insurance plan will start in 1938 and in 1942 their contributory age-pension system will begin making payments.

In the meantime half the expense of old age pensions as contemplated by the recent act of Congress, will be met by the Federal government, the rest by the states. At that, the age-pension system is said to be just half as expensive as poorhouse care.

Nothing can be done by the state of Kansas toward establishing its old age pension plan until the legislature passes an enabling act. But first it must work out certain legal problems with the law department of the new Federal security board and that department is not yet at work. A special session of the legislature can be called any time, or the program can wait until the regular session meets in January, 1937.

Government to Pay $15 Monthly

Beginning July 1, 1936, the Government will provide for monthly pensions to needy old persons over 65, on a fifty-fifty basis with the states whose legislatures have accepted the Federal program. The Government's share is not to exceed $15 a month. If a state pays a pension of $15, the Government will match it with $15, a total of $30 a month. A state may pay more than $15 a month, if it wishes to, but the Government's limit is $15 a month. States will participate by passing enabling acts.

In the same fifty-fifty way, aid for mothers and for dependent of crippled children, may be provided. Blind persons, or those mentally or physically handicapped, will not be neglected. Aid will be granted on the basis of need. Support and vocational training will be at hand for the disabled.

Next year, employers of eight or more persons will be subject to all per cent payroll tax to encourage states to set up unemployment insurance. This will be increased to 3 per cent by 1938.

Finally, by 1942, a contributory old-age pension system of from $10 to $85 a month will be started for wage-earners, to be maintained by taxing employers and employes 3 per cent each on salaries up to $3,000 a year. This will be compulsory.

Relatives Must Help if Able

About the only persons exempt from paying unemployment and old-age taxes, will be farm laborers, housemaids, Government employes and occasional workers. The cost of Kansas' share of the security program is expected to range from $1,800,000 to $3,000,000 a year.

There is a possibility that a special session of the Kansas legislature may be called to decide whether all the cost shall be borne by the counties, or whether the state shall bear a part of the expense and the counties the rest.

From 18,000 to 19,000 Kansans are expected to qualify for old age pensions the first year.

Payments may start at anywhere from $5 to $30 a month, or $60 a couple. Those who have relatives able to support them will not be eligible, although payments may be made to aid relatives in their support. No pensions will be paid to persons who have resources.

State Pensions Running Short

My friends, I am not in favor of old age pensions of less than $30 a month, that being about the least with which the average frugal old person could, or should, try to maintain himself. But it is an unfortunate fact that many of the 27 states, and the territories of Hawaii and Alaska, that began paying age pensions before the Federal government stepped in, have run short of funds. They have been paying pensions that have ranged in one case from 52 cents a month to $12.50 in another. Which is rather ghastly, if that is all a person has to live on. Under the Townsend plan, which has strong support throughout the country, all persons over 60 years would receive $200 a month.

It is the aged that have suffered most during the five years of depression, and their distress calls for immediate action. It also calls for practicable long-time planning.

Would Depopulate Poor Farms

'Over the hills to the poorhouse," will some day become an unfrequented road, I believe. But this cannot be accomplished by simply waving a wand. In August of this year, Kansas had 2,871 inmates living on 90 of its county poor farms. It is estimated that more than 1,500 of these could be returned to their homes under the old-age pension system. In the 105 counties, according to estimates, there are 4,000 inmates of poor farms. Many of these are both physically and mentally incapable of caring for themselves. Also others of these poor folks are on the border line mentally. If they had pensions they could not manage to live on them, as they need care. So we may be expecting too much if we think age pensions will make it possible to do away with all the poorhouses.

Congress appropriated nearly 50 million dollars for financing the Government's share the first year of the old age pension system. In a few years when the states reach an effective basis of operation the Government may have to raise more than triple this amount. In 10 years or by 1945, the Government's fifty-fifty contribution to the pension system, is expected to total 800 million dollars.

The states that are already granting age pensions, make 65 the eligible age. Others set the minimum age at 68 or 70. In Missouri it is 70. Fifteen states now pay the entire cost of their pension system. In all these states, with two exceptions, the pensioner must have lived a certain length of time in the state to be eligible. In several states the minimum time of residence within the state is 5 years.

Percentage of Aged Growing

In the United States as a whole, there now are 6 1-2 million persons more than 65 years old—that is, of pension age. The percentage of aged persons in our population is increasing rather fast, and the percentage of their dependency, more rapidly. This is partly accounted for because of the increasing difficulty of getting a job after the age of 40 or 50. Thirty-five years hence, or in 1970, it is estimated that the 6 1-2 million persons we now have of pension age, will have increased to 15 million.

Of the 6 1-2 million persons who have passed their 65th birthday anniversary, half of them or 3 1-4 million, are dependent on others. About 1 million are receiving public relief. It seems unlikely that many of these will ever again be self-supporting. In fact, the number of persons on relief who have passed 50 is even larger, and their chances of finding employment in the future are not too bright.

Then there is the large number of workers, now entering old age, whose savings or investments, were lost in the depression. They are now at the mercy of circumstances and can only look on the future with foreboding.

Home of Their Own Best Plan

So it appears, my friends, the age problem will become more and more pressing as time passes. Yet there is the feeling and it is the correct viewpoint I believe you will agree, that society should provide for its needy aged and do it in a way that will not break down the self-respect of these old people by branding them as paupers. Old folks do not bear transplanting well. They are happier in their own homes, no matter how humble, than they can be made anywhere else under heaven. Also they can manage to live better for less in that little home of their own, than it would cost to put them into the poor house or some other institution where they would eke out a forlorn existence under regulations that would seem harsh.

In another way, too, the numbers of aged who would be retired by the pension system would increase the amount of employment for the young workers who must have work or run the chance of losing character and self-reliance. No country can afford to have that happen to its young men and young women.

MACON COUNTY HAS ITS BEST YAM CROP

Marshallville, Georgia, September 25.—The yam crop in Macon County and Marshallville is better than ever before. Many of the potatoes are being sold to chain stores, and some are sold to the local stores. The wet spell didn't hurt the potatoes, as was feared.

POTATO PLANTS POOR

Baxley, Ga., September 25.—The outlook for the 1936 sweet potato plant industry at Baxley is gloomy at the present on account of the excessive rains which have damaged seed potatoes in the fields. The sweet potato crop for Appling County will be short of the usual quota.

REHABILITATION ROLLS INCREASE

350,720 Families Now Reported Being Aided

Washington, September 26.—(AP) The resettlement administration Thursday reported 350,720 families under rehabilitation as compared with 296,000 on the relief administration rehabilitation rolls on May 31. The rehabilitation program has since been transferred to the resettlement administration.

Under the program the families have been taken from direct relief and helped to become self-supporting, the work forming a temporary phase of the resettlement administration's activities. The work is being done in cooperation with the agricultural extension service.

The breakdown of rehabilitation clients by states as of September 15, included:

Kentucky, 1,092; North Carolina, 6,925; Tennessee, 3,200; Virginia. 3,465; West Virginia, 4,560; Alabama, 22,292; Florida, 7,193; Georgia, 12,105; South Carolina, 6,362; Arkansas, 18,687; Louisiana, 34,534 (as of August 31); Mississippi, 12,101.

Rattlesnakes have been killed with every kind of weapon from automobiles to the bare hands, but our MIDVILLE correspondent tells of the first time in history one was ever ginned to death. T. J. Parker, a Burke County farmer, brought a load of cotton to the gin operated at Midville, by Clarence Powers. Wednesday. He was scared stiff when he found that a large rattler had been riding with him in his wagon. The snake was sucked into the gin with the cotton, and was crushed to death. It is believed the reptile crawled on to the sheet in the field where the cotton was being picked.

HEN HATCHED 52 CHICKS

Brownie, a hen 5 years old, owned by J. A. Eads, owner of the Eads Airport, Iberia, Miller county, has had two broods of chickens nearly every year, and this year had three. She was set in March on 16 eggs, hatching 14 chickens; again in June on 24 eggs, hatching 22 chicks; and in September on 18 eggs, hatching 16 chicks; a total of 52 chickens hatched for one season. She is a cross between a full stock Rhode Island Red and Barred Rock, and is red and brown. She is a large hen and a very good layer. The henhouse is near the hanger and runway at the airport, but Biddy never gets alarmed at planes and takes her chicks out on the runway and up under a plane. (Prize contribution.) Missouri Ruralist.

THE FIRST TIME YOU DRESS A HOG

David L. Mackintosh

Home butchering of hogs is a worthwhile winter chore. Hogs weighing from 200 to 250 pounds will dress out a high class carcass, and keep better than either a lighter or heavier one. Hogs if kept off feed 24 hours before killing, will bleed freer, dress easier and the meat will be better. All bruises will show on the carcass and over-heating will prevent thoro bleeding. Meat from a hog in losing flesh is watery and stringy.

The only desirable way to kill a hog is by sticking. Shooting or stunning before sticking slows bleeding. The best position for a hog while sticking is on its back. An incision from 2 to 3 inches long is made from the point of the breastbone forward. The knife should be held at about an angle of 45 degrees with the backbone, the point towards the tail, and inserted to a depth of about 4 inches under the breastbone in order to cut the main arteries where they branch. Care must be taken to cut on the median line and not go too deep so as to avoid sticking the shoulder of cutting into the chest cavity.

Water May Be Too Hot

The scalding water needs to be heated to about 160 or 170 degrees F. When no themometer is at hand an easy test is to draw the finger thru three times in rapid succession and if it smarts the third time, the water is about right. If hotter water is used the hair may set.

To remove the intestines, cut down the midline. Next cut thru the pelvic bones and loosen the rectum. The stomach, intentines and liver are easily removed by loosening and cutting the gullet as soon as pulled up far enough. Next remove the tongue by cutting on each side of it just inside the jaw bone. Cut thru the breastbone to meet the first opening and remove the heart, lungs, "gullet," and windpipe by cutting the diaphram.

Wash the inside thoroly, loosen the leaf lard and allow to cool thru. Cooling is hastened to some extent if the carcass is split down the middle of the back. If the outside is allowed to freeze before the carcass is thoroly chilled there will be some animal heat retained in the center, which may cause the meat to sour. Therefore, care should be taken not to permit freezing until the carcass is chilled thruou.—Missouri Ruralist

SELL EGGS BY WEIGHT

Beginning November 1, all eggs in Michigan must be sold by the pound instead of by the dozen as ordered by James F. Thomson, agricultural commissioner. Selling eggs by the pound is fairer to both producer and consumer, Commissioner Thomson argues, but he did not count on the opposition of housewives who declare this order sets at naught all recipes calling for eggs by umber. Thomson says a dozen of ordinary eggs averages about 22 ounces and that the women can regulate their recipes accordingly. Grocers, too, are up in arms. They say it will be difficult to weigh out an exact pound of eggs without keeping different sizes on hand. It is hard for people to change old ways and habits.

—Capper's Weekly.

$1,000 IN PRIZES TO BE AWARDED

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26:—The offer by the Rosenwald Fund of a thousand dollars in prizes for "work stories of living Negroes" has brought in hundreds of stories from all sections of the country, according to a statement from the office of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which conducted the contest. These stories, the Commission announces, are now being sifted carefully by competent committees in the effort to pick those most worthy of the twenty awards that are to be given.

The papers cover all types of activities, under the five heads of agriculture, business, industry, personal service, and the professions, and in each of these classes there will be four awards—a first prize of $100, a second of $50, and two of $25 each. The process of digesting this mass of material and selecting the winners with the necessary care is not an easy task, according to the Commission, and will take considerable time. Those who have submitted stories are requested to wait as patiently as possible for the results, which will be announced both through the newspapers and by personal letters to all the contestants.

SAMPLES FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sayman Soap & Salve, St. Louis, Mo.

Hubinger Starch Co., Keokuk, Iowa.

Gen. Foods Co., Cook Books. Recipes.

Clenden Co., Woolen Threads.

Int. Harvester Co., Bulletins.

The following were given as prizes:

DONORS

Sears, Roebuck Co., 1 radio complete.

Cornell and Gasden (Amos and Andy) 1 pr. registered hogs.

E. Gov. Lowden, of Ill., $25.00 in cash.

Ball Mfg. Co., Muncie, Ind.. 6 cases of fruit jars.

Chicago Defender, 6 subscriptions.

Sen Arthur Capper. Kansas, 1 cook book and 1 subscription to Capper's Farmer.

S. L. Allen Co., 1 plow.

Stearns Foster Co., quilting outfit.

Mrs. Irene Castle McLaughn, 6 silk and linen handkerchiefs.

Saymon Soap Co., St. Louis, Mo., 1 case of soap.

Wrigley Gum Co., Chicago, Ill.. 2 boxes gum.

R. J. Reynolds, Co., 10 boxes chewing tobacco.

Mrs. S. P. Davis, 1 set dishes.

L. B. Boler, $5.00 cash.

Gen. Foods Co., 4 cases Jello.

Hardwood Charcoal Co., Memphis, Tenn., 1000 pencils.

ENHANCING VOLCANIC SPECTACULARITY

Washington, D. C.—A seventy-man unit o fthe Civilian Conservation Corps is carrying out road and trail construction on the slopes of an active volcano in the Hawaii National Park on the island of Hawaii, it was announced today by Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work. The unit is a part of a 200-man company.

When completed, the new truck trail will extend for eleven miles up the side of the mountain. While the trail is being constructed primarily as a fire protection measure, it will be utilized by visitors to the Hawaii National Park. Heretofore it has taken nearly two days of hard horseback riding over sharp lava fields to reach the summit of the volcano, over the new trail it will require but one day.

While the trail now being constructed does not reach the summit, some forty miles from park headquarters, it is the initial step in a proposed route to the top, 13,675 feet above sea level. The trail will be eight feet wide, surfaced with crushed rock. Efforts have been made to conserve all natural features of the surrounding area, which is all a part of the Hawaii National Park. When the trail meets giant koa trees, natives to the islands, the men build the trail around the trees rather than destroying the timber. Unique lava formations of interest to geologists are also being preserved.

Work on the trail was begun early in September and will be completed possibly next June or July. Nearly a mile has been constructed, using man power entirely.

Activities of the CCC in the Hawaii National Park this year have greatly improved the park's facilities for handling visitors. Fire hazards have been reduced, picnic sites cleared, trails prepared and general cleanup of the area completed.

According to National Park Service officials, it is possible that the volcano will erupt before the present trail construction is finished. Eruption of Mauna Loa is overdue, according to Dr. Thomas A. Jagger, volcanologist for the National Park Service, who has kept daily records of volcanic and other terrestrial activities on the island of Hawaii for more than a score of years. He predicts that the mountain upon which the CCC is building a track trail is due to have lava activity "momentarily." Day and night observation is being maintained of the mountain and its crater.

"The last great flow of lava down the side of Mauna Loa occurred in the spring of 1926, after a period of dormancy of seven years," reports E. G. Wingate, park superintendent. "The flow, which came from a rift about 5,000 feet below the summit, lasted for nearly two weeks. The stream of lava was 1,500 feet wide and thirty feet deep. It came down the mountain-side like a huge caterpillar.

"This stream of lava contained a central channel of rolling liquid lava while the sides and the top crust were of a cindery type called 'aa'. At first there was a hissing sound from the moving lava stream, followed later by a roaring sound. It was a never-to-be-forgotten sight for those fortunate enough to witness it.

"Mauna Loa erupted again in December. 1933, but no lava poured down the sides. The eruption was confined to the summit crater called Makuaweoweo, and most of those who saw the activity were passengers on commercial airplanes which made daily flights over the lofty cauldron.

"Spectacular as these outbreaks are, they are not dangerous. There is always plenty of time and opportunity for onlookers to get to places of safety. In fact a volcanic eruption in this part of the United States is more cause for celebration than for fear, as everyone rushes to see the spectacle. When huge streams of lava come down the sides of Mauna Loa, spectators approach so closely that they can poke sticks into the stream of liquid rock and cinders."

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE OFFERS CITY TWO ACRES FOR SCHOOL

Proposed Site is for New Junior High Building To Cost $125,000

Knoxville, Tenn.—Knoxville College has offered, as a gift, to the School Board of the city, two acres of land for the site of the proposed Junior High School.

If the proposal is accepted the new school will be built on Western Heights on what is now a part of the Knoxville College campus. Plans for the building call for an expenditure of $125,000. The cadet teachers of Knoxville would do their practice teaching at the junior high. It would also be used by those majoring in education for observation of various educational methods.

According to Acting-President Dr. R. W. McGranahan, the Board of Trustees of the College have endorsed this donation of land, initiated sometime ago by President Jas. K. Giffen.

Miss America Strong, Junior at Knoxville College, won first prize in the community Negro achievement essay contest which was sponsored by the Knoxville chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. This essay writing contest was part of the program for the observance of National Negro Advancement week.

Miss Strong wrote on "Pioneers in Negro Achievement." In her paper she set forth a few of the fundamental principles of Negro achievement and how they have blazed the way, enabling modern youth to solve the problems he now confronts.

Second prize was won by a girl of the Freshman class, Ethelyn Williams.

Knoxville College will express her spirit of thankfulness this season by giving to charity the total receipts from her Turkey-day grid clash with her rival Talladega.

Three agencies will be there to share the proceeds of the football game, namely: the News-Sentinel "Empty Stocking Fund", Knoxville Colored Orphanage and the Payne Avenue Day Nursery.

The grid classic will be played at Caswell Park, home of the Knoxville minor leaguers, Thanksgiving morning. Kickoff is scheduled for 10 o'clock.

The Bulldog-Talladega conflict should prove a real grid tussel as the records of the teams show them to enter the game on even terms.

W. B. JACKSON OF BLACKSTOCK, S. C.

Among the enthusiastic readers of the Modern Farmer, none is more appreciative of the service that the publication is rendering than Mr. W. B. Jackson, who now resides at Route 2, Box 15, Blackstock, South Carolina. Although he was born back in 1854, being a good size boy when the Northern and Union Army invaded his state, his steps are slow, his sight dim, but he can think straight and is well informed, or trying to keep informed on what the race has accomplished since emancipation. He says that he appreciates the Modern Farmer and rejoices in the fact that the Negro farmers of America have now an organization that can help them solve their difficulties. Although his son subscribed for the paper in the beginning and had it sent to him, he feels that it should be kept up. One of his sons has just made an enviable record, having graduated from Brown's University, Providence, R. I., where there were six hundred white boys in the same school with him. He has also finished his course in New York City, graduating in chemistry. Mr. Jackson recently moved from Woodard, S. C., to his new address and in sending his renewal subscription for the paper asked that his address be changed.

It is a wise father that knows his wn child—William Shakespeare.

I know no way of judging the future but by the past.—Patrick Henry.

Good, the more communicated, more abundant grows—John Milton.

A mother is a mother still, the holiest thing alive.—Samuel Coleride.

To marry is to domesticate the Recording Angel.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

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Washingtonians Pay Tribute To Colonel Brooks

Washington, D. C. Nov. 21 (By ANP)—Tribute was paid Monday to the memory of the late Colonel Arthur Brooks, who for more than a quarter century commanded the Negro contingent of the District of Columbia National Guard, when citizens, and representatives of the 327th Infantry, the cadet units of the high schools and school officials gathered at the grave of the soldier and recalled his exploits.

Among those who eulogized the memory of the late regimental commander were: Col. West A. Hamilton, Major Thacker Walker, Capt. Arthur C. Newman, Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson and Charles M. Thomas.

Two Hundred Enrollees Arrive at S. C. CCC Camp

Chester S. C., Nov. 21 (By ANP)—Two hundred and seven youths arrived here Thursday night and were enrolled in the CCC camp located near here. The camp was recently approved by Robert Fichner director of the emergency conservation work, over the protest of local white citizens.

COLORED CITIZEN OF MEMPHIS CHOSEN ON SHELBY COUNTY JURY

J. C. Oates, Undertaker, Is First Member of His Race Chosen Since "Reconstruction Days"

Memphis, Tenn.,—(Special)—J. C. Oates, well known undertaker of this city was one of the 93 jurors who qualified for three weeks' service in the criminal and circuit courts of Shelby county. In appointing Mr. Oats to jury service a custom in vogue since reconstruction days was wiped out, as far as state courts are concerned. One colored man was chosen here last week for jury duty in the Federal court. Owing to a recent Supreme Court ruling in the Scottsboro case, it is held that it is unlawful for courts to persist in their custom of race discrimination in picking citizens for jury service. The indications are that Lawyers all over the South are planning to contest cases where the custom of excluding colored citizens fr m juries is followed, and this is the reason why a number of courts have begun to call for colored jurors.

TUSKEGEE TO MAKE RARE CRAZY QUILT

Cover Will Include Names of all Who Donate to New Building Fund

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., Nov. 15—A crazy quilt, in which will be the name of every donor to the fund for placing an argicultural building on Tuskegee's campus, as a symbol of goodwill, by the white South, is to be made by girls of the domestic science classes of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, has informed Mayor G. B. Edwards, chairman of the state committee waging this campaign in Alabama.

Donald Comer, Birmingham capitalist, who is chairman of the southwide committee directing the drive, suggested making of this quilt to commemorate the gift from each person who contributes toward the goodwill building fund, in a letter to Judge Grover C. Hall, the Montgomery Advertiser's editor, a member of the southwide committee, and to Dr. Patterson and Mayor Edwards. The idea was adopted and Institute students will soon begin work in designing the quilt.

Mr. Comer suggests that this quilt "be owned and held in perpetuity by the Tuskegee Institute" after it is finished, as a memorial for exhibit at the Institute.

The name of each donor will be stitched onto a small square piece of cloth, and then each square will be tacked onto the quilt, according to Mr. Comer's suggestion.

Blackburn Held On Charges of Manslaughter

Chicago, Nov. 27—(ANP)—John Blackburn and William Parnell were held here last Tuesday on charges of manslaughter in connection with the fatal shooting of Enoch Houser, 69, whom the former is alleged to have engaged in a gun battle with John Bowman. Both were held under bonds of $10,000.

The trainer of the famous Joe Louis also faces a $100,000 suit filed by J. C. Cannon, father of nine year old Lucy Cannon who was seriously wounded as an innocent bystander during the time of the alleged battle. According to reports the suit was filed Tuesday by attorneys representing the Cannon family.

Blackburn and Parnell were first charged with the assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill, and at the hearing held Tuesday morning the charge was changed to manslaughter and the date of trial set at December 3.

BIG SEWING BEE FUND GIVES WOMEN JOBS

Creation of a gigantic sewing circle, spread out over 41 States, to provide work relief jobs for 54,199 women at a cost of $20,-218,000, has been approved by President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, director of the PWA women's division, announced 150 million yards of cotton cloth will be purchased to provide a six-months' supply for sewing room projects.

Distributed Free

The garments made by the women will be distributed free to the destitute through public relief agencies. Dresses, overalls, work shirts and children's wear will be included.

Women's activities will not be restricted to wielding the needle. The Federal allotment takes in a total of 613 projects, offering employment opportunities of a wide range to fit individual skill.

Some will be put to work in libraries, preparing catalogues and mending damaged volumes. Qualified artists and musicians will be given painting and orchestral assignments.

Some Clerical Jobs

Several thousand women will get clerical jobs and take part in surveys and investigations. Others will work in canning factories. try to improve cooking and budgetary methods for relief families and assist in beautifying their communities through garden and landscaping work.

The program announced yesterday will cost less than $400 per woman employed. It does not include New York city, which will have a separate program expected to run into high figures.

BILL FOR SLAVES' SALES ARE FOUND IN GEORGIA TOWN

Canton, Va., October 31, (ANP)—Pre-civil war days were recalled here Tuesday when Joe Kieth, white, while cleaning up the attic of his home discovered two bills of sale for slaves and some $50,000 in confederate currency.

One of the bills of sale for a Negro woman slave Millie," about 45 years old, dark complexion and property of George W. Welch a minor.

Tom Connally, Texas Senator, Declared His State Was Law-Abiding, Now Look!

New York, Nov. 15.—Senator Tom Connally of Texas, who wrote the N. A. A. C. P. last December that he did not intend to support the Costigan-Wagner federal anti-lynching bill because he believed the states could and would stop lynching, was asked this week by the N. A. A. C. P. to advise it of what steps the state of Texas was taking to punish the lynchers of Bennie Mitchell, 15, and Ernest Collins, 16, who were hung November 12 by a mob at Columbus, Texas. The N. A. A. C. P. telegram stated:

"Will you wire us and advise what steps if any Texas authorities will take to punish lynchers of two boys, fifteen and sixteen years old, at Columbus Texas yesterday. We ask this in the light of your bitter opposition to and filibuster last April gainst Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill which would have given federal aid as in kidnapping to states. You and other small group of filibusterers contended federal government had no right to interfere with lynching and that states could and would stop lynching and punish lynchers. We call your attention to statement of County Attorney Moore describing lynchings as "expression of will of people" and to statement of County Judge Hahn who violates every principle of judicial behavior by calling dead boys guilty when no trial had been had to establish their guilt. Texas has supplied country with 17th and 18th lynchings of 1935, 13 of which have occurred since filibuster, proving states cannot or will not act. Please advise if you in coming session of Congress will support federal legislation."

The Association also telegraphed a protest to President Roosevelt on the two lynchings in Texas and the lynching of a white CCC worker in West Virginia.

FARM AMENDMENT MAY SUCCEED AAA, LEADER PREDICTS

A "farm amendment" to the constitution will be demanded by the farmer if the AAA fails, midwestern leaders of the American Farm Bureau federation from 11 states declared yesterday.

"If the Triple A is found unconstitutional and it is impossible to rewrite it, we will vote for an amendment to the constitution," Edward A. O'Neal, president of the federation, quoted a group of farmers as saying.

Recently returned from a stump of the country, O'Neal said "the farmers are on fire." He pointed to gains in the recent vote on the "corn-hog program" and declared that "the boys are up on their hind legs."

Tuskegeeans Join Iota Phi Lambda

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 14—(By ANP)—Eight members of the "Tuskegee Institute family" were initiated as members of the Lambda chapter of the Iota Phi Lambda sorority here Friday evening and as a feature of the initiation participated in a program which shows what the organization composed of women engaged in commercial pursuits are doing.

The neophytes are: Mrs. James Fair, principal of the Chambliss Model School, Mrs. G. W. A. Scott, acting principal of the Louis Adams School, Mrs. James Julius Flood, Mrs. Laura Daly, U. S. Home Demonstration Agent, Mrs. Freeman Bradley, Mrs. Richard Harris, druggist, Miss Emma Campfield and Mrs. Freda Davis.

Physicians Find Man's Heart On Right Side

Dublin, Ga., Nov. 27—A fluoroscopic examination at the local hospital disclosed Tuesday that Thomas Smith's entire viscera is transposed. The seventy year old man's heart was found to be on the right side as was his liver, thus being one of the few cases so recorded. The organs were in excellent condition and other than a "slight cold" for which Smith went to the hospital for treatment, he was in excellent physical condition, especially for a man of his age.

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COLORED MAN HAS PART IN BRINGING ANOTHER "TRUE BILL" AGAINST NINE YOUTHS WHOSE INNOCENCE IS CERTAIN

Lovers of American Liberty Called Upon for United Front in Fight to Halt Plan of Judicial Murder

(Special to Crusader News Agency)

Scottsboro, Ala. — The nine Scottsboro boys whose innocence is known the world over were re-indicted by a Jackson County grand jury this week.

When the decision was announced, the International Labor Defense, through its acting national secretary, Anna Damon, stated that the reindictments "will some day be recognized as marking one of the gravest moments in American liberty."

"The famous Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court in 1859, which turned open the whole question of Negro slavery which was later fought out on the battlefield of the Civil War, was no more important for the history of America than the present Scottsboro case will prove to be."

Negro Juror

Creed Conyers, farmer and chairman of Board of Trustees of Negro Schools in Paint Rock, Ala., served on the grand jury. He was the first Negro drawn in Alabama for more than sixty years. Bird Hill, another Negro picked for jury duty was "excused" because he was "nine years over the age limit."

No information could be garnered here as to how Conyers voted in the jury room, but it was felt that he had been subjected to considerable pressure from the seventeen white jury members.

"The inclusion of one Negro on the Grand Jury is openly and cynically admitted to be nothing more than a measure to prevent reversal by the U. S. Supreme Court," the I. L. D. declared.

Appeal to Save Scottsboro Boys

A ringing appeal to all "friends of American liberty of justice for the Negro people" to save the Scottsboro boys was made by the I. L. D.

"Every sane person who has examined the case," the I. L. D. said, "knows that the boys are innocent."

We are determined to save these boys. This is no longer even a case of saving nine innocent boys from death. It is a case of rescuing our country from fascist terror.

"This case has risen now to such a height of social importance to the American people that all quarrels between those who wish to defend these boys must come to an end and all who wish to be counted as friends of American liberty and justice for the Negro people must unite for this defense. All who have a spark of manhood or womanhood in them will respond.

"The boys must and will be given the best defense that it is possible to supply them, and the enemies of lynching and murder must rally throughout the country to supply means for this purpose."

ASTOUNDING DEATH RATE FROM T. B. IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Government Puts Staff of Experts to Work in Effort to Remove Evil

Washington, Nov. 21 (By (ANP) —With the beginning this week of the Tuberculosis case-finding project in Washington, the capital of the nation is being used as an experimental station. In spite of its comparatively small size, there are only two states in the United States —Arizona and New Mexico—with as high a tuberculosis death rate; and only one city with a T.B. death rate as high as that in the capital city. In 1934, it was discovered that 609 persons succumbed in the District of Columbia to Tuberculosis; of these 416 were of the Negro race.

A staff of field workers, composed of both white and colored, are attempting at the present time, to interest Washingtonians in the 10,000 free X-Rays which are being offered by the Health Departments.

After the results of these X-Rays have been determined, the real work of the project begins. The field workers will then try to interest those individuals having positive reactions in submitting to further treatment . . . or in case the individuals prove not interested in further treatment, it will be the duty of the worker to get into the homes and point out what can be done there within the home to better existing conditions and prevent the spread of infection. A great part of the worker's job will be the breaking down of superstitions and fears now connected with T.B.

The Health Department is hoping that should the project prove a success in Washington, other states might adopt similar programs, to be financed out of the State funds.

It is also the secret hope of the Health Department that this project will develop into a permanent branch of the Health Department.

Ruth Ellington In S. Carolina, Liked By Whites

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 21—(By ANP)—Presenting a floor show featuring song and dance hits, with Carl Mike Thompson as master of ceremonies and Ruth Ellington and her orchestra thrilled a mixed audience here Tuesday night, at the Township auditorium. According to the good old southern custom a special section was reserved for Negro patrons.

Missouri School Journal Praises Lincoln University

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 21 (By ANP)—A special convention issue of the Missouri School Journal, published by A. S. Lehr, prominent educator, in connection with the Missouri State Teachers Association in annual meeting in St. Louis last week, featured Lincoln University and its development in one of its articles.

The early history and development of the college and the phenomenal recent growth and future expansion program—the most important item of which is the two new buildings provided for by state and national government funds—were emphasized.

LeMoyne College Students Present Pageant

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 21 (By ANP)—Lemoyne College students presented a pageant here Tuesday night at Church Park auditorium depicting the "History of Negro Music" as one of the features of the Exposition of Progress sponsored by the Autress Russell Post of the American Legion. The program featured spiritual and other selections by Negro composers.

Tuskegee President Broadcasts Speech

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 21—(ANP)—Speaking from Atlanta, over the Columbia Broadcasting System, as the principal speaker on the Education Week Program, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute outlined the contributions of Booker T. Washington, founder of the famous school, not only to the education of the Negro but to the advancement of education throughout the world.

Dr. Patterson explained how the idea of the late Dr. Washington of "learning by doing" had attracted educators from all parts of the world, and how this idea, as well as the value of industrial training had been inculcated in the curricula of schools throughout this country as well as many foregin countries, including Africa, China, Japan and countries of South America.

"When an effort is made", said Dr. Patterson, "to state the contribution to education by Booker T. Washington, one is at once impressed with the utter impossibility of doing so in anything like a conplete way. A significant contribution once made travels like a wave which when it reaches the shore has its effect recorded though the knowledge of its source is either lost or undetermined.

"Just, however, as a statement of the size of the wave would be an indication of the distance from its origin at which an appreciable effort could be recorded; it is probable that a statement of Booker T. Washington's philosophy of education because of its sanity, wisdom and universal applicability is an indication of the extent to which it has been adopted by all civilized peoples.

"Conspicuous among Booker Washington's contribution to education was the founding and developing of Tuskegee Institute. This institution, which is often referred to as the lengthened shadow of the man, was the embodiment of his ideals of education. No successful effort can be made to evaluate his services to education which does not take into consideration this tangible expression of his philosophy. For not only during his lifetime but as long as Tuskegee Institute exists and adheres to the purposes for which it was established it will represent and signify Dr. Washington's contribution to education. The six thousand graduates and many of the twenty thousand former students have carried throughout this nation and into many fields abroad the philosophy of education and sound teachings of the founder.

Other features on the program included music by the Tuskegee choir under the direction of William L. Dawson, and addresses by the United States Commission of Education, Dr. John W. Studebaker and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the education of the Negro, United States Office of Education, who was master of ceremonies.

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NATIONAL FEDERATION

(Continued from Page 1)

Address, Hon. T. Roy Reed, Little Rock.

Invocation.

Music.

Address, Hon. Jos. N. B. Evans, Rural Resettlement Division, Washington, D. C.

Talk, "The Value of Organization," Hon. Chas. G. Henry, Mgr. of Mid South Cotton Growers Association.

Address, Hon. J. A. Jackson, New York, N. Y.

Awarding of Prizes, Prof. L. B. Boler, Charleston, Mo.

Wednesday—10 a. m., Oct. 30

Selection, assembly.

Invocation.

Three minute talks by members.

4:00 p. m.

Address by W. A. Banks, Humboldt, Tenn., commissioned by the governor.

Address, Prof. W. M. Hubbard, Forsythe, Ga., commissioned by the governor.

Hon. N. C. Simmons, business manager of Boley, Oklahoma the all Negro town made a very interesting talk and asked that the federation have one of its officials visit his city and state and he would give the cooperation in getting the race farmers organized.

The following telegrams were received and read to the members:

From Hon. Chester C. Davis, Administrator Agricultural Adjustment Administration: The colored farmers of the nation should be encouraged to cooperate for their good and that of their communities. I wish your organization the success it deserves.

From Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture: The colored farmers have played an important part in the upbuilding of the south and other sections as well. Any movement aimed at cooperation for their common good deserves the support of all citizens.

From Hon. Cully A. Cobb, Director Cotton AAA: Please convey to the delegates attending the convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc., our deep appreciation for the expressions of confidence in and loyalty to the cotton program conveyed in your telegram of the 30th.

Our National Treasurer, Miss S. B. Wilson and Dr. Henry Allen Boyd wired as follows: Circumstances over which we have no control effecting our denominational work prevent either the treasurer of the Federation, Miss Wilson and your humble servant from being present at your annual session. We have just reached the city from an extended tour through many states attending state conventions and must leave immediately for the Bahama Islands. May the blessings of an Al-wise Heavenly Father be with you and His spirit guide you in these deliberations.

Upon resolution offered by Prof. L. B. Boler and passed unanimously, the following telegram was sent to Hon. Cully A. Cobb, Director Cotton, Washington, D. C.,

In annual session with representation from 17 states, we give thanks for the splendid address by Hon. E. A. Miller. We wish to go on record asking that the cotton program be continued in its entirety during 1936.

The Arkansas Daily Democrat had the following write-up in their edition of Oct. 31:

OFFICERS ARE RE-ELECTED BY NEGRO FARMERS

Annual Convention of National Association to Close Today

J. P. Davis, re-elected president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, was to bring the four day convention of that body to a close this afternoon at 4, with an address reviewing the accomplishments of the convention and outlining the 1936 program.

"This convention just ended," Davis said today, "is without a doubt the most successful in the history of the federation. The statements of approval made Tuesday night by E. A. Miller of the cotton division of AAA would in themselves make the convention a success."

"The National Federation of Colored Farmers," Davis quoted Mr. Miller as saying, "is the only Negro farm organization of its kind recognized and endorsed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

In a telegram sent today by unanimous vote of the convention to Cully A. Cobb, director of Cotton for AAA, the Negro farmers said: 'The National Federation of Colored Farmers in annual session in Little Rock with representatives from 17 states wish to go on record asking that the cotton program be continued in its entirety during 1936."

All officers who served during 1935 were re-elected for 1936. They are as follows: J. P. Davis of Little Rock, president; R. A. Byrd of Springfield, Ill., vice president; L. R. Harris of Moline, Ill., secretary; S. B. Wilson of Nashville, Tenn., treasurer, and C. R. Richardson of Richmond, Ind., chairman of the board of directors. L. B. Boles of Charleston, Mo., was chosen national organizer and S. M. Ballard of Little Rock national publicity representative. The latter two will travel throughout the entire cotton belt in 1936 in the interest of the organization.

Indications of the work done by the Federation of Colored Farmers in bringing about a feeling of cooperation and agreement between the races are given in telegrams received today from Washington, Davis said.

Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, in a telegram to the convention today said: 'The Negro farmers of the nation should be encouraged to cooperate for their good and that of their communities. I wish your organization the success it deserves."

Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, in another telegram said: "The Negro farmers have played an important part in the upbuilding of the South and other sections as well. Any movement aimed at cooperation for their common good deserves the support of all citizens."

No selection as to the time and place for the 1936 convention had been made at noon today, Davis announced.

ARKANSAS CITIZENS

(Continued from Page 1)

Lillian McDermott, Pulaski County Probation Officer and a member of the Little Rock School board.

I offer myself as a volunteer worker without pay during my off hours, as I am regularly employed by the Little Rock School board. I have taught in this city for more than a quarter of a century. I have wide acquaintances with competent men and women of my race and would gladly advise the other group as to such persons, if they do not know or know of them already, who are needy and eminently capable of supervising set ups for our group.

I am in no sense a politician, but I have the missionary spirit and my life's motto is:

"Do all the good you can
In all the ways you can
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can."

By all means get in touch with me when you come to the Negro Farmers' Conference next week.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. A. B. Jones.

Statistics from the Census Bureau in Washington, D. C., show there are 241,554 colored women and 236,909 colored men in the state of Arkansas.

The colored population of Little Rock is given as 8,889 males and 10,809 females making a total of 19,698 or about one-third of the city's population. There are 1752 Negroes in the city of Little Rock classed as home owners.

M. F. A. MILLER

(Continued from Page 1)

Chicago, of the field service of the AAA, and a Georgia Negro.

A number of farmers, both white and colored, were on hand to hear the special address, among this number being T. J. Luckie, president of the Dallas County Farm Bureau; Capt. Glenn Deffke, foreman of resettlement farmers, John Blake, A. C. Allen, Tom Lumpkin, farm agents; A. Q. Edmondson, county agent, Wilcox; Edgar Pritchett, Camden; Lem A. Edmondson, county agent, Montgomery; I. J. Fluker, state allotment board, Auburn; Hunter Kendall, J. O. Hain, farm bureau directors; Hunt Frasier, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

T. M. Campbell, in charge of Negro farm extension work in southern states, and a group from Tuskegee; N. Kallock, state agent for Negro extension work in Alabama, Tuskegee, P. J. Brown, county agent, Hale county; M. S. Stratman, principal Prairie Institute, Prairie, Ala., and P. Austin, principal of the Linden Academy. A number of Negro farmers and leaders from the county also attended.

Enrollment at Selma University was good for the opening day with more students expected in Oct. 1. Collection for the school and pledges of support, resulted in a nice sum being taken in at the opening session.

HELPS FOR THE CLERGY

(Continued from Page 1)

position as fathers confessor they know perhaps more than any other group what is going on in the hearts and minds of the average person. If the president really wishes to know how the masses of the population feel toward his program, he cannot overlook the opinion of the intelligent ministry.

The request of the president will find many critics, however. It provokes the old question of the church and politics. Many ministers no doubt will disapprove of the president's action in eliciting comment from the cloth. It will appear to some that this is linking the church and the state too closely.

Whether this criticism is sound can be determined only by the manner in which the clergy accepts the invitation of the president and the manner in which the president makes use of their opinions. While clergymen individually are expected to take a keen interest in governmental matters since these matters touch so closely the social well-being of church members and society in general, it would be an unfortunate thing if ministers generally took advantage of this opening of the president's to inject the church aggressively and as a unit into the political arena. It would be equally unfortunate for the president to attempt to make political capital of whatever he finds out through the preachers.

FROM FEDERATION CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

Rev. H. T. Littlejohn the minister of the cloth dignified and polished in his manners conducted several of the business meetings in the beginning. Rev Littlejohn has always been loyal to his race.

Dr. B. W. Byram from Mound Bayou, despite his illness came to be with the old guard. He has never failed to come at the right time. Dr. Byram started with the federation and well remembers just what a hard time we have had.

Our national secretary, L. R. Harris was missed. Many inquiries from the members and friends as to why he was not at the meeting.

Willie Tolliver from the Friars Point unit came in on time. He won the prize of a pair registered Hampshire hogs costing one hundred dollars. The sample of cotton brought in by Tolliver classed as the prize-winner is a credit to this member.

Prof. W. A. Boler from Mariana, won the rotary plow donated by S. L. Allen and Co., of Philadelphia. Prof. Boler has organized a large unit in his community. He has a large farm, and fine new residence and last but not least a very fine family.

SEVENTEEN TONS OF MILK FROM ONE COW

What Will Administration Do About Her?

"Calamity Nig," a Holstein cow owned by George Rasmussen of Lake Forest has just been proclaimed the foremost milk and butter producer of America.

Milked four times a day, she has yielded in a year 34,640.6 pounds, More than seventeen tons of milk. From the milk 1,658.6 pounds of butter were churned.

"Calamity Nig" is, of course, the result of breeding through generations of scientifically selected parents.

To find, in the same country and at the same time, cattle breeders constantly striving to, increase the yield of milk and butter per cow, and the government, through its AAA, trying to Reduce the supply of everything, seems, to say the least, paradoxical.

However, the cattle breeders are right.

Some time depression will end and America will regain its sanity.

Then we will give up trying to make food artificially scarce and expensive.

We will try instead to, distribute it with some intelligence, so that thousands of American families that have never had enough of butter, milk or anything else will be able to get all they need.

It would be useful, when that time comes, to have several million cows as lavishly productive as "Calamity Nig."

"PIGS IS PIGS"

Ten dollars a hundred, or 10 cents a pound, paid for top hogs at a cooperative sale of swine in Thomasville this last week, is cited as the best price received by farmers in this state in the past six years, and calls to mind the many times The Constitution has urged farmers of the state to give more attention to the production of pork animals.

Georgia imparts huge quantities of pork every year, from the choice loins to the lowly white meat; now not so lowly, at 30 cents a pound, forcing farm tenants and croppers to make inroads on their flocks of chickens to provide meat for their tables.

Atlanta's meat markets carry a varied assortment of hams, bacon and sausage, practically all from the north, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio products predominating, and the same is true throughout the state.

There is no valid reason why Georgia should not supply all of the pork consumed in the state, with the one exception, and that is our farmers do not produce enough hogs.

The day of the razor-back is gone; it may be seen only in remote sections, and is considered a genuine novelty today. In its place has come hundreds of good herds of purebred hogs from which any farmer may secure basic stock at reasonable cost on which to build to supplement his other farm endeavors.

Reduction of cotton acreage affords ample land on which to grow corn, peanuts and pasture, and the farmer who does not have at least a few hogs—enough for his own use, and a few to sell—is simply overlooking a certain source of income that will aid his progress to prosperity and independence.

SELASSIE IS REPEATING HISTORY

In going to the front to fight, disguised as a common soldier while a double wears the official raiment of his high office, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is following a custom of some ancient Biblical kings.

One such precedent was at the battle of Ramoth-Gilead in 897 B. C., when King Ahab of the Israelites and King Jehoshaphat of Judah fought the Syrians. "I will disguise myself and enter into the battle," Ahab told his ally, "but put thou on thy robes." The Old Testament story then goes on to say that the king of Syria had given orders to fight "neither small nor great save only the king of Israel." The Syrians spied Jehoshaphat all dressed up and would have killed him if he had not "cried out," identifying himself. During the battle a Syrian archer shot Ahab. In almost the same circumstances, King Josiah of Israel lost his life fighting the Egyptians under Pharaoh Necho at Megiddo three centuries later. An Old Testament story tells how the armies of Josiah fighting against the Egyptians "disguised himself that he might fight with him," (Necho.) But Josiah never got close enough to attack Necho. Josiah was shot down by an Egyptian archer before he could get within striking distance of the Egyptian ruler.

THE MODERN FARMER

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HON. CULLY A. COBB WAS GUEST SPEAKER IN TYLER, TEXAS

DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF COTTON

Representative of U. S. Department of Agriculture Adjustment Administration

HIGHLIGHTS

U. S. Department of Agrieulture, Agrieultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.—NOTHING OF MORE FAR-REACHING IMPORTANCE has eome as a result of our program than the release of women and ehildren from eotton fields, made possible by redueed eotton aereage. Verily it is a new day in the South when the women of the eotton farms ean devote their time to their homes and the children ean go to sehool instead of the eotton field. The labor of these women and ehildren has been the labor that has been released from the eotton fields, and not the wholesale turning out of tenants, as the distinguished profiessor of one of our great univefsities elaimed in a statement a few days ago when he asserted the eotton program had ereated a surplus of 200,000 tenants with dependents numbering a million persons. The opposite is the faet.

BUT WHAT ABOUT OUR RIGHTS? The "inalienable Amerian right" in the past has been the "right" of cotton producers to supply the world with eheap eotton and eut eaeh other's throats. Is it not that kind of right we are trying to get away from? It is the new right to save eaeh other and the industry we are now seeking and must have.

THE COTTON PROGRAM from the beginning has been a produeer's program, as it must eontinue to be. This faet has done more to eonfound our enemies than anything else. More and more the produeers themselves will have to assume responsibility. That also is as it should be. It is my eonvietion that the program will sueeeed just so long as it is a produeers' program, and just so long as the produeers stand by it as loyally and faithfully as they have up to the present time. When it eeases to be a produeers' program, or when they tire of it, there will be no program.

WHAT WE MUST KEEP ETERNALLY IN MIND is that we have a plan and we have a purpose; that ours is a part of a great national program. We know the purpose is right. The purpose is not only right from the standpoint of those who produee eotton, but is right from the standpoint of national seeurity.

NOTHING IS MORE IMPORTANT to be remembered today as we look to the future than the very emphatic statement of the President a few days ago when he announeed that the Agrieultural Adjustment Administration had won its place as a permanent institution of Government, and is here to stay.

(Continued on Page 2)

WINDMILL MAKES ELECTRICITY

William M. Wright is Proud of His Power Plant

Owensboro, Ky.—Some farmers pray for rain to save their erops. William M. Wright prays for windy days to eut down his eleetric light bill. Mr. Wright, who operates a small garage three miles south of Owensboro on Highway 75, has hooked up a type of windmill to furnish eleetrie light. He got his idea from studying reports on how the federal government lights airplane landing fields in some seetions of the eountry.

This is the way he did it:

"First I aequired a 30-foot steel windmill tower from W. J. Mitehell, a farmer down the road," he said. "I set it up just behind the garage.

Auto Generator

"Then I got an old auto generator and rewound it for a higher voltage and slower speeds. That was one of the biggest tasks."

Next, Wright hewed out a 10 foot, two-blade propeller for the tower. It has the general shape of an airplane propeller but a slightly different piteh.

He mounted the generator just behind the propeller and eonneeted it by a three-to-one reduetion gear The traditional windmill windvane to keep the propeller's nose into the breeze also was hung on the assembly.

The whole thing was anehored to the top of the tower and set in roller bearings.

Prevents Twisting

Wires leading from the generator are first attaehed to a brush ring and then led to the ground. That prevents them from twisting off as the wind eontinually swings the unit around.

In the garage the eurrent passes thru a switeh panel and into six auto storage batteries whieh furnish the required 32 volts and

(Continued on Page 8)

TURKEY RAISING PAYS LAND TAXES

Holly Springs, Mississippi—Mr. and Mrs. Lilburn Armour, of Red Banks, have found that turkeys pay better than eotton. They have raised enough turkeys this year to pay the taxes on a 300-aere farm.

They started with nine hens and one gobbler and, in spite of many of the small turkeys being eaten by foxes, raised 66 turkeys to sell and have saved 12 hens and a gobbler for a start for next year.

Mrs. Armour made engagements for many of the turkeys in Holly Springs for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners and the rest she sold to a Memphis firm. She averaged 19 eents a pound and the expense in raising them was small.

Besides the turkeys and ehiekens they have two hives of bees near a field of elover. They have enough honey for their use all winter and have given mueh to the neighbors.

FARMER'S RELIEF CLUB

Racketeers Take "Dues" In Goods In Report

Little Rock—(AP)—Soeieties and associations of high-sounding names and dues payable in eash or goods are netting Negro organizers a rich harvest among the shareeroppers of Eastern Arkansas, E. B. Whitaker, assistant regional direetor of the Resettlement Administration, eharged here.

The offieial said the organizers are playing on the desire among the credulent farmers to obtain aid from the Resettlement Administration. Hundreds, he said, have enrolled in the groups with the assuranee that by united aetion they ean obtain homes and farms from the government.

The result, Whitaker said, is that all persons diseovered to be members of sueh organizations are being marked off the resettlement rolls of applieants on the assumption that they are not eapable of assuming the responsibility of farm ownership.

"A few of these oragnizations were formed by Negro leaders for the purpose of aiding the members toward resettlement. In these eases no fees have been eolleeted," he said.

Whitaker charged that some of the organizers were gaining eonfidenee of prospeetive members by posing as preaehers. He said one organizer eharged a $13 membership fee and beeause most of the potential members had no eash, he sent a truek from home to home to eollect the fee in goods whieh he disposed of for whatever eash profit he could make.

The offieial said the organizers were using names such as "the Benevolent Homeless and Landless Colored Tenant Corporation" to attraet members.

Associated Press Negro Farmers should investigate before going into these unreliable organizations.

Negro farmers should investigate before going into these unreliable organizations.

FARMERS LOSE SAVINGS IN SWINDLE GAME

Talladega, Ala.—(By A N P)—Falling for a story told by a suave stranger, George Carter and his son reputed well-to-do eolored farmers living near here, were fleeeed out of $1,382 here Tuesday, aeeording to the report made to local poliee.

The senior Carter made the report deelaring that the stranger eame to him last Thursday with the proposition which involved a farm in Georgia. The stranger held deeds to the farm in Georgia and for the sum of $5,000 of which $1,400 would have to be paid in eash, he was supposed to have turned over the deeds to Carter. The eash payment was made but the deeds were not turned over as per agreement and when the seller failed to show up for three days. Carter reported the transaetion to the poliee who are now searehing for the wily salesman.

BAD USAGE OF LAND

Illinois Teachers Hear Speaker on Problems

Special to the Post-Dispatch

Urbana, Ill., —Aeute problems that face the Resettlement Administration were outlined here Friday by G. E. Young of the Division of Land Utilization, before the annual conferenee of Illinois high sehool teaehers at the University of Illinois.

Little thought has been given in the past to properly eonserving or developing the nation's land, Young pointed out. "It has been developed quiekly and used wastefully without thought of exhaustion of natural resourees or waste of human effort. Out of this has eome the problem to be found in the so-ealled submarginal farming areas estimated at 75,000,000 aeres oeeupied by 450,000 farm families struggling against hopeless odds," he declared.

"Prior to 1930," Young said, "individuals were making an intelligent effort to make a fundamental adjustment between population and natural resourees available for their support by abandoning completely many of the areas unsuited to farming. Sinee 1930, however, this adjustment in the right direetion has been eompletely reversed by the planless and misguided back-to-the-land movement."

This movement has led to Government planning, he stated.

"Studies of eonditions in some of our submarginal farming areas show that individuals have abandoned our poorest areas in an effort to bring about proper adjustments between population and natural resourees," Young deelared. "Before eomplete abandonment takes plaee, however, the last remaining resourees are eompletely exploited.

"In this unguided adjustment through individual effort, entire eommunities have been affeeted by poverty, a shrinking tax base and mounting per eapita eosts of loeal government. These eonditions existing in a eommunity are soon reflected in turn upon the eounty, the state and the nation, and must be eonsidered problems for publie aetion rather than for individual aetion."

TAX EXEMPTION OKEHED

Potatoe Growers To Be Given Stamps, Committee Rules

The national potato advisory eommittee has unanimously reeommended that all growers, whose sales reeords show that they have been selling not to exeeed 50 bushels of potatoes annually, be allotted tax-exemption stamps suffieient to eover sales in the amount of their aetual sales during the base period, 1932-35.

For example, if a grower's average sales during the base period were 20 bushels annually, he would reeeive tax-exemption stamps equal to 20 bushels for eaeh potato allotment year.

NEW AAA COTTON PLAN

Adjustment From Thirty To Forty-five Per Cent Made

Adjustments ranging from 30 to 45 per eent will be permitted in the 1936 AAA cotton program and produeers will be paid not less than 45 per eent will be permitted in produetion of the aeres taken out of eotton produetion under the new eontraets, reports the Agrieultural Adjustment Administration to Dr. L. N. Dunean, direetor of the state extension serviee.

"The new eontraet and program follow the general plan of adjustment in 1934 and 1935 but there are a number of important ehanges," Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, said. "These were made in an effort to simplify the program, to make it more flexible, to deeentralize administration and inerease grower responsibility, and to eliminate inequalities whieh were revealed through the operations of the previous prgoram."

Some salient features of the new eontraet and program are:

1. The eontraet eovers the ealendar years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939 but any signer may eaneel his eontraet at the end of any year by notifying the seeretary of agrieulture by Dee. 1.

2. A total base aereage of 44,500,000 aeres has been adopted. This base or national aereage quota will be alloeated by the division of eotton of the Agrieultural Adjustment Administration among the various eotton-produeing states upon a basis eorresponding to the base aereage in 1935 in eaeh state.

3. The alloeation to the eounties within the states will be made from the state's quota by the division of eotton but 10 per eent will be held for apportionment by the State Cotton Board to be used in adjusting the aereage for eounties and individual produeers. The base for individual produeers will be determined by the produeers and the eounty commitees subjeet to review by the State Cotton Boards and the Agrieultural Adjustment Administration.

4. The minimum adjustment required for 1936 will be a reduetion of 30 per eent below the base aereage established for individual farms. The producer, however, will have the privilege of reduеing to a maximum of 45 per eent below his base aereage. The adjustment required in 1934 ranged from 35 to 45 per eent from the base; in 1935, 25 per eent with the option of inereasing it to 35 per eent. The adjustment for eontraet years following 1936 will be determined by the seeretary in eonformity with eonditions indieated for the specifie eontraet year.

5. A single adjustment payment of not less than 5 cents per pound on the average yield of lint eotton on the land withheld from produetion under contract will be made for 1936. The payment is to be made as soon as practieable after eompliance has been determined.

(Continued on Page 8.)

Director of Division of Cotton

(Continued from Page 1)

WHAT THE AAA HAS DONE FOR THE PRODUCER OF COTTON

I regard the time of this gathering as being most important as well as most significant. This is particularly true as it relates to the very effective effort the United States Government has made these last three years to apply to agriculture in a practical manner the equal privilege with other groups, which right is held as one of the great fundamentals of our Constitution. It is important now to appraise results and consider the future.

May I say at the beginning that we have come a very long way since that day in early March, 1933, when every bank within the nation was closed and when gloom hung heavily over every home. It was not prosperity that was just around the corner then as we had been repeatedly told. As I remember, it was the sheriff. Certainly there was never a time before when the sheriff was pinning more tags on the doors of bankrupt business concerns, for bankruptcies then had reached the highest point in history. There are a lot of folks that wish we would not bring up matters of this kind. Even so, they are quite worth remembering.

In passing, it is worth noting that whereas bank failure had mounted to the highest record of history when the Agricultural Adjustment Program was inaugurated, they are now at a record low. I do not believe this is a mere coincidence. I believe there is relation between the condition of banks now and the fact that a bale of cotton is now worth twice what it was worth in 1932. Figures I shall cite a little later will make even more plain the reason, at least to those who want the truth, and who want to understand.

As I have indicated already, our cotton program has a very definite purpose and was laid out to follow a very definite plan. The purpose, simple, definite, and direct is to re-establish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities equality of purchasing power—a right they have been deliberately denied up to now. The stated plan, quite as simple and quite as definite, and that which we religiously have attempted to follow and which we must continue to follow, is "To establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities and such marketing conditions therefor" as are necessary to achieve equality of purchasing power. It is the plan "To approach such equality of purchasing power by gradual correction of present inequalities therein at as rapid a rate as is deemed feasible in view of the current consumptive demand in domestic and foreign markets," an opportunity we have been denied in the past.

Lest we forget and to avoid confusion, it seems exceedingly important today that we recall definitely to mind both the purpose and the plan of our program that we may realize again that in the beginning we deliberately set out to reach a very definite goal, and that a definite plan was laid down which we were expected to follow. It is mighty important to know where you are going and what route you are going to take to get there.

Though far from the goal, we have been on our way now three years, and we have approached a point in our rise out of the desperate depths into which the cotton producer had been plunged in that long, downward slide through the 20's and early 30's that ended in 1933 when we plowed under a still greater disaster. I shall always rejoice in the marvelous courage and spirit of sacrifice that sets the plow-up program apart as an unparalleled achievement.

While we all realize that we have come a long way, and while we are happy in the feeling of security that has swept away the spirit of despair that was on every hand three years ago, yet, again lest we forget, it seems important to me to look back, much as you would from a mountain top, and examine the road we have traveled and the road ahead as far as we can see. We would like to know that we are traveling in the right direction and that the chosen route is the best route.

I have lived with the cotton problem all my life. The first hard money I ever made was running down cotton with an old-fashioned, steam packer in a cotton gin. As a and his neighbors discuss the desperate plight of the producers back there in the 90's when times were so hard, and we so hoped they would not come again. But periodically they have returned many times since, in fact, on six occasions since 1900, but at no time has the cotton growers' plight been harder or more desperate than in 1932 and in the spring of 1933. Somehow the return of hard times has always seemed to come about the time the second or third payment was due on the farm. and fortunate and few were the prospective home owners who were not sent back to tenancy. The fact is, it has been almost impossible to buy a home and pay for it in the Cotton Belt. The answer to home ownership in the Coton Belt is controlled production and a fair and stable price. There is no other.

From my earliest childhood, cotton growers have been discussing equality of opportunity and equality of purchasing power. They have made many attempts to these ends, but none that have gone so far toward reaching them as we have gone these three years since the present cotton program was inaugurated.

I wish, however, to pay this word of tribute to those who have gone before us. Their efforts and their failures were stepping stones towards today's success. While their efforts were more or less futile, they were not wholly in vain. As we look back, we can see that they were made in the presence of insuperable handicaps. The greatest of all being a governmental policy of special privilege to others at the expense of the farmer, which in fact made equality of opportunity and equality of purchasing power for agriculture an impossibility.

I should like to turn now to some of the most apparent results of the new policy of government and the program established under it. The cotton crop of 1932, including the value of seed, sold for an average of $37.42 a bale. Following the plow-up campaign in 1933, this figure rose to $66.17. on up to $90.30 for the crop of 1934, including income from all sources, and the prospect this year is that the figure will stand at $86.10. In 1932 we sold the crop of 13,001,000 bales, produced on 35,939,000 acres for $483,887,000. In 1933, we produced 13,047,000 bales on 29,978,000 acres, for which we received $924,733,000, including payments. In 1934, we produced 9,636,000 bales on 26,987,000 acres, and received $860,413,000. While in 1935 the crop is estimated at 11,141,000 bales, produced on 28,652,000 acres, and has a prospective value of about $900,00[illegible],000. More eloquently than words these figures emphasize why we have risen from the poverty conditions of 1932 to a point where we can see daylight again. And this year the South is doing the best job at farming in its history.

As we have risen from the depths of 1932 to the high place we occupy today, taxes have been paid, debts that have hung over us for years have been cleared, schools that have been the labor that has been released and countless churches whose work had been crippled by the depression are now able to carry on again.

Nothing of more far-reaching importance has come as a result of our program than the release of women and children from cotton fields, made possible by reduced cotton acreage. Verily it is a new day in the South when the women of the cotton farms can devote their time to their homes and the children can go to school instead of the cotton field. The labor of these women and children has ben the labor that has been released from the cotton fields, and not the wholesale turning out of tenants as the distinguished professor of one of our great universities claimed in a statement a few days ago when he asserted the cotton program had created a surplus of 200,000 tenants with dependents numbering a million persons. The opposite is the fact.

Business statistics of every character tell the story of increased buying power, of better living, and of the universal turn things have taken for the better. The daily papers are now carrying headlines like these:

"Steel profit is $7,600,000 in third quarter. In the same period last year industry lost $24,700,000."

"184 companies net 36% more than year ago."

"Freight traffic continues rise with 13% gain."

"Business is more solid than at any time in last five years."

In the "Washington Post" of Friday, November 8, the following headlines were carried:

"Steel production at five-year top."

"Montgomery-Ward sales set all-time record. October sales of Montgomery-Ward & Company were the largest for any month in the history of the Company. A 20.8 percent increase over October of 1934."

small boy, I listened to my father

"Sears-Roebuck votes special 50 cent dividend. Sales since January are running at highest rate in 6 years."

"General Motors October biggest in 8 years."

"Bank clearings here gain 30 percent over last year. Rise of 20.5 percent is the average for 22 leading cities."

The record as presented by Dun & Bradstreet showed failures down to the lowest point in 15 years, or to some 3000 in 1934 as compared with 9000, the high peak reached in 1932, with electric power production at the highest level in history. This means there are more dynamos turning in factories today than at any time in recent years. About all they were doing in February, 1932, was accumulating dust. Relatively, where one was turning in February, 1932, 23 were turning in August of the present year.

In April, 1933, the curve indicating business activiy in the Dun & Bradstreet Barometer stood at 45. Today it stands at 80. Employment is up and payrolls are up.

Advertising lineage in the same daily papers from which I have been quoting registered an almost record low as of February 1, 1933. Belonging to that fraternity, along with the rest, I descended the winding stairs of the depression that seemed at many times to lead down to an inevitable doom. But one day there was a turn for the better. It was in the spring of 1933. Since that day we have been climbing back. And strange though it may seem in the presence of complaining editorials here and there, some papers and some magazines are enjoying the most prosperous days of their lives.

In the early months of 1933, freight car loadings also took a turn for the better, and ever since have been climbing back to a more comfortable position—some roads are actually making a profit.

A recent study shows that actual carlot shipments of industrial and manufactured goods from 16 Northeastern industrial States to 10 Southeastern agricultural States increased by 38.9 percent in the first year after the cotton program and recovery program got under way.

Taking account of the situation by Federal Reserve Districts, the Cotton Belt makes an unusually happy showing.

The improvement that took place in department store sales in the twelve Federal Reserve Districts in 1934 over 1933 was greatest in the Atlanta District, while Dallas and Richmond showed the second and third largest increases.

Rural retail sales of general merchandise, as reported by the Department of Commerce, in the Southern region showed an increase of 23.5 percent in 1934 over 1933, while the increase for the Middle Western region was 21 percent, the Eastern region 20.5 percent and the total for the United States 21 percent. For the first nine months of 1935 the Southern region showed an increase of 26 percent, the largest of any of the other regions. New automobile registrations follow a similar pattern. Improved conditions have been reflected too in rises in postal receipts, insurance sales and in real estate and building activities.

At this point, and with good conscience, I can say: "I told you so." Some of you will recall the many editorial statements of mine to the effect that because of certain definite advantages the South would rise out of the depression ahead of any other region. While we shall not take time here today to recite those reasons, it is important to remember that in cotton itself the South enjoys an advantage. Cotton is the best cash crop in the world. These are facts that can't be laughed off or explained away. The old campaign song, "Happy Days are Here Again," did have a meaning.

I should like, if I may, to indulge in a little reminiscing. In an editorial on November 15, 1921, I made this statement, "It becomes more evident each succeeding day that what agriculture needs most is a national program that will embody in its scope the broader aspects of production and marketing, together with legislation that will bring agriculture in line with the other great fundamental industries. There is entirely too much risk in farming as conducted at present," and I added this prophetic conclusion, "Putting such a program together is a man's-size job." Falling to your lot and mine to put the program together and put it over, we certainly realize that it is a man's-size job—and what a job and what a privilege to have a part in it.

Earlier in that same year, I remarked editorially that "We have already yelled ourselves out of breath running around calling for help. We must make up our minds once and for all to travel a new road from now on or we'll go stuck again." We did'nt make up our minds then, and in 1926 and 1932 we found ourselves "stuck again." Since then we have been traveling the new road. If any there be who are a little weary, let it be said that there is no old road ahead. And I should like to observe that the old road leads back and down to hard times. I hope hard times are forever behind us.

One reason why we didn't travel a new road following the depression of the early 20's was chiefly because of governmental handicaps, and because of the impossibility of securing the same type of cooperation we have had under the program of today. And mind you, we could never have had the cooperation of the past three years except for the fact that we have had a Government definitely committed to the principle of equality for agriculture, and a Government that has undertaken in a determined and practical manner to apply that principle.

Nothing is more important to be remembered today as we look to the future than the very emphatic statement of the President a few days ago when he announced that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had won its place as a permanent institution of Government, and is here to stay. He has demonstrated the fact that his words are not empty promises.

In the early days of this country, a chief task of the settlers was keeping the Indians off while they made a crop. A chief task ahead of us is the task of keeping the "Indians" off while he carry out our program. The "Indians" are not all in Wall Street. As a matter of fact, we have many enemies in our very midst who are not conscious of the fact they are enemies. There are others. They are shouting "Down with bureaucracy and up with human rights." Better take a look before you join the parade. If you are a little mad about something already, you are choice meat for these brethren. The enemies of the cotton program are "discovering" all sorts of "grave injustices." Better look for the reason. Then there are localities wanting special privilege. Chambers of

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16 But Jē'sus called them *unto him*, and said, Suffer little children to

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Commerce here and there are already making demands.

In the past, there was nothing that could be done to keep production from going out of bounds and prices from collapsing and it will require courage to keep them stable in the future. Fortunately control measures have proved an effective remedy during these last three years. Is it not certain that we must choose between no control and no price, and control and fair price? The promoters say no and the land speculators say no, and the big volume cotton handlers say no. I think the answer is a most emphatic yes, and I am convinced the further answer is that we not only must have control but will have control.

A little while ago we heard a lot about regimentation and inalienable American rights. The enemies of the program are telling every would-be cotton producer to demand the right to grow as much cotton as he pleases. If any of you are dissatisfied, you will find vehement sympathy at their hands.

But what about our rights? The "inalienable American right" in the past has been the "right' of cotton producers to supply the world with cheap cotton and cut each others throats. Is it not that kind of right we are trying to get away from? It is the new right to save each other and the industry we are now seeking and must have.

According to your slogan and the stated purpose of the cotton program, we are going to grow cotton in the future for the purpose of producing a better living and a better community. If we are going to have a better living and better homes and better communities that will endure on through the generations to come in Texas, we are going to have to grow other things than cotton. We must restore the fertility to the soil, of which it has been robbed through all these generations of one-crop farming. What we need to be thinking about and have opportunity to think about now is balanced production per farm, and not all cotton. And we need to worry less about our neighbor's allotment and more about our own corn cribs and smoke houses and land; and above all, about keeping the women and children out of the cotton fields. I am not decrying honest toil. It is good for the soul, but I am decrying the slavery of the past that has prematurely aged women and that has robbed our children of opportunity.

There is a certain amount of cotton that the world will take at a fair price to those who produce it. We must produce no more, or accept the hardships of the past. The certain amount of cotton that the world will take at a fair price to our producers here will preserve to us our supremacy as the world's leading cotton-producing area. Contrary to scary tales you have heard, we have not lost our foreign markets, nor is there any prospect that we are going to lose them in the future. For my part, if holding foreign markets meant 6-cent cotton, then I am ready to let them go.

You have been told repeatedly how countries abroad were gobbling up our foreign outlets. The truth is foreign countries have been attempting to take our markets for fifty years. To date there is no new threat, and the old ones have been greatly exaggerated. There is nothing in the present cotton adjustment program or in the new program that gives foreign producing countries any advantages they haven't had. We are handicapped in selling abroad by tariff barriers, by exchange restrictions, by quotas and by trade agreements. These are factors apart from the cotton adjustment program.

What we must keep eternally in mind is that we have a plan and we have a purpose; that ours is a part of a great national program. We know the purpose is right. The purpose is not only right from the standpoint of those who produce cotton, but is right from the standpoint of national security. And through three years of experience, the plan, I think, has demonstrated its practical effectiveness. In your overwhelming votes of approval you join me in this feeling. In spite of all this, the plan is not perfect, and probably never will be, but year by year as we gain experience and wisdom we shall move on to a more nearly perfect plan. There is no point or reason in arbitrarily holding on to imperfections once we know a better way.

Our 1936 program, which in full detail will be announced in a few days, and I regret could not have been announced long ago, will make many provisions for the correction of inequities and injustices that have developed in the past. Above all, it will again provide the producer with the full power of Government influence to help him help himself. The contract itself will be a four-year agreement. I should like to point out that the contract you are shortly going to have the privilege of signing is a covenant with your own fellow cotton producers. The Government is merely permitting itself to be used as a vehicle whereby cotton producers from one end of the Belt to the other can join hands in the common cause of securing and holding equality of opportunity.

I should also like to emphasize the fact that the cotton program from the beginning has been a producers' program, as it must continue to be. This fact has done more to confound our enemies than anything else. More and more the producers themseives will have to assume responsibility. That also is as it should be. It is my conviction that the program will succeed just so long as it is a producers' program, and just so long as the producers stand by it as loyally and faithfully as they have up to the present time. When it ceases to be a producers' program, or when they tire of it, there will be no program.

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WHITE FARMERS ARE INCREASING

Statistics of Alabama Planters Presented By Dr. Chapman

University Alabama—A decided increase of the year 1935, over 1930 white farmers, in the number of acres held by white farmers, and in the average acres per white farm was reflected in statistics concerning the tenure of farms in Alabama.

These facts were worked out from the farm census of 1935 by Dr. H. H. Chapman, director of the Bureau of Business Research, at the University of Alabama.

The number of Negro farmers who are full owners, increased very slightly, but both the acres in farms and the acreage of the average farm decreased. The number of Negro tenants, and the total number of acres in farms held by them decreased.

In 1930 there were 63,727 white owners as compared with 69,967 in 1935, a gain of 9.8 per cent. The total land in farms for white owners rose from 7,029,564, to 7,800,749, a gain of 11 per cent, and the acres of crop lands harvested per farm rose from 28.9 to 29.2 per cent. The value of land and buildings, however, decreased from more than 193,000,000 in 1930 to less than 146,000,000 in 1935.

Statistics for white tenants showed similar increases, and again a decrease of 21.1 per cent in the value of land and buildings.

The Negro owners increased from 11,417 to 11,657, or 2.1 per cent. The total acres in farm lands for this class decreased from 916,880 to 827,038, and the average farm from about 80 to 70 acres. The decrease in the value of land and buildings here was 34.4 per cent.

Negro tenants decreased from more than 77,000 in 1930 to more than 75,000 in 1935. Total farm lands decreased 4 per cent and the value of farm lands and buildings was lowered 40.7 per cent.

There were increases in the number of farms and in the farm lands operated both by full owners and by tenants. But on the other hand, the average value per farm of land buildings declined from $2,430.37 in 1930 to $1,673.69 in 1935, a decrease of 31.1 per cent for white operators. For Negro operators the average value of a farm was $1,114.50 in 1930 and $693.58 in 1935, a decrease of 37.9 per cent.

SOY BEANS USED ON DAIRY FARMS

More Farmers To Feed Variety this Winter, Report

More dairy farmers will feed soybean hay and soybean silage this Winter than ever before, report Department of agriculture officials.

"Is soybean hay as good roughage for dairy cows as alfalfa hay?" asks one farmer.

J. B. Shepherd, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, answers:

"Soybean hay contains about as much protein and calcium as alfalfa hay. Green, leafy soybean hay, like a similar quality alfalfa hay, is also high in carotene or vitamin A and vitamin D. Soybean hay, however, usually has coarser stems than alfalfa hay, and you waste more in feeding.

Feeding trials with dairy cows show that if the waste in feeding soybean hay is relatively small—say not over 5 to 10 per cent— the soybean hay will give as good results as a similar quality of alfalfa hay. If the hay is very stemmy, as is generally true with soybean hay, you will waste more in feeding, and it may be worth quite a little less than alfalfa hay."

Recent experiments at the Ohio and Florida Experiment Stations have shown that the feed nutrients contained in soybean silage are as effective for milk production as the same quantity of nutrients contained in soybean hay. It takes from two and one-half to three pounds of soybean silage to equal one pound of soybean hay in feeding value.

NEW POTATO PLAN

Washington, November 30. — Frankly admitting the difficulties confronting them, AAA officials today set about launching one of the most controverted of the government's crop regulation programs—tax control of potato production.

Under the potato act passed by the last Congress, any person who buys or sells potatoes dug after midnight tonight, which do not bear a government stamp, will be liable for a fine of $1000.

The AAA has fixed a national tax exempt sales allotment of 226,600,000 bushels, equivalent of the average annual sale of potatoes during the five years 1929-1933.

A tax of 3-4 of a cent a pound must be paid on all potatoes sold in excess of the allotment. State quotas have been assigned and the farmer," Dr. Taylor said. "What AAA said individual grower allotments were being made as rapidly as possible in Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California.

The first potatoes to be affected by the new law are expected to be harvested late in December.

STUDENT TEACHERS ASSIGNED TO OUTLYING RURAL SCHOOLS

Agricultural student-teachers at Hampton will again have the opportunity to supplement their training experiences with three weeks of apprenticeship teaching in out-lying schools, January 3-23.

Graduates of previous years are learning the job at first hand, and public school officials have cooperated whole-heartedly with the plan.

This year five seniors have enrolled for this course, and the tentative assignments are as follows:

W. A. Goldsborough, Chestertown, Md. Nansemond Co. Training School, Holland, Virginia, W. B. Godwin, Teacher

R. L. Sanford, of Goldsboro, N. C., Hawkins' High School, Warrenton, North Carolina, H. A. Rose, Teacher.

D. T. Stewart, of Worton, Md., Southampton Co. Training School, Franklin, Virginia, W. F. Banks, Teacher.

M. N. Sullivan, of Simpsonville, S. C., Warren County Training School, Wise, North Carolina, J. L. Bolden, Teacher

G. L. Washington, of Reading, Pa., Isle of Wight Co. Training School, Smithfield, Virginia, B. B. Jones, Teacher

ANCIENT ETHIOPIANS SAY—

By Gertrude Parthenia McBrown For ANP

"Be not haughty because of thy knowledge. Converse with the ignorant man as well as with him that is educated."

"Do not terrify the people, for if thou dost, God will punish thee. If any man saith that he is going to make himself powerful thereby, saying 'I shall reap advantage, having knowledge,' and if he saith, 'I will beat down the other man,' he will arrive at the result of being able to do nothing.

"If thou hast become a great man, having once been a poor man, and hast attained to the headship of the city, study not to take the fullest advantage of thy situation. Be not harsh in respect of the grain, for thou art only an observer of the food of God."

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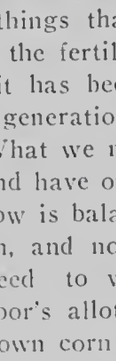

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2 He maketh me to lie d green pastures: he leadeth m the still waters.

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THE MODERN FARMER

Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

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6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., ENDS SPECIAL BAPTIST GIFTS

'Growing Convictions on Church Unity' Lead Him to Aid 'Specific and Non-Sectarian' Causes

Puts Substance, Not Form, to Fore Has Given Millions to the Faith, Been Mainstay. of the Riverside Church

John D. Rockefeller Jr., who has given millions of dollars to the Bapfirst Church and several of its agencies, has decided to contribute no more to the unified budget of the Northern Baptist Convention, governing body of the Church in the North, but henceforth to support "specific projects, chiefly interdenominational and non-denominational in character."

His public relations representatives, Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, made public last night a letter Mr. Rockefeller wrote to the Northern Baptist Convention last March 7, stating that his action "springs from a deeper and growing desire to encourage and further those united and nonsectarian activities and agencies which emphasize above all else unity in Christian service, love of God as He is revealed in Christ and His living spirit, and vital translation of this love into Christ-like living."

Text of Rockefeller Letter

The text of Rockefeller's letter follows:

March 7, 1935.

To the Northern Baptist Convention:

Gentlemen: Some months ago I sent you my contribution for the current fiscal year and in so doing stated that it would be my final annual gift to the unified budget of the Northern Baptist Convention. Hereafter, such sums as I may donate to general religious work it is my present thought to contribute to specific projects, chiefly interdenominational or nondenominational in character, which interpret the Christian task in the light of present-day needs and which are based not so much on denominational affiliation as on broad, forward-looking principles of co-operation. Any of your specific undertakings, either in the home or foreign field, that fall within this category I shall be glad to have presented for consideration along with other enterprises.

After so many years of co-operation with your organization I naturally regret taking this action, the more so because, following the footsteps of my father, I have always been identified with the Baptist denomination, working with and supporting its various organizations. I believe in denominations—in so far as they make necessary provision for individual variation in religious experienee. I recognize the significance, the beauty and the helpfulness of ritual and creed as developed by different denominational groups. What gives me pause is the tendency inherent in denominations to emphasize the form instead of the substance, the denominational peculiarity instead of the oneness of Christian purposc. I have long felt that this denominational emphasis is a division force in the progress of organized Christian work and an obstacle to the development of the spirit and life of Christ among men. My faith is increasingly centered on the few fundamental principles of Christ's life and teaching as set forth in the four Gospels. I believe these principles can be applied with practical vision and spiritual power.

If the Church is to go forward, if it is to hold the young people of today who, generally speaking. are not greatly concerned about denominational distinctions and have a decreasing interest in seetarian missions and if their support of its activities is to replace that of older givers who pass on, these denominational distinctions are bound to fade in the forward movement of a great united Church open to all who seek to follow Christ and to find in Him the abundant life. Such a Church will, I believe, meet the needs of young people and enlist their support of its missions at home and abroad. We of the older generation should not discourage them or be instrumental in lessening their interest by passing on the divisive elements of our present-day religion. Rather should we work with them in relegating the nonessentials to a place of secondary importance and stand with them for the fundamentals of Christian unity, feeling confident that on such a foundation they will rear a Church far better adapted to the requirements of their day and generation than any we could build for them.

Relating this statement to my personal view and interest to present general trends, I am sure you will understand the action which I have taken. It does not indicate any lessening of my interest in religion and the Christian Church. On the contrary, it springs from a deeper and growing desire to encourage and further those united and nonsectarian activities and agencies which emphasize above all else unity in Christian service, love for God as he is revealed in Christ and his loving spirit, and the vital translation of this love into Christ-like living. I am therefore seeking to use such influence as I have in emphasizing the basic truths common to all denominations, in lowering denominational barriers and in promoting effective co-operation among Christians of whatever creed. Definitely to support such cooperative movement seems to be the next step for me to take in that direction.

Does Not Criticize Other Views

Lest this explanation of my position be construed as a criticism of any who think differently, let me hasten to say that I concede to others the same right to freedom of thought and action but I cherish for myself. The Baptist denomination was founded upon principles of religious tolerance and freedom that permit the fullest cooperation with all groups in sharing the Christian experience and teaching. I am simply acting in accordance with the principles of that denomination with which I have all my life been so happly associated.

With the assurance of my deep appreeitation of the consecrated, devoted service which the officers of your organization and the many organizations which it represents have rendered throughout the year, I am,

Very sincerely,

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Mr. Rockefeller and his father for years have been pre-eminent among the laity of the Baptist Church. In any church controversy arising between the fundamentalists and the modernists, the fundamentalists always have identified the liberals, as represented by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Riverside Church, with the support of the Rockefellers, especially Mr. Rockefeller Jr.

In the early years of this century the sole outside activity of Mr. Rockefeller Jr., was the Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Church, 4 West Forty-sixth Street, which in 1922 became the Park Avenue Baptist Church and less than ten years later the magnificent Riverside Church at 122d Street and Riverside Drive. Since they came to New York in 1884 the church drew much of its support from the Rockefellers.

Mr. Rockefeller Jr., consistently has advocated elimination of immersion from the Baptist ritual. After the resignation of the late Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, he approved wholeheartedly the seleetion of Dr. Fosdick as pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Fosdick's connection with the church was not entirely favored by the Baptists as a body, and his views and the evident support which they received from the Park Avenue congregation led, in 1926, to an attempt to have the church expelled. The proposal was defeated, however, when submitted to the Northern Baptist Convention.

DELAWARE N. F. A. SPONSORS FAIR AND BANQUET

The State College chapter of the New Farmers of America, a brother organization of the Future Farmers of America, held its first agricultural fair and Father and Son Banquet, Friday, November 15, at Dover, Del.

The fair was open from nine o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and attracted all of the students and teachers of the College, and many visitors. There were 230 agricultural, home economics, and educational exhibits which ineluded canned goods, dress making, farm produce, poultry, and pet stock. Members of the Biology Department sponsored an interesting educational exhibit.

The fair was managed by the college agricultural students and judged by Mr. H. D. Jacobs of Bordentown Industrial School, New Jersey.

The day was climaxed by the Father and Son Banquet, prepared by the Home Economics Department. This brought together 75 N. F. A. boys, parents, and friends.

Previously assigned topics appropriate to the occasion were ably discussed by guest speakers.

THE WOMAN'S WORLD STYLE CHATS

(By Arden H. Duane for ANP)

Froth and foam!
Swirling silken web-like cloud
A siren dress!
A lace dress!

It will be your pride and joy. A lace dress with a shirred bodice, a billowing skirt, a captivating scarf, a silhouettt set to music with every step you take.

True feminine alure without a word of doubt. Pleated chiffon! When you walk.....A lovely, soft, rippling motion of pleated chiffon, when you stand....Quiet, subdued folds flattering a trim figure; when you sit.....A dream like fragility and graceful atmosphere circling around about you like a fan.

There's a hushed murmuring when your silhouette dramatizes the newest fashion craze....Ombre net. Use swishing crisp taffeta beneath this pictorial beauty and you are the queen of the night.

Another flashy and unusual color combination for a black suit. A moss green velvet blouse or a light green velvet blouse or a light terra cotta crepe blouse embroidered in narrow silver bands.

For the town and the country.....A sensation! Two shades that will catch the eye and stir the pulse. Sweet pepper.....A warm spicy yellow red. Reminds me of a nice red ripe pimento, and green pepper.....brisk and fresh..... just as homoey as a garden pepper.

An interesting and most unusual gown, the two piece evening gown. It's a two part dress. The top is a blouse while the skirt is just a circular length of the same material. The material is cut on the bias And.....not a hook or button or a clasp holds it on. It ties.....and circles in soft flattering drapes and folds. What ease for the woman and what a great temptation to remove the skirt to show our friends how it comes off. These gowns with all their simplicity are found to be intricate gowns to design.

What next? Women's spats! Designers thought that the chiffon clad ankles should be kept warm from the wintry blasts. So Scotch plaids are being shown in the hosiery and accessory departments. Also white or natural tones are being shown. They are slightly higher than men's spats and are to be worn with low heeled shoes. Most of them have zipper closings Smart young women about town are for the spats in a big way. We have found out that it is quite all right to be really dressed up and yet crave comfort in the winter.

Gold is still a brilliant necessary at a formal occasion. The gold kid sandal is very popular. Some are combined with a bit of the dress color. Bags and hair ornaments give an exceptional brilliancy to the evening ensemble.

A most ravishing and most flattering colored for evening....Star sapphire....The deep clear blues of the favorite jewel. Velvets hammered satins, lames, metals are made supremely beautiful in this new shade.

Champaca.....A new pure wool that you can wear ever so long, without stretching.....and wash ever so often without shrinking. The high colors are perfect under a casual sport coat or your fur swagger.

The wool velours are fast becoming important. Black and dark brown flecked with bright green, red or white. Metal buttons, metal belt, buckle, colored buttons and belts add color to the dark frocks.

Beige peppered tweeds are chosen for town coats and suits. Usually the brown belts and blouses for the contrasting color. The fabric is really a revival.....Natural biege kasha. .

Kid shoes and kid bags spotted with tiny patinas of gold. And what glitter.....There are ninety-nine shades you can have your new sandals tinted.

Some new blue notes.....Hummingbird blue, fra Angelico blue. Van Gogh's postman's blue. Blue does nice things for shades of skin. Blue has a romantic effect on men. Let's go blue again.

TURKEYS ORDERED TO 'REDUCE' TO FIT APPETITES AND OVENS

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — With statistics showing that Americans today eat less and have smaller families than their grandfathers, the Department of Agriculture is working toward a smaller turkey for the Thanksgiving table.

"Our grandmothers cooked turkeys weighing as much at 24 to 26 pounds dressed, but cooking ovens and pans in most homes today will not accommodate a dressed turkey if it weighs more than 18 to 20 pounds," says Robert R. Slocum, marketing specialist of the department. "The housewife today demands a smaller turkey to suit the needs of the average family."

The Ideal Turkey

Convinced that turkeys weighing 12 to 15 pounds when fully grown would be the ideal size for preparing and cooking, agricultural experts are working at the department's research farm at Beltsville, Md., to develop strains with relatively smaller bodies that can be raised quickly and profitably.

Farmers used to dislike raising turkeys, because they wandered over such a wide territory, but the department says that it has been found that they can be raised just as well in houses and pens. On a few turkey farms as many as 2000 to 5000 birds are raised in a season, never touching the ground from the time they are hatched until they are ready for market.

Not a Seasonal Treat

The ordinary family, in recent years, the department finds, has lost its habit of eating turkey only at Thanksgiving and Christmas. Many stores now offer turkey specials in May or June. A few markets have tried offering half turkeys for sale, but the public has not responded well.

Only about 15,000,000 turkeys will be raised this year compared with 17, 250,000 birds last year, the department estimates because many producers in the drougth area were forced to dispose of their entire flocks last year.

NEW WEATHER MAPS TELL FULLER STORY

New weather maps give a much broader foundation for daily forecasts than the old. Recent advances in meteorology and availability of modern rapid communication systems, mainly airway raido and teletype, have made the new maps possible, says the Weather Bureau. Besides observations taken at the earth's surface—all that formerly appeared — upper-air observations are now chartered.

To tell the country what sort of weather is in store, the official forecast at each of the six district and ten airway forecast centers of the Weather Bureau studies a map that pictures condition at a given instant over a certain area. He then deduces what may be expected to happen next. These maps are charted early every morning except Sunday and holidays from observation flashed to the map rooms by telephone, telegraph radio, and teletype, from about 400 field and airway stations for the Weather Bureau, from about 300 operating agencies, from foreign meteorological services, and from ships at sea. Until October 1935 they consisted essentially of isobars (lines of equal pressure, reduced to sea level), isothems (lines of equal atmospheric temperature near the earth's surface) and symbols for cloudiness, wind direction, wind velocity, and other pertinent weather facts.

Forecasters realized that, although some weather changes are "home made" by local cooling or heating—most of the changes are caused chiefly by the replacement, at a given locality, of air in one condition, by air in another condition and by the interaction of these different masses. Weather Bureau official felt that maps showing the state and location of air masses from day to day would be valuable, but they hesitated to change a reasonably successful system until exacting methods of air mass analysis had been perfected.

From observations taken by airplanes sent up to 17,000 feet each day at 25 stations, supplemented by the rest of the data available to them, a small group of specially trained meteorologists track air masses as they move—sometimes fast; sometimes slow—over the earth. Past and present performance of air masses is a valuable clue to their future performance, which in turn determines largely what the weather will be in the next 12, 24, or 36 hours.

POEMS THAT LIVE

A BALLAD OF TREES AND THE MASTER

Into the woods my Master went,
Clean forspent, forspent.
Into the woods my Master came,
Forspent with love and shame.
But the olives they were not blind
to Him,
The little gray leaves were kind to
Him;
The thorn-tree had a mind to Him
When into the woods He went.

Out of the woods my Master went,
And He was well content
Out of the woods my Master came,
Content with death and shame,
When Death and Shame would woo
Him last,
From under the trees they drew
Him last:
'Twas no a tree they slew Him—
last
When out of the woods He came.

—Sidney Lanier.

HEALTHY CHICKENS EARN BIG PROFIT

Study of Best Breeding Methods Urged by Poultry Expert

No poultryman can develop a flock of good layers from a brood of inferior chicks, says John E. Ivey, extension poultry specialist, who declares that good chicks make good birds and good birds make profitable flocks.

The best chicks come from disease-free parents, are true to breed, and develop into superior layers. A carefully bred chick receives from its parents certain characteristics which carry with them the success or failure of the poultryman.

Among the most vital factors transmitted from parent to chick are:

The ability to produce. A hen laying 175 eggs a year costs no more to keep than a bird producing only 100 eggs.

Egg size. The size of the eggs laid by a bird is a characteristic coming directly from its parents. Large eggs bring better prices than small ones.

Early feathering. This bears a direct relation to broiler prices, as every poultryman attempting to market poorly feathered birds has discovered.

Early sexual maturity Frequently the well-bred Reds or Rocks will come into production 60 days sooner than inferior birds, thus giving 60 days' extra production.

Give these things serious consideration when breeding or purchasing chicks for the coming year.

GAIN INDICATED IN COTTON USE

World Consumption Hike of American Staple is Predicted

Larger world consumption of American cotton in the 1935-36 season than last season is indicated according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Lowest price of American cotton this year in relation to foreign growths, improvement in business activity, together with prospects for further improvement, and the replenishing of depleted stocks of American cotton abroad, are some of the factors that point toward larger consumption. Stocks of American cotton in European ports totaled but 356,800 bales on Nov. 22, 1935, as compared with 758,000 bales for the corresponding date last year.

The 1935-36 American cotton crop of 11,141,000 bales is expected to bring growers larger returns than the crop of 1934-35. The total farm value of the 1934-35 cotton crop, together with benefit payments, was $860,000,000. The farm value of the 1932-33 crop, before the cotton adjustment program was inaugurated, was $483,887,00.

TUGWELL AIDE SEES TENANCY GAIN AS MENACE TO NATION

Pauperization Through Doles Must Be Stopped, Declares Dr. Carl C. Taylor in Address to County Agents, Expects RA to Aid 'Lower Half.'

"The tide of farm tenancy increase in this country must be stemmed or we will have an agricultural civilization in the United States that will rank below the present civilization of the old world," Dr. Carl C. Taylor, assistant and advisor to R. G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator, said today at a meeting of county and home demonstration agents at U-T farm.

"Farm boys and girls must once again be given opportunity to start at the bottom and climb the ladder of agricultural success, and as quickly as possible the trend toward pauperization through doles must be stopped."

At this time, he said, the Government is aiding 1,200,000 farm families.

"There is nothing wrong with the stock of the Southern tenant farmer," Dr. Taylor said, "What he needs is an economic opportunity with the same type of skillful guidance which the Danish tenant farmer needed when Bishop Grunvich established his people's college and folk school, and when the Danish nation decided it could no longer look with complacency or pride on a rural civilization of tenant farmers."

Dr. Taylor thought that in a short time agricultural extension forces would take over the work of Rural Resettlement in farm guidance to "the lower half" of the people engaged in agriculture.

FARM QUESTIONS

Question: What causes double yolked eggs and does the delivery of these eggs have any effect upon the birds?

Answer: Double-yolked eggs are caused by speeded ovalution and are quite common during early production and during the season of high production. The two yolks ripen about the same time and are delivered into the ovarian pocket and are then incorporated into one egg. Apparently there is no injury to the birds delivering such eggs and the formation will cease when production drops off.

Questions: What foods should be given the child for a school lunch?

Answer. A well planned school lunch should be easily digested and should also contain adequate amounts of food to maintain body requirements. Sandwiches of meat, cheese, egg, fish, peanut butter or just bread and butter should be included together with a succulent food such as a salad, raw or cooked vegetables, or pickled fruit or vegetable. Milk, either plain or in the form of milk soup, cocoa or custard, or some fruit or fruit juice are necessary.

Calls Congress to Fight Against War and Fascism

New York, N. Y.—More than 4000 delegates from all over the United States are assembling in Cleveland's mammoth Public Auditorium on January 3, 4, 5, 1936 to voice through the Third U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, their determination that war and fascism shall not gain ascendency in the United States. The Congress, sponsored by the American League Against War and Fsacism, represents more than 2,000,000 persons. Headquarters are at 112 East 19th St. New York City.

Speakers during the three day session will be General Smedley Butler, U. S. M. C. Retired, Bishop Edgar F. Blake of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Robert Moss Lovett of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. C.

Dr. Ward is Chairman of the Executive Committee and Dr. Lovett and Lincoln Steffens are Vice Chairmen.

In a statement announcing the convention, the League said: "All who desire peace and freedom much unite to defeat their enemies. It is the only organization calling all the people to unite in a common drive to keep the country out of war, to beat back the forces of repression. to achieve peace and freedom.

"Delegates are eligible from all local group and organizations opposed to War and Fascism. Every group is entitled to one delegate plus an additional delegate for every 250 members or major fraction. National, state, county and city wide bodies each are entitled to two delegates. Reservations may be made at the Convention headquarters at the Cleveland Public Auditorium or at the American League Against War and Fascism, 112 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.

Texas Boy Came Near Getting A Holiday Turkey

Houston, Tex., Dec. 5, (ANP) —John Henry Rice hasn't had a job lately so, with Thanksgiving just a few days away and no turkey in sight, John Henry decided to get one free.

At the Farmer's market John Henry saw the turkey he wanted. It was plump and sleek and he could imagine just how good it would look baked and on his table.

Now John Henry was raised in the country and knew a few tricks. First, on the pretense of examining a turkey he cut the string around the fowl's legs. Then he walked slowly away, dropping, as he went, yellow grains of corn—and the turkey followed him.

But alas for John Henry, the owner of the gobbler followed it. So when John Henry got several hundred yards from the market and turned around to grab his prize, he was grabbed himself instead.

John Henry hoped they would serve turkey in the jailhouse on Thanksgiving, for that is where he spent that holiday.

Tammany Leader Runs Restaurant

New York 5—(C) The election of Herbert L. Bruce of Harlem to the executive council of Tammany Hall has not caused Mr. Bruce to give up his restaurant business. Daily Mr. Bruce can be seen wearing his white coat as usual in The Monterery, 2339 Seventh avenue, where he is co-owner of the modernistic establishment.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

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Cattlemen Are Told of Grubs

Advice is Given to Destroy Pest and End Fly Menace

By destroying cattle grubs "wolves," or warbles that appear in cattle during the Winter months farmers will prevent damage to their cattle and at the same time will control, to a large extent, the heel flies that annoy the cattle in the late winter and Spring.

The painfulness of the grubs burrowing through the flesh and skin of the back and especially the annoyance of the flies that hatch from the grubs cause daily cattle to produce considerably less milk and beef cattle to make poorer gains. The annual losses caused by the cattle grubs or heel flies very conservatively estimated amount to several million dollars.

Farmers have two main ways to fight the cattle grub, says F. C. Bishop, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. One is to kill the grubs in the backs of the cattle before they drop to the ground to hatch, and the other is to try to kill or keep the flies off the cattle next Spring. The thing to watch right now is the grubs in the backs of the cattle.

A common way to kill the grubs is to squeeze them out with the hand. A few stockmen who have been thorough and persistent following this method have succeeded in almost completely getting rid of heel flesh in their herds.

Some farmers have found a pair of forceps helpful in getting the grubs out. The main thing, however, is to get as many of the grubs from the cattle backs as possible.

A large number of disinfectants and powders that will kill the grubs have been offered on the market. Dr. Bishop says that one of the best is derris powder It can be applied to the grubs on the backs of the cattle either as powder or a wash.

One pound of derris powder will treat about eight head of cattle if a general application is made to each back. Shake a little the powder into each grub hole. To be surer of getting all the grubs rub the powder over the entire back, he advises.

To make a wash out of the derris powder, simply add one pound of derris powder to one gallon of water, in which about one ounce of soap has been dissolved, and rub the material into the grub holes over the entire backs of the cattle with an ordinary scrubbing brush.

To destroy all of the grubsu and thus keep them from dropping out and changing to flies, it is necessary to treat all cattle about four times at monthly intervals.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh, vice president and field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mrs. Cordella A. Winn, New York, of the National Board of Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Ciara B. Bruce, assistant resident manager of Paul Laurence Dunbar apartments; Mrs. Lillian Alexander, executive committee, National Association of College Women; Ruth Roberts, New York, of the National Board of Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Carita V. Roane, manager of Harlem Branch of the State Department of Labor; Mrs. Florence K. Williams, regional organizer of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority; Miss Eva D. Bowles, formerly director of Young Women's Work of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., of the National Baptist Women's Organization, New York City; Mrs. Harriett Shadd Butcher of the Russell Sage Foundation; Belle Davis of National Health Circle; Mrs. Cecelia Cabiness Saunders, Executive Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., New York; Mrs. Julia Coleman Robinson, National Business and Professional Women's Club, New York City. .

Among the Sororities represented were Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta. Among the church organizations represented were the National Baptist Women Auxiliary, the National Mite Missionary Society of the A. M. E. Church.

Letters and telegrams were received from the following persons supporting the movement: Lucy D. Slowe, dean of Women, Howard University; Miss May Belcher, executive secretary Y. W. C. A., Indianapolis; Miss Willie May Brown of the Minneapolis Community Center; Mrs. Mary McCorey of Johnson C. Smith University; Miss Abbie Johnson, Grand Daughter Ruler of Elks; Attorney Eunice H. Carter of the College Women's clubs; Georgia Douglas Johnson, poet, Washington, D. C.

The object of the council is to unite organizations and individuals in an effort to disseminate informamethods of organized Negro womanhood to be a voice for Negro people when and where needed

NUT TREES FOR THE HOME

In the winter of 1931-32 grafted nut trees representing 16 named varieties were planted in the variety orchard at Hampton.

Up until recently Americans have had a plentiful supply of pecans and walnuts and chestnuts from wild trees in the woods or along the fence row. However, these were variable in size, in ease of cracking, and in flavor. With the destruction of our forests, there has been an increased demand for high quality nuts and this has resulted in the selection and naming of some of the best of the wild trees.

After three years, seven of the varieties at Hampton bore crops this past season. One of these was the Mahan pecan, the nut of which averaged two and a quarter inches in length. The others were the Stabler, Ohio and Thomas black walnuts, and Barcelona, Italian Red, and Early Globe filberts. One Stabler tree bore over half a bushel of unhusked nuts. All of these varieties are high in eating and cracking quality and are recommended for home planting throughout the South. Visitors are invited to inspect the trees and specimen nuts at Hampton.

BOOK REVIEW

The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy

By Charles S. Johnson, Edwin R. Embree, and W. W. Alexander..... 81 pp...Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. Price $1.

In this concise, little book, three well-known authors present their findings and conclusions regarding the present cotton tenancy system. Every agricultural leader will find it stimulating and instructive to read this sensible treatise—one of the best that has yet been written concerning a system which is characterized as America's "greatest social humiliation." The authors do not stop at pointing out the vicious aspects of the system, but they suggest "a way out" and show wherein it is both necessary and feasible.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR MARKED BY LARGE ATTENDANCE

The Institute held its fourth annual fair, October 25-26, with a record attendance. This year a special effort was made to extend the benefits of the fair to outsiders. A number of agricultural teachers, agents, and farmers, came more than a hundred miles to see the exhibits. Off-campus residents in the immediate vicinity also manifested keen interest.

This time the fair was distinctly rural in character, and Donald F. Fenn, Director of the School of Agriculture, served as general manager. Teachers and students from practically every department of the college, however, contributed to the occasion.

A large parade, designed to show the progress of transportation as related to rural life, was staged between the halves of the Lincoln-Hampton football game, and furnished a delightful diversion for the spectators.

Other outstanding agricultural features of the fair this year were: the harmonious plant decorations throughout the exhibit rooms; the 4-H Club and N. F. A. exhibits from various counties in Virginia; a twin demonstration of terracing and erosion, and another comparing surface run-off under various types of soil management; an attractive roadside market; a live-at-home farm exhibit; a display of troublesome insects and diseases; and an extensive exhibit of the wild life of Virginia. One large room was devoted to an exhibit of part-time subsistence farming.

A series of out-of-door games and contests, a liberal array of flags, plenty of good food, including a barbecued pig, peanuts, cider, apples, etc., an abundance of music and a football game, all helped to make for a fine holiday spirit.

The two-day event was closed with an agricultural "talkie," entitled "Our Daily Bread."

FOURTEEN B. S. A. MEN HAVE WON ADVANCED DEGREES IN NORTH

Fourteen of the eighty men who have received bachelor of science degrees in agriculture at Hampton since 1923, have since then completed the requirements for the M. S. degree in other institutions. Among these graduates are many of the foremost agricultural leaders of the South. Advanced degrees have been awarded as follows:

Cardoso, Paul W. Olabosipo
B. S. '25; M. S. '26 (Cornell)
Clark, Matthew Joseph
B. S. '29; M. S. '34 (Iowa)
Coruthers, John Milton
B. S. '25; M. S. '28 (Wisconsin)
Ph. D. '34 (Cornell)
Dean, Clarence Exavior
B. S. '26; M. S. '30 (Iowa)
Freeman, James Nelson
B. S. 25; M. S. '34 (Iowa)
Johnson, Bernice V.
B. S. '29; M. S. '32 (Iowa)
Jones, Doctor Coaken
B. S. '23; M. S. '30 (Cornell)
King, Cornelius
B. S. 26; M. S. '33 (Cornell)
Munday, Reuben Abraham
B. S. '27; M. S. '35 (Iowa)
Oliver, Julius Allen
B. S. '30; M. S. '32 (Iowa)
Roberts, Thomas Nathaniel
B. S. 27; M. S. '32 (Wisconsin)
Wilson, Herbert Franklin (deceased)
B. S. '28; M. S. '32 (Oregon).
Wood, Allen Thurman
B. S. '24; M. S. '35 (Iowa)
Taylorr, Solomon Bernard (deceased)
B. S. '24; M. S. '27 (Cornell)

Seven others have pursued advanced courses during the last three summers and one is at Iowa State this winter. Altogether 22 of the 80 degree graduates have enrolled for graduate courses, a record that has been equalled by no other Negro agricultural college.

National Council of Colored Women Formed

New York, Dec.—(ANP)—At the call of Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona, Beach, Fla., a representative group of colored women met Thursday, December 5th at the Y. W. C. A., 137 Street, New York City, to form a National Council of Colored Women.

In additions to Mrs Bethune, among those present were Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C., first president of the Naional Association of Colored Women; Charlote Hawkins Brown, Sedalia, N. C., educator; Addie W. Hunton, vice president of International League for Peace and Freedom; Addie W. Dickerson, Philadelphia, president of the International Council of Women of the Darker Races;

Kentucky Students See Liquid Air Demonstration

Frankfort, Ky.—Students of Kentucky State College were given an educational as well as a scientific treat at the week-end when Mr. Elliott James, skilled experimenter with liquid air, entertained in the Health Building of the college.

The frigid liquid with the almost unbelievable temperature of 312 degrees below zero solidified mercury, froze pure alcohol, froze a rubber ball so hard that when thrown to the floor it shattered like glass and it also was used to solidify kerosene with a wick forming a kerosene candle.

These are by far a few of the numerous demonstrations shown. During the process of these demonstrations Mr. James lectured, explaining and emphasizing many scientific theories and principles. The presentation was spiced with bits of humor which served to maintain the interest of the audience. The demonstration was made possible by the Science Department of the school over which Prof. W. W. Jones is the head.

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that it is the firstfruits of A-chā'ĭa, and *that* they have addicted themselves to the ministry of the saints,)
16 That ye submit your- the church that is in their house.
20 All the brethren greet you. Greet ye one another with an holy kiss.

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Alabama To Have New Cotton Base Relief

Growers at Meeting Recommend Years of 1933-35 As Fair Period for Judging; Actual Records to Furnish Data for Allotments

Present indications are that Alabama will have a brand new base period for making allotments to individual cotton producers period will most likely be 1933, 1934 and 1935, instead of the old period, 1928-32.

Cotton growers representing every county in the state met in Montgomery the past week and unanimously recommended the year 1933-35, inclusive as the most equitable basis for the new adjustment program.

The meeting was called by the State Cotton Board, composed of J. L. Edwards, Selma, chairman; W. H. Robertson, Loachapoka; L. S. Fluker, Livingtson! J. V. Matthews, Huntsville, and Walter L. Randolph, secretary, to determinte the period farmers of the state desire used as the basis for making allotments to individual growers under the new AAA cotton program.

The farmers unanimously recommended the new basis period after a number of growers expressed their desire that the allotments under the new program be made on actual records of the past three years rather than upon "guess work" used for the years 1928-1932. They stated that the base period of 1933-1935, inclusive, will remove many of the inequities of the cotton adjustment during the past two years.

Mr. Robertson explained that the reduction for 1936 will not be made from the reduced acreage of 1933-1935 but that the allotments will be made on the acres in cotton before the plow-up program in 1933 and the actual planted acres to cotton plus the acres rented to the secretary of agriculture in 1934 and 1935.

He also explained that the new base period will have nothing to do with the allotments to the state or to the counties as these allotments will be made upon the same basis as in the past and that the new 1933-1935 period for the state will be used only for making allotments to individual producers.

The regulations for the 1936 cotton program permit adjustments to take care of farmers in the drouth-stricken areas of north and northwest Alabama counties he added.

The farmers attending the meeting were: Joe Rogers, Prattville, Rt. 2; Frank Erle, Blacksher; R. E. Bond, Clayton, Rt. 3; S. E. Reaves, Clayton; F. C. Clapp, Clayton; H. F. McCord, Centerville; C. L. Shelton, Brooksville; J. W. Shaw, Union Springs; A. L. Killough, Honoraville; E. M. Moss, Eastaboga; J. W. Clarke, Jr., LaFayette; T. A. Young, Center; O. H. McDowell, Clanton; L. C. Boney, Gilbertown; J. M. Dees, Clark County; George M. Burns, Lienville; Henry Blake, Helfin, Rt. 3; Dave Johnson, Jack; A. B. Blackburn, Jr., Colbert County W. C. Lester, Evergreen; J. R. Waldrip, Goodwater; W. H. Crawford, Nixburg; H. F. Tankersley, Kelleyton; C. E. Spicer, Andalusia; M. M. Meredith, Dozier; H. R. Lowery, Cullman; D. L. Henderson, Midland City; J. B. Hain, Selma, Rt. 1; J. H. Thompson, Fort Payne, Rt. 3; R. W. Holdridge, Fort Payne, Rt. 3; Thurman Smith, Crossville; A. D. Curlee, Wetumpka; T. A. Wall, Wetumpka, A. P. Abrams, Tallassee; D. L. Horn, Atmore; A. E. Strength, Brewton; C. E. Herring Murry Cross, Rt. 1; J. W. Miller, Glencoe; Charles Miller, Murry Cross; W. D. Stidham, Hayden; John W. Steely, Hartford; A. N. Grubbs, Eutaw; Q. L. Stewart, Greensboro; G. O. Belk, Belk; T. A Kelly, Albertville; G. D. Raley, Headland; J. E. Moody, Larkinsville; J. E. Hawkins, Dora; Rt. 1; Sam McDaniel, Vernon; A. H. Turner, Moulton; Orrin Whatley, Auburn, R. 2 James H. Tolley, Biller Mina; D. C. Till, Hayneville; J. O. Youngblood, Tuskegee.

Also E. D. Burwell, Huntsville; W. C. Harrison, Marengo County; M. C. Campbell, Phil Campbell; J. B. H. Lumpkin, Marshall County; D. T. Battiste, Irvington; Willie Deer, Claiborne; C. W. Rittenour, Montgomery; L. C. Thompson. Somerville; J. C. Webb, Marion; J. W. Summerville, Jr., Aliceville; W. B. Crowley, Banks; M. H. Lane, Roanoke; H. M. Rutherford, Hurtsboro; J. F. Wyatt, Vinson; R. C. Burnett, Eden; L. S. Fluker, Livingston; S. A. Burns, Talladega; J. H. Lovelace, Dadeville; Hugo L. Hendrix, Coker, Rt. 2; Herman Roberts, Jasper, Rt. 4; Hubert Taylor, Jasper, Rt. 5; E. H. Pritchett. Camden; C. B. McNutt, Haleyville Rt. 4; M. H. Lane, Roanoke, and W. S. Kirk, Roanoke.

DELAWARE COLLEGE PARTICIPATES IN STATE POULTRY PROGRAM

T. Aubrey Jeter, B. S. '29, Director of Agriculture at State College for Colored Students, Dover, Delaware, reports that his school is taking part in the Record of Performance (R. O. P.) Trapnest Project, which is being sponsored by the Delaware State Board of Agriculture.

This project is being conducted as a part of a state-wide Poultry Standardization and Accreditation Plan. The purpose of the program is to authoritatively identify poultry breeding stock, hatching eggs, and chicks, with respect to quality, by describing in standardized terms. Thus producers may be protected from unscrupulous competition and purchasers enabled to buy with confidence.

Dover State College is one of six R. O. P. breeders listed last season. The school had 100 Barred Rocks entered for official R. O. P. work and out of this number, 25 have qualified for R. O. P. Certificates. The highest individual record made was 271 eggs. This year the school has entered 300 pedigreed Barred Rock pullets for official R. O. P. work, from a flock of 950 layers.

To qualify for a home R. O. P. certificate, a female must have been raised from certified flocks or their equivalent, and have laid 200 or more eggs during her pullet year, or 180 or more eggs during her second or later laying years, under official observation. For a male to qualify, his sisters must have had a R. O. P. record of 225 eggs during the pullet year. The eggs of each bird must attain an average weight of 24 ounces or more per dozen, and must weigh at breeding season at least two ounces each, average 25 ounces or more per dozen, and white eggs must be free from tints.

CONTROL SURFACE WATER RUN-OFF MONTHS

Many farmers construct terraces to control surface water run-off, hoping to prevent the top soil of the farm land from being washed away. That, however, does not complete the process. Further preventive measures must be taken, such as fall plowing, or better still, the use of cover crops during the winter months.

The demonstration pictured above shows clearly that under the same conditions, bare unprotected fields and stubble land lose most of the water and considerable soil. Fall plowing and cover crops prevent soil washing and conserve a large part of the water for a drouth period. All rolling land should be terraced and protected with a winter cover crop.

The demonstration apparatus shown would be an inexpensive, efiective, yet simply constructed outfit for agricultural agents and teachers to use in their work. For details write the Agricultural Engineering Department, Hampton Institute, Va.

Fifteen agricultural commodities are now termed "basic" by the AAA. The list includes wheat, rye, flax, barley, cotton, field corn, grain sorghums, hogs, tobacco, sugar, peanuts, cattle, rice, potatoes, and milk and its products.

SHOT IN CHICKEN WAR

Washington, Pa.,—John Metro, Monongahela, testified today he was shot by George Dunmire, Carroll township, because he killed one of Dunmire's chickens when it got into his garden. He said he had warned Dunmire.

Metro said he was hit in the hip by slugs from a shot gun and was in a hospital five days.

WARRANT FOR HOG BET BY GOVERNORS TORN UP

Action Against Herring Is Dropped After Conferences

DES MOINES, Iowa—(AP)—Over the protests of a reluctant prosecutor, the hog-gambling charge against Governor Clyde L. Herring of Iowa was kept alive today until Monday at least. Municipal Court Judge J. E. Mershon, who yesterday issued a warrant for the Chief Executive on an information filed by Virgil Case, secretary of a local club for social justice, set a hearing for November 18 on Prosecutor Carl Burkman's motion to dismiss the action.

"I want to give every one concerned a chance to marshal their evidence as to the Governor's whereabouts November 9," said Mershon.

Burkman termed the charge "frivolous and ridiculous." He added that the wager of a hog with Governor Floyd Olson of Minnesota on the outcome of last Saturday's Iowa-Minnesota football game was not made in Polk County (in which is Des Moines) and that he had no jurisdiction. But Case insisted he had evidence that the wager, which Governor Herring paid by delivering the hog personally to Governor Olson in St. Paul yesterday, was consummated in Des Moines. He demanded that the prosecution continue.

"I raise hell with public officials and Governors," he declared. "They should be first to set a good example."

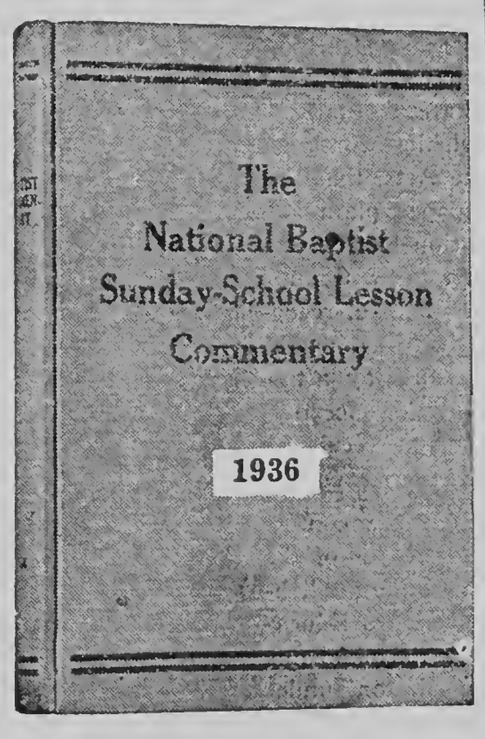
Members of the Iowa Attorney General's staff explained that the complaint was filed in Polk County, Iowa, whereas the wager was made by Governor Olson in Minnesota and accepted by Governor Herring in Johnson County, Iowa.

FIND LOST RING IN HORSE'S HOOF

West Rutland, Mass.—(United Press)—Mrs. Alfred Johnson lost her wedding ring two years ago on her farm. Her son lifted up a farm horse's hoof and found the ring around a calk.

Sunday School Lesson Commentary

1936



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WINDMILL MAKES ELECTRICITY

(Continued from Page 1)

some 500 watts. The storage batteries give a steady flow of current and absorb the excess juice developed when heavy winds cause the propeller to rotate at high speeds.

Has Engine, Too

Wright doesn't put all his trust in the windmill developing sufficient current to keep his storage batteries charged, for he has a small gasoline electric plant, too.

Current developed by this gasoline plant also passes thru the switch panel and Wright can use either the windmill or gasoline plant, or both, to supply his electrical needs.

Wright declines the title of "Jack of All Trades," tho he has turned out saws, lathes, furniture and even air-rifles and a model steam engine for young William Allen Wright, age 5.

The windmill electric plant, however, eclipses all other experiments in "gadgetry," according to his neighbors.

12-Mile Breeze

Wright has had the windmill plant in operation for three weeks now, tho he says there had been little wind to give it a real test.

You see it takes a 12-mile an hour breeze before the propeller will turn. Wright is hopeful of increasing its efficiency by redesigning the propeller so that it will turn in an eight-mile-an-hour wind.

It might even be possible, he grins, to persuade Congress to meet in Owensboro or, maybe the Kentucky General Assembly. They surely would stir up plenty of wind, he opines.

GEORGIANS PLANNING TO PLANT GARDENS

Sparta, Ga.—(By ANP)—Working under the slogan "raise your own foodstuffs" farmers of Hancock county are preparing their lands for the largest acreage of winter cover crops and small gain they ever sown. The agricultural department of the Georgia Railroad has donated several tons of basic slag to be used under the crops while the TVA fertilizer unit has given them fertilizers for test plots in the venture.

NEW AAA COTTON PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

The work of checking compliance will be started as soon as the planting season is over in any county.

6. The division of payments between landlords and tenants on a farm under contract will be on the following basis: 37½ per cent to the person furnishing the land; 12½ per cent to the individual furnishing the work stock and equipment, and a division of the remaining 50 per cent in the proportion that the cotton or its proceeds is divided.

7. In normal cases payments will be made directly to the persons entitled to share in the crop or its proceeds.

8. Each contract signer must name a beneficiary to receive payments in the event of death, disappearance, or incompetency of the contract signer.

9. Contract signers agree, insofar as is economically practicable, to keep the number of tenants or share croppers that were kept the preceding year and to allow them the percentage of land which they had in cotton in 1935.

10. Contract signers agree not to increase the acreage planted for sale of peanuts, tobacco, or rice beyond the acreage of these crops on the farm in 1934, or 1935, whichever acreage is larger.

11. The adjusted acres may be used for the production of food and feed for consumption on the farm but the customary acreage on the farm growing crops for sale must not be increased.

Alabama Principals, Older Boys Hold Annual Meeting

Montgomery, Ala., November 30—One hundred ten high school principals and high school teachers met in annual Principals Conference simultaneously with seventy-two boys registered from thirty-eight high schools who met in the Tenth Annual Older Boys Conference here at Alabama State Teachers College the Thanksgiving weekend following the big Tuskegee-Alabama State game that had drawn more than 3000 out-of-town visitors on Thanksgiving Day.

The principals met at the call of State Supervisor E. G. McGehee of the State Department of Education, heard State Superintendent J. A. Keller in an encouraging challenge, shared discussions led by Ralph Bullock of the National YMCA, Mrs. Ollie Reynolds Phillips of Thomaston, Principal A. L. Jackson of Stillman Institute at Tuscaloosa, Principal W. D. Gay of Drewry High School at Talladega, State Director J. S. Lambert and President H. Councill Trenholm, and enjoyed two luncheon courtesies, a banquet and a reception offered by Alabama State Teachers College.

The seventy-two boys were in session from Thursday night through Sunday morning, shared four discussion periods led by Ralph Bullock of the National YMCA, John Dillingham of Lincoln Academy (Kings Mountains, N. C.), James T. Hardwick of the University of Alabama and Franklin O. Nichols of the National Tuberculosis Association, heard stimulating addresses from Al Monroe of the Chicago Defender, B. T. Harvey of Morehouse College, J. Ward Nelson of Huntington College, Prof. M. H. Griffin of Lexington, Ky. and Rev. Arnold E. Gregory of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church (Montgomery), shared two very stimulating sight-seeing trips that included the State Capitol, the State Reform School, the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts, the Alabama Journal newspaper plant and the Rural Rehabilitation Demonstration Farm in Montgomery County, and enjoyed a special banquet-reception on Saturday night following the football game on Thursday afternoon and the outstanding concert on Friday night by Bohumir Kryl and his Symphony Band.

Plans were made at the conferences for the other activities of the school year that include the publishing of a Yearbook on Negro Education in Alabama by the Alabama State Teachers Association under the direction of President H. Councill Trenholm, Statistical Secretary, the conduct of the 1936 Elks Oratorical Contest, the 1936 Academic Meet for High School Seniors and the appearance at a number of Alabama high schools of the State College Band and the State College A Cappella Choir which were both heard to such advantage throughout the sessions of both conferences.

Louisville College Gets Historic Flag

Louisville, Nov. 27—(By Hazel Broune Williams for ANP)—Mr. Maurice H. Thatcher, Representative at Congress for the State of Kentucky, 1923-25, 1925-27, presented to the Louisville Municipal College, Friday, November 16, 1935, a flag which has flown over the Capitol of the nation. Mr. Thatcher says he had kept this flag since his days in Congress, but desiring to give it to a worthy institution, he chose the Louisville Municipal College because of a keen interest in the school, and "there has never been a question of loyalty on the part of the colored race." President Raymond A. Kent accepted the gift on behalf of the trustees, faculty and student body of the college.

PICKENS INTERESTS OKLAHOMA IN N. A. A. C. P.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—(ANP)—Whites in many parts of Oklahoma are manifesting great interest in the N. A. A. C. P., according to Williams Pickens, field secretary, and Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch, who are now touring in interests of that organization.

In Oklahoma City Sunday night a white audience in the Congregational church heard Pickens discuss the race problem and afterward crowded around him for an hour, asking questions. He received invitations to speak at Oklahoma City U. and at the state university in Norman. At Ardmore, near the Texas line, curious whites attended the meeting and many joined the organization which was formed with 71 members. One of the joiners is an Ardmore ex-mayor and another white was elected to the branch executive committee.

Pickens and Dunjee plunged south into Texas. They plan to return to this state December 2 for the Jess Hollins re-trial, and then go back into the Lone Star State for another month.

Alabama Educators Discuss Problems

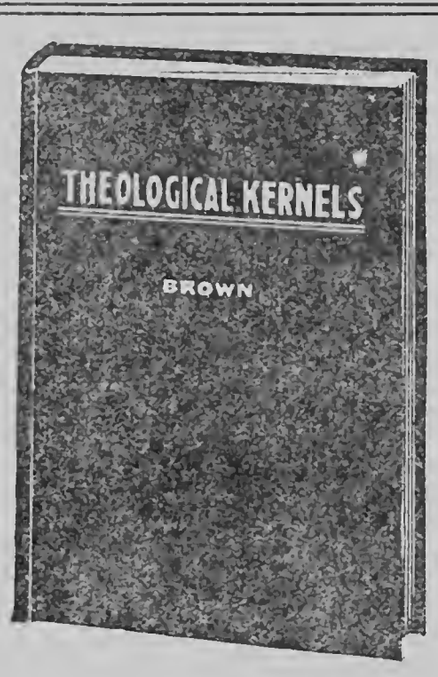
Montgomery, Dec. 19 (ANP)—With representatives of 110 high schools and secondary schools present, educational problems faced throughout the state were aired here for two days, closing Thursday, at the Alabama State Teachers College. Plans were outlined for the publication of a year book and ways and means of raising the standard of rural schools were studied.

Simultaneously with the meeting of the high school principals and teachers was that of seventy-two boys representing thirty-eight school constituting the Older Boys Conference of the State of Alabama. Among the speakers who addressed the conference of youth were H. Council Trenholm, president of the Alabama State Teachers College, E. G. McGehee of the State Department of Education and W. D. Gay, of Talladega College.

Thief Says Rabbi's Robe "Too Hot To Hold"

Macon, Dec.—(ANP)— Declaring that the rabbi's robe which was part of the loot stolen from a local synagogue was "too hot to hold" Bubber Middleton surrendered to police here Thursday morning and confessed to the robbery. In his confession, Middleton told the police that he had thrown the robe in the river but that he just could not refrain from giving up.

The synagogue was burglarized on the night of November 21 and the identity of the thief was complete mystery until Middleton made his sensational confession Thursday morning. A mirror which was the other part of the loot was found at a pawn-shop where Moore said he had borrowed fifty cents with which he bought something to eat.



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THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. VIII. NASHVILLE, TENN., JANUARY 15, 1936. No. 12.

NEW FARM PROGRAM

Agreement in Congress on Essential Features

President Roosevelt's request for repeal of the cotton, tobacco and potato compulsory control cuts forestalls invalidation by the U. S. supreme court and puts the farm relief situation right back where it was three years ago.

However, congress has the benefit of experience in legislating along this line and the new measure now taking form should reflect improvement accordingly. Both houses are busy on bills which have most of their important features in common and whose differences should be ironed out in joint committee without much difficulty.

The measure now up for consideration in the senate is the domestic allotment plan in the main, providing for production control, payment for soil conservation and for subsidies on percentage of basic commodity crops needed for domestic consumption. Direct payments to farmers would be made only until December 31, 1937. Beginning with 1938 federal grants would be made to states to be paid out as benefits for carrying out the foregoing program.

In the house the bill of Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, reported out by the house committee early this week and thought to have administration approval, contains essentially the same provisions. In addition the original bill provided the act was to be administered by the land grand or agricultural colleges. The committee has amended this clause to read, "or some other agency approved by the secretary of agriculture."

As state plans under this proposed act are approved the federal government will make allotments from which benefits shall be made to producers based on their treatment or use of their lands.

Grants made to states insure constitutionality of the plan. Federal funds for highway are provided in this way. But there is opposition to the plan of having "48 little AAA's,' as it has been referred to. There are doubts whether 48 states could cooperate in a national farm program. Also there would be nothing to prevent transferring surplus production from one state to another, critics say. All of which calls for ironing out before the final measure is produced.

A proposal to have the government purchase surplus acreage as a means of permanent crop control is receiving increasing attention and may be attached to the bill which finally emerges. The plan as outlined is for the purchase of 50 million acres of both highly productive and sub-marginal land, without buildings, between a range of $5 to $100 an acre.

With the government owning such land crop control on it would be simplified thru leases. Such land could be leased at low enough rentals to constitute a subsidy

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

LARGE HARVEST IS PREDICTED

Should Reduce Prices of All Commodities

The final report issued by the United States department of agriculture on the 1935 harvest showed that the total production of crops was substantially above the 1934 volume, which was sharply curtailed by a drought, according to an analysis by the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Of twenty-three principal crops, the yield of only three, potatoes, pears and buckwheat, were smaller than in 1934. The yields of a number of crops showed extraordinarily large increases. The rye crop for instance, rose from 16,000,000 bushels in 1934 to 57,900,000 bushels in 1935, an increase of 261.9 per cent.

As compared with the five-year (1928-1932) average yield, production in 1935 was not as favorable as when compared with the 1934 volume. However, the yield of eleven of the twenty-three crops were above the 1928-1932 average yields Of the twelve crops which showed curtailment, the largest decreases were shown by wheat with a drop of 29.9 per cent and by cotton with a drop of 27.2 per cent.

The wheat crop was below domestic requirements but this deficit was offset by the carryover. The total supply, however, was not great enough to provide an exportable surplus. In the case of cotton, there was a sufficient supply to meet both domestic and foreign requirements, due to a large carryover.

The larger harvest in 1935 than in 1934 means that a greater supply of food will be available in 1936 than in 1935. As a result, not only food prices. but the prices of all other commodities should be more reasonable, with the purchasing power of the nation consequently benefiting, the institute survey states.

The most favorable feature of the 1935 harvest was the increase in the output of feed crops. This will permit the raising of a larger supply of live stock in 1936. This will ease the meat shortage and make for lower meat prices, thus removing one of the chief obstacles which hinder progress toward recovery in 1935, it is said. The combined output of the three chief feed crops — corn, oats and hay—amounted to 168,000,000 tons in 1935 as compared with 104,000,000 tons in 1934, an increase of 61.5 per cent.

GIGNILLIAT NAMED FHA FIELD DIRECTOR

L. R. Gignilliat, Jr., formerly assistant field director of the Federal Housing Administration, today was promoted to the post of field director.

Mr. Gignilliat, who has been in Washington with the FHA since its creation, succeeds W. D. Flanders, reeently appointed deputy administrator of the housing agency.

DISCRIMINATION REPORTED

Missouri Farmers Complain of Injustice

Negro farmers in Mississippi county held mass meeting in Charleston and passed resolutions instructing committee to send in petition to Governor Park at Jefferson City and Secretary H. A. Wallace, Washington, D. C., complaining of their inability to secure any recognition from the local director of Rural resettlement.

Complaints were made that any number of Negro farmers have stood in line for hours daily at the court house in Charleston attempting to file their applications and were given absolutely no satisfaction or recognition. One farmer said after making three trips to the offices he was told to go back home as there was nothing could be done for him. He was not permitted to make a statement or file an application. White farmers were being received and given consideration.

Negro farmers are a part and parcel of this country. They are the actual producers of the bulk of the cotton grown in this country. They are tax payers and voters entitled to the same consideration as any other racial group.

Ministers of every church in the county have pledged their support to carry this complaint to the President at the White House. Another mass meeting is scheduled for an early date, at which time the Rural resettlement division at Washington will be asked to send a special representative from Washington to be present and make a special investigation.

CLOVER MAY HAVE ARRIVED IN AMERICA AS STOWAWAY

When the first red clover came to America has never been determined. but it quite probably came as a stowaway.

Records in the Bureau of Plant Industry indicate that the hold of the tiny vessel which brought the Pilgrims from Holland in 1620 may have carried a few precious bags of red clover seed, a crop that had been a standby in the "Low Countries" for many years. It is definitely recorded that a ship sent from Holland in 1625 carried, among other needs, "all sorts of seed."

Sir Richard Weston, a successful Surrey farmer who sought refuge from religious persecution in Flanders, returned with seed of red clover to England in 1645, where it was known as "English grass." A New England record of 1663 reports "English clover grass thrives very well." In 1670 Long Island produced "Excellent English grass....which they sometimes mow twice a year." In 1679 there were in the same locality fields covered with clover in blossom.

A Boston newspaper in 1729 advertised "good clover hay seed" for sale. Twenty years later red clover was growing on the hills of New York and better methods for hulling the seed were described.

TO AID TENANT FARMERS

Administration Work of Mr. Rexford G. Tugwell

As a part of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration work, Rexford G. Tugwell, chief of the Resettlement Administration, announces an attack on the south's tenant farmer problem, involving the removal of 1,000 tenants onto small farms of their own, as an experiment in developing a farm-ownership program that will eventually put the better class of tenants on a better plan for carrying on the industry of farming.

The plan calls for the administration to buy land and resell it to the tenants under a long-term agreement, probably less than 40 years. Farms sold to tenants would remain under supervision of extension service and resettlement officials during the period of the loans, and administrative help would be given to assist tenants to gain a self-supporting basis.

North and South Carolina and Georgia are among the states mentioned as being on the list where the experiment would be started in time to have tenants on farms to plant next year's crops. They will be chosen by local extension workers and local rehabiliation committees in order that the selections may be farmers of the type who will not only appreciate the opportunity to secure a farm of their own on easy terms, but who can be expected to succeed under extension service advice.

The movement is soundly constructive and should be expanded as rapidly as possible. The Bankhead-Jones plan, proposed during the last session of congress, would set up a $50,000,000 fund for long-term loans to finance farm purchases by tenants, and while it carried some objectionable features, these could be changed, making it a measure of vast benefit to the class of tenants who are ambitious to acquire homes of their own and make a success of farming.

With the all-cotton plan rapidly becoming obsolete, diversification increasing and the live-at-home program becoming a part of farm activities, the farm owner now has a real opportunity to prosper, and eventually become independent. Of course their always will be tenants and croppers who are irresponsible and shift from place to place with the seasons, but with the government for the first time in history coming to the aid of the ambitious, the ranks of the tenants can be greatly reduced and the new home owners become of real worth to the sections in which they live and carry on farming activities.
—Atlanta Constitution.

OLD OWL ROOSTS WITH CHICKENS

HOOD RIVER, Ore.,—(United Press.)—Poultryman Charles Goddard was surprised to find an old horned owl roosting among his chickens. He was more surprised when he saw that none of his chickens were missing or harmed. He woke up the owl and released it.

SEEDS BOMBED SAYS WRITER

Corn Experiments of Dr. W. J. Deason, Reporter

By Malcolm McDowell

Bombarding seed corn with electronic shells to make it sprout much sooner than ordinary sounds like nature faking, but a north side physician has done this very thing. He subjected kernels of field and pop corn to the action of electrical long and short waves, giving the seed a hurry-up treatment, as it were, with the idea of pepping up its germination energy. The result was that the "treated" corn beat its "untreated" rivals by more than a full day in the sprouting sprint event.

In one of his "thermogenic" laboratories in the Parkway hotel, 2100 Lincoln Park West, Dr. Wilborn J. Deason has a minature experimental farm—three window boxes in which rows of tiny cornstalks flaunt their graceful leaves. They are the "subjects" in Dr. Deason's present research work—a bit of agricultural experimentation in which the so-called "fever" machines play a leading role. These machines induce synthetic fevers in human bodies and physicians use them to produce these artificial temperatures for the treatment of arthritis, anemias, neuritis and other ailments. Thousands of Century of Progress visitors became acquainted with the fever machine, for it was demonstrated in General Electric's House of Magic in the Electrical building. Now let Dr. Deason tell what his diathermy and radio wave "fever" machine did to the corn which is growing in his midget ranch.

Accelerated Growth

"Well," he said, "the corn kernels which had been treated with the fever machine, both long and short wave, certainly showed that something had stirred them to an accelerated growing speed, for they sprouted from twenty-six to twenty-eight hours ahead of the untreated corn. And since all the seeds were planted at the same time, in the same soil and have been kept under like conditions of temperature and moisture, there can be no doubt that the electronic bombardment, if I may call it so, was entirely responsible for this speedy sprouting.

"What this may lead to is more than I can say now. The results of my very simple experiment may induce agricultural scientists to go further than I can with this idea of giving seed electronic treatment; they may discover something which will prove to be of great value to corn-belt farmers.

Accidental Experiment.

"Ever since graduating from the University of Chicago, in 1909, I have been conducting research work along thermogenic lines. It all started when I, then a young medic, was given thirty dogs, sick with distemper, for laboratory study. A steam pipe burst in their room, raising the temperature to 115 degrees; we had to keep the pooches in that superheat for three days and when normalcy was restored we found, to our amazement, that all but two

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

HOW TO SMOKE TURKEY

Smoked turkey will be on the table of families at the Tribune Wheaton farm many times during the next year while tests are being made of this rare delicacy. A red snouted gobbler already has been selected for the first trial and soon his plump "carcass'" will be hangin' high in a dense cloud of smoke rolling from a fire pot filled with hickory chips.

Other turkey raisers are planning to try out the smoking of turkeys, using suggestions sent in by readers who answer an appeal sent out by men at the farm recently. The interest in this method of curing fowl started when one of the men received a smoked turkey for a Christmas present.

In making the first test the Wheaton farm manager will use the method suggested by John Schmidt, 14624, an expert on smoking turkeys, says the recipe is simple, reliable, and has proved satisfactory where instructions are carefully followed.

He writes: "Here is the recipe requested by the boys on the Tribune Experimental farm:

"Dress the bird carefully. Remove the insides, rinse off with cold water and hang in a cool place, where the bird can be thoroughly chilled. Then remove the wings. Mix thoroughly these ingredients—common table salt 3 pounds; nitrate of soda or Chile saltpetre, 8 ounces, and white granulated sugar, 12 ounces. Rub one pound of this mixture inside and outside the turkey. Place the bird in a large jar and allow it to stand for about 24 hours where the air is cool, approximately 38 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Take the balance of the mixture and dissolve it in two gallons of boiling water. After the solution has cooled down to about 40 degrees pour it over the turkey, using enough to cover the bird and allowing it to stand for approximately seven days. At the end of the week take the bird out of the brine and soak it in lukewarm water for 15 minutes. Wipe the bird dry with a clean cloth, and allow it to hang for three days in a temperature of about 40 degrees where it will dry.

"The turkey is then ready to smoke. Split the body open, tie stout twine around the legs and neck. Use a dense smoke made of hardwood chips or hardwood sawdust, preferably hickory chips. The temperature of the smokehouse should be between 90 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Avoid strong drafts which tend to dry out the muscles of the bird.

"It requires from 48 to 60 hours to smoke the turkey, depending upon the smokehouse and the degree of smoking desired. After removing from the smokehouse allow the bird to hang for seven days, which gives the meat or muscle time to age and develop a tender, well flavored bird. This method is adapted for handling turkeys and is infallible in producing a high quality product.

"The smoked turkey may be eaten without being cooked. It also may be roasted or fried. Where the bird is to be cooked it should first be parboiled for thirty minutes at a temperature of 165 to 170 degrees Fahrenheit. It should be roasted slowly in the usual way for 1 hour and 45 minutes to 2 hours."

There are 882,850 thousand Negro farmers in the U. S. They are located in every state. There are Negro farm owners in every state.

Under different branches of the government they are able to secure loans to improve their homes, secure advances to make their crops, which of course means a better standard of living.

Through organization Negro farmers are now massing their production and shipping in carlots to the large terminal markets.

Recent figures from the Census bureau in Washington reveal the following Negro farm population:

Mississippi, 182578.
Georgia, 86787.
Texas, 85940.
Arkansas, 79,556.
Tennessee, 35123.
Alabama, 93795.
South Carolina, 77331.
North Carolina, 74636.
Florida, 11010.
Louisiana, 73734.
Kentucky, 9104.
Missouri, 5844.
Oklahoma, 15172.

The Modern Farmer is the only periodical published by and for Negro farmers that is purely agricultural.

DRIED BEANS FOR ECONOMY

HUMBLE possessor of more food virtues than any other vegetable, the lowly dried bean rolls out on 1935-36's food stage in quantities a fifth greater than last year, to make its bid for consumer favor.

TO consumers in pursuit of variety on meatless days, this is front-page news, for the high carbohydrate and protein content of beans makes them a good energy and body-building food. They count, too, as a good source of iron, calcium, and Vitamin B. While their protein is not "complete" enough to depend on without other proteins—such as in meat, milk, and eggs—beans have more of this nutrient than any other vegetable. Cheapest of all vegetables all the year, this year, with such abundant supplies, they should be especially cheap.

WHEN money is scarce, therefore, nutritionists say "look to your beans." The imaginative cook knows how to translate them into mouth-watering baked beans, into the good old-fashioned bean soup, into Hopping John, **chile con carne Y trijoles,** bean salads and sandwiches. If she doesn't she can find out from the Bureau of Home Economies which has prepared recipes for each. Two basic rules only she must observe if she is to use beans economically: Cook them a long time; keep left-overs cool and use them soon or they will spoil.

HOW many of the many varieties of beans we can buy were brought to our shores by sailors, nobody knows. But certainly many of them came from abroad—from Chile and the Orient, from Mexico and Western Asia, from Brazil and France—and many a sailor has breakfasted, lunched, and dined on them. Easy to preserve, easy to store, big value for little money tucked into small space, beans have long been standard fare for those who embark on long and strenuous expeditions.

BEST known of all the varieties is the pea, or navy bean. Michigan leads in its production, and in 1935 provided some four and a half million bags, each bag holding 100 pounds. Most epicures of Boston baked beans look for a species of pea bean for their prized dish, and some of them swear only by the yellow-eyed species. Michigan supplies most of the raw material for canned pork and beans, too. Pea beans are white and small, the smallest of the more commonly used varieties.

ANOTHER important center of production of pea beans is western New York State, whose crop of these, kidney beans, and a few other varieties in 1935 ran about one million bags.

CLOSE relative, in appearance, to the pea bean is the "Great Northern" or white bean, which comes from Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska. Not good for canning, because they mush too much, these white beans are excellent for home consumption. Supplies in 1935 came to around one and a half million bags. Each white bean looks about twice the size of the little pea bean, but somewhat flatter.

LIMAS, even if "babies," come larger than any of the other white beans. One of the earliest records of this appearance in this country is by way of one Captain John Harris, U. S. N., who secured the seed in Lima, Peru, in 1824 and brought it back to this country to grow on his farm in New York. Later limas were cultivated generally in eastern States. Now California is the most important single producer. Limas sometimes go by the name "butter beans."

PANSY-FACED, with its dainty oval of black around the eye, or germ of the bean, the blackeye bean (or cowpea) has a distinctive appearance easy to remember. California produces about 95 percent of commercial production of the blackeyes in this country. Most important consumers of these beans, which came to us from the Orient, are the Negroes.

PINTO beans add still more of a decorative touch to the bean family. They are of a pinkish cream color, mottled with brown. Colorado and New Mexico are major produeers of this bean which is especially prized by the Mexican population as well as by other southern consumers. It is only occasionally found in northern shops. Bean production in the pinto area in 1935 was approximately two million bags.

DELICATELY tinted, "pinks" are honestly named. They are small, bigger than pea beans but sometimes not quite as large as white beans. Mexican people in the Southwest prefer them to the white varieties. Some canners have been known to use pinks as substitutes for the red kidney bean in making chili con carne. California is the major producer in this country of this variety which came originally from South America and Mexico.

MAHOGANY colored kidney beans, bigger than pinks, are quickly spotted by most consumers. They are a product particularly of western New York State, though grown in other areas, and are especially popular in New England regions.

MANY other variations of this important seed—each with its distinctive coloring and shape—are grown in different sections of the country. These seven—pea, white, lima, blackeye, pinto, pink, and kidney beans—head the list in quantity of production.

THIRTY thousand farmers produce most of the beans commercially sold. For about two-thirds of this number, beans are the farmer's main source of income. In May the northern farmer will plant his beans, by machine, down long straight rows, two and a half feet apart. Three or four times during the season he will cultivate the field. From late August until sometime in October is harvest time. With a sled machine, which has knives on each side to cut under the surface soil he will drive down the rows. If he can, he will do the cutting in the early morning or in the evening when the plants are damp so that the beans will not shell out of their pods. Ordinarily the plants are hand-bunched, and left piled up in shocks or stacks to dry. When they are hauled from the field to a thresher, which knocks the beans from the pod. Cast-off pods and straw are used for feed.

AFTER threshing, beans must be cleaned and recleaned to make them ready for market. This is usually done by commission men and dealers at central shipping points. There the beans are usually run through a series of machines. First they are thoroughly screened to remove stones, broken beans, bits of stem and pods and other matter. In some areas beans are hand-picked in addition. This is a more common practice in New York, Michigan, and in the Great Northern area. There may be a second screening by machine in other areas to make sure that all foreign matter is removed. Finishing off is done by polishing the beans. Some develop a high polish, some a dull one, depending on the conditions under which the beans were grown and harvested.

CONSUMERS cannot buy dried beans by quality grades, but practically all of them are bought by dealers on Federal Government standards or other comparable standards. Government grades are U. S. No. 1, into which class about 80 percent of the beans fall; U. S. No. 2, which covers about 15 percent; U. S. No. 3, and Unclassified, accounting for the remaining 5 percent. Unclassified grade beans may be used for feed and never reach the retail market. Canners usually will buy only beans of the top grade, and in some instances they demand only the hand-picked product.

TENTATIVE consumer standards for canned dry beans—with or without tomato sauce, with or without pork—have been worked up by the Bureau of Agricultural Economies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It now remains for consumers to demand the inclusion of the proper grade legends on labels. Insist on buying canned pork and beans and other canned fruits and vegetables bearing truthful statements of grade.

TOP year for bean farmers came in 1929 when the total farm value reached $79,000,000, for 12,240,000 hundred-pound bags. The price per bag, $6.77, was 50 cents less than 1928's all-record price, but because 1929's crop was larger and consumer's pocketbooks were still bulgy, total returns were more than $10,000,000 greater.

SINCE 1929, the farm price per bag of beans has touched lows not before recorded. By 1932, it had reached $1.63 as against 1928's price of $7.27, and bean farmers took in a total of only $17,000,000. In 1933 the farm price had picked up to $2.71, still lower than any predepression figure. Total returns came to $33,383,000. In 1934 the average farm price had reached $3.46 and total farm value $35,159,000.

NOT once since 1928 has the production of beans amounted to less than 10 million bags.

A WORD of caution about extra meals. Don't go too hard on starches and sugars. Soup, stew, or salad for the snacks will help to keep the diet in balance.

In only 2 of the 10 years preceding 1929 was there a 10-million-bag crop. Yet prices which farmers could earn for these bountiful crops in depression and recovery years have been a fraction of those they received in predepression years. In 1935, with a bigger crop than any since 1930—experts expected it to total 13 million bags—the estimated farm price did not even touch its 1934 level.

RECORD of prices consumers pay for dried beans during the past 2 years has included limas, blackeyed peas (or beans), and navy beans. Previous to that, prices on navy beans only were recorded. Trend of average retail prices of navy beans follows the route of the average farm price for all dried beans. 1929 was the peak year when a pound of navy beans cost consumers an average of 14 cents. Lowest prices came in 1932 when the average had dropped to 5.1 cents. In 1935 navy beans sold around 6 cents a pound, blackeyes at a little over 8 cents, and limas for about 10 cents.

ONE boost for bean farmers came in 1933 when the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation purchased 5 million pounds to distribute to families on relief. Again in 1934 a purchase was made, this time of 1,875,000 pounds which were sent to relief families in Puerto Rico.

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These purchases served the double purpose of helping to increase farm prices and of providing a nourishing food for families unable to buy beans at any price. Under the AAA there has been no production control or marketing-agreement program for bean farmers marketing agreements were proposed in 1934, but when drought cut down supplies of some types of beans, the proposals were abandoned.

"RAISINSEED oil may some day occupy a regular place on your table beside the vinegar cruet," says a trade journal. Those modern alchemists, the researchers in by-products, have been at it again and have developed this new edible oil.

PAINTERS like it for canvas because it spreads rapidly and dries slowly. Epicures esteem it for salads and cooking. Growers use it to keep seeded raisins from sticking together and to make them shine. California growers used to be embarrassed by about four tons of raisin seed a year, which they couldn't do anything with. Now a firm collects the seeds and washes off the pulp that sticks. They recover alcohol and brandy from the wash water. Then they cure, grind, cook, and press, the seeds, just as if they were cottonseed. About 15 percent of the weight is oil. The remaining cake is used for feed, fuel, or fertilizer.

—Consumers Guide

SURVEY SHOWS TOO MANY FERTILIZER GRADES SOLD

Most farming areas which use large quantities of commercial fertilizer could be supplied by a dozen or so properly selected grades such as 4-8-4, 2-12-6 and others. Yet farmers as a whole must choose from more than a thousand grades when they buy fertilizer.

Almost 40 percent of the three and a quarter million tons of fertilizer sold in 1934 was of five popular grades, 3-8-3, 3-8-5, 4-8-4, 2-12-6, and 4-8-7. The remainder, a little more than 60 percent was divided among more than 900 grades, according to a joint survey by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and The National Fertilizer Association. This information, in investigators say, might well be used as a basis for reducing the number of grades.

Only 21 grades were sold in Mississippi—the smallest number in any State using large quantities of fertilizer—as compared to 425 grades sold in Florida. In Mississippi 85 percent of the fertilizer was of one grade. In Florida, total sales for each of more than 200 grades were 25 tons or less.

"In most States fertilizer manufacturers are compelled to competition and other circumstances to make and stock many grades," says Dr. W. W. Skinner, Assistant Chief of the Bureau. "Fertilizer bags and tags have to be printed, chemical analyses made, and storage space provided for each grade. The cost of these items is about the same whether 5 or 5,000 tons are sold."

"Farmers can help eliminate many unnecessary grades by finding out the few well-selected grades that will serve their needs. This would help the local fertilizer manufacturer to produce tonnage instead of grades and sell his products for less money."

Results of the joint survey are summarized in a report. Plant Food Consumption in the United States in 1934. Copies may be obtained as long as the supply lasts from the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Washington, D. C.

SMALL, FAST GRASSHOPPERS INCREASE IN GRAIN STATES

In most of the grain-growing States overrun by grasshoppers in the last few years, small, strong-flying hoppers last year supplanted those too large and clumsy to get far in a single flight. This migratory, inch-long reddish brown hopper, with a black patch on its collar, was the most numerous from Michigan westward, according to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Poison bran on hopper breeding grounds kills them before they spread far. If this is not done before the migratory hoppers get their wings, they may fly for miles to lay eggs and even reinfest land effectively treated earlier.

The fall survey shows the differential grasshopper—an inch and a half long, usually yellowish, with clear, glassy hind wings—that travels on foot or by short flights, increased along the water courses of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, where drought had reduced its numbers. Another hopper that made a rapid comeback from drought where succulent food again was plentiful, is characterized by yellow stripes down each side of its brown back.

The red-legged grasshopper, also cut down by the drought, reappeared in numbers in alfalfa fields and grasslands in the eartern parts of the infested territory. Farther west, prairie grasshoppers did more damage than for some time on grazing lands and on adjacent cultivated fields.

As usual, small-grain fields suffered most from grasshoppers in 1935, but alfalfa fields—especially in Montana, Utah, Colorado, and Nebraska—and grazing lands also were badly damaged. Hoppers chewed grasses to the ground on Montana and Wyoming ranges and on grasslands and cut-over land in Wisconsin and Michigan.

THE COLDER THE AIR

THE THINNER THE ICE

A paradox noted by Great Lakes fishermen, that ice sometimes grows faster and thicker in zero than in subzero weather, is really orthodox, according to Dr. W. J. Humphreys of the Weather Bureau.

Ice, he explains grows faster when its upper surface is coldest. The temperature of the surface depends on whether it is clean or covered with snow, and whether the air over it is clear or foggy. A layer of snow on the ice or a blanket of fog acts as an insulator, retarding the escape of heat from the under, or growing, surface.

In zero weather, not much fog is likely to drift in from open water farther out in the lake. Often there is enough wind to keep the ice swept clean of snow. In subzero weather, on the other hand, "frost smoke" from the steaming of deep water remains unevaporated and may spread over the ice. It also may deposit a sheet of finely powdered snow.

When the air is clear and the surface of the ice clean, ice at 0 degrees Fahrenheit is bound to thicken faster— and often become thicker—than when the air is foggy and the surface snowy, even if the temperature is 20 degrees to 30 degrees below zero.

EGGLESS WINTERS ARE OUT OF DATE

By Bert S. Gittins

In this day of scientific care and feeding, there is no longer any excuse for an eggless winter.

Not so many years ago, the owner of an average flock just about gave up hope of getting more than enough eggs to supply the family breakfast table—once the cold weather of winter had set in. And the most unfortunate part about it was the sad fact that this is the very time of year when egg prices are highest.

Now, things are different. Almost everyone who practices modern methods to any extent whatever has at least a few eggs for sale in winter, and some breeders have handled their flocks in such a way that they get maximum production during the months of higher prices.

Next to the improvement and development of higher laying strains, it might be said that success along this line depends largely on the flock owner's ability to duplicate, in winter the favorable conditions which cause hens under natural conditions to reach their maximum egg production in the warm sunny weather of springtime.

In the spring come longer days, giving the hen more time to eat and absorb the food materials necessary to manufacture eggs. The modern poultryman duplicates this condition in winter by installing lights to lengthen the working day of his hens. It is surprising to drive in the evening along rural roads in certain sections of the country and see how widely the practice of artificially lighting poultry houses has been adopted. Those who have electricity and wish to learn how lights should be installed can secure bulletins on poultry house lighting from their state agricultural college. In some areas, the power companies have men who can supply helpful information. Those who do not have electricity can secure gasoline lanterns designed especially for use in the poultry house.

Another condition of spring is an ample supply of drinking water—at comfortable temperatures. Many hens do not lay in winter because their water supply freezes up, and since eggs have a very high water content, no water means no eggs. It is important then, during cold weather, to supply warm water at frequent intervals—or to keep the water warm with a heated fountain. Most poultry supply dealers have such fountains, heated with an oil lamp or electricity, in case you are not "mechanically inclined" enough to rig one up yourself.

Cod liver oil, mixed with the feed, also helps duplicate springtime conditions in winter. It supplies the necessary sunshine Vitamin D, and is strongly recommended by feeding authorities. Of course spring is the natural season for green foods, so a good winter ration must contain something green—such as sprouted oats, alfalfa leaf meal, green leafy alfalia or soybean hay, mangel beets, and so forth.

Spring weather is much warmer and more pleasant, so poultrymen nowaday take the sting out of winter by housing their flocks in warm, insulated houses. Many people in the colder climates have installed heating systems, with favorable results on egg production.

But important as all these things are, they will not do the trick without the right kind of feeding. In the spring, a hen on range can just about balance her own ration. She can catch worms and bugs for protein, and perhaps pick up enough limestone to manufacture egg shells. But in winter this haphazard method of ration balancing is almost sure to fail, hence the necessity of supplying such feeds as laying mash of high protein content (to make egg whites), oyster shell (for the egg shells), and all the other things which go to make up a balanced ration.

—Mother Home Life Magazine.

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that it is the firstfruits of A-chā'ja, and *that* they have addicted themselves to the ministry of the saints.)
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EDUCATIONAL SURVEY FOR NEGROES OPENED

Hope to Determine What Opportunities Exist

A survey of vocational education and guidance programs, to determine what opportunities exist for Negroes and to what extent they should be modified or enlarged, had been launched by J. W. Studebaker, U. S. commissioner of education, it was announced yesterday.

The work will be finished by a $234,934 relief appropriation already approved by President Roosevelt, and will furnish employment to 450 Negroes of the "white collar" class. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in education of Negroes, will direct the study.

Africa Is Rich

Africa because of the Ethiopian war has become the cynosure of all eyes. Ethiopia (which means burnt face) is the "hot spot" in world affairs. This country is the chief grab bag of the world because of its reputed riches.

This land is rich in lore and lineage. It has the longest continuous dynasty of any on earth—a line of over 4,000 years. The present Emperor claims direct descent from the Queen of Sheba, who was one of Solomon's Sweethearts (was Solomon wise to have 300 wives and 700 concubines?)

Mr. W. L. Allimono in his pamphlet, **"Facts About Ethiopia"** has given to the world a most illuminating treatment of this country that has the vast stores of the world's gold, silver, diamonds, cocoa and ivory. The tin of the world is dependent upon Africa for its oil. A copy of this pamphlet should be in the hands of every student of world affairs. Copies may be secured by writing Mr. Allimono in care of the Morris Memorial Building, Room 225, Nashville, Tenn.

Ethiopia is the only country that has never been conquered.

In speaking of Haile Selassie, learned and cultured, Emperor and absolute ruler, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones said, "He bears the closest resemblance to the best art pictures of the world, of the Savior of Mankind. He is kindly and wise in appearance to a striking degree."

Africa sheltered Jesus the world's greatest person when his life was sought and then gave him back to the world unharmed. The world owes Africa a debt today!

NEW YORK POINTS WAY TO ELIMINATE ROAD DEATH

New York City, with its 850,000 motor vehicles and its 1,300,000 licensed motorists, pointed the way for America in its path to traffic consciousness and highway safety, the shrinking death and accident toll proved yesterday.

Police Department authorities announced sensational gains during the month of January, 1936, in traffic safety, over the same month a year ago.

In all, there were 1,555 accidents death toll to almost 50 per cent of the previous year, there was a reduction last month of 742 injuries. The total number of persons injured in traffic accidents during the month of January, 1936, was 1,794, compared to 2,537 for the same month in 1935.

Accidents Down 599

In all, there were 1,555 accidents this year, compared to 2,154 in January, 1935—a reduction of 599.

That record, for the largest, most populous city in America, was hailed as a miracle of safety consciousness by traffic authorities everywhere.

THE NEED FOR MEN

God give us men! The time demands
Strong minds, strong hearts, true faith and willing hands—
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.
For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps!
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps!

J. G. Holland.

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Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Leon R. Harris - - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

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1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

EDITORIAL

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

At a time when the South is about to grasp the golden opportunity of breaking the shackles of farm tenancy, that portion of the public in the best position to be of help has failed to bestir itself.

Aside from a few scattered individuals and an equally small number of newspapers, the attractive possibility of administering a crushing blow to tenancy is met only with lack of interest or passive resistance. The ultimate success of such a movement would prosper more were it met with open opposition.

Why have luncheon clubs, civic organizations, public spokesmen, merchants, bankers and all others who might be expected to take a part in any program that looks to advancement failed to respond with greater vigor?

Perhaps there are many who have not yet been acquainted with the significance of the fact that the public and the government is in a more favorable mood to strike at this basic evil than ever before. But this factor has not been as great a handicap as has the widespread delusion that the continuation of whatever economic well-being the South has enjoyed is dependent upon the existence of tenantry upon its present scale.

The belief that prosperity can be built upon tenantry is a malicious one. The very nature of tenancy is such that it fosters laziness, lack of ambition, instability and thriftlessness leading inevitably to poverty, disease and ignorance. Under any form of government other than a democracy such conditions would be no serious cause for alarm. But under a democracy such conditions are a threat to the existence of the republic.

What merchant had not rather have a small, independent farmer for a customer than a tenant? The former being attached to the community in which he lives must guard his standing. The latter being a human derelict cares not where he anchors in most cases. The former is more apt to be self-suffic ient as far as food and other basic necessities are concerned, and hence he is able to buy a greater volume of other goods.

What banker had not rather deal with independent farmers instead of being dependent upon men whose lands are tilled by tenants and share-croppers? It is true that those who deal with the latter may, in some years exact exorbitant rates of interest, but there always comes a time when the failure of crops must be borne by some one other than the tenants in the case of the latter.

What citizen had not rather live under a Commonwealth free of the instability that prevails when a large portion of the electorate are tenants? Tenants and share-croppers, because they pay no great portion of direct taxes, are not interested in the conduct of government. They are the first to yield to the inducements of the demagogue. On the other hand, men who pay taxes and who are able to see the direct connection between the conduct of government and their own success are not as easily misled.

Even the man who owns vast tracts of land stands to benefit by any reduction in tenancy. If he has not yet come to the realization that the tenant system over a long period of time will not pay, he has the privilege of keeping his land. But if he sells a portion of his own, or others like himself in the vicinity sell theirs, he will profit from the general improvement in conditions. Land is invariably worth more in communities where those who work the land own it.

Take any two sections of Alabama—one in which there is a large proportion of tenancy and another in which the small farm-ower predominates—and compare the two. The history of the section in which tenancy is prevalent will likely be a chronicle of occasional prosperity followed by periods of bankruptcy, want and ruin. In comparison, communities built upon families that live on their own farms are more able to "dig in and take it."

The tenant is neither a good customer nor a desirable citizen as a general rule. He is not interested in the future and not greatly concerned with the past. He is in almost every case a definite liability. The farmer-owner in contrast is everything that the tenant is not.

Why then, does not the work of the Resettlement Administration, the status of the Bankhead tenant farm bill and the general problem of farm tenancy become the chief topic of conversation wherever the welfare of Alabama is discussed?

VOTING STRENGTH OF THE NEGRO

Reeent figures from the Census office in Washington show the Negro population in the following large cities in the United States.

New York	327,706
Chicago, Ill...	233,903
Philadelphia, Pa.	219.591
Baltimore, Md.	142,106
Detroit, Mich.	120,066
Memphis, Tenn...	96,550
St. Lolis, Mo.	93,589
Cleveland, Ohio	71.899
Pittsburg, Pa....	54,983
Cincinnati, O.	47,818
Louisville, Ky.	47,354
Indianapolis, Ind.	43,967
Nashville, Tenn.	42,836
Los Angeles, Calif.	38,984
Newark, N. J.	38,880
Kansas City, Mo.	38.574
Chattanooga, Tenn. .. .	33.289
Columbus, Ohio..	32,774
Winston Salem, N. C.....	32,556
Charlotte, N. C...	25,163
Boston, Mass.	20.574
Kansas City, Kans.	19,872
Durham, N. C.	18,717
Gary, Ind.	17,922
Knoxville, Tenn.	17,093

Practieally ninety percent of these voters are orginally from the farms in the south. These votes may play an important part in the coming national election this fall.

PLANT QUARANTINE FINDS BIGGEST JOB IN INSECTS

The Japanese beetle and the gypsy moth were responsible for most of the violations of domestic plant quarantines in the year ended June 30, 1935. Plant quarantine inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture at the principal railway terminals examined 1,000,000 package shipments and 1,000 carlot shipments of plants and plant material subject to Federal plant quarantines to determine whether they were properly certified as free from certain insect pests and plant diseases. They found and stopped 1,942 shipments—the largest number since 1932—in violation of the law. These were: Japanese beetle, 1,225; gypsy moth, 408; narcissus bulb pests, 149; white pine blister rust, 73; satin moth, 36; black stem rust, 30; Mexican fruit worm, 18; pink bollworm of cotton, 2; Dutch elm disease, 1.

Farm Notes

Trinity Mt. Zion Unit of National Federation of Colored Farmers located near Lexington Miss., are now the owners of a large truck. The members have agreed to plant a large acerage in vegetables and send their products to large terminal markets. The sales will be made co-operatively and each member to receive his pro-rata share of the returns from all sales less marketing expense.

Recent figures released from the Census Bureau in Washington show that Negro farmers outnumber white farmers in Holmes county, Miss., by nearly five to one.

A. Price, prominent coal merchant of Atlanta, Georgia, is planning to handle in a large way all farm products another season. He says, after making an exhaustive survey that there is a fine opportunity to aid Negro farmers in the selling of their farm prodults. He plans assembling these products in Atlanta and making carlot shipments to the larger markets both east and west.

A represenative of the N. F. C. F. will visit Atlanta during March and hold conference with these leaders, with the idea of assisting in making the plan a success.

Robert H. Cawthorne, J. B. Smith and other leading race farmers living in eastern Virginia through their unit have applied for a loan of ten thousand dollars from Rural Resettlement Division for the purpose of erecting factory and warehouse building near Dunnsville, Va., and operating a eannery. Land has been purchased by the unit, plans drawn for the building and contracts drawn for the machinery. Officers say they hope to have the cannery ready by harvest period next summer.

This is one of the largest tomato producing seetions in Virginia and we predict success for this active unit. An application for a Women's Work Relief Sewing Room to be operated in the same bulding is also another feature of the plan, and application has already been filed.

Robert H. Sanders owner of a hog farm in Wright County Missouri suffered loss or his home in Gary, Indiana by fire the first week Feb. ruary.

Robert H. Sanders owner of hog farm in Wright County Missouri suffered loss of his home in Gary, Indana by fire the first week in February.

Mr. Sanders says he will rebuild. He is one of the oldest members of the N. F. C. F., and was delegate at large from Missouri to the last annual convention of the N. F. C. F. Small loans to farm families in dire need pending aid from the Rural Resettlement Administration have been announced by Mr. R. C. Smith regional direetor for Illinois and Missouri.

The officers of the regional director are located in Champaign, Ill. Families who are destitute or near destitute should apply to Mr. Smith at once for consideration.

Hon. Charles H. Hall Chief Statistician Censns Bureau Washington, D. C., has furnished the Modern Farmer with valuable statistics on agriculture in the United States and more in particular that part which in relation to the Negro farmer Mr. Hall has been connected with the Census for nearly thirty years. A few of the inteersting facts are as follows:

More than two million fewer horses and mules than in 1930 are shown in the United States summary of the 1935 Farm Census. Texas leads with 393,800 and Missisippi 230,958 ranking seeond. Missouri isthird in place with 219,367. Georgia has 206,078 and North Carolina 205,117. Alabama 207,657, Arkansas 168,404, Tenn., 177,549 and Kentucky 180,779.

The number of hogs on farms in the U. S., Jan. 1st, 1935 was thirty-seven million two hundred twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven On April 1, 1930 there were sixty million two hundred eighty-seven thousand nine hundred twenty.

Iowa ranks first in number of hogs, with Illinois and Indiana ranking second and third. All southern states show substantial increases since 1930.

It will pay farmers to increase the number of hogs on the farm.

Advices from Washington, D. C. to the effect that the government will soon send out checks covering amounts due share landlords, renters, eash tenants and landlords for parity bonus on the cotton produced last year. Subsidy payments will also be made, and farmers who have not received this money should apply to their County Agent and in event they are unable to get satisfaction you should write to the Cotton Division of the Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C.

Andrew Cross prosperous race farmer living in Pulaski county Illinois suffered the loss of his house and furnishings by the fire last week. Mr. Cross has been successful as a farmer. He was named and commissioned by Gov. Honer to represent the Negro farmers of Illinois at the last annual convention of the N. F. C. F.

James P. Davis of Chicago was selected as Chairman of the farm group committee during the National Negro Congress which met in Chicago Feb. 14th for a four day session. Over 25 states were represented at this gathering.

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2 He maketh me to lie d green pastures: he leadeth m the still waters.

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MULE BOOM

The Tribune Experimental farm's effort to buy a mule and to find a good name for it seems to have stimulated suddenly a new interest in this lowly hybrid of the animal kingdom. From readers particularly city readers, come many questions concerning this odd creature that is practically always sterile and therefore not capable of reproducing his kind. Some of the questions will be answered from time to time in this column.

It is common knowledge among farmers that the mule is produced by crossing a jack with a mare of the horse family. Breed authorities say that mare mules have been known to produce colts when bred to either stallions or jacks, but this phenomenon is rare. There never has been an authentic record of a mule begetting a foal. Sterility among male mules is therefore, accepted as universal.

Spanish explorers are credited with having brought the first jack to this country. George Washington is sometimes credited with being the first farmer to introduce the mule into America, but authorities hold that there were a few jacks in use before the Spanish and French governments gave the general jacks and jennets. Nevertheless, Washington was first in stimulating widespread interest among American farmers in the raising of mules. Accordingly he is ordinarily considered America's mule breeder.

Animal husbandry experts find special breeds of jacks once were used in producing mules in the United States. These jack breeds are not so genrally known among farmers as are the breeds of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. They include Catalonian, Maltese, Andalusian, Italian, and Majorcan. The Catalonian breed of jacks is considered by many authorities in the United State to be the best of the imported breeds. The native jack in common use in the mule states is a mixture of many breeds.

Back in revolutionary days, shortly after the war, Gen. Washington was presented with a jack by the king of Spain. The jack was known as "Royal Gift." Lafayette also sent Washington a jack known as "Knight of Malta" because he came from the Island df Malta. Many splendid mules were produced from this stock. How much of the blood of these aristocratic jacks has been handed down to the native jack from in the corn belt today is not known. Authorities relate that the domestic jacks come originally from the wild ass of northeastern Africa and have been developed to a great extent during the last century.

Raising mules in the United State is more profitable now than it was a few years ago. When the population of the mule fell off fifteen years ago it was natural that the value of the jack declined. Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse and Mule association of America, says that in 1920 there were 780,697 mule colts under 2 years old in this country. It required more than 9,700 jacks to sire them. Ten years later, 1930, there were only 168,345 mule colts under two years old. It took only, 2,100 jacks to sire this number.

As a result, many good jacks were sold for as low as $2.50 a head— many at $5—and they were used for hog feed. Other jacks were led to the boneyard and shot, simply to get them out of the way. Now farmers wish they had them back, because jacks are again in demand and bringing high prices. Good ones are hard to find. The same jacks that were shot or sold for $2.50 per head two or three years ago would bring today $500 ahead if they were available.

RAPHAEL, 65, MAROONED 3 WEEKS, DECLARES COW MAN'S BEST FRIEND

(Chicago Daily News)
By Edward Peace James

"Now," said Raphael Raffe, Lake county farmer, marooned for three weeks, "there can be no more argument as to what animal is man's best friend."

So dogs go bite yourselves and horses get a kick out of this, if you can. Mr. Raffe presents the lowly cow as the best in beastly value..

If Mr. Baffe isn't an authority on the subject, then no one is. For the last four days he has been without food or fuel on his farm about ten miles northwest of Waukegan.

Tells Story Over Phone

Mr. Raffe hasn't been able to move out of his yard for three weeks and when he got down to a milk diet, he called for help. Today after his first substantial meal in ninety-six hours, he told his story over the telephone. He said:

"This has been the worst winter I ever experienced in my 65 years. I thought it was going to be a lark to be snowbound for a while because I had plenty of food and wood for a two week's seige. But when the two weeks drew near an end and I saw no chance of getting out, I began to conserve my supplies.

"But wood and food ran out four days ago. So about the time I thought I was going to freeze in the house, and starve to boot, I suddenly got the idea to go out and live with the cows. So I spent every day out there. These animals can sure keep a follow warm.

Milks Them Regularly

I "milked 'em regularly and drank warm milk for my three squares a day. My dog was helpless in this crisis. He was dependent on the cows too, and lived on milk. Lucky enough, I had plenty of oats for the cows, or I wouldn't be telling about it today.

'At night, I went in the house and pulled all my blankets around me so I was plenty warm. Yesterday, I decided I couldn't hold out much longer— on milk alone —couldn't get water as the well was frozen. The telephone was still working, so I called up Waukegan. They sent a plow out and food got in last night. A supply of coal came today so now I'm sitting pretty."

"Ready for another good blizzard, Mr. Raffe?"

"Let her blow I guess I proved this time that I can take it, eh?"

NOT A RAIL PASSENGER LOST

Railroads of the United States made an enviable record in 1935. According to a report of the National Safety Council they went thru the year without the accidental death of a single passenger charged up to them. The record for 1934 showed 27 passengers lost their lives among the 4,652 fatalities on railroad property that year. However, of this number, 2,566 were trespassers, most of them stealing rides on freight trains.

HOW TO GET YOUR BONUS

Blanks to be used in applying will be mailed immediately by the Veterans' Adminstration to all its field officers and local officers of the veterans' organizations.

If a veteran has not borrowed on his certificate and has it in his possession, he should send it with his application to the nearest regional office of the Veterans' Administration or to the central office in Washington.

If a loan is outstanding against the certificate, the application should be sent to the Veterans' Administration office where the loan was obtained.

If the veteran has made a certificate loan at a bank, he should send his application direct to the Veterans' Administration in Washington.

After filing his application, the veteran need take no further action. His account will be checked by the Veterans' Administration, forwarded to the treasury, and the amount due him will be sent him in bonds dated June 15, 1936, of $50 each, with any odd amounts covered by a government check.

DIGS UP POSTS, FINDS $500 IN FRUIT JARS

Special to The Chicago Daily News—

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 19,—Digging up fence posts at a spot designated by his dying cousin, Charles Toland, Plymouth farmers today found two fruit jars containing more than $500 in cash.

Nearly two weeks ago "Deacon" Cox, lying on his death bed, told Toland of the buried treasure, but Toland paid little attention to it at the time. He thought it a dying man's imagination.

Today he dug up at the spot designated by Cox and found the money.

HELP FOR 30 MILLIONS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has signed the bill which "brin s into law" a Social Security Program he hopes will provide old age pen sions, jobless insurance and care of dependents. "At least some protection to 30 million of our citizens." Main points in the bill include:

Federal grants to states on a 50-50 basis for pensions to needy old persons over 65 are provided thru a 49 3-4 million dollar authorization for the 1936 fiscal year. The govenment's share in such pensions is restricted to a maximum of $15 a month.

Beginning in 1942, contributory old age pensions, ranging from $10 to $85 a month, are planned. These will be raised by eventually taxing employers and employes 3 per cent each on salaries up to $3,000 a years.

In 1937, 1938 and 1939, the tax on employers and employees will be one-half per cent each, increasing one-half per cent each every 3 years until 1949 when it becomes 3 per cent each. This is expected to cover almost 25 million workers, and by 1950 to raise $1,877,200,000 annually.

Employers also will be taxed on their pay rolls to encourage states to set up unemployment insurance system. Deductions up to 90 per cent will be allowed for payments made to state funds, and benefits will be fixed by state laws.

Beginning next year, employers of eight or more persons will be taxed 1 per cent for the unemployment benefits, increasing to 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent in 1938. This is expected to raise 826 million dollars annually beginning in 1938.

Farm labor, domestics, government and casual workers are excluded from both unemployment and old age taxes. A federal subsidy of 4 million dollars in 1936 and 49 million dollars subsequently is provided to assist states in administering unemployment insurance laws.

In addition, appropriations totaling 50 million dollars the first year for aid to dependent or crippled children, mother's aid and other welfare activities are provided. All would be matched by the states. Missouri Ruralist for August 24, 1935

FARM LOANS AVAILABLE FOR FARM ORGANIZATIONS

The Federal Resettlement adminstration will make loans to farmers to help them in co-operative organization, it was announced yesterday by Regional Director R. C. Smith, whose office is located at Champaign..

Mr. Smith also said that Maurice E. Hays, midwest agriculturist, will be in charge of the program for Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. Under the new program, the adminstration will make "organization" loans to farmters aready receiving loans for feed, machinery and stock and to families on resettlement project.

RACE WOMEN PETITION GOVERNMENT FOR WORK RELIEF SEWING ROOM.

At a recent meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., prominent Colored women of Shelby county signed a petition asking the P. W. A. in Washington for favorable consideration in the establishment of a work relief sewing room to be located in their vicinity to be operated by women of the race.

The petition has been forwarded to Washington and they are now awaiting reply.

Census figures show the Negro population of Memphis 96,550 which is over thirty-eight percent of the total population.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL— VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis. is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

WATCHWORDS ON WASTE

Some surface defects can mean bargains, but others warn wise consumers against damage to the fruit and vegetable budget.

Blights that blemish and spots that spoil may all have the same meaning to the fruit and vegetable man—reduced prices—but the careful consumer should know a bad buy from a bargain.

SELDOM do vegetables and fruits travel alone on their pilgrimage from farm to table. No matter how carefully they are handled or how perfectly refrigerated, wilts and blemishes, rusts and rots—thieves of sales appeal to the market man, thieves of economy to the budget—will try to steal a ride.

SOME DISEASES like "blackleg" in potatoes and turnips begin their underground work in the field and travel as stowaways. Hitch hikers, such as "blue mold", join fruits on their way to market, usually gaining access through small breaks in the skin. If the products have successfully evaded such fellow-travelers, there are still pestilences that walk in the darkness of storage chambers. Spoiled vegetables in your refrigerator may mean that some of these free-riders went home in the family market basket.

LAST YEAR the Department of Agriculture made a survey in Knoxville to find out the whys and wherefores of losses of fruits and vegetables occurring in the market or kitchen. Government agents first went to the railroads and trucks to learn how much produce came in, what kind it was, and where it came from. Trucks brought in about half and railroads the rest. Then they saw what happened to the produce after it was in the city, and how long it stayed in the hands of wholesalers, jobbers, and grocers. Wholesalers and distributors in some establishments kept records of their losses and the Government agents inspected spoiled fruits and vegetables every day to see what caused them to spoil. In other establishments the Government agents counted the losses when the produce was being received or the bad pieces sorted out.

HOUSEWIVES HELPED this study by keeping records of their purchases and losses. They received one chart with descriptions of diseases and another chart to hang in the kitchen so that they could make records of spoiled fruit as they discovered it. The Government agents helped them to diagnose the causes of loss. When records of spoilage were complete, these agents divided the number of bushels, dozens, or pounds that spoiled by the total number purchased to get the percentage lost, and made a table showing losses and the causes of loss.

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS from the completed tables showed that losses from more highly perishable vegetables were small in comparison with losses from those that usually store well. Careless handling accounted for 15 percent loss of cabbage, 12 percent loss of onions, while losses on lettuce and peas were only 8 and 3 1-2 percent, respectively.

CONSUMER LOSSES during the Knoxville survey are recorded in detail in the table along with some of the causes. The table tells the same tale as the dealers' table. Consumers' largest losses were on lettuce, onions, oranges, sweet potatoes, and strawberries, while less than 5 percent of beans, cantaloupes, eggplant, and peas spoiled.

IT PAYS family purchasing agents to be familiar enough with common fruit and vegetable defects to distinguish between those that actually inpure the eating quality and the surface blemishes that merely make things less attractive to the superficial shopping eye and so lower the price.

BARGAINS that spoil before you can use them are expensive at any price. Look for marks of careless handling. Small cuts open the way for infection just as they do on animals. Irregular shapes, bruises, and growth cracks may mean losses in preparation. Withered skin often indicates age and toughness. We list here some common fruit and vegetable defects which mean bad appearance only and some that mean unfitness for eating.

DON'T MISS meals because of this list of fruit and vegetable afflictions. They may slip by the grocery man but no half-way cook will let them reach the table. Taste usually warns.

POTATOES of irregular shape with knobs or deep growth cracks cause waste in preparation, cuts or bruises are warning signs of possible infection. "Scab" makes rough corky elevations or pits on the surface which are easily cut off with the peel and cause little waste. More serious diseases mean large or total loss. Look for discolorations which are easily concealed by dirt. They may mean sunburn or late blight. Both taint flavor. "Blackheart," aptly describing a condition in which there is a black, sometimes slimy, center, ruins the flavor but can only be detected by cutting. Freezing usually makes a dark ring inside the peel, but may not show on the outside. Rots can be spotted by soft, moist, or discolored areas.

SWEET POTATOES are far more perishable than their Irish cousins. Small, dark, clay-colored spots, sometimes found on them, are harmless. Serious wastes result from even small decayed spots, because the spoiled flavor usually ruins the whole vegetable. Dampness may mean freezing injury. Wet areas may come from contact with spoiled potatoes, in the same package.

GOOD CABBAGE is bright in color, firm, crisp, and heavy. Sometimes wilted or discolored outer leaves may be removed, leaving sound food. But remember, the greener the cabbage, the more Vitamins A and G. Heads with leaves separated from the stem are likely to be tough or strong. Soft heads are edible but usually of inferior quality. Wilted, yellow heads often indicate age and toughness. Worm injuries are common in all leafy vegetables, but they are so apparent that the only moral for the consumer is "look before you buy." Brussels sprouts, too, suffer from worms and plant lice.

CELERY is usually trimmed and washed before it reaches the retailer The tiny white bunches, commonly tied together in twos or threes, frequently indicate waste has already been cut away. They may be economical buys. Suspicious looking celery should be inspected for stringiness or pithiness which mean poor quality. "Blackheart" and "footrot" ruin celery. You can easily check on these and possible insects by pulling the stalks apart to look at the inside.

LETTUCE that looks good and fresh is sound. Reddish color at cuts or bruises is due to a natural change in the juice of the lettuce and is not a sign of decay. Bruised, ragged or wilted leaves may be cut away and leave plenty of salad for your money. Brown areas on the edge of leaves warn of tip burn—probably more spots inside.

CAULIFLOWER is at its best when the "curd" is heavy, compact and creamy white. "Riciness" or spreading of the head hurts the looks and perhaps the price—but not the flavor. Spots or bruises on the curd will probably cause waste. "Gray mold" "watery soft rot" and "black spot" ruin cauliflower. Soft spots and discolorations give the warning.

CARROT TOPS and roots tell their own story. Fresh feathery tops are usually enough recommendation. If the roots are still bright, withered tops may be ignored. Cold water often brings back crispness to wilted roots. Avoid soft or watery spots. They mean waste.

ONIONS that are "stained" or "sunburned" may be good buys. Only the outer skins are affected by "stain." "Sunburn" may go deeper but won't injure taste. For more serious defects look to the neck of the onion. If coarse, prominent, or hollow, it means a woody core. Dampness gives away "soft rot" or "freezing injury."

TOMATOES lose much sales appeal but little consumer value from "catface" and growth cracks. These are blemishes that mar the appearance but do not affect taste. "Catface" is a pucker at the blossom end. Growth cracks usually radiate from the stem end or form concentric half moons around it. Either of these conditions or misshapen fruit may lower prices. The only serious disadvantage to consumers is possible waste in serving. Because such fruits are easily injured they do not keep well. Any bad spot on a tomato usually ruins it for eating. "Phoma rot" or "ripe rot" goes hard with winter tomatoes. It usually begins with irregular black spots near the stem and progresses to complete decay with fungi sometimes growing out of the spots. Apparently only tomatoes with broken skins are subject to it. "Buckeye rot" is another fungus decay. It looks much like a horse chestnut under the skin. It may penetrate unbroken skins or even wrappers. "Watery rot" is usually odorless, the fruits shrink and often grow "whiskers" the interior breaks down and the skin becomes a water bag which usually spills its contents. "Rhizopus rot" enters the fruit through wounds. It works fast and usually spoils the vegetable completely in a few hours You can spot "rhizopus" by the sour smell.

PEPPERS and eggplant are victims of a number of decays, which usually spoil them for food unless there are tiny spots. "Anthracnose" starts with tan, gray or black spots on peppers and with brown spots on eggplant. Even if it does not ruin the vegetable completely it opens the way for other organisms. "Fruit rot" is the commonest market ailment of eggplant. Round tan spots appear with a soft spongy decay under them, which penetrates the fruit. "Rhizopus rot" and "buckeye rot" attack peppers and eggplant as well as tomatoes. "Gray mold rot" or "botrytis" is common in peppers but also attacks most vegetables. The spots are at first greenish and water-soaked but later turn brown. "Botrytis" works fast but seldom makes a bad odor.

STRING BEANS are edible but may be tough when wilted. Irregular dark areas that are sunken may mean "anthracnose" or "russet"—dry spots which cause waste. They enlarge slowly "Watery soft rot" spreads rapidly and usually causes total loss.

APPLES and pears like tomatoes, may have blemishes on the skin which do not affect the taste. "Flyspeck" and "sooty blotch" often go together. They are caused by fungi and are important only because they hurt the appearance and lower the price of affected fruits. They do not harm the apple and are readily scraped off.

ANOTHER common complexion fault of apples is "scab." It begins with dark velvety spots and later becomes rough brown areas surrounded by dark green or black.

A MORE serious defect is "scald" which is caused by the gases which apples and pears produce in storage. External symptoms are irregular brown areas which are light at first but become dark. They mean real damage to the quality of the fruit. Apples stored the modern way in oiled paper packing usually resist scald because the oil absorbs the harmful gases.

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DISCOLORED spots on apples are bad news. They may mean "black rot" "bitter pit" or "internal breakdown" due to freezing or age. If you have a clinical interest in what rotted the apples, keep them for a few days. "Black spot" causes the rotten areas to turn black. Small pimples of the same color dot the surface. "Bitter pit" blemishes may look like hail injury. They are usually small and wet at first, then develop into highly colored areas. If an apple affected with bitter pit is kept long enough the spots will turn dark and sink into the flesh. The fruit does not become bitter. "Internal breakdown" is the breaking down and browning of the interior of the apple. Outward signs are not always present. If you are buying a good many apples, have one or two cut open. For methods of avoiding waste in quantity buying see CONSUMERS' GUIDE for May 20, 1935. Internal breakdown often follows freezing or water core and occurs more frequently in late or over-mature apples.

"BLUE MOLD" is among the most destructive of rots attacking fruits. It is common on apples, pears and oranges in storage and transit. Dealers who spot the characteristic bluish growth, destroy the fruit. Occasionally one is offered fruit with soft watery spots of light tan which increase in depth and diameter very rapidly, but only develop the blue "whiskers" after they are safely at home in the fruit rack.

CITRUS fruits are frequently russeted. Some markets buy the brownish fruit in preferance—but there is no difference except in appearance. Even small, soft, or decayed spots on citrus fruits are serious because even a small spot can ruin the taste of the whole fruit. Be suspicious of any softness. If watery, it may mean "blue mold," one of the worst enemies of citrus fruits. The Knoxville study found an instance where 500 bushels of oranges out of a shipment of 600 were lost because of "blue mold." The oranges were carelessly unloaded with a shovel, and the injuries made a foothold for the rot. "Stem end rot' begins with soft colorless spots near the stem which destroy the whole fruit chiefly by rotting from within. "Brown rot," which affects only lemons, is at first a greasy scalded spot which turns brown and is covered by a cobwebby growth.

LIMES and tangerines are subject to the same diseases as oranges. Limes sometimes show scald. Purple or brown irregular spots make them less attractive but usually no less palatable.

BANANAS that are firm with small dark flecks on the skin are delicious eating, but don't try to store them. Bananas sometimes suffer from "fruit rot" which makes them mushy and sour-smelling. Withered, thin, bruised or very soft fruits are short on flavor and food value.

STRAWBERRIES, raspberries, blue berries, huckleberries and other berries are extremely perishable. Overripe berries are apt to be dull and soft. Stains on the boxes may mean leaky berries, expensive buys. Berries should be carefully inspected for mold before buying. It is wise to pour boxes out in the hands to be sure that the sound layer on top does not hide wasty, bruised or rotten fruit.

PEACHES are usually as good as they look. Color and firmness indicate ripeness. Beware minute imperfections—they may mean worms have taken liberties. Brown rot—the worst market enemy of peaches—begins with small circular brown spots and works fast.

—Consumers Guide.

Louisiana Republicans To Hold State Convention at New Orleans

New Orleans, La. Feb. 22, 1936.
TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA:

In pursuance with a call of the Republican National Committee held in the city of Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1935, and pursuant to a call of the Republican State Central Committee at a meeting held in New Orleans, La., Feb. 22, 1936, you are hereby notified that a Republican State Convention will be held in the city of New Orleans, La., on March 11, 1936, at two o'clock P. M., at L'Union Francaise Hall, 928 N. Rampart Street, to elect four delegates and four alternate delegates to the Republican National convention to be held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, June 9, 1936, to nominate a candidate for President and a candidate for Vice-President of the United States. The delegates to the Republican State convention to be held in the city of New Orleans, La., on March 11, 1936, from the several Congressional districts of the State of Louisiana are also authorized to elect one delegate and one alternate delegate for each of the eight Congressional districts of the State of Louisiana to the Republican National Convention to be held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, June 9, 1936, to nominate a candidate for President and a candidate for Vice-President of the United States. The election of delegates to the said State Convention shall be by mass meetings to be held in the wards of the Parish of Orleans and the various parishes of the State of Louisiana, under the supervision of the members of the State Central Committee of the several wards of the parish of Orleans and of the parishes throughout the State, said mass meetings to be held on March 7, 1936. Credentials of delegates selected shall be sent by the Chairman and Secretary of said mass meetings and countersigned by the member of the State Central Committee of the ward or parish as set forth above, and the said credentials shall be forwarded to S. W. Green, Secretary of the State Central Committee, 507 Pythian Temple, New Orleans, Louisiana, immediately after the election of the delegates, so as to enable the Secretary of the State Central Committee to make up a temporary roll of the convention, in keeping with the resolution adopted providing for the call of said convention. The appointment of delegates by wards and parishes is as follows: Each ward of the City of New Orleans and each parish, is entitled to one delegate for every five registered Republican voters, or a fraction thereof.

S. W. GREEN, Secretary
PAUL L. MARSHALL, Chairman

WHAT PRICE GLORY?

The World War, all told, cost—apart from thirty million lives—400 billion dollars. With that money we could have built a $2500 house, furnished it with $1000 worth of furniture, placed it on five acres of land worth $100 an acre and given this home to each and every family in the United States, Canada, Australia, England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia.

We could have given to each city of 20,000 inhabitants and over, in each country named, a five million dollar library and a ten million dollar university. Out of what was left we could have set aside a sum of 5 per cent that would provide a $1000 yearly salary for an army of 125,000 teachers and a like salary for another army of 125,000 nurses. —Nicholas Murray Butler.

Love's Pleadings

"Peace, Frightened Soul, I know thy way is dark;—
May will Supreme permitted it to be.
Canst turn from fears that tauntingly would cark,
And trust my Wisdom with what burdens thee?
To one so trusting fruitage brings no grief."
"Lord, I believe. Help Thou mine unbelief!"

"Hark, Anxious Soul, by very worst assailed,
And face to face with all yet deemed most dread,
He who helps thee never once has failed,
And will not fail, though every hope seems dead.
Fear not! Believe! 'Tis thine my Power to see."
"Lord, helpless, torn, my hope hold on thee!"

"Hush, Soul Redeemed. Wilt, for the time, be still,
And yield to touch that sternly would lay bare
That which thy heart with sorrow now may fill
And ope afresh the hurt yet bleeding there?
My love, abiding, will itself reveal."
"Lord, trembling, waiting, to that Love I kneel."

SALLY NEILL ROACH.
In Western Recorder

THE CASE AGAINST BEER

Beer never built a cottage. It never stuffed a hungry little stomach. It never inspired a kiss of purity. It never planted a garden or sent a happy little girl to swing upon the gate in anticipation of father's return. It never made a contented hearthstone or bred a yeomanry to inspire their country with sturdy pride.

It deals in mortages and evictions. It wrenches bread from the fingers of childhood. It triumphs in blows and hate, in suspicion and fear, in lust and disease. It tramples upon the flowers, strikes the hinges from the gate and sends the little one flying from the father's approach. Selfishness, hopelessness, decay smite the land in which it rules. In our land, it shall not rule.—Reprinted from the Voice of 1914.

Atlantans Celebrate Negro History Week

Atlanta, Feb. 27—(ANP)—What the Negro has contributed to civilization as well as the development of the United States, the country to which he was brought and sold in bondage, was outlined by history scholars here last week during the annual observance of National Negro History Week, in which students of the various colleges located here and citizens cooperated.

Speakers during the week included Dean Charles Leander Hill, of Morris Brown University, H. S. Murphy, Professor Jesse B. Blayton, Atlanta University, Willis Laurence James, Spellman College, Dean Charles D. Hubert, Morehouse College, and Francis Johnson, a student at Spellman College.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S OLD LOCOMOTIVE

The "C. P. Huntington" Was the First Engine

Constructed by Danforth Cooke and Company of Patterson, N. J.

New Orleans, La. — The "C. P. Huntington" was built by Danforth, Cooke & Co., Patterson, N. J., in the year 1863, was shipped around the Horn on sailing vessel "Success", and went into service at Sacramento, California, April 6th, 1864, where the first few miles of the Western link of the first transcontinental railroad were then under construction. This pioneer engine was named in honor of Southern Pacific's first Vice President, Mr. Collis P. Huntington, who was famous as one of the "Big Four" builders of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific properties, his associates being Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins and Charles Crocker. At the time of his death in 1900 Mr. Huntington was President of the Southern Pacific Company and recognized as one of the Nation's most outstanding railroad executives. He was responsible for the purchase or construction of many of the present Southern Pacific properties in Texas and Louisiana, including the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, Louisiana Western Railroad, Texas and New Orleans Railroad, Houston and Texas Central Railroad, Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, and the Southern Pacific Terminals at Galveston.

The "C. P. Huntington" is a wood burner with cylinders 11 x 15 inches. Its over all length is 29 feet, including the fuel and water compartment, which is permanently attached to the engine frame. The total weight of the locomotive, in working order, is 39,000 pounds and it has a tractive power of 3510 pounds. Modern oil burning locomotives of the largest type now used on the Southern Pacific weigh approximately 640,000 pounds and have a tractive power of 124,300 pounds, being about 35 times as powerful as the light wood burner of the early sixties.

Just prior to its retirement from active service about 1895 this engine was in local light passenger service between Oakland and West Berkeley, California and is now being carefully preserved and used only for exhibition purposes. The little locomotive is in good mechanical and operating condition and works under its own steam. In recent years it has been used in the filming of several motion pictures having a railroad theme and has never failed to perform its part creditably and successfully.

This engine is being shipped from Sacramento to New Orleans where it will take part in the opening ceremonies and dedication of the new Mississippi River bridge which will be used by all Southern Pacific trains crossing the river in and out of New Orleans. The "C. P. Huntington" will move over the bridge under its own steam in advance of one of the largest freight engines designated "General Service—1" now in use on the Texas and Louisiana Lines of the Southern Pacific.

Notwithstanding its age and miniature size, the "C. P. Huntington" is a fine example of skill and workmanship of the locomotive builders of the early days and the fact that it served the Southern Pacific in regular service for a period of thirty years and is now capable, at the age of seventy-two years, of operating under its own power and doing as much work as it ever could, is a testimonial to the thorough workmanship of its designers and builders in the early 1860's although as regards power and efficiency in contrast to the modern locomotive it furnishes a striking example of the tremendous technical advancement in the design and construction of railroad power during this seventy year period.

James was having a hard time centering his attention on the discussion of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats. Noticing the lack of attention, the teacher asked: "James, what three foods are essential to man's physical welfare?"

"Breakfast, dinner, and supper," answered the boy.

A farmer was trying hard to fill out a railway company claim sheet for a cow that had been killed on the track. He came to the last item:

"Disposition of the carcass." After puzzling over the question for some time, he wrote: "Kind and gentle."

Schoolmaster—This makes the fifth time I have punished you this week. What have you to say?

Youth—I am glad it's Friday, sir.

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NEW FARM PROGRAM

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

without cash outlay so that if other forms of payment should be thrown out by the courts the land purchase plan could be substituted. By the same procedure increased production of any crops desired could be brought about. In case of changes in foreign trade, production could be expanded or contracted as desired on these federal owned areas.

This land-purchase idea has revived the old question of whether it might not have been better all around for Uncle Sam to have kept title to part of the land, at least, awarded to homesteaders.

—Cappers Weekly

SEEDS BOMBED SAYS WRITER

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

of the dogs were cured of their distemper. We then said the cure was effected by a 'friendly fever'; now we call it the thermogenic treatment. So I shall give some corn and other seed a 'friendly fever' treatment, plant them in a garden plot on my ranch in northern California this summer and await results."

Dr. Deason is president of the Society of Thermogenic Therapy, which he founded four years ago. The society is holding its semiannual convention at the Parkway hotel, during which the delegates will give lectures, clinics and demonstrations. An exhibit of new equipment for producing "artificial" fever is part of the convention. Doctors who specialize in the thermogenic treatment are present from many parts of the country.

FILLING IN THE BARE SPOTS

One of the most difficult but absorbing of garden problems, is the covering of bare spots when one group of flowers fades and leaves an ugly gap. A little planning, however, will provide a succession of bloom to follow with color after color.

Take that shady bare spot left by your early spring bulbs at the side of the house, and allow the Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis Palustris Semper florens) to spread it's fast growing creepers among them, to provide a long blooming carpet of blue for the rest of the summer. Violets in all their lovely shades and pansies thrive in this spot too.

In the sunny spots, dwarf ageratum and annual phlox, allyssum and lobelia provide a colorful ground cover where spring blubs bloomed so gaily only a few weeks before.

Plant tulips and daffodils near your perennials, that their brilliant spring colors may be supplanted by the lovely color of your perennials as they come into bloom. Zinnias, planted among your tulip bulbs will provide riotous hues until fall frost cuts them down.

The deep color of Iris can be followed successfully by summer blooming bulbs like Gladiolus, Tigridia or Montbretia. Zinnias and Snapdragons are useful here too or Poppies broadcast over the entire bed.

Gladiolus or Nasturtiums can bloom among your peonies without disturbing the dormant peony roots in the least.

Fading Oriental Poppies can be supplanted by perennial Babybreath and African Marigolds.

When Delphinium fades, a background of Globe Thistle and Chinese Larkspur in the foreground will fill in the color gap, until the Delphinium comes into its second bloom.

Quite a choice is allowed in interplanting among the deep lying lily bulbs. Forget-Me-Nots, Veronica, Heuchara and any low growing annuals will cover the lily stalks and provide the necessary color. In the shady spots where lilies once bloomed, nothing is lovelier than Ferns. Primulas and Campanula Carpatica.

Half the fun of studying your garden bare spots is the planning of new color and new garden companions from year to year. But remember to work in a little plant food in these spots to provide for the extra drain upon the soil, and your efforts will be rewarded with an abundance of colorful happy flowers.

Mother Home Life Magazine

HOG KILLING BELOW NORMAL

Although the number of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection throughout the country during January was the largest since December, 1934, at 3,427,799 head, indicating that the pork packing industry is recovering from the effects of the drouth and AAA restrictions the total was smallest for a January since 1911, barring a year ago. The January, 1935, total was down to 3,047,533.

For the thirteen months' period, January 1, 1935 to January 1, 1936, the slaughter reached an aggregate total of 29,485,426 hogs, compared with 48,406,057 for the preceding thirteen months.

More cattle and fewer calves were slaughtered in January, this year.

The sheep slaughter at 1,589,735 was the largest for any January since 1932, when 1,678,571 were killed the only larger January total on record. Figures for three years follow:

	January Slaughter.		
	1936.	1935.	1934.
Cattle..	906,189	814,120	831,356
Calves	464,831	476,435	471,222
Hogs .	3,427,799	3,047,533	5,390,940
Sheep.	1,539,735	1,344,727	1,406,646
Total.	6,338,554	5,682,815	8,100,164

*In January, 1935, 163,583 government owned cattle and 35,088 calves were killed for the relief is included in above figures.

FARM PROPERTY DEMAND BETTER, REPORT SHOWS

Pronounced betterment in farm real-estate conditions was manifest in the 7th federal reserve district, comprising Iowa, southern Wisconsin, Michigan, northern Illinois and Indiana, as well as in the United States as a whole, in 1934, and the year just closed has continued the improvement, states the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

"In these years," says the report, "demand for farm land has increased, evident at first in the case of high-grade, well-improved farms and in more recent months extending to less well improved and less fertile land. A considerable portion of the demand for the better farms has emanated from investors paying cash.

"Heightened demand for farm land and removal from the market of much distressed acreage has had its reflection in improved prices.

"In Illinois, Iowa and Indiana the increase in value of the higher grade farm land probably has been as high as 20 per cent from 1933 through 1935, and in Michigan and Wisconsin probably 5 per cent to 8 per cent."

RELIEF OFFICES OPENED

Aid to Be Given 504 Coahoma County Unemployables

CLARKSDALE, MISS., Nov. 29—Offices have been opened in the McWilliams building as headquarters where relief will be administered to some 504 unemployables in Coahoma County, according to officials of the local relief board. Mississippi's emergency relief funds will be used to buy fuel and food for these unemployables.

Mrs. E. W. Still was recently selected to administer relief in Clarksdale and will be in charge of the local office. Assisting Mrs. Still in the distribution of the relief will be Dr. J. N. C. Knight, director of the Coahoma County health unit; T. G. Wilsford, Lula; Harry Hungerford, Jonestown; John T. Chism, Frairs Point; Roy Chapman, Rena Lara.

FARMERS' PRODUCTION CREDIT GROUPS TO MEET THIS WEEK

Members of Co-operative Associations Eligible to Loans; Misssouri and Illinois Dates Set.

Members of the Missouri farmers production credit associations will hold their annual meetings this week at various cities and towns throughout the state, F. W. Niemeyer, president of the Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis, announced yesterday. Meetings of Illinois farmers will be held the first week of February.

The associations are co-operative organizations of farmers who may obtain loans for production of crops and livestock, and for general agricultural purposes. Loans are for a year or less and bear 5 per cent interest.

Missouri association meetings are: Tomorrow, Caruthersville, Jefferson city and St. Joseph; Tuesday, Albany, Rolla, Sikeston and West Plains; Wednesday, Brookfield, Farmington and Ozark; Thursday, Unionville and Warrensburg and Friday, Hannibal. Illinois meetings: Feb. 3, Belleville, Decatur, Kewanee and Monmouth; Feb. 4, Amboy, Bloomington, Harrisburg and Macomb; Feb. 5, Jacksonville, Oregon, and Ottowa; Feb. 6, Charleston, Joliet, Robinson and Woodstock, and Feb. 7, Carlinville, Champaign, Geneva and Vermilion County.

Nurses' Conference

Chicago, March 5—(ANP)—Chicago's Registered Nurses' club is busy preparing for the regional conference scheduled to take place here April 10 and 11 at the Wabash Y. M. C. A. The conference will consist of all graduated nurses in Illinois, Missouri and Indiana.

A FUNNY PROPOSITION

Man comes into into this world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth, his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings. In his infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is a damn fool! If he raises a family he is a chump; if he raises a check he is a thief, and then the law raises hell with him; if he is a poor man, he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is rich, he is dishonest, but considered smart; if he is in politics, he is a grafter and a crook; if he is out of politics, you can't place him, as he is an undesirable citizen; if he goes to church, he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church, he is a sinner; if he donates to foreign missions, he does it for show; if he doesn't he is stingy and a tight-wad. When he first comes into the world everybody wants to kiss him—before he goes out they all want to kick him; if he dies young, there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age, he is in the way—only living to save funeral expenses. Life is a funny proposition after all.

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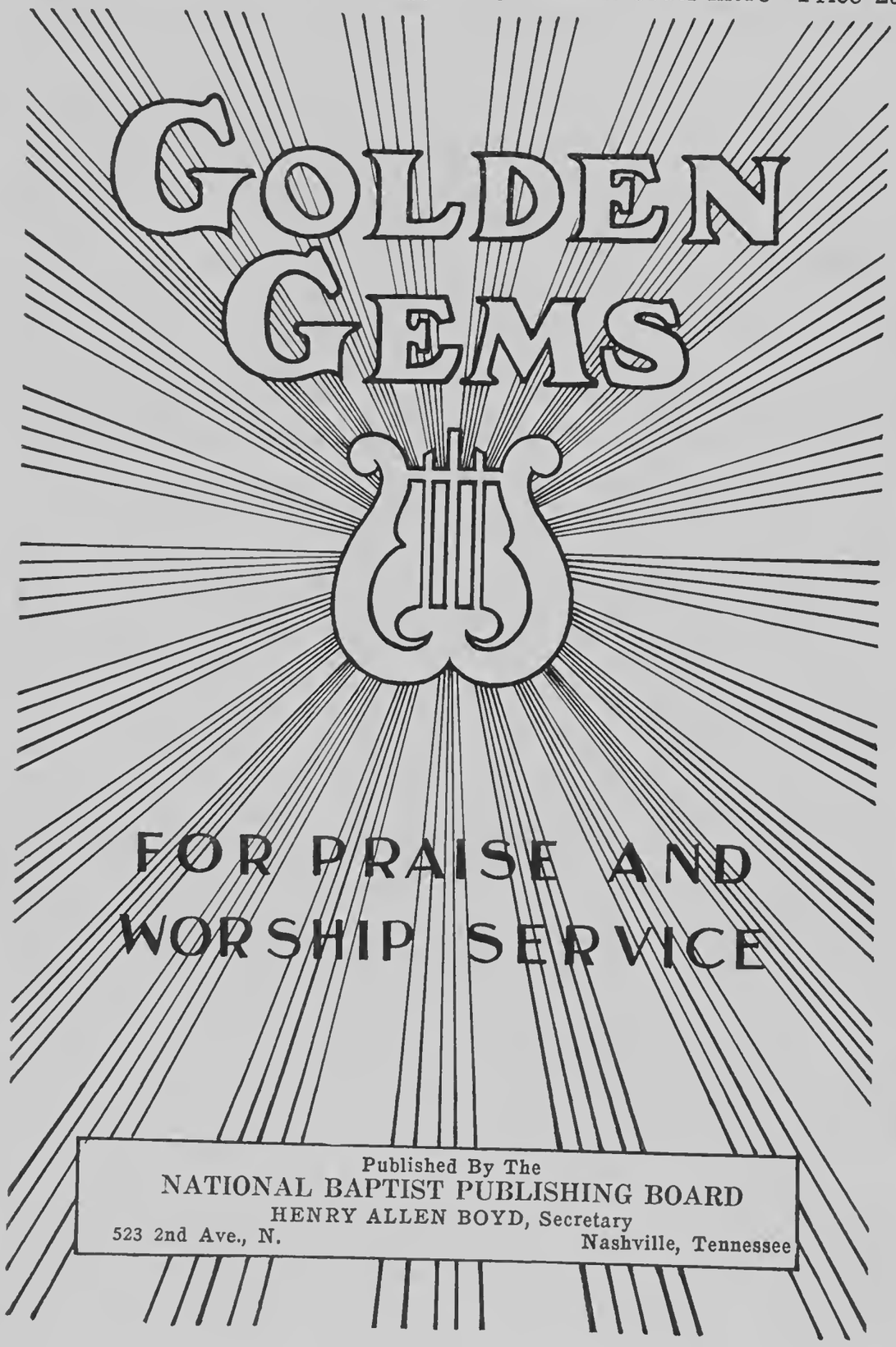
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